

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 8TH NOVEMBER, 2006.

Consisting of:

Dr B E Chishya, MP (Chairperson), Ms E K Chitika, MP, Mr H L Imasiku, MP, Mr C Chimumbwa, MP, Mr C W Kakoma, MP, Mr C L Milupi, MP, Mr A Sejani, MP, Mr C M Silavwe, MP

Following the appointment of Mr A Banda, MP as Deputy Chief Whip on 30th January 2007, the membership of your Committee changed. Mr H L Imasiku, MP was appointed to replace Mr A Banda, MP. However, the membership of your Committee was affected following the resignation of Mr C Chimumbwa, MP on 29th August 2007.

The Hon Mr Speaker
National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
LUSAKA

Sir,

Your Committee have the honour to present their Report for the year 2007.

2. Functions of the Committee

In addition to any other duties conferred upon them by the Hon Mr Speaker or any other order of the House, your Committee oversee operations of the Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

In overseeing the activities of these Ministries, your Committee carry out the following functions:

- (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 Home Affairs, departments and/or agencies under their portfolios;
- (ii) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, 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 them by the House.

3. Meetings of the Committee

Your Committee held eighteen (18) meetings during the year under review.

4. Programme of Work

At their second meeting held on 14th February, 2007, your Committee considered and adopted the following programme of work:

- (a) consideration of the Action-Taken Reports on the Reports of the Committee for 2005 and 2006;
- (b) operations of the Lilayi Police Training College;
- (c) operations of the Immigration and Passport Office;
- (d) operations of the Defence Services Command and Staff College;
- (e) operations of the Military Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ);
- (f) operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (g) up-date on the on-going reforms in the United Nations;
- (h) Zambia's membership to COMESA; SADC and the Great Lakes Region;
- (i) consideration of the Reports from the Parliamentary Delegations to the SADC-PF; Pan-African Parliament (PAP); and the First Regional Meeting of the Parliamentarians of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) Member States;

- (j) tours arising from topical issues; and
- (k) consideration of your Committee's draft report.

5. Procedure adopted by the Committee

Your Committee requested for detailed memoranda on the topics under consideration from various stakeholders concerned. The stakeholders were invited to appear before them to give verbal submissions and clarifications on issues arising from their submissions.

Your Committee also undertook local tours during the year under review.

PART I

SUBMISSIONS ON CURRENT ISSUES

6. Operations of the Lilayi Police Training College.

Your Committee, concerned with the operations of the Zambia (Lilayi) Police Training College, resolved to undertake a detailed study on the operations of the College in order to help find some solutions.

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

- (a) the Zambia Police Force;
- (b) Zambia (Lilayi) Police Training College; and
- (c) the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee were informed that the Zambia (Lilayi) Police Training College was opened in 1955 when the country was still under colonial rule. All infrastructures were put up around the same period. According to the Zambia Police Service Training Policy and Police Standing Orders, the College is mandated to perform the following:-

- (a) Recruit Training (Basic Police Course);
- (b) Direct Entry Assistant Superintendent (Basic Police Course);
- (c) Refresher Courses (In-Service Course);
- (d) Criminal Investigations Courses (C.I.D.) Personnel);
- (e) Training of Trainers (Police Instructors);
- (f) Driving Courses (Police Drivers);
- (g) Dog's Training Courses (Dog Handlers and Police Dogs); and
- (h) Training Officers' from Security and Investigative Agencies (Private/Public Institutions)

The role of the college is to continuously train officers so that they are kept abreast with contemporary policing methods, problems and challenges in policing. To this extent, the college is carrying out its duties according to its mandate:

- (i) **Recruit Training;** the College trains approximately six hundred (600) trainees a year, as Government grants authority
- (ii) **Direct Entry Assistant Superintendents;** this is usually carried out efficiently as the need for these officers arises. The last number trained was thirty (30) Cadet Assistant Superintendents.
- (iii) **Refresher Courses;** this is a vital form of training because policing methods are dynamic and took into account the amendments to Laws. The College has started the training of Officers in Charge and Criminal Investigation Officers.
- (iv) **Training of Trainers;** trainers must be trained as often as possible in order to sharpen their training skills. This includes the training of officers at Divisional (Provincial) level assigned to undertake training within the Divisions.
- (v) **Driving Courses;** it's an important component of training which has been going on smoothly. The training is restricted to Police drivers.
- (vi) **Dog Training;** this had been going on well. However, the dog section needs to be upgraded in order to supply the Criminal Investigation Department and

Airport Division with sniffer dogs, especially so with the current terrorist threats. The current training is limited to dog handlers, patrol and tracer dogs.

- (vii) **Training of Officers from other Security Wings and Private Investigative Firms;** the College has been training officers from many wings of Government such as Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), Immigration etc.

Operational Constraints

- (a) **Inadequate funding;** in order to carry out the training functions outlined above efficiently, the college needs a substantial budget to enable the Zambia Police Force to adequately utilise the College to the benefit of all personnel. Currently, in-service training is not consistent.
- (b) **Lecture Theatres;** there is need to build modern lecture theatres which are of international standards. The lecture rooms available need to be rehabilitated. The college currently caters for training for all levels of leadership, hence the urgency in upgrading the lecture theatres.
- (c) **Inadequate Teaching Aids;** the College currently has only one power point projector, one laptop, and one screen. There is need to have one in each lecture theatre so that each instructor presents his/her course according to current training trends.
- (d) **Inadequate Driving School Equipment;** the College has no road-worthy vehicles for the Driving School.
- (e) **Staff Room;** there is need for a room where officers could exchange views and thereby enhance unity among them.
- (f) **Inadequate sporting facilities;** the College has a football pitch and an obstacle crossing course. However it needs additional facilities such as a swimming pool,

tennis courts, a chess room and a modern gymnasium for the proper training of Police Officers.

- (g) **Rehabilitating Sleeping Quarters;** there is need to improve on the state of sleeping quarters for trainees to allow more privacy and enhance ability to concentrate on studies.

The way forward.

With regard to the way forward, your Committee were informed that:

- (a) Trainers should be kept up to-date and exposed to international training methods within and outside the country so that their competences and training methodologies could be enhanced.
- (b) **Planning of Training;** the college needs a scheduled training programme i.e. stated enrolling and graduating schedules to allow for adequate planning and needs analyses.
- (c) **Affiliation of the College to TEVETA and University of Zambia;** the College needs to be affiliated to TEVETA and the University of Zambia, so that the qualifications obtained there are recognised.

The College conducts training for officers in the sub region since Zambia Police is a member of SARPCCO. The average Instructor at the College has a University Degree or Diploma from within and outside the country.

Finally, your Committee heard that the main purpose of training for which the Zambia Police Training Organisation was responsible, particularly Lilayi College, was to apply training solutions, where appropriate, to rectify personnel performance deficiencies, both existing and potential, in the achievement of the objectives of the Force which are based on Section 5 of the Zambia Police Act, Cap 133 and that the principles of good policing could best be summarised as:

"Preserving the internal security of and maintaining law and order in Zambia, preserving the peace, preventing crime, protecting property, detecting crime, apprehending offenders and suppressing all forms of civil commotion or disturbance that may occur in any part of Zambia but always in accordance with the concept of minimum force and responsibility for preserving life as well as to provide to the community as a whole the service customarily associated with the Police profession".

Trainers and training managers appreciated that certain deficiencies in performance might be attributed to problems which could not be solved by training. There were other possible solutions to rectify performance deficiencies, such as the nature and scope of jobs being changed, selection procedures being improved and more suitable equipment and better working conditions being provided.

Observation and Recommendations

Your Committee are concerned with the state of the Lilayi Police Training College resulting from inadequate funding to enable it adequately utilise the College for the benefit of the country in terms of crime control. They also observe that the College is not affiliated to a higher institution of learning. They, therefore, recommend that modern lecture theatres of international standards be built while the available ones be rehabilitated and provided with all the necessary modern training aids and equipment. In addition, there is need to have the College affiliated to TEVETA and the University of Zambia so that the qualifications obtained there are recognised.

Your Committee also recommend that the college needs a scheduled training programme to allow for adequate planning and needs analyses. Further, they recommend that sleeping quarters for trainees be rehabilitated to habitable standards to allow more privacy and enhance ability to concentrate on studies.

7 Operations of the Immigration and Passport Office

Your Committee concerned with the operations of the Immigration and Passport Offices, resolved to undertake a detailed study of the operations of the Immigration and Passport Offices.

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

- a) the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- b) the Immigration Department; and
- c) the Passport Office

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

(a) Passport and Citizenship Office

Your Committee were informed that the Passport and Citizenship Office was established in 1965 and its authority is regulated under the Office of the President of the Republic of Zambia to issue privileged persons with travel documents and also to grant Zambian citizenship, through the Citizenship Board of Zambia, to foreigners who preferred to adopt Zambian citizenship.

The Office then set up offices in the nine (9) provinces of Zambia. However, few Zambians were issued with Passports as most of them only obtained temporal identity travel documents to visit and work in the neighbouring countries, while International Passports were reserved for the privileged people in society.

In view of the above, the organisational structure operated within the restricted peripheral until when the Law was amended to introduce National Registration Cards of identity to all Zambians that attained the age of sixteen (16) years and above, the issuance of a passport became a right for every Zambian national regardless of one's status in society.

The Passport and Citizenship Office was merged with the National Registration Office by August 1988 and became known as the National Registration, Passport and Citizenship Department.

The organisational structure of the Department

The Department has six (6) sections as follows:- National Registration (NRCs); Passports (travel documents); Citizenship; Births, Marriages, Deaths and Adoptions (BMDA); Investigations; and Administration.

The Department's goal statement is *"To effectively and efficiently provide digitised National Registration Cards and Passports, increase accessibility to services for issuance of all national identity and travel documents and facilitate acquisition of Zambian Citizenship in order to contribute to the maintenance of internal security"*.

The Passport and Citizenship Office

The Passport and Citizenship Office has the function of issuance of the following:-

- (i) Passports (both Ordinary and Diplomatic) and other travel documents of identity to eligible citizens under the Passport Act No. 22 of 2003;
- (ii) United Nations conventional travel documents of identity under the provisions of 1951 United Nations (U N) Convention, the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Organisation of Africa Unity (O.A.U) Convention; and
- (iii) Citizenship Certificates under the Citizenship Act Cap. 124.

Operational Constraints

In light of amendments to the Law and Regulations governing operations, the Office is mandated with issuance of Passports to all citizens and grant Zambian citizenship to deserving foreigners. However, the Office had not been able to render satisfactory services to its clients because of:-

- (i) increased demand for the services due to increased public awareness and population growth;

- (ii) static staff establishment of eighty-one (81) Officers for the whole Passport and Citizenship Office country wide; and
- (iii) the current passport issuance computer system was obsolete and extremely old resulting into frequent break down and stoppages.

Criteria used in the issuance of Diplomatic Passports.

Diplomatic passports are issued in accordance with Section II, Article 1 and 2 of the Passport Act No. 22 of 2003 and according to the Cabinet Office Guidelines which prescribed categories of eligible Zambian citizens.

Diplomatic passports which are issued on gratis are valid for a period of ten (10) years, but expire upon portfolio ceasing, or termination of the appointment. In this regard, holders of these passports are required to surrender them to the appropriate authority.

The way forward

The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship were to replace the obsolete computer system as well as change the current passports in 2007. The Department had already purchased the state-of-the-art system which would be used to print and issue digitised passports.

The new system would not only be used for printing passports but would also cater for most passport issuance operations. It would also to a greater extent, enhance records management. A new passport building was being constructed.

Human resource levels would be increased through the restructuring programme whose report was now being studied by Cabinet for approval. Its implementation was scheduled for the year 2007.

Refusal to Issue Passport: under Section 7, Article 1 and 2 of the Passport Act No. 22 of 2003, the Chief Passport Officer may refuse to issue, renew or endorse a passport.

Cancellation of Passport: under the same Act, Section 8, Article 1 and 2, the Chief Passport Officer may cancel the passport of any person.

Under Section 10, Article 1, 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Chief Passport Officer or a Passport Officer may take and retain possession of any Passport in any case where the Chief Passport Officer or the Passport Officer has reason to believe that the passport was in the wrongful possession of any person or that the passport or a renewal or endorsement of the passport had been obtained by means of fraud or misrepresentation or by means of any statement that was false.

Once the new computer system for the issuance of digitised passports and the restructuring programme for the Ministry of Home Affairs were put in place, the Passport and Citizenship Office would have been equipped to provide an effective and efficient service delivery to its clients.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that the issuance of passports in Lusaka, Ndola and Livingstone causes a lot of congestion especially in Lusaka leading to corrupt tendencies happening. Further, they observe that while a passport processing building is being constructed, there is no corresponding building being done to house administrative and issuance of passports. In addition, they observe that the staff establishment has remained static for a long time at eight-one for the whole country despite the increase in population.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the decentralization of issuance of passports to all the nine provincial centres with the necessary equipment and personnel. Your Committee are happy to note that a building for passport processing is being constructed and that the equipment for the same has been sourced, they urge the Government to complete the projects being undertaken.

b) The Department of Immigration

Your Committee were informed that the Department derives its mandate from the Immigrations and Deportation Act, Cap 123 of the Laws of Zambia. Its core functions are to regulate the entry into and exit from Zambia, the removal of illegal immigrants and deportation of persons inimical to the security of the country as well as to control and monitor the stay of visitors and immigrants in the country.

The Immigration Department's goal statement is to "effectively and efficiently facilitate and regulate the entry and exit of persons and control the stay of immigrants and visitors in order to contribute to the maintenance of internal security and sustainable socio-economic development".

Operational Constraints

The anticipated economic growth and peace obtaining in the country had led to an increase in the number of tourists, visitors, investors and illegal immigrants. Meanwhile, there had not been a corresponding increase in staffing levels, communication equipment, infrastructure development and training programmes. As a result, the Immigration Department is not fully realising its objectives due to logistical and human resource inadequacies coupled with, manual systems of managing information and border controls, and lack of land and water transport at various border and internal controls. In addition, lack of adequate office infrastructure and staff houses had impacted negatively on the Department's performance.

Poor and erratic funding top constraints for the Department. Over the years, financial resources for the Department had been a source of worry despite the Department ranking among the top three government revenue earners. Most of the Department's problematic issues stem from lack of adequate funds. This also contributes to poor conditions of service for immigration officers as compared to other security wings of government.

The members of staff in the Department had not been spared from the HIV/AIDS pandemic which has continued to weaken the establishment. Lack of inadequate medical facilities in most of the rural Zambia, where immigration officers were found, had become

a source of great worry and concern to the Department.

Problems in the issuance of work permits in Zambia

The advent of liberalization in Zambia brought with it increased pressure in operations of the Department of Immigration as there was demand for more work permits among other services. On average, one thousand, one hundred and fifty four (1,154) permits are attended to per month, out of which sixty- five (65) per cent are employment permits (ordinary and self). However, the staffing levels which have remained static and eventually decrease through wastage (death, retirement and discharge or dismissal) pose a challenge in the effectiveness of work permits issuance. Manual processing and record keeping systems currently in use had compounded the difficulty.

Meanwhile, the change over of immigration permits from paper type to booklet type assisted in exposing some of the immigrants who were dubiously issued with the permits or living in the country illegally.

The way forward

As a way to address the problem in the issuance of work permits and illegal immigrants, the Department has embarked on a computerisation and business process re-engineering programme.

A computer-training centre had been established at the Immigration Department Headquarters and all Lusaka based immigration officers were currently undergoing computer skills training in order to prepare them for automated services delivery system. The training programme would be rolled out first to Ndola, Chirundu and Livingstone in the near future; and later to the rest of control areas.

In addition, the Department had designed a website. This was to enhance information dissemination to the public as well as to facilitate on line application mechanism for various services which the Department provides.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is actively working on improving conditions of service for the Immigration Department through the restructuring programme whose final report had been submitted to Cabinet for approval. This would effectively address issues of increased establishment, improved salaries and allowances.

In the year 2007, the Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, would focus on the Department of Immigration for the provision of transport as other Departments such as the Zambia Police Force and Zambia Prisons Service had already been provided.

In terms of office and residential accommodation, the Ministry of Home Affairs had included the infrastructure development in the Fifth (5th) National Development Plan 2006-2010 under the Public Safety and Order.

Currently, the Department is on an ambitious computerisation programme of all International Airports and border control centres. However, for the programme to bring the desired results more funding is required and perhaps the Appropriation-in-Aid would make that difference. Meanwhile, despite all the difficulties the Department goes through, it does manage to carry out its mandate though not to its satisfaction.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee notes with concern that the Zambian Border is not manned with adequate immigration officers due to low staff establishment which stands at four hundred and seventy-five as against the required restructured establishment of eight hundred and fifty. This is coupled with poor and erratic funding to the Department despite the Department ranking among the top three Governments revenue earners. The poor conditions of service for immigration officers as compared to other security wings of the Government have also contributed greatly. In addition, they are concerned that the Office of the Surveyor-General has taken too long to survey Zambia's borders and put beacons in place.

Your Committee also note with concern that only six, namely; Immigration Headquarters, Lusaka International Airport, Ndola Airport, Livingstone Airport, Victoria Border Post, and Chirundu Border Post out of forty-two entry or exit points have been considered for computerization by 2008 leaving out other equally busy exit or entry points such as Kazungula, Kasumbalesa and Nakonde Border Posts. They are also concerned that the immigration officers are not part of the security system despite being pronounced so by a resolution of Cabinet in 1993 as they are still being employed by the Public Service Commission.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that adequate budgetary allocation be made for the construction of modern border posts addressing the necessary requisites such as staff, transport and communication equipment. They also urge the Office of the Surveyor-General to prioritise the survey of the borders to make them easily identifiable and to lessen conflicts despite having Joint Permanent Commission with other countries.

Your Committee urge the Government to seriously consider that during the Constitution making process, the Immigration Department is categorized as part of the security wing in the Constitution. They also urge the Government to ensure that the intended manpower level of eighty hundred and fifty in the restructured establishment from the current four hundred and seventy-five is reached.

However, your Committee are happy to note that the Department has designed a website to enhance information dissemination to the public as well as to facilitate on line application mechanism for various services which the Department provides.

8. Operations of the Defence Services Command and Staff College (DSCSC)

Your Committee, concerned with the operations of the Defence Services Command and Staff College, resolved to study in detailed the operations of the College.

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

- (a) the Defence Services Command and Staff College; and

(b) the Ministry of Defence.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee were informed that the College was established in 1995 at the then African Liberation Centre in Kamwala as a Joint Service Institution for the Army, Air Force and Zambia National Service. The College premises were of great historical significance in that they were used as a springboard for liberation struggles for the independence of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republics of South Africa and Zimbabwe, all of which originated from the same location. Until 1995 the Military Training Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ) in Kabwe and the Zambia Air Force Academy (ZAFA) in Livingstone, were the only two highest military learning and training institutions in the country. These did not however, cater for the level needed to develop military officers for the assumption of increasing responsibilities in command and staff appointments.

The centre was therefore necessary to help realise and generate the need for the development of officers' military education and knowledge, and cognisant of this need, the Service Chiefs mooted the idea of establishing a Command and Staff College as far back as 1976. However, due to many factors such as the mentioned liberation wars in the neighbouring countries and some other logistical problems, the idea could not be implemented almost immediately. As such, the first committee to look into this matter was nevertheless only instituted in 1987 and it pursued the matter with the military leadership relentlessly until the establishment of the College in December 1995.

There were many reasons for wanting to establish this institution, however, the major ones are:

- (a) to avoid being over-dependant on far flung foreign Colleges;
- (b) there were always limited vacancies offered by overseas and foreign colleges;

- (c) higher costs due to air tickets, tuition fees and upkeep allowances, as officers were required to move with their families; and
- (d) the need to train in own local environment with own and familiar equipment.

Mandate of the College

The College has fully been carrying out its duties according to its mandate and had fulfilled the requirements and demands of its charter, vision, aim and objectives. Since inception, it had managed to train 490 local officers and 135 officers from allied and friendly countries within and out side the region.

Charter

The charter of the College is *"To educate officers in the values of the military profession, to promote the development of operational and tactical doctrine for the guidance of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Zambia as an instrument of national policy and the study of military art and science throughout the Armed Forces."*

Vision

The vision of the College is *"To offer military and academic excellence to selected officers from the Army, Air Force, Zambia National Service and Zambia Police Force including other friendly countries in the region."*

Aim

The aim of the course conducted at the college is to train selected officers for Grade II staff appointments and for assumption of increasing responsibilities in senior command or staff appointments.

Objectives

The College objectives are to enable student officers to:

- (a) understand the command and staff aspects of land and air operations in the deployment of a combined armed force;

- (b) understand the application of this concept in the operations of a brigade/group formation;
- (c) ability to perform and supervise staff functions at a brigade/group headquarters;
- (d) understand offensive and defensive operations at brigade level;
- (e) acquire the knowledge of peacekeeping, counter insurgency and internal security operations; and
- (f) to understand the art of research methodology and carry out various research assignments.

Operational constraints of the College

Your Committee heard that the location of the current College at Kamwala was not suitable due to limited space for expansion and worse still it was not co-located with the students' residential quarters and directing staff accommodation. It was initially understood that the College was on a temporary site and that a new complex would be built to accommodate all facilities.

The absence of the Advisory Board which was meant to look into the operations of the DSCSC has led to numerous constraints in the running of the College. The College has had no budget line to meet its requirements like transport, fuels and training aids.

The College has been subjected to inadequate and erratic funding which had affected the efficiency of the College projections.

The way forward as a Common User Institution

The way forward was to streamline the following issues for the purpose of smooth administration of both material and human resource.

Channel of Communication

There should be a well defined channel of communication between the Ministry of Defence and the Services, through which command and control could be exercised. It

was further recommended that the Board exercises general control and make policy guidelines while direct command of personnel be vested in the Service Chiefs through the Commandant. Furthermore, the Commandant should report to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence on all matters of general administration and to Service Chiefs on training matters.

Regarding correspondence, it was suggested that all matters relating to personnel such as staff, student welfare and training should be communicated to the Service Chiefs while matters relating to funding and College programmes should be communicated to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

Administration

Personnel; matters of personnel administration such as salaries, personal emolument (PE) allowances, clothing, postings and all other aspects pertaining to the subject matter should remain under Service Chiefs.

Funding; from inception in 1995, the College had depended on funding from the Services i.e. Army and Air force to run its programmes. However, this arrangement did not prove successful due to various Service commitments and it resulted in haphazard funding. For the last three (03) years, the College had been getting direct funding from the Ministry of Defence Headquarters. The institution had however, continued experiencing funding problems due to the fact that its budget was not included in the yellow book and it was still subject to being grant aided and also due to budgetary constraints being faced by the Ministry of Defence. The monthly allocation to the College was always unable to meet the mammoth operational challenges. The total budget estimate for the running of the college in 2007 stood at K3,557,693,888.

The administration of the College is usually through the initiative employed by the College administration. Arising from this, the College keeps incurring and accumulating bills especially when buying training materials on debt. However, the following categories of funding had been identified as those required by the College:-

General Funding; this is funding for the day to day running of the institution in terms of feeding, training requirements, including local and regional study tours, personal allowances, general maintenance and cleanliness. This should be readily and timely availed to the College to keep it running as per planned programmes.

Students Allowances; the Services as sponsors and users of the students upon graduation should continue paying such monies like book, upkeep and research allowances.

Non-Personal Emolument (PE) Allowances; the Ministry of Defence Headquarters to undertake payment of all non-PE allowances to directing, support and administrative staff of the College.

Inclusion in the yellow book; for smooth administration, the College should have a budget line in the yellow book. For now, the Government could consider some special funding for the Staff College to meet the international standards required.

Transport and petroleum oil and lubricants; currently, the Services provide transport and fuel for both personal to holder and general administration vehicles. The Ministry of Defence Headquarters should provide both transport and fuel for the College since the College is a common user institution.

Accommodation; the current arrangement where Services provide accommodation to their personnel should continue. However, there is need to co-locate the College to cut down on transport costs. The Kamwala-Makeni arrangement was overstretching and quite expensive. Meanwhile, the Government should consider the Chinese Government offer to construct a new campus for the Staff College.

Procurement of Food Stuffs; much as the new central procurement system was appreciated, the College required high standard menu comparable to contemporary colleges not only in the region but world over. This, therefore, calls for an increase to the

grant funded to the College so as to make up for basic food stuff requirement in order to improve the diet of the student officers and achieve the required international standards.

Maintenance; the College has over twenty (20) blocks of buildings. These, if unattended to, can degenerate into inhabitable structures. A provision be made for the maintenance of these buildings through the Ministry of Defence Headquarters or funding be provided to the College for maintenance works.

Capital Projects; this institution came into existence through the efforts of the Services. All along, the over-stretched Services have been responsible for all undertakings. As a new College, it still needed facilities such as sports grounds, laundry facilities, library and general landscaping. These could be undertaken by the Ministry of Defence Headquarters.

The Advisory Board should be more active and help in bringing about a proper policy document on the running of the College and it should at least meet quarterly in a year. Ratification of the Advisory Board is very important as it would facilitate enhancement of manpower levels which should be addressed by revising manpower and staffing tables.

The institution remains a centre of excellence for military learning in the region, a reputation gained considering the prevailing economic environment in the country.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that the location of the current College at Kamwala is not suitable due to limited space for expansion and worse still it was not co-located with the students' residential quarters and directing staff accommodation. Further, they observe that the current College has no Advisory Board to give guidance to the running of the College. In addition, the College has had no budget line to meet its requirements like transport, fuels and training aids, thus affecting the efficiency of the college projections.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that an Advisory Board be appointed in order to

exercise general control and make policy guidelines. They also recommend that adequate budgetary allocation through a budget line allocation be made directly to the College through the Ministry of Defence. The total budget estimate for 2007 stands at about K4 billion.

Your Committee, however, are of the view that despite the numerous constraints being faced by the College, the institution remains a centre of excellence for military learning in the region, a reputation gained through difficult conditions and needs to be supported.

9. Operations of the Military Training Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ)

Your Committee concerned with the security of the country, resolved to undertake a detailed study of the operations of the Military Training Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ). In doing so, the following institutions made both written and oral submissions on the subject:

- (a) the Military Training Establishment of Zambia; and
- (b) the Ministry of Defence.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee were informed that the Military Training Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ), was an Establishment of the Zambia Army. The Establishment was originally known as the School of Military Training (SMT). It was established at Kalewa Barracks in Ndola shortly before Zambia's independence. In December 1970, SMT, due to shortage of accommodation at Kalewa Barracks, re-located to its present location at Kohima Barracks in Kabwe, Central Province. In 1973, SMT was renamed Military Training Establishment of Zambia.

Mandate of MILTEZ

MILTEZ is mandated by Army Headquarters (HQ) to fulfil the following:

- (a) train regular officers of the rank of major and below in command and staff work or staff duties;

- (b) train officer cadets in order to prepare them for the Presidential Commission so that they can serve as regular officers in the Army;
- (c) provide technical training and trade-testing of soldiers in telecommunication, signals, auto and electrical engineering, and information technology;
- (d) train soldiers in unit services and all arms combat skills;
- (e) give basic military training to recruits in order to prepare them for service as regular soldiers in the various units of the Army; and
- (f) give any other military training as directed by Army HQ i.e. training of foreign students and students from sister services.

Organisation of MILTEZ

In order to smoothly realise the mandate or roles given by Army Headquarters, the establishment is organised as follows: **MILTEZ HQ** comprises the command element of the Establishment headed by the Commandant who is a Brigadier-General by rank. There is also a Deputy Commandant and Chief Instructor who deputises the Commandant who is a Colonel by rank. The two are assisted by a number of staff officers. The other sections are the Administrative Wing; Zambia Military Academy; Officers Wing; Technical Training College; Infantry Training Wing and Recruit Training Centre.

Fulfilment of the Mandate

The fulfilment of the mandate by MILTEZ is as follows:

- (a) MILTEZ has been able to train soldiers in all technical fields with great success. The soldiers so trained had attained very high technical proficiency and, compete favourably anywhere regionally or otherwise.
- (b) The officer cadets trained at the Zambia Military Academy were of very high standards not only within the region but also worldwide. This was evident by the number of foreigners that had been trained at

the Academy. However, the irregularity in recruitment had caused a gap in the rank structure for officers.

- (c) MILTEZ had successfully trained regular officers of the rank of major and below in command and staff work. The graduates had exhibited very high standards at Defence Services Command and Staff College as well as during African Union (AU) and United Nations operations.
- (d) The technical tradesmen from the Technical Training College were of high quality and their contribution had been highly invaluable.
- (e) The soldiers trained at Infantry Training Wing do very well when in units in pay accounting, clerical work, catering including drill which is essential to the discipline in the Army, and skill at Arms.
- (f) Although the mandate to give basic military training to recruits was given to the Establishment, Army Headquarters delegates this responsibility to Brigades because of a large number of recruits required to be trained and the irregularity of recruitment. However, command element and supervision of training is done by MILTEZ.

Operational Constraints

The fulfilment of the roles or mandate as outlined above are not without certain constraints. Some of the constraints faced by the Establishment are:

- (a) **Inadequate Training Aids;** modern methods of instruction demand the use of modern training aids to enhance the learning process. The following were lacking:
 - (i) **Computers;** lack of computers not only for the IT courses but also for presentation of lectures by instructors.
 - (ii) **Digital projectors;** lack of digital projectors to improve lecture delivery.

- (iii) **Maps;** the Establishment usually conducts map-reading and other field exercises for students. Without maps, such exercises were difficult to conduct.
 - (iv) **Vehicles and Engines;** the Establishment trains not only drivers of all classes but vehicle mechanics. Currently both vehicles and engines were not available for such training. Students in most cases have to do with theory only.
 - (v) **Simulators or Trainers;** the Establishment require these to improve the training of drivers and vehicle mechanics.
 - (vi) **Training ammunition;** the Establishment requires to have in stock all related training ammunition at all times such as ammunition for 82mm, 81 mm, blank ammunition for AK 47 assault rifle, verily light pistols, trip flares and thunder flashes for exercises are not available.
 - (vii) **Catering Utensils.** the Establishment lacks some important items like chaffing dishes, stoves, fridges, pots as well as other utensils.
 - (viii) **Gymnasium Equipment.** in order to improve the training of officers and soldiers, the Establishment require a complete set of this equipment.
- (b) **Poor state of furniture.** the state of furniture; classrooms and office, in all the Wings are very poor.
 - (c) **Dilapidation of infrastructure.** the infrastructure in MILTEZ is old and had gone through wear and tear especially those at the Officers Wing. The Wing has even stopped using its classrooms as a result. One of the main halls requires to be turned into an auditorium. The whole Establishment has no such facility.
 - (d) **Water and Sewerage System;** pipes for water and sewerage are old and require replacing.
 - (e) **Rehabilitation of roads and drill square;** the road network and the drill square were all in a poor state and require rehabilitation.

- (f) **Inadequate Funding;** only two courses are funded each year while the rest were not. Even those that are funded, there was usually erratic funding. This situation had greatly affected the running of the Establishment especially where production room was concerned. The Establishment faces a lot of problems to produce précis for students with an average of eleven (11) courses each year.

The way forward

It was recommended that the following measures should be put in place to enhance the Establishment's performance:

- (a) the Army Headquarters should be adequately funded to carry out renovations to the run-down infrastructure in the Establishment;
- (b) training aids including those already mentioned should be procured to improve not only the methods of instruction but also the learning process as well as make the Establishment more attractive in the region and outside;
- (c) the Establishment required adequate transport for field exercises and an ambulance to be used during the same exercises;
- (d) a deliberate training programme for instructors should be put in place for instructors to do courses in local colleges and abroad to improve methods of instruction;
- (e) there was a need to establish within MILTEZ a research department to study current and future trends of warfare worldwide; and
- (f) affiliation of the Establishment with TEVETA should be consolidated to include other courses offered by the Establishment.

Your Committee heard that MILTEZ has attracted students from countries within the region. Since inception, the Establishment has trained students from the following countries and organisations: Botswana; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania; Uganda; Zimbabwe; and ZAWA among others.

There was an exchange programme of instructors between the Institution and Tanzania Military Academy, while the Namibia Defence Force has attached an officer to understudy the training of officer cadets.

The Establishment uses a number of training areas for exercises like Lukanga (Northwest of Kapiri Mposhi), Mulungushi Dam Area, Mita Hills Dam Area and Miengwe Forest. These were now getting smaller in sizes because of constant encroachment by the locals. There was a requirement to remove illegal settlers in gazetted training areas.

Most instructors stay outside the Establishment. They have to commute from time to time. There is need for a deliberate programme to construct more houses within the Establishment.

Although the Establishment carries out its mandate successfully, there is need to address the constraints raised in order to raise the standards to international levels.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee note that the training of officer cadets and soldiers that takes place at MILTEZ is the core foundation of the defence force. Your Committee, therefore, note with concern that the general inadequate funding is affecting the general operations of MILTEZ. They, therefore, recommend that funding to MILTEZ be increased through increased budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Defence and should be released timely. This will enable MILTEZ effectively carryout its mandate of producing officers of high quality. There is, therefore, urgent need to timely acquire training aids for MILTEZ. They further recommend that the officers' wing, sewerage system and parade square be rehabilitated urgently. Furthermore, new training equipment be sourced for MILTEZ to

match modern military dictates particularly the modern tactics. In addition, joint military exercises should be encouraged among the security services.

Your Committee, further, observe that MILTEZ has no research department to study current and future trends of warfare worldwide and is not affiliated to TEVETA. Your Committee are of the view that a research department be introduced at MILTEZ and that the College be affiliated to TEVETA.

Your Committee note with concern that MILTEZ uses a number of training areas for exercises like Lukanga, Mulungushi Dam Area, Mita Hills Dam Area and Miengwe Forest which are getting smaller in sizes due to constant encroachment by the locals and other investors. They, therefore, strongly urge the Government to gazette the training areas for MILTEZ especially Lukanga area and Miengwe Forest in order to avoid further encroachments in the said areas by the locals and other investors as is the case with Mulungushi and Mita Hills Dam areas. This should include the remaining areas in Mulungushi and Mita Hills Dams.

Generally, your Committee observe that the lack of investment at Kohima Barracks could be said to be happening in many wings under the Ministry of Defence. Your Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Government to heavily invest in the infrastructure and equipment in the defence forces for the betterment of the country.

10 Operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Your Committee, concerned with the operations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolved to undertake a detailed study of the Ministry and the Ministry made both written and oral submissions on the subject.

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSION

Your Committee were informed that the Ministry has the responsibility of articulating and implementing Zambia's Foreign Policy. It facilitates the country's interaction with the international community to fulfil its principal mandate of promoting, protecting and

maximizing the realisation of Zambia's interests.

The Ministry endeavours to pursue a proactive foreign policy aimed at promoting and maintaining the country's international relations in order to safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, social economic development and other national interests.

Operational Constraints

Your Committee heard that the Ministry has continued to face operational difficulties in the implementation of its mandate mainly because of inadequate funding. This has resulted in difficulties in ensuring the timely provision of logistical support services.

Salaries and conditions of service obtaining at the Ministry of Foreign were still poor and unattractive. This has resulted in low levels of commitment and motivation among civil servants. In turn, this has weakened the capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deliver quality services to its clients. There is need, therefore, for the Government to improve the salaries and conditions of service in order to improve the performance of the Public Service in conformity with the Public Service Reform Programme.

The Missions' operations and transactions are conducted in respective foreign currencies and are, therefore, affected by currency fluctuations. As a result, the Recurrent Departmental Charges (RDCs) are eroded and the cost of goods and services tend to be on the higher side.

The Missions continue to face numerous problems, including huge outstanding utility bills and rental bills. Although Government owns property in some Missions in the form of Chanceries and residences, it still has an obligation to maintain them in high standards, which demands regular maintenance.

Operations of Zambia's Missions Abroad

In order to effectively carry out its mission statement, Zambia opened Diplomatic and Consular Missions in strategic geographical locations. Currently, Zambia maintains twenty-nine (29) full-fledged Missions and two (2) Consulates General. The Ministry, through its missions abroad seeks to articulate and enhance its foreign policy by having physical presence in strategic geographical locations. Zambia has multilateral missions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, accredited to the African Union, New York, United States of America and Geneva in Switzerland accredited to the United Nations and Brussels in Belgium accredited to the European Union. The rest are bilateral missions.

These missions are expected to represent the country, promote and protect its national interests in terms of security, political and economic cooperation, trade and investment as well as culture and environment, among others. Zambia shifted its focus from purely political diplomacy to economic diplomacy so as to maximize on the overall growth of the national economy. It is against this background that some Missions have been re-opened to search for trade and investment opportunities for the sake of economic development.

Your Committee heard that the Ministry intends to open Missions in Ghana, Australia and Saudi Arabia. Ghana will be opened during the course of this year. There also need to open a Mission in Ghana in order to ease the pressure on the Mission in Abuja, currently covering the whole of West Africa. Further, the Ghanaian authorities are also considering re-opening their mission in Zambia, which was closed in 1983.

Observation and recommendations

Your Committee note with grave concern that the Ministry has continued to face operational difficulties in the implementation of its mandate mainly because of inadequate funding that has resulted in difficulties in ensuring the timely provision

of logistical support services. This is compounded by the fact that Missions' operations and transactions are conducted in foreign currencies, thus eroding Recurrent Departmental Charges (RDCs) in the Ministry. In addition, utility bills and maintenance costs are high and require regular and timely funding.

Your Committee recommend that adequate budgetary allocation be provided to enable the Ministry carryout its mandate. This could be done by shifting Zambia's focus from political diplomacy to economic diplomacy so as to attract investors and maximize on the overall national economic growth since the country is showing signs of economic growth.

11. Up-date on the on-going reforms in the United Nations (UN)

Your Committee, concerned with the image gained so far by the United Nations, resolved to be up-dated on the on-going reforms in the United Nations.

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

- (a) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (b) the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and
- (c) the Southern African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (SACCORD)

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee were informed that the United Nations is a predecessor to the League of Nations. The United Nations Organisation (UN), which was created in 1945, has over the last three decades been found wanting, ineffective and unresponsive to the demands of the changing circumstances. Member States, therefore, have called for its reform with a view of improving its effectiveness in delivering its mandate and responding to new and growing challenges.

Purposes

The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

Reasons that led to reforming the United Nations

Your Committee were informed that when Kofi Annan became the Secretary General of the United Nations in 1997, there was a strong feeling both within the UN as well as within the member states that substantial reforms were needed in order for the Organisation to continue to be a useful instrument for its member States and for the world's people.

It was recognised that the principles of the Charter of the United Nations are today as relevant as they were in 1945. But the way that the UN delivered on these aims and objectives had to move with the times and adapt to the needs and circumstances of the 21st Century.

At the end of 1997, the Secretary General launched an extensive reform program called "Reviewing the United Nations: A programme for reform" where he outlined principles for how the UN could be reformed. The reform package aimed at improving and enhancing the United Nations, to create greater impact and improve the lives of millions of people.

Since then, a number of new initiatives had been introduced aimed at increasing the efficiency of the UN with its development partners.

These initiatives include:

- an agenda for further change, 2002;
- in larger freedom, 2005 which mapped out organizational priorities including

- poverty alleviation, development, the prevention of conflict and human rights; and
- investing in the UN: for a stronger organisation world-wide, 2006 The 2006 report, *Investing in the UN: for a stronger organisation worldwide*, which dealt with the management of the Secretariat and confirmed that the UN needed a significant investment in how it recruited, developed and retained its people, how it procured goods and sourced services, and how it managed and accounted for the taxpayer funds of all Member States in its overall pursuit of efficiency and results.

Your Committee were informed that currently, the United Nations reforms have been implemented in only two areas, namely, the establishment of the Peace-Building Commission and the Human Rights Council. However, there are a series of UN reforms that are still being debated by the Member States. Among these reforms include; the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the Secretariat as well as coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and environment with a view of resolving the complex UN Challenges.

Reforms

Your Committee were informed that the proposed reforms to the United Nations include the following:

- the expansion as well as strengthening of the Security Council so that it can be made more representative of the international community by increasing the members from fifteen to twenty-four members;
- replacing the Human Rights Commission with a smaller Human Rights Council whose members would be chosen by the General-Assembly;
- reform the organization so that it can tackle threats to global security in the 21st century, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

- have in place a clear and unambiguous condemnation of terrorism “in all its forms and manifestations”;
- achieving UN goals of reducing poverty and disease and ensuring that all children have at least an elementary school education; and
- the need to have increased transparency of UN operations, strengthened audit as well as procurement practices, and protection of whistle-blowers.

Peace Building Commission

The Peace-Building Commission (PBC) was established at the UN World Summit in September 2005. The Commission has a central responsibility of advising both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The membership of the PBC Organisational Committee is based on a regional distribution as follows: Seven (7) members from African States; three (3) from Eastern European States; four (4) members from Latin American and Caribbean States and nine (9) from Western Europe and other States.

Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council (HRC) was established to replace the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 60/251 in 2006. It is responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.

The General Assembly elects the 147 members of the Council. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution with thirteen (13) member countries from African states, five (5) from Eastern Europe, eight (8) from Latin America and Caribbean States and seven (7) from Western Europe and other States and thirteen (13) from Asian States. Zambia is a member of the Council and her term ends in 2008.

The African Common Position on the UN Reforms

Under the auspices of the African Union, Africa adopted a common position on the on-going reforms of the United Nations. The common African position, also known as the Ezulwini Consensus, on the UN Reforms was arrived at during the Ministerial Committee of Fifteen meeting held in Ezulwini, Swaziland, in February 2005. The position advocates the full representation of Africa in all the decision making organs of the UN, particularly in the Security Council, which is the principal decision-making organ in matters relating to international peace and security. This full participation should include the following:

- (a) two (2) permanent seats on the Security Council with all privileges and conditions, including the veto power currently enjoyed by the Permanent members;
- (b) an additional five (5) non-permanent seats for a Security Council of twenty-six (26); and
- (c) equal attention to be given to issues of development, reform of institutions such as the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and Human Rights Commission and establishment of new ones as well as the democratisation of the Breton Woods Institutions.

Zambia has espoused the African common position because it meets her aspirations of ensuring adequate representation of the African continent not only on the UN Security Council but also in other UN Organs, Agencies and Institutions, which take decisions that directly affect the African continent. Such representation is expected to protect and further African interests in general and Zambian interests in particular.

The stakeholders were unanimous that the UN is a body that all countries must cherish and that although it has scored some successes, it is also evident that some failures have been scored. It is therefore incumbent upon every single member state, including Zambia,

to participate as well as welcome reforms that will improve the functioning of this global institution.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee while welcoming the United Nations reforms, they note the emergence of dangerous political undercurrents, armed conflicts within countries and across borders, organised international criminal operations and the degradation of the environment which pose a serious threat to many societies and to the world community. These problems have persisted irrespective of the steadily increasing overall wealth as well as capabilities of humankind.

Your Committee are of the view that more needs to be done to the UN to complement the proposed reforms. They, therefore, recommend as follows:

- (i) Zambia supports the expansion of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) so that this can lead to a well balanced veto power and the establishment of a democratic process of decision-making that will be based on near-unanimity of views;
- (ii) since the Human Rights Commission has been replaced by the Human Rights Council, and Zambia sits on the council, it is important that Zambia as a member of the United Nations upholds a good human rights record at home;
- (iii) Zambia should continue supporting all efforts that are being made by the world body to combat the threats of global security that include terrorism and the proliferations of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD); and
- (iv) Zambia should continue supporting the increased transparency of UN operations, strengthened audit as well as procurement practices.

12 Zambia's membership to COMESA; SADC and the Great Lakes Region

Your Committee, concerned with Zambia's multiplicity membership to different regional bodies, resolved to undertake a detailed study of Zambia's membership to COMESA, SADC and the Great Lakes Region.

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

- (a) the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry;
- (b) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
- (c) the Southern African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (SACCORD)

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee were informed that Zambia is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. COMESA and SADC are in the process of establishing free trade areas with the intention of becoming Customs Unions in 2008 and 2010 respectively.

Regional Arrangements

(a) International Conference on the Great Lakes Regions

Your Committee heard that the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) stemmed from the conflicts and tragedies in the Great Lakes Region of East/ Central Africa, which constituted a threat to international peace and security. In 2000 the United Nations Security Council, through its resolutions 1291 and 1304, called for an International Conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes Region. Later that year the International Conference was established with its joint United Nations/African Union Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.

In November 2004, the eleven Heads of State and Government of the member

countries of the IC/GLR (Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) unanimously adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Nine of the 20 COMESA member states formed a Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2000 (Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Sudan, Zimbabwe and Zambia) with Rwanda and Burundi joining the FTA in 2004. Comoros and Libya were in the process of joining the FTA in 2006.

In December 2006, the Heads of State and Government convened in Nairobi, to sign a Pact on Security, Stability and Development. This Pact included the Dar es Salaam Declaration, and Programmes of Action and Protocols. The Nairobi summit marked the end of the preparatory phase and beginning of the implementation period.

Objectives

The main objective of the IC/GLR is to bring all the countries of the region together, and for them to dialogue and agree on a strategy to bring peace and prosperity to the Great Lakes Region.

The Conference is divided into four thematic areas:

- Peace and security;
- Democracy and good governance;
- Economic development and regional integration; and
- Humanitarian and social Issues.

Apart from these four main themes, the Conference also addresses crosscutting issues such as gender, environment, human rights, HIV/AIDS and human settlements.

Additionally, the IC/ GLR aim to enable the population of the region to:

- live in a common political and economic space free of wars and violence protected by the respect for the rule of law;
- enjoy their human rights as citizens of the GLR and participate in decision making;
- pursue their personal, family and business life with ease;
- benefit from their natural resources;
- travel freely with their goods across borders;
- benefit from improved roads and communication networks;
- enjoy improved standard of living; and
- attract investments and co-operation from the rest of the world.

The IC/GLR does not replace or duplicate existing peace processes and economic, social and humanitarian activities in the region rather it exists to enhance their impact, and develop new ones where there are gaps.

Benefits

Whilst the mandate of the IC/GLR is primarily a political one, it also assists trade through enhanced trade facilitation and improved market access. As a landlocked country Zambia is susceptible to the political climate of its neighbours. The security of these neighbours therefore plays an important role in Zambia's economy.

Zambia requires access to the ports of neighbouring countries for both imports and exports. Additionally, Zambia acts as a transit country in the region, thus requiring secure and simplified border posts and processes.

b) The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

Your Committee were informed that at the Lusaka Summit held on the 1st of April 1980, nine Southern African countries (namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) declared their commitment to pursue policies aimed at economic liberalisation and integrated development of their national economies. It was decided at the Zimbabwean 1989 Heads of State Summit, that the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) should be formalised, replacing the existing Memorandum of Understanding with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty.

The Declaration and Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC), replacing the Co-ordination Conference, was signed at the Summit of Heads of State Government on 17th July 1992, in Windhoek, Namibia. The Treaty commits member states to fundamental principles of:

- Sovereign equality of Member States;
- Solidarity, peace and security;
- Human rights, democracy, and rule of law; and
- Equity, balance and mutual benefit.

Namibia and the Republic of South Africa joined the Lusaka Declaration and Treaty in 1990 and 1994 respectively. SADC has several protocols, including the SADC Protocol on Trade, to cater for the broad economic and political mandate. The SADC Trade Protocol was signed in August 1996, at the Heads of State Summit held in the Kingdom of Lesotho, and was ratified in 2001.

Zambia ratified the SADC Trade Protocol in January 2001 and deposited the Instruments of Ratification on 28th February 2001. This was published in the Government Gazette on 30th April 2001.

The Protocol initially provided for the establishment of a substantive Free Trade

Area (FTA) by 2008 and a full FTA by 2012 when all products are to be traded duty free among participating SADC countries. However, SADC member states, through the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2003), revised the trade integration milestones to the following:

- FTA by 2008;
- Customs Union by 2010;
- Common Market by 2015;
- Monetary Union by 2016; and
- Single currency by 2018.

To facilitate the transition to a SADC FTA, a tariff phase down programme was adopted based on three product categories: A, B, and C. The least sensitive products were placed in category A and earmarked for immediate liberalisation. Category B products have been subject to gradual liberalisation with the initial expectation that all products falling under this category would be reduced to "zero" or become "free" of import duty by 2008. The most sensitive products were placed in category C with the initial expectation that tariffs falling under this category would be reduced to zero from 2008 to 2012. However, with the revision in the SADC roadmap, all tariffs are expected to be at zero by 2008.

Members also agreed to establish a special arrangement for access of sugar into the SACU market. This arrangement is quota based owing to the sensitivity of the sugar industry to the SACU Members.

Additionally, members agreed to establish a special arrangement for LDC SADC members Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia (MMTZ) to facilitate market access of textiles into SACU. This was conditional on MMTZ improving market access to the BLNS (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) SACU countries on selected products.

Objectives

The objectives of SADC, as stated in Article 5 of the Treaty among others are:

- achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- promote and defend peace and security;
- promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States;
- achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes;
- promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the Region;
- achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; and
- strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region.

Member States have underscored the need to ensure that poverty alleviation is addressed in all SADC activities and programmes. Additionally the prevalence of HIV/AIDS has been recognised as a major threat to the attainment of SADC objectives and has therefore been accorded priority in all SADC programmes and activities.

Benefits

Zambia's membership of SADC has led to improved market access to the other SADC member states. The implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade has also led to import and export trade expansion for Zambia into SADC.

As a landlocked country, Zambia benefits not only from the improved market access into other SADC countries but also market access further a field owing to the accessibility of SADC members' ports.

Zambia has had a trade deficit with the SADC region since at least 1999. However the deficit more than halved in 2006 from 745 million US\$ to 361 million US\$.

The Republic of South Africa (RSA) remains Zambia's largest individual trade partner with just under half of all imports originating from RSA and nearly one fifth of all Zambia's exports sent to RSA. Consequently the trade balance between Zambia and RSA accounts for a large part of the trade deficit with an income terms of trade of 28%. Using UN COMTRADE data, IMF calculations on SADC member states show that Zambia has the highest import trade complementarity score with RSA.

The reduction of tariffs rates associated with the FTA has meant that regionally produced consumer items have become more affordable. The Zambian consumer therefore has access to a better and wider variety of products. The imported goods from SADC are mainly manufactured goods consisting of nuclear reactors, vehicles and electronic equipment.

Conversely, approximately a third of Zambia's exports to SADC member states are made up of the primary good copper. The remaining export products exported to SADC are predominately primary goods such as cotton, sugar, wood, vegetables and cereals. There has been an increase in the export of electrical goods (e.g. apparatus for welding/ spraying of metals). However this is a nascent market.

c) **The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

Your Committee learnt that the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was created from the previous Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) at the end of 1994. COMESA (as defined by its Treaty) was established 'as an organisation of free independent sovereign states which have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people.

Twelve (12) of the current nineteen (19) member states of COMESA have signed up to the FTA, and the Customs Union (CU) is scheduled to be in place by the end of 2008. However, the Common External Tariff (CET) and other regulatory requirements under a CU are still under negotiation.

The COMESA road map has set the following milestones:

- a FTA by 2001;
- a Customs Union by 2008;
- a Common Market by 2014; and
- a Monetary Union and single currency by 2018.

In addition to the COMESA Treaty, there are also a range of COMESA programmes in place. One key area that the programmes concentrate on is the enhancing of trade facilitation through programmes targeted at improving the movement of goods and capital in the COMESA region. The COMESA Carriers License, the Third Party Insurance Scheme (Yellow Card), the Axle Load Controls and the Customs Bond Guarantee Scheme, Harmonised Customs Document and Authorisation of Customs Procedures and the Harmonised Transit Road User charges are some of the programmes in this area.

Objectives

Your Committee were informed that the aims and objectives of COMESA, as laid

out in the Treaty, are to:

- attain sustainable growth and development of the member states by promoting a more balanced and harmonious development of its production and marketing structures;
- promote joint development in all fields of economic activity and the joint adoption of macro-economic policies and programmes to raise the standard of living of its peoples and to foster closer relations among its member states;
- co-operate in the creation of an enabling environment for foreign, cross border and domestic investment including the joint promotion of research and adoption of science and technology for development;
- co-operate in the promotion of peace, security, and stability among the member states in order to enhance economic development in the region;
- co-operate in strengthening the relations between COMESA and the rest of the world and the adoption of common positions in international fora; and
- contribute towards the establishment, progress and the realisation of the objectives of the African Economic Community.

Benefits

Your Committee were informed that Zambia has had a positive trade balance with the COMESA block for the past 3 years (60 million US\$, 46 million US\$, and 36 million US\$ respectively) with DRC (also a SADC member), Uganda and Malawi (also a SADC Member) contributing towards this positive figure.

COMESA has a number of programmes aimed at assisting member states improve their infrastructure. Zambia has benefited from such programmes including the one stop border post pilot project funded by the African Development Bank (ADB).

This project is aimed at reducing delays to cross border transport by rail and road. Chirundu and Kasumbalesa are among the three borders selected in phase one of the pilot project.

In the area of telecommunication, COMESA has embarked on a COMESA Telecommunications (COMTEL) project aimed at improving telecommunication networks within the COMESA region. Zambia is represented by ZAMTEL on this project.

Further, COMESA has in place an infrastructure fund that once operational would help improve investment infrastructure in the region.

Additionally, through the COMESA Secretariat, Members can access information on the PROINVEST support programme for private sector development. This programme is demand driven and therefore any Zambian business entrepreneurs interested in joint ventures, technology transfer and marketing agreements can approach the Secretariat and apply for assistance.

COMESA has also established specialised institutions, to which Zambia is a beneficiary of, to promote specific development objectives. These are the Trade and Development Bank of Eastern and Southern Africa (known as the PT A Bank), the COMESA Clearing House, the PTA Re-insurance Company (ZEP-Re) and the Leather and Leather Products Institute.

Your Committee heard that in 2005, the PTA bank assisted the following 6 projects in Zambia:

- Freight Passengers Limited (second term loan) to assist the company in its haulage capacity (US\$ 0.5 Million);
- Zambezi Portland Cement Limited (US\$ 12 million);

- Madison Investment Company Limited renovation and extension (US\$ 1.72 million);
- Ndola Lime Limited set up a cement plant (US\$15.0 million);
- Collum Coal Mining Industries limited, loan to help importing additional mining equipment from China (US\$ 2.45 million); and
- Finance Building Society Limited affordable mortgage financing to growing clientele in Zambia (US\$1 million)

As part of capacity building COMESA has initiated a number of programmes to assist its member states. Programmes include, the COMESA agricultural institutional strengthening and marketing promotion; the production and marketing of value added fisheries products; aquaculture development, fishery credit, data collection and fish utilization; support to the textiles sector; support (in terms of building capacity in the area of pest risk assessment) to exporters of horticultural products to the US Market under AGOA.

To assist information exchange and business partnership, COMESA runs an annual business summit to facilitate dialogue and business linkages among members and other interested partners. The business community in Zambia has actively been represented at these summits.

Your Committee were also informed that the presence of the COMESA Secretariat has positive implications both at a macro and a micro level. At a macro level the flows of foreign exchange into the country for 2006 amounted to just over US\$ 16 million. Member states are set to contribute approximately US\$7 million towards the 2007 budget. This is topped up with a combination of donor and COMESA funding. Additionally, flows of foreign exchange from donor funding for the COMESA programmes comes into Zambia.

At a microeconomic level COMESA contributes to Zambia's economy through the following:

- general services employment levels;
- professional employment levels;
- facilities required for the secretariat;
- supplies and stationary required for the COMESA Secretariat;
- vehicles required for the COMESA staff;
- facilities required for COMESA conferences and meetings;
- materials and subsistence required for conferences and meetings;
- multiplier effects of people moving to Zambia to working for COMESA;
- and
- multiplier effects of people visiting Zambia to attend COMESA conferences meetings.

The total amount of money brought into Zambia through COMESA's presence has been estimated at over US \$ 2.3 million in 2006.

Challenges

Your Committee learnt that as a landlocked country, Zambia faces several challenges, some of which regional integration addresses.

Peace and security in the region is of the utmost importance to Zambia both politically and economically. Zambia relies on its neighbours for access to ports and transit of goods; both for imports and exports. Without this access Zambia's trade would be severely limited.

Zambia has a weak infrastructure, both in terms of transport and telecommunications. This impacts, not only international trade through the difficulties in transiting goods across the country, but also domestic trade and industry. Businesses suffer from unreliable telephone, electrical and Internet

networks, limiting their productivity. The problems associated with a limited infrastructure have been addressed by the regional groupings with programmes aimed at improving the connectivity of the region.

Zambia borders eight different countries, which places an emphasis on the importance of trade facilitation and border management in the region. Maintaining and managing Zambia's several border posts requires a high level of human and physical resources. Improvements in regional trade require all countries to participate effectively in the implementation of trade facilitation measures.

Zambia's trade portfolio is copper and cobalt dominated (traditional exports). For Zambia to move away from the reliance on traditional exports, it requires improvements in the manufacturing sector and deeper regional integration, enabling Zambia to fully exploit all available markets.

Zambia's membership of several regional organisations absorbs institutional capacity, financial assets and human resources. However, Zambia is not alone in this situation as most of the countries in the three organisations belong to more than one organisation.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that not only Zambia but all countries in the three organisations are members of more than one organisation. They, therefore, recommend that:

- (i) Zambia must work on strengthening its industrial base especially manufacturing and processing to be able to offer competitiveness in any of the regional blocks. The problem is basically that Zambia is a trading outpost and therefore, is not industrially competitive;
- (ii) Zambia must keep its membership in both blocs but harmonize the trade protocols between SADC and COMESA. This will require lobbying the two regional blocks

so that they can look at how harmonization of the two Free Trade Areas (FTAs), can be achieved, especially on the issue of rules of origin. In this way, the two regional blocks can make it clear as to the terms of trade pertaining to each FTA. They believe that despite the current costs of staying in both blocs, it is still beneficial for Zambia to stay in both blocs. This should be done in line with World Trade Organisation (WTO) regulations which requires that member countries belong to one customs union. For example the Economic Community of East Africa exists within COMESA and is a viable regional and trade bloc;

- (iii) it is also very clear that Zambia is at cross-roads when it comes to COMESA and SADC. Therefore, they recommend that, if the Government decides to make a choice, there is need for caution and must carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each regional block so that the country can benefit from belonging to a regional grouping that will be chosen. The eventual goal of having African Union trade bloc and also sub-regional entities must not be seen to be in competition. It is important that Zambia reflects on the dual membership with caution. The benefits of belonging to either regional blocking must be weighed against the disadvantages that might befall the country. For example, when it comes to agreements, in the agreement dated 14th February 2000, Zambia will continue to host the COMESA secretariat. This in itself might cause image problems for the country if Zambia abandons COMESA. Whilst when it comes to SADC, South Africa which is not a member of COMESA will continue to be critical and influential in the sub regional and regional politics; and
- (iv) Zambia must continue upholding the foreign policy principle of ‘Good Neighbourliness’, which has been extended to the Great Lakes Region (GLR) so that the Region can also enjoy the peace and stability that Zambia has enjoyed. The influx of refugees into Zambia from the GLR is a source of concern and there is need to ensure that the country is in control of the situation. It is, therefore, important that Zambia continues to find peaceful long lasting solution to the problems in the Great Lakes.

13. **REPORTS FROM PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS**

(a) **Report on the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) Seventh Ordinary Session held from 7th to 18th May 2007, Midrand, South Africa.**

Your Committee was informed that the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) was held from 7th to 18th May, 2007, in Midrand, South Africa. The Zambian Delegation comprised of Mr M M Mabenga, MP – Leader; Mr T S Chilembo, MP; Ms E K Chitika, MP; Ms J Limata, MP; Mr M J C Misapa, MP and Mr S M Kateule, Principal Clerk of Committees, Secretary

Orientation of Members

Being newly appointed Members to serve on the Pan-African Parliament, the Delegation along with others from Madagascar, the Gambia and Ethiopia was briefed by the Clerk of the Pan-African Parliament on Saturday, 5th May, 2007.

In his brief, the Clerk highlighted aspects of the legal frame, constitutive act, the protocol, the rules of procedure, the bureau and the plenary concerning the Pan-African Parliament.

Official Opening of the Session

The President of Pan-African Parliament, Dr Gertrude Mongella opened the Session and informed the Assembly that his Excellency John Agyekun Kufuor, the President of the Republic of Ghana, and current Chairperson of the African Union would address the House. This was the first time in the history of the Pan African Parliament that a Chairperson of the African Union addressed the House.

She added that she had presented the Report of the Pan-African Parliament covering the period July to December, 2006 to the Summit of Heads of State and Government held in

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30th January to 2nd February, 2007. She also reported that since the previous sitting, some activities had taken place namely;

- the Committee on Rural Economy had a seminar on desertification in Africa;
- the Committee on International Cooperation and Conflict Resolution completed a fact finding mission to the Central African Republic;
- a seminar on the rationalization of the regional economic communities was held in Kasane, Botswana;
- a seminar was held under the auspices of the African Development Bank at the Pan-African Parliament Headquarters from 26th to 30th April, 2007, for Members of Bureaus of the PAP-Permanent Committees.

The President of the PAP informed the House that Ms Anja Ebnother, the Assistant Director of the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) would deliver a message of goodwill to the PAP.

Message of Goodwill

Ms Ebnother informed the House that DCAF is an international organisation with forty-eight member countries most of which are European with three African Members namely, South Africa, Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire. The main focus of the institution is to reform and promote good governance of the security sector in accordance with democratic standards. The DCAF believe that a democratic, accountable and efficient security sector helps reduce the risk of violent conflict. The House heard that the term "security sector" does not only include the armed forces, police, intelligence service, justice and penal systems but also include the civil authorities responsible for oversight and democratic control, Parliaments and Ministries. In addition, security does not only concern state stability but also involves the safety and well-being of individual people and communities and is fundamental to reducing poverty, protecting human rights and achieving the millennium goals.

The House was informed that DCAF had undertaken the following programmes and activities since inception;

- helped two European Union Presidencies namely Austria and Germany in shaping the emerging European Union strategy for security sector support in the Western Balkans;
- assisted Slovakia during the UN Security Council presidency to come up with a concept on the security sector reform in post conflict situations;
- cooperated with the Economic Community of West African States on the articulation and formal adoption of a regional code of conduct for armed forces and security services;
- supported the establishment of a parliamentary staff programme in support of national defence and security committees; and
- in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), developed a handbook on parliamentary oversight over the security sector.

In conclusion, Ms Ebnoter stated that the role of the PAP will be crucial in the coming years when it starts to exercise legislative functions.

Administration of Oath

New Members to the Pan African Parliament who included the Zambian Members of Parliament were sworn in.

Address by His Excellency Mr John Agyekum Kufuor, President of the Republic of Ghana and Chairman of the African Union

In his address, His Excellency Mr John Agyekum Kufuor stated that fifty years ago, Africa had a vision of independence in an environment of peace and prosperity and, that

the continent had succeeded in liberating itself fully. He was, however, concerned that the continent has been plagued over the period in almost all its different regions by conflicts, wars, diseases, illiteracy and poverty, at one time or the other. The continent was nevertheless, managing to rid itself of some of the draw backs. He however, lamented the problems in Somalia and the Darfur region of Sudan which had persisted in spite of initiatives made by the African Union.

His Excellency, Mr John Agyekum Kufuor, stated that while the principles of sovereignty and integrity are valued, the Africa of today should play the vanguard role in respecting and upholding human rights within the continent and regretted the situation in some African nations where domestic policies are seen to be at variance with these principles. He called on the Pan-African Parliament to advance the social-economic development and transformation of the continent through good governance. He stated that the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was the flagship for implementing political and economic reforms.

His Excellency, Mr John Agyekum Kufuor, informed the Assembly that today, most African economies are better run as evidenced by low inflation rates in many countries, averaging 8% per annum; twenty-seven African countries are projected to have 5% growth in their gross domestic products, and significant advances are being recorded in debt relief.

Designation of New Members to Committees

The regional caucuses met and assigned new members to the various Committees as follows.

- (i) Mr T S Chilembo, MP to serve on the Committee on Justice and Human Rights;
- (ii) Mr M J C Misapa, MP, to serve on the Committee on Education, Culture, Tourism and Human Resources;

- (iii) Mr M M Mabenga, MP, to serve on the Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs;
- (iv) Mrs J M Limata, MP, to serve on the Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; and
- (v) Ms E K Chitika–Mulobeka to serve on the Committee on cooperation, international relations and conflict resolution.

Progress Report on New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) by Prof. Firmino G Mucavele, Chief Executive of the NEPAD Secretariat

The Chief Executive reported on the situation of infrastructure, challenges and prospects for the future in Africa.

Infrastructure Sector

The concept of regional infrastructure was paramount because African economies were too small to generate economies of scale that were obtainable in larger markets. Transmission costs were high while competitiveness was low. There was potential for reducing transaction costs and increasing competitiveness through sharing of the production, management and operations of infrastructure facilities.

The challenges for NEPAD’s energy initiatives were to fully develop the energy resources of the continent through regional cooperation. In spite of the investments so far made with the assistance of external donors and domestic savings, the development of the energy sector in the continent still lagged behind population growth and socio-economic needs. The situation was characterized by low per capital modern energy consumption, low energy efficiency and very high dependency on traditional fuels in the Sub-Saharan countries, and dependency on oil as a fuel which represented nearly half of the energy bill of non-oil producing countries.

Short Term Projects

The Head of the NEPAD Secretariat stated that the Energy Short-Term Action Programme (ESAP) included one hydropower project, eight powers interconnection projects, three gas/oil interconnection projects, and studies for physical projects, a capacity building project and a facilitation project. The projects would be implemented under the umbrella of NEPAD as detailed in the report of Seventh Ordinary Session of PAP of May 2007.

Presentation on the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); Progress of APRM and Country Studies and Report by Dr Bernard Kausassi, Executive Director

The Executive Director informed the House that the African Peer Review Mechanism is a voluntary self-monitoring instrument which was agreed to by members of the 'African Union. The APRM currently has twenty-six member countries out of the fifty-three member states of the African Union. Though the membership is less than half of the member countries of the AU, the twenty-six countries nevertheless account for 74% of the African population.

Progress in each of the APRM Countries

Ghana: was the first country to be peer reviewed. Ghana presented its annual progress report on the implementation on the programme of action at the APRM forum in January, 2007 in Addis Ababa. The National Governing Council has been constituted and Ghana has made its national commission a permanent body;

Rwanda: has presented a semi-annual report which has been posted on the website;

Kenya presented its semi-annual report which is being revised. Kenya is expected to present its full report after the Accra meeting in June, 2007;

South Africa	presented a draft report in January 2007, but the report was not accepted because it did not have the programme of action. South Africa has finally completed the report which is due for review in Accra in June, 2007;
Algeria	completed the report in March, 2007 which is expected to be presented in Accra in June, 2007;
Benin	has finished its self-assessment. But due to the elections, validation of the report was delayed. The review process is expected to be completed by the end of the year and have the public review in January, 2008;
Burkina-Faso	started in June, 2006 and there is a National Governing Council in place. The report is expected to be presented 2008;
Lesotho	the review process was launched and self-assessment is being done;
Mauritius	was among the first four countries to start the review. The process has however, been delayed due to change in political orientation after elections. The report is expected to be ready by January, 2008;
Uganda;	the process was initiated in February, 2005. The report is expected to be ready in 2008;
Nigeria:	finished its self-assessment in December, 2006. The report is expected to be ready in 2008;

Tanzania: the process of self assessment has not started because the governing council has not been officially launched;

Angola the process is rather slow because of what the country went through for so many years;

Cameroon the process has not yet started;

Congo the Secretariat have had discussions with the Minister in charge and he showed commitment;

Egypt is ready to start the process;

Ethiopia the Prime Minister is the Head of the APRM forum for Heads of State. It is hoped that the Prime Minister will push the process;

Gabon: has shown some interest in starting the process but the review panel has not yet been approved;

Malawi is ready and will start the process shortly. A support mission has been sent to Malawi to officiate at the launch;

Mali is ready but the process was delayed due to elections;

Senegal was one of the APRM initiating countries. It is hoped that the self assessment process will start soon;

Sierra Leone: has been ready in terms of human resources but has had problems with finances. It is hoped that the process will start soon;

Sudan: there are indications that the country is ready to start;

Zambia: joined recently. The Secretariat is in the process of informing about the process. It was reported that the APRM Secretariat is trying to have a national permanent dialogue among all stakeholders. It was further reported that Zambia had changed the focal point but is ready to start the process;

Sao Tome and Principe: has been given information about the process but there had been no feed back communication from Sao Tome and Principe.

Financing of the APRM

The APRM activities are funded from contributions from countries and the cooperating donor community. At the inception of the APRM, the Heads of State advised that the UNDP should manage the funds. The Development Bank of South Africa through the South African Government has also been funding the activities. By the end of 2006, the APRM had a balance of US\$2,400,000 which was being used to support 2007 activities.

The AU/EU Strategy Outline; Report by the Permanent Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution

The House was informed that the EU Council adopted an EU Strategy for Africa in December, 2005. On its part, Africa called for a joint strategy and the EU agreed to have a joint strategy. One of the requirements for the joint strategy was that all stakeholders should be widely consulted especially Parliament and the Civil Society. The AU/EU joint strategy was expected to be finalized and adopted in Lisbon, Portugal, in December, 2007.

The House was informed that the purpose of the joint strategy was to take the EU/AU Partnership to a new strategic level with a strengthened political partnership and enhanced cooperation at all levels.

Objectives of the EU/AU Partnership

There four main objectives to the proposed partnership are;

- (i) to reinforce the EU/African political partnership to address issues of common concern. This will include strengthening institutional ties and addressing common challenges such as peace and security, migration and a clean environment;
- (ii) to promote peace, security, sustainable development, human rights and to ensure that all the Millennium Development goals are met in all African countries by the year 2015;
- (iii) to jointly promote and sustain a system of effective multilateralism and strong and legitimate multilateral institutions and the reform of the United Nations system and to address global challenges such human rights, HIV/AIDS, malaria etc; and
- (iv) to facilitate and promote a broad-based wide-ranging people centred partnership.

It was pointed out that the PAP has to have a voice on the EU/Africa joint strategy. He added that the joint strategy should be co-owned by the European and African non-institutional actors who can play an important role in taking forward, the objective of the partnership.

Report on the Security Situation in Africa

The report was presented by Hon M T Khumalo, MP, (Swaziland), the Rapporteur for the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution. The report was a general overview of the current peace and security situation in the trouble spots of Africa.

CHAD

The House was informed that an agreement had recently been signed in Riyadh by Sudan's President Omar el-Bashir and Chad's President Idriss Deby. According to the agreement, the two countries' governments would work together with the African Union and the UN to end the conflict in Darfur and Eastern Chad in order to promote peace and security in the region. The signatories had also committed themselves to desist from providing assistance to rebel groups in each others' countries.

The PAP committee on cooperation, international relations and conflict resolution recommended that;

- (a) the PAP should urge the AU to offer assistance towards organizing a national forum bringing together the government of Chad and all stakeholders to enable the people of Chad seek consensus on how to reach political settlement and establish the basis for lasting peace and development; and
- (b) the PAP should urge the AU to ensure the enforcement and implementation of peace support agreements signed between the governments of Chad and Sudan, and ensure that the agreements have a practical impact on the lives of the people.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Following the elections and constitution of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), a series of incidents occurred in the country resulting in political uncertainty. Most of the incidents related to the former Vice President Pierre Bemba. As the deadline of 15th March 2007 for the disarmament and demobilization of Mr Bemba and his former Vice-Presidential colleague Mr Azarias Ruberwa's personal protection forces deadline was nearing, both men were informed that the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) would no longer provide security for them. Mr Bemba failed to meet the deadline and his residence and property were destroyed by Government troops forcing him to depart for Portugal on 10th April, 2007. The Government troops further seized thirty-seven tones of weapons and ammunition from the Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC) troops in Gemena, Equator

Province, which is Mr Bemba's stronghold. The Movement for the Liberation of Congo consequently suspended its participation in the lower House of Parliament citing security reasons for their action. Mr Bemba's media facilities and those associated with him are currently under police control. On the other hand Mr A Ruberwa, one of the four former Vice-Presidents and leader of the Congolese Rally for Democracy (CRD) remained neutral and urged the Government to seek political solutions rather than prosecute Mr Bemba.

The House was informed that the mandate of the MONUC force in the Democratic Republic of Congo has been renewed until the end of June, 2007 although a much longer extension is expected to allow the National Army build its capacity to spread and secure the entire country. The Government's dependence on MONUC forces will therefore continue. The demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of the militia groups is probably the key to a successful reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Recommendations

The PAP committee observed that there were still serious challenges to be addressed in the Democratic Republic of Congo to stabilize the political system and for reconstruction to start. The Committee recommended that;-

- (a) the PAP should urge the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to open up political space for the participation of opposition parties and the broader civil society in the reconstruction process of the country.
- (b) the PAP should call upon domestic political stakeholders to promote and adopt a spirit of reconciliation and focus on the urgent need to reconstruct the country's political, socio-cultural and economic systems;
- (c) the PAP should call upon internal and external stakeholders to support the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration ; and

- (d) the PAP should urge all political parties in the Democratic Republic of Congo that did not succeed in the election to accept the results and make a constructive contribution to the reconstruction of the country.

The Ivory Coast

The House was informed that there have been some dramatic and unexpected changes in the course of the Cote d'Ivoire's protracted political conflict

The House heard that President Laurent Gbagbo, had successfully taken over the diplomatic initiative from the United Nations and had managed to secure privacy for his own preferred domestically managed rapprochement with the Rebel Forces Nouvelles (FN). The change had now received the approval of the FN leader, Mr Guillaume Soro who has been made Prime Minister in a new government of national unity. The latest peace agreement was signed on 4th March, 2007.

Recommendations

The PAP Committee observed that the progress made towards peace was encouraging and presented the following recommendations to the PAP;

- (a) the PAP should support the renewed political will and rapprochement as shown by parties to the Ivorian conflict and urge them to press ahead with their disarmament and reintegration;
- (b) the PAP should call upon the government of the Ivory Coast to broaden the political space to include other stakeholders to the process; and
- (c) the PAP should call upon the Government of the Ivory Coast to work towards the holding of free and fair elections to lead to a Government that will reflect the will and aspirations of the Ivorian people.

Somalia

The House heard that events in Somalia since December 2006 had brought the country to the attention of the international community. The following events were highlighted;

The Pacification of Mogadishu

The committee reported that the reconciliation congress set for mid – June appeared doomed to failure. It was reposed that most of the Islamic Courts leaders had returned to town and their militias had taken on a clan posture. The number of warlords in some clans had multiplied as violent clashes with Ethiopians became imminent. Somalia nationalism and youthful enthusiasm had further radicalized the Shabaab Organisation. Ethiopia was concerned that a Transitional Federal Government (TFG) defeat in Mogadishu would undermine the foundation for political settlement. Ethiopia is in a dilemma whether to continue backing the TFG against the Hawiye militia or incorporating the Hawiye. It was reported that most of the TFG's own forces in Mogadishu were Hawiye and Kahenwein mercenaries, some of whom were now defecting.

African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Ugandan Military Intervention.

The management of the AMISOM was reported to be inadequate and the mission command was implicated in large scale misuse of funds but was reluctant to publicise this because western taxpayers might object to continue funding for AMISOM.

The Role of Kenya

It was reported that Kenya's Government had placed itself in a very difficult position by being unable to disguise the assistance it gave to the US/ETHOPIA/TFG forces. It has compounded this by handing over refugees to foreign security services and operating three flights to render captives for interrogations, including Kenyan citizens.

The United Nations

It was reported that the UN was preparing a plan for Somali reconstruction. A great deal would depend on diplomatic intervention of the international community to halt the

bloodletting and further commission of crimes against humanity in and around Mogadishu.

Recommendations

The PAP Committee observed that the situation in Somalia, particularly Mogadishu, was of extreme concern and presented the following recommendations;

- (a) the PAP should call upon the international community to focus diplomatic efforts on the urgent need to bring about a ceasefire in Mogadishu to create a climate for national dialogue among the Somalis;
- (b) the PAP should call upon the Government of Ethiopia to withdraw all its troops from Somalia in order to create room for AMISOM to play a peacekeeping role. The PAP should further urge all Member States to commit troops and the international community to provide the necessary material and logistical support to AMISON; and
- (c) the PAP should urge all parties to the Somali conflict to work towards the hosting of a national reconciliation dialogue forum to forge national consensus on the nature of a future Somali State.

The Sudan (Darfur)

The House was informed that the November, 2006 consultative meeting between the AU, the UN and Sudan set the agenda for what could be an unprecedented joint regional and international peacekeeping mission in the region. This was as a result of Resolution 1706 which expanded the mandate of the UN mission in the South to support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement signed on 5th May, 2006. It was reported that there should be focus on unifying the rebel movements as well as having a UN-AU hybrid force in Darfur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The PAP Committee recommended that:

- (a) the PAP should consider sending a fact-finding mission to Darfur to gather information relating to the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement in order to establish first-hand, the progress made and the challenges lying ahead;
- (b) the PAP should support the revitalization of the Ceasefire Joint Commission and urge non-signatories to the ceasefire to come on board;
- (c) the PAP should support political engagement between non-signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement, and the government of National Unity; and
- (d) the PAP should urge the UN to swiftly provide the necessary facilitation for the implementation of the November 2006 Addis Ababa Agreement on the three phase peacekeeping intervention to the Darfur conflict.

Western Sahara; current State of Affairs

The House was informed that a report released in September 2006 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights following its mission to Western Sahara and to Refugee Camps in Tindouf concluded that the human rights situation was of serious concern especially in the Moroccan administered territory of Western Sahara. It was reported that in November, 2006, the former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan conceded that the UN had not been successful in resolving the question of the Western Sahara. The House heard that the Polisario Front has intermittently threatened to resume fighting, citing the Moroccan refusal of a referendum. Most observers however consider armed conflict unlikely without the approval of Algeria which hosts the Saharawis' refugee camps and has been the main military sponsor of the Saharawi movement.

The House heard that Morocco had presented an autonomy plan to the United Nations in which it suggested the election of a Parliament and creation of a regional government in Western Sahara but sovereignty over the territory remaining with Morocco. The Moroccan plan also calls for the local administrations power to include policing, tax-raising, economic development, education and welfare. On its part, the Polisario proposal calls for a referendum that would allow the people of Western Sahara to vote on their own future. Polisario has also indicated its readiness to negotiate with Morocco on ways to hold a genuine referendum that would offer the choice between independence integration into the Kingdom of Morocco and self-governance.

The House was informed that through Resolution 1754 of 2007, the parties were called on to make efforts towards achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. The resolution also urged Morocco and the Polisario Front to start direct and unconditional talks under the supervision of the Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. The House also heard that the Resolution was unanimously adopted with support of Security Council powers such as France, Britain, Russia and the United States together with Western Sahara's former colonial ruler, Spain. The UN Secretary-General is to report back on the progress of the talks to the Security Council by the end of June, 2007.

Hurdles to the Negotiations

The House was however, informed that there may be further impasse in the crisis due to the fact that the focus of both the new Moroccan and Polisario plans were not in harmony. Morocco's new autonomy rules out statehood which makes it fall short of the demands of the Saharawi. In addition, Moroccan officials and the Polisario have conflicting views on what the subject of any possible direct talks would be. In the case of Morocco, it would be details of autonomy while for Polisario it is how to hold a referendum in which the Saharawis would be offered the choice of full independence.

Recommendations

The PAP Committee recommended that;

- (a) that PAP should support UN mediation efforts with reference to resolution 1754 with the ultimate aim for the Western Sahara to hold a referendum to facilitate their total self-determination;
- (b) the PAP should request the AU Assembly to place the question of Western Sahara among its regular agenda items in order to frequently highlight the importance of the issue;
- (c) the PAP should impress on the Security Council to confront the Moroccan colonisation of Western Sahara and bring it to a legal and practical end using non-violence means;
- (d) the PAP should send a peace mission to Western Sahara to pledge solidarity with and encourage the Saharawi people to persist in their quest for decolonization and self-determination; and
- (e) the PAP should call upon the governments of key states such as Spain and the US to demonstrate practical commitment to the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara by withdrawing their political and material support to Morocco.

Report on the Central African Republic

The PAP sent a fact-finding mission to the Central African Republic. The aim of the mission was to gather first-hand information on the security situation in the country, particularly in the North-East (Bira) which had been occupied by rebel forces. The main problem in the country was poverty which prevents the Government from performing its basic social duties.

Instability in the North-East

Most of the buildings were damaged due to rebel attacks. There was presence of the Central African and French armed forces. The locals were calling for United Nations peace-keeping forces.

Instability in the North-West

Anti-government rebels loyal to ousted president Ange-Felix Patasse had been launching attacks in Paola and Kaga Bandoro areas.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees

The violence and insecurity in the north has led to the displacement of more than 300,000 people of which two-thirds were internally displaced. Others had been displaced to neighbouring countries where they live as refugees. The forced migration was due to repeated attacks by bandits. The most affected were in the north-east areas bordering Chad and Darfur.

Recommendations

The PAP Committee recommended that:

- (a) the PAP should urge the AU to consider sending a UN peacekeeping mission to the Birao area to secure the border with Sudan;
- (b) the PAP urge the AU to encourage an inclusive political dialogue in CAR;
- (c) the PAP urge the AU to call for an international donors' conference to source for funds to support the CAR; and
- (d) the PAP urge the AU to send a monitoring team on a regular basis to monitor progress.

MOTIONS

1. **Hon. Boyce Sebetela, MP (Botswana) – Motion on the Amendment of the Protocol and Rules of the Procedure to Facilitate Rotation of the Membership of the Bureau**

Hon. Sebetela, MP moved that relevant amendments be effected in both the protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan African Parliament in the following aspects:

- (i) under the Article 12 of the protocol regarding the tenure of members of the Bureau of PAP as read together with Rules 14,15 and 16 of the Rules of procedure of PAP;
- (ii) under Rule 22(6) of the Rules of procedure regarding the tenure of the Bureau of Permanent Committees; and
- (iii) the bureau of Regional Clauses; to provide within the regions every three years, with effect from 2009, in order to promote leadership change and renewal in the African continent.

In moving the motion, Hon Sebetela, MP stated that for many years, Africa had suffered from leadership that did not change and the last ten (10) years has experienced a new chapter where many countries have changed their consolidation to provide for fixed terms for leaders. The reasons for this to give people in those particular countries an opportunity for leadership change and renewal. Hon Sebetela, Mp stated that the Pan African Parliament being the premises organisation in the African Union structures should be an example in this area of promoting and entrenching a culture of leadership change in Africa. He informed the House that, in an organisation of fifty-three member states, with diverse cultures, allowance should be made for these cultures to guide the PAP. He cited the example of the EU where they have six monthly changes in the presidency.

In seconding, the motion, Hon Joseph Rakhudu (Botswana) cited the United Nations Organisation where he is leadership rotation for the Secretary-General in order to give various Committees and regions of the world the opportunity to share in the leadership of the UN. He also cited the rotation of leadership in the SADC region.

All the members who spoke supported the motion. The motion was unanimously adopted by the House

The motion was unanimously adopted by the House.

2. **Hon. Suzanne Vos. MP – Recent Arrest and Detention of Journalists and Opposition Political Activists in Zimbabwe.**

That, the House debates;

- (i) the recent arrest and detention of journalists and opposition political activities in the Republic of Zimbabwe and reports of assaults, torture and murder of these persons; and
- (ii) resolves to send a fact-finding mission to the Republic of Zimbabwe with the following terms of reference;
 - (a) to investigate allegations of the abuse of human rights and the Rule of Law relating to the arrest and detention, assault and murder of political activities and members of the media;
 - (b) to investigate allegations of the intimidation of political activities and members of the media;
 - (c) to investigate allegations of the restriction of freedom of speech and expressions;
 - (c) to investigate any other matters in relation to human and people's rights, good governance, transparency and the Rule of Law pertinent to the mandate of the Pan-African Parliament in terms of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Protocol establishing PAP and the functions and powers of the Pan-African Parliament; and
 - (e) to report to the next session of the PAP.

The motion was put to a vote. Votes in favour of the motion were one hundred and forty-nine; twenty were against and three abstained. The motion was accordingly adopted by the majority vote.

3. **Hon. Zely-Pierre Inzoungou-Massanga, MP- Tragic Death of Two Members of the PAP in an air crash of Kenya Airways Flight from Abidjan to Nairobi Via Douala on May 5,2007.**

That, following the tragic death of two Members of PAP, Hon. Maria Del Pilar Buepoyo Boseka, MP and Hon. Jose Manuel Akowo Mesuy, MP in the aircraft of the Kenya Airways flight from Abidjan to Nairobi on May 05, 2007 the House expressed its condolence their untimely death and resolves;

- (i) to send a delegation comprising Members of PAP to attend their funerals in Equatorial Guinea; and
- (ii) to call for the amendment to Decision 98 (V) of the Executive Council of African Union, of July 2004 in order to promote for insurance cover for Members of PAP.

The Plenary agreed that the PAP send a letter of condolences to the bereaved families signed by the President of PAP and a small delegation to meet the families. The second part of the motion was not decided upon.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT OF AFRICA;

The role of the Pan-African Parliament

Report by the Committee on Co-operation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution

During the Eight Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union which was held in Addis Ababa from 29th to 30th January, 2007, the Chairperson requested the Pan-African Parliament to make an input on the course the Union Government of Africa should take.

The House was informed that arising from the request; the PAP Bureau consolidated a task force which submitted its Report to the Bureau on 20th April, 2007. The Report was then referred to the Committee on Co-operation, International Relations and Conflict Resolution for review. The Committee presented the following report to the House.

The Values

The PAP agreed to the cardinal values of the proposed Union Government namely; adherence to the rule of law; popular participation in governance; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and transparency in public policy making. The PAP appealed to Heads of State and Government to promote a culture of good governance and human rights. The African Peer Review Mechanisms (APRM) was seen as a useful tool in facilitating the sharing of the best governance practices among African countries. The PAP proposed that the Union Government should incorporate the APRM into its key government instruments.

Strategic Areas of Focus

The PAP was in agreement with the substantive business of the Union Government as elaborated in the Banjul Study. As part of the review of the PAP protocol, it was hoped that the scope of the PAP Committees would be aligned with the substantive business of the Union Government.

Institutional and Programmatic Implications

The PAP was of the view that most of the proposals made regarding the existing and new institutions of the Union Government in the Banjul Study need to be reviewed and commented as follows:

The Assembly

The proposal to maintain the status quo in respect of the powers of the Assembly should be reconsidered in light of the expected transformation of the PAP from an advisory to a legislature organ to avoid an overlap of mandates.

The proposal to extend the tenure of the President of the Assembly to three years and the Presidency to be held on a full-time basis may create institutional and planning disharmony. The PAP was in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Commission

The PAP did not support the proposed extension of the tenure of the Chairperson of the Commission to seven years because the extension did not correspond to the planning cycle of the other AU organs.

The Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOC)

The proposed greater involvement of ECOSOC in decision making vis-à-vis the PAP's working relationship with ECOSOC required focused attention during the review of the PAP protocol.

The Constitutive Act

The PAP was of the view that a revision of the Act would better facilitate the move towards a Union Government.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The PAP was of the view that NEPAD provided a critical rallying point for addressing Africa's development challenges. NEPAD should be integrated in the programmes and processes of the AU.

The Road Map

The PAP viewed the timelines towards the Union Government proposed in the Banjul Report not feasible.

The Naming of the Union Government

The Banjul Report proposed the creation of an "African Union Government" as a transition towards the United States of Africa. The opinion of PAP was that the name "United States of Africa" would translate to the acronym "USA", which would cause

confusion with the acronym of the United States of America. The PAP therefore proposed the name “Union Government of Africa” (UGA) to be adopted.

Structure of the Union Government

The PAP proposed that the anticipated legislative role of the PAP needed to be clarified vis-à-vis the proposed maintenance of the status of the Assembly as the highest decision making body in the Union Government.

Fast-Tracking the Building Blocks

The PAP was of the view that the existing organs and institutions of the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) should be the building blocks towards a Union Government.

Relationship between PAP, Regional Parliamentary Bodies (RPBs) and National Parliaments

There was need to promote continental integration by harmonizing the legislative infrastructure of the African Union Member States to facilitate rapid economic growth, deeper democratisation and enhance political stability.

Recommendations

Based on the above considerations, the PAP made the following recommendations;

The Conceptual Framework

- the African Union clarifies the Union Government which is envisaged;
- the Assembly of the African Union should avoid adopting the name “United States of Africa,” name to be chosen should have significance for the Union;
- the PAP proposes the name “Union Government of Africa” (UGA);

- a depository for all the information generated throughout the African Union system be created; and
- measures be taken to encourage and promote inclusive participation of the African people in the debate and processes towards the creation of the Union Government.

Judicial Instruments

- the Assembly should initiate the process to review all African Union instruments, especially the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the PAP Protocol, in order to fast-track the transition of the PAP to a full legislation body;
- each of the institution of the Union reviews its mandate and functions in relation to all other institutions; and
- the alignment of structures, mandates and functions of all African Union organs and institutions be undertaken as the basis for the Union Government.

Institutions Building

- the African Union should fast-track the functioning of all organs that will act as the building blocks for the creation of the Union Government; and
- NEPAD, the APRM and all other similar specialized institutions be incorporated as specialised technical institutions of the Union Government, with appropriate levels of autonomy, power and resources.

The Road Map

- a realistic time frame be established to facilitate the evolutionary process of the African Union towards the creation of the Union Government;

- the Assembly sets a limit of two years for internal review by each institution of the Union;
- the ongoing process of rationalization and harmonization of the African Union institutions and RECs be accelerated and finalized within three years; and
- the Assembly mandates a review within the next three years to assess progress made, identify obstacles to the process and develop strategies and measures to address them.

Debate on the Report

In the debate that ensued following the presentation, Members of the PAP were agreed in principle on the necessity of transforming the AU into a Union Government of Africa. The differences in opinions were mainly on the time frame. Some Members called for immediate transformation. The majority however, called for an evolutionary process built on strengthening the regional economic communities and regional parliaments as prerequisites.

Recommendations on the Union Government of Africa by PAP

The Pan-African Parliament:

- (i) **COGNISANT** of the fact that the issue of the Union Government of Africa is a historic subject in the sense that it had been on the Agenda of the former OAU since 1963;
- (ii) **CONSIDERATION** the need for broad participation in the debate on the Union Government of Africa expressed by the incumbent Chairperson of the AU, H.E. President John Kufuor;
- (iii) **CONSIDERING** that the movement towards the Union Government of Africa reflects the adaptation capacity and the determination of the African people to accomplish genuine unity, to speed up development and to

strengthen democratic governance throughout the continent and to improve Africa's standing in the world;

- (iv) **NOTING** that the present world geo-political configuration, characterised by continental political and economic groupings such as MERCOSUR, the EU, OAS etc requires that Africa's response be up to the challenge, particularly as it represents thirteen percent (13%) of the world's population but that its contribution to international trade is less than three percent (3%) despite the fact that it possesses fifty percent (50%) of the world's total strategic resources;
- (v) **NOTING** that the process towards a Union Government of Africa can only be accomplished through the demonstration of a strong political will within the African continent; and
- (vi) **RECOGNISING** that as an organ representing all the African people, including the interests of all the people of African descent, PAP must play a leading role in the process leading to the Union Government.

Therefore recommended:

- (i) **THAT** the transformation of PAP into a legislative organ be accelerated to enable it to contribute to the integration of the continent through among others, the harmonisation of policies, laws and regulations relating to the various issues of development;
- (ii) **THAT** the evolution towards the Union Government take into account modern global forces and pressures, and that the AU set a realistic calendar in order to facilitate the evolution of the AU towards the creation of a Union Government;

- (iii) **THAT** as a prerequisite to setting up a Union Government, the AU redouble its efforts in order to accelerate the establishment and the strengthening of existing institutions and those which are in the process of being created;
- (iv) **THAT** the present process of rationalizing and harmonising the AU institutions and the Regional Economic Communities as well as their policies, programmes and projects be accelerated and finalized following a realistic calendar;
- (v) **THAT** African political leaders show their political will to move towards the Union Government by paying their respective countries' contributions to the AU's budget and subsequently, to the Union Government;
- (vi) **THAT** the African Union clarify the type of Union Government it has in mind; PAP, for its part, is in favour of a federal-type union;
- (vii) **THAT** the nomenclature "United States of Africa", with the English acronym "USA", be replaced by another acronym which better reflects the history of the continent;
- (viii) **THAT** the AU take all the necessary steps to encourage and promote the full participation of all the peoples of African in the debate and process towards the creation of a Union Government;
- (ix) **THAT NEPAD**, the **APRM** and other similar specialised institutions be incorporated as specialised technical institutions of the future Union Government with an appropriate level of autonomy of powers and resources.

The Plenary unanimously adopted the Recommendations and Resolutions.

Official Closing of the Seventh Session

The President stated that she would present the report of PAP on the Session at the forthcoming Heads of State and Government Summit in Accra and urged Member Delegations to present the proceedings of PAP to their National Parliaments.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee while noting the recommendations from the PAP, urge the Government to carefully consider them for possible implementation in Zambia. They also urge the Government to consult widely on the issue of the formation of “Union Government of Africa” as your Committee are of the view that there is need to first consolidate regional economic blocks before coming up with the Union Government of Africa.

(b) THE SADC-PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Report on the 20th Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum held in Maputo, Mozambique from 1st to 10th June, 2006

Your Committee were informed that the 20th Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) Plenary Assembly was held at the Joaquim Chissano Conference Centre in Maputo, Mozambique during the period 1st to 10th June, 2006. The entire thirteen (13) member Parliaments in the SADC region were represented by all the thirteen (13) Presiding Officers and sixty-eight (68) Parliamentarians. A significant number of parliamentary staff including Clerks, Secretaries of Parliament, Deputy Clerks, Secretaries to Delegations and staff from the SADC-PF Secretariat were also in attendance, and provided support to the Plenary Assembly. The Clerk of the Pan-African Parliament, Mr Muramba Werunga, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Tomaz Salomao and, representatives of sister institutions and cooperating partners were in attendance and were given the opportunity to address the Plenary Assembly.

The Plenary Assembly observed a minute of silence in honour of Dr Mosé Penaani Tjitendero, the founding Chairperson of the Forum who passed away on 26th April, 2006

and Hon Bereng A Sekonyana of the National Assembly of Lesotho, who was tragically killed on 2nd June, 2006.

The Zambian Parliamentary Delegation

The delegation was led by Hon Amusaa K Mwanamwambwa, MP in his dual capacity as Chairperson of the SADC Parliamentary Forum and Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia. The other members of the delegation included the following: Mr M S Mulanda, MP - Member of the SADC-PF Standing Committee on Democratisation, Governance and Gender Equality; Mr F Z Simenda, MP -Chairperson of the SADC-PF Standing Committee on HIV and AIDS; Mrs I M Wina, MP- Member of the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus and Vice-Chairperson of the SADC-PF Standing Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation and Capacity Development; Ms B H Jere, MP- Replaced Ms E Z Nawakwi, MP who could not travel to Maputo. The Hon Member attended the meeting of the SADC-PF Standing Committee on Trade, Development and Integration; Mr F F C Chibomba- Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly; Mr D Mandalo- Principal Clerk of Journals and SADC-PF Desk Officer (Secretary to the Delegation); and Ms J J Banda -Personal Assistant to the Hon Mr Speaker.

Official Opening Ceremony

The Plenary Assembly was officially opened by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique, Her Excellency Luisa Dias Diogo on 6th June, 2006 at the Joaquim Chissano International Conference Centre in Maputo, Mozambique. Five other distinguished dignitaries took turns to address the delegates during the official opening ceremony.

Hon Patrick Balopi, Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates.

Plenary Assembly Resolutions

The resolutions of the Plenary Assembly were as follows:

- (i) in view of the slow pace at which SADC Protocols were being ratified and domesticated, the Plenary Assembly called on the Executive to involve Parliamentarians in the ratification and implementation of these instruments. In particular, the Plenary Assembly appealed to the Executive for the speedy signing and ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons as a prerequisite to real regional integration. For this purpose, the Plenary Assembly resolved to convene a regional conference to review strategies of accelerating free movement of SADC citizens;
- (ii) resolved that restructured links be established and strengthened between the Forum structures and the activities at national levels;
- (iii) resolved to enhance linkages between the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and the Forum and further resolved to seek observer status in the PAP to facilitate consultations at regional and continental levels;
- (iv) congratulated the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government on its decision to revise the minimum threshold for women's representation in politics and decision-making from the previous 30% to the African Union level of 50%. It resolved, in this regard, to accelerate the domestication of regional and international conventions in order to enhance gender equity;
- (v) congratulated the Government and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on the progress made so far in providing the relevant political and legal environment for the conduct of that country's first democratic elections in four decades. The Forum resolved to assist the country in areas of need including the observation of the forthcoming general elections scheduled for July, 2006;

- (vi) approved the budget for the financial year 2006/2007 and allocated more funds to the activities of its Standing Committees on HIV and AIDS and the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus;
- (vii) thanked the President, Government, Parliament and the people of the Republic of Mozambique for organising and hosting the 20th Plenary Assembly Session and the commemorative activities to mark the 10th Anniversary of SADC; and
- (viii) Resolved that the 21st Plenary Assembly Session be hosted by the National Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Your Committee observe that contrary to the resolution of the Plenary Assembly, the Zambian Government has to date not ratified and domesticated the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons. As a founding member of both SADC and the SADC-PF, it is important that the matter is addressed at the earliest opportunity by the Executive.
2. Your Committee observe that the attention of the Chairperson was drawn to a semi-completed building, which the Government of the Republic of Mozambique offered to the Government of the Republic of Zambia at no cost, in appreciation of the pivotal role Zambia played in the liberation struggle of that country. Although the remaining works include fittings and painting in order to make it habitable, the Zambian Government has, to date, not taken custody of the building. The building looked abandoned and was being occupied by hoodlums and the insane, while the Zambian Chancellery and the embassy staff operate and live in rented accommodation at a great cost to the Zambian Government.

Your Committee are of the view that once completed; the building can meet all office accommodation needs at the Zambian High Commission and is capable of

raising sufficient revenue to meet operational costs by renting the surplus office space that is likely to be created from this imposing and massive structure.

Report on the 21st Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum held in Mogale City/Krugersdorp, Gauteng Province, South Africa From 9th to 18th November, 2006

Your committee were informed that the 21st Plenary Assembly Session was held at Misty Hills Country Hotel and Conference Centre in Mogale City/Krugersdorp, Gauteng Province, South Africa from 9th to 18th November, 2006 under the theme **“Enhancing the role of Parliaments in Governance and Development at Regional Level”**. The Plenary Assembly was attended by representatives of twelve (12) member Parliaments, namely: Angola; Namibia; Botswana; South Africa; Lesotho; Swaziland; Malawi; Tanzania; Mauritius; Zambia; Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The delegates to the 21st Plenary Assembly included eleven (11) Presiding Officers and sixty eight (68) Parliamentarians. A large number of Parliamentary staff from the member Parliaments in attendance and from the SADC PF Secretariat was also on hand to provide necessary support to delegates during the Plenary Assembly.

The Zambian Parliamentary Delegation

The Zambian Parliament was represented at the 21st Plenary Assembly by a delegation led by Hon Amusaa K Mwanamwambwa, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia and Chairperson of the SADC Parliamentary Forum. Other members of the Zambian delegation were: Mr D Mandalo - Principal Clerk of Journals and SADC PF Desk Officer (Secretary to the Delegation); and Ms C Musonda - Assistant Committee Clerk.

Your Committee heard that apart from the Presiding Officer, no other Zambian Parliamentarians attended the 21st Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF because at the time

it was held, Zambia had just emerged from general elections, and the process of designating the Zambian representatives to the Forum had not yet been concluded.

Official Opening Ceremony

His Excellency Mr Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa, officially opened the 21st Plenary Assembly Session on Tuesday, 14th November, 2006 at Usambara, Mogale City. In his address, the President reaffirmed the role of parliamentarians in promoting and deepening regional integration. He stated that the involvement of the Forum in the practical work of accelerating the process of regional integration would, in a concrete manner, demonstrate the need for the establishment of the regional parliament. He also emphasised the participation of parliaments and parliamentarians in SADC's regional integration agenda as they need not wait for the establishment of the SADC Parliament. The President, further, concurred with the Forum's observation that the slow pace at which regional agreements and programmes were being implemented was adversely affecting the quality of life of citizens in the region. He, therefore, called upon parliamentarians to familiarise themselves with the regional integration agenda and contribute to hastening the pace of implementation of various integration initiatives.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly of Zimbabwe, Honourable John Nkomo, proposed a vote of thanks following the address by President Mbeki.

Deliberative Session

The Plenary Assembly's deliberative session was enriched by the presentations made by various resource persons around the Assembly's chosen theme. The presentations were centred primarily on the issues of regional economic integration in the SADC region and the multiplicity of regional economic groupings in Africa vis-à-vis the continent's position in the on-going negotiations in relation to Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Countries and the European Union (EU).

Regarding the ACP/EU trade negotiations, the Assembly noted with concern that whilst the European Union (EU) continued to consolidate integration among its member states, the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) currently being negotiated between the EU and ACP countries were undermining and disrupting the fragile integration process in the ACP grouping. In their present form, EPAs have the potential of exacerbating the economic marginalisation and impoverishment of ACP countries in general, and SADC Member States in particular. This situation is worsened by the multiple memberships of SADC member states to different Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

Given the potential negative impact of EPAs on the peoples of SADC, it was agreed that parliamentarians should be at the centre, and not the periphery, of these negotiations. The Assembly, therefore, called for enhanced consultations and coordination at national level and for national Parliaments to take the process further by holding public hearings and encouraging debate on EPAs. On its part, the Forum shall seek observer status at the ACP/EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly and strengthen mutually beneficial alliances with other inter-parliamentary institutions on trade and related issues.

Noting that aid was not a panacea to the development challenges facing the developing world in general and the SADC region in particular, the Assembly called upon SADC countries to take advantage of the emerging South-South trade opportunities, particularly with countries such as India, Brazil and China.

The Assembly, further, resolved that the Pan African Parliament should provide leadership in promoting the African agenda at other international forums such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Policy Session

The Plenary Assembly policy session received reports from its organs of the Executive Committee and the Forum's Standing Committees. During this session, the Plenary Assembly also received the Treasurer's Report and Reports from some member Parliaments.

- *Report of the Executive Committee*

The Plenary Assembly extended its appreciation to the outgoing Chairperson and the entire 2004/2006 Executive Committee for their exemplary individual and collective leadership over the past two years. The Plenary Assembly also noted with satisfaction that adequate preparations had been made for the 21st Plenary Assembly. In this regard, the Plenary Assembly expressed gratitude that the President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency Thabo Mbeki had accepted the invitation to officially open the 21st Plenary Assembly.

- *Reports of Standing Committees*

All the Standing Committees of the Forum also presented their reports to the Plenary Assembly. However, the Plenary Assembly pronounced its resolutions on the following pertinent issues arising from the Standing Committee Reports:

The Assembly congratulated the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on their recently concluded Presidential, Legislative and Provincial Assembly elections, which the Forum's election observer mission to that country concluded had availed the people of DRC the opportunity to freely express their right to vote. The Assembly called on SADC and the international community in general to support the DRC as the country seeks to establish and strengthen institutions of democracy in addition to reconstruction and infrastructure development. The Assembly reiterated the commitment of the Forum, through its Parliamentary Leadership Centre (PLC) to support and strengthen the governance and parliamentary institutions of DRC to enable them to effectively and efficiently deliver on their constitutional mandates.

The Assembly also congratulated the people of the Republic of Zambia for holding successful, free and transparent Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections in September, 2006.

The Assembly welcomed the on going consultations on the development of a SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and pledged the support and involvement of the Forum and all its relevant structures in this process. Noting that a protocol on this matter was long overdue, the Assembly called for broad-based national and regional consultations to facilitate the development and early approval of a comprehensive instrument. The Assembly also resolved that, in order to further enhance the participation of women in parliament, all national Parliaments should include in their respective national budget, financial provisions to support the work of women parliamentary caucuses. This was especially critical in the newly elected parliaments and in countries that were preparing for elections.

The Assembly noted with satisfaction the outcome of the recently visit of the Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC) to the Republic of Angola and urges the RWPC to continue to lobby and advocate for the equitable representation of women in the leadership of political parties and in all institutions of governance in Angola and other countries of SADC.

The Assembly approved the Comprehensive Integrated Programme (CIP) for the PLC and called for the development of a Business Plan for the CIP as a matter of urgency. The CIP, which was a response to one of the Forum's five-year Strategic Objectives on increased professional performance of Members of Parliament andpParliamentary staff under the Parliamentary Leadership Centre, was expected to guide the work of the PLC.

The Assembly noted with concern that parliamentarians were often not included in national delegations to major regional and international Summits on HIV and AIDS, resulting in a knowledge gap and lack of coordination in the regional and global efforts to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS. Accordingly, the Assembly called on SADC Member States to ensure that parliamentarians were included in all national delegations to such important policy making forums.

- *Treasurer's Report*

The Assembly approved the budget for the 2007/2008 financial year. The Forum's audited accounts for the period ended 31st March, 2006, which were unqualified, were also approved by the Plenary Assembly.

- *Reports from member Parliaments*

It was observed that apart from the Parliaments of Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, all the other member Parliaments did not comply with the requirement, agreed at the 19th Plenary Assembly, that all Parliaments were to submit written reports to the Secretariat at least a month before the next Plenary Assembly. As required by the Forum, the reports focused on the activities of these Parliaments since the last Plenary Assembly in relation to the ratification of SADC Protocols among other regional and international instruments; the establishment and support for Women's Parliamentary Caucuses; the adoption of Norms and Standards for elections in the SADC region; consultations on the proposed SADC Parliament; the SADC declaration on Gender and Development; the New Partnership for African Development; the Pan African Parliament; the Inter Parliamentary Union; and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Plenary Assembly strongly reiterated the need for all Parliaments to endeavour to meet this requirement in future.

- *Elections*

In line with the provisions of Constitution of the Forum, the Assembly elected a new Executive Committee for the period 2006 to 2008. The Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana, Hon Patrick Balopi was elected Chairperson of the Forum while Hon Ms Nora Schimming-Chase was elected Vice Chairperson. Hon Ms Exalgina Gamboa of the National Assembly of Angola was elected Treasurer. Other members of the Executive Committee are: Hon Speaker Ntlhoi Motsamai, Lesotho; Hon Sandulizeni J Sitsi Nkhoma, Malawi; Hon Ms Besantee Juggoo, Mauritius; Hon Speaker Eduardo Mulembwe, Mozambique; Hon Speaker

Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia; Hon Speaker Ms Baleka Mbete, South Africa; Hon Marwick Khumalo, Swaziland; Hon Speaker Samuel Sitta, Tanzania and Hon Speaker John Landa Nkomo, Zimbabwe

The respective representatives of the parliaments of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia will be elected in due course.

- *Next meeting of the SADC PF Plenary Assembly*

The Parliament of Namibia offered to host the 22nd Plenary Assembly Session of the Forum in June, 2007. In addition, the National Assembly of Malawi offered to host the 23rd Plenary Assembly Session in November, 2007.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee while noting the issues that arose at the 21st Plenary Session of SADC PF, urge the Government to carefully and cautiously study the continent's position in the on-going negotiations in relation to Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Countries and the European Union (EU) as a member of SADC, COMESA and Eastern and Southern Africa configuration.

Noting that aid is not a panacea to the development challenges facing the developing world in general and the SADC region in particular, your Committee urge the Government and the SADC Region to take advantage of the emerging South-South trade opportunities, particularly with countries such as India, Brazil and China.

Report on the 22nd Plenary Assembly Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 31st May to 9th June, 2007

Your Committee were informed that the 22nd Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum Plenary Assembly was held at the Nampower Convention Centre in Windhoek, Namibia, from 31st May to 9th June, 2007 under the theme: **The Role of Parliaments in Government with Respect to the Three Arms of Government.**

The Session was attended by delegates from thirteen (13) member Parliaments, represented by 13 Presiding Officers and 50 parliamentarians. The countries represented at the Plenary were: Angola; Namibia; Botswana; South Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Swaziland; Lesotho; Tanzania; Malawi; Zambia; Mauritius; Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Zambian Parliamentary Delegation

The Zambian delegation to the 22nd Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum Plenary Assembly comprised: Hon Amusaa K Mwanamwambwa, MP, Speaker of the National Assembly (Leader of the Delegation); Mr D Matongo,MP; Mrs R M Musokotwane,MP; Ms M M Masiye,MP; Mr H I Mwanza,MP; Mrs D K K Mwinga, Clerk of the National Assembly; and Ms C Musonda, Assistant Committee Clerk (Secretary to the Delegation).

This was the first time that the Zambian Parliament was being represented at the Plenary Assembly by Parliamentarians since the September, 2006 Presidential and General Elections as Zambia was represented only by the Presiding Officer at the 21st Plenary Assembly in Mogale City/Krugersdorp.

Official Opening Ceremony

The official opening ceremony took place at the Safari Court Hotel on Tuesday, 5th June, 2007. The official opening address by the President of Namibia, His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba, was delivered by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, Nahas Angula, MP. In his address, President Pohamba congratulated the Forum on its remarkable achievements in the first decade of its existence, and expressed Namibia's commitment to continue hosting the Forum. He also assured the Assembly of Namibia's commitment to hosting the SADC Parliament once established, an idea the Government of Namibia fully supported. He stated that Namibia considered this to be part of her contribution to regional cooperation, integration and development. The President, further, lauded the Forum for selecting such a befitting theme for the Plenary Assembly. He underscored the principle of separation of powers, as it stood at the very heart of the

principle of constitutionalism. He stated that the concept of separation of powers should allow the three arms of Government to function effectively towards the common goals of economic growth, empowerment of the people and sustainable development, while providing checks and balances in a political system where the executive respects and abides by the decisions of an impartial judiciary, which decisions are based on laws made by a vibrant, freely elected and democratic parliament. The President emphasised the central role of parliamentarians in such a system of governance, which contributed to the deepening of a culture of transparency, accountability and service delivery.

The President expressed hope that the decision by the SADC Heads of State and Government to transform the Declaration on Gender and Development into a Protocol with the force of a binding treaty would result in the introduction of effective measures to combat gender-based violence and discrimination. The President welcomed the increasing voices of parliamentarians speaking out against corruption. He, further, called for the implementation of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption through the Regional Anti-Corruption Programme in which parliamentarians could play a key role by proposing and enacting laws that would make it difficult for public and private officials to engage in corrupt activities.

The official opening was also addressed by the other Speakers who called for concerted efforts in the promotion of the goals of Pan Africanism. They noted that this required firm democratic ideals and the active involvement of the peoples of Africa. They also reiterated the need for a sense of urgency in the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a regional parliament to underpin the Pan African Parliament. The leading role played by the Forum as the voice of parliamentarians, and as one of Africa's foremost election observation institution was also highlighted. It was also noted that the Forum continued to play a key role in providing professional and capacity development for parliamentarians and staff, spearheading the parliamentary leadership in the fight against HIV and AIDS as well as sustaining the gender agenda at regional and national levels. The Forum welcomed the growing number of women participating in meetings and programme activities of the Forum and expressed confidence that the much

anticipated adoption of a SADC Protocol on Gender and Development would move the region from commitment to implementation of programmes aimed at empowering women, and reducing gender inequalities.

The Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa, Hon Baleka Mbete, proposed a vote of thanks to the President's address.

Highlights of the 22nd Plenary Assembly

The Assembly welcomed the delegation from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which was attending the Plenary Assembly meeting for the first time following the historic elections in that country. The Assembly noted that the Forum was uniquely placed to make a significant contribution to the entrenchment of democratic governance in that country and should endeavour to develop a special programme aimed at capacity building among the DRC's parliamentarians.

1. Deliberative Session

- *Address by the Secretary General*

In line with the theme of the 22nd Plenary Session: **“The Role of Parliaments in Government with Respect to the Three Arms of Government”**, the Assembly received and deliberated over a presentation on the Commonwealth (Latimer House) Principles on the Accountability of and the Relationship between the Three Branches of Government. The presentation was delivered by the Secretary General of the Forum on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretary General, Hon Don McKinnon. The presentation focused on the guidelines on good practice governing relations between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary in the promotion of good governance, the rule of law and human rights as espoused by Commonwealth Law Ministers, having been drawn up by a conference held at Latimer House, Buckinghamshire in the United Kingdom. The principles highlighted the fact that each Commonwealth country's Parliaments, Executives and Judiciaries were the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of fundamental

human rights and the entrenchment of good governance based on the highest standards of honesty, probity and accountability.

- *Reports on SADC Parliamentary Forum Election-related activities since last Plenary*

The Assembly received reports on the Forum's election related activities undertaken since last Plenary. These covered the election observer Missions undertaken to Madagascar and Lesotho as well as the voter registration Mission to Angola and the post-election Mission to Zambia.

The Plenary Assembly called on stakeholders in these countries to find ways of ensuring that the recommendations made by the observer Missions are attended to as a way of enhancing and entrenching democratic practice in line with regional electoral instruments

- *Parliamentary Leadership Centre*

The 22nd Plenary Assembly approved the progress report on the Parliamentary Leadership Centre (PLC), which highlighted the implementation of the activities, including the process and content, of the Comprehensive Integrated Programme (CIP). It also focused on the challenges that the CIP had encountered since inception as well as some programme strategies that had been developed from the main focus areas of the CIP. The Assembly called for the development of effective mechanisms to ensure that the PLC was adequately resourced to enable it fully implement the CIP, which was approved at the 21st Plenary Assembly in Mogale City/Krugersdorp, South Africa.

- *Country Reports on the SADC Parliament*

As required by the Forum, each national parliament was expected to submit a report focusing on its activities since the last Plenary Assembly in relation to the ratification of SADC Protocols among other regional and international instruments; the establishment and support for Women's Parliamentary Caucuses; the adoption of

Norms and Standards for elections in the SADC region; consultations on the proposed SADC Parliament; the SADC declaration on Gender and Development; the New Partnership for African Development; the Pan African Parliament; the Inter Parliamentary Union; and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. It was observed that none of the member parliaments had met the requirement to submit their written reports at least a month before the Plenary Assembly, in line with the resolution passed at the 19th Plenary Assembly. Therefore, the Assembly did not consider any of the country reports. The Plenary Assembly strongly reiterated the need for all Parliaments to endeavour to meet this requirement in future.

2. Policy Session

The Policy Session of the 22nd Plenary Assembly considered of reports from the various policy organs of the Forum. A summary of the highlights of these reports is presented here below.

- *Report of the Executive Committee*

- Establishment of the SADC Parliament and Preparations for the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit, August, 2007**

- The Executive Committee noted the continued momentum of motivating for the SADC Parliament. It was noted that following consultations between the office of the Secretary General and the Speaker of the National Assembly of Zambia, the issue of the SADC Parliament had been submitted to the SADC Secretariat, from which a response was awaited. The Secretary General had since held consultations with the Executive Secretary of SADC on this and other matters.

In order to sustain the momentum on this matter, it was agreed that the Secretary General be mandated to consult with the SADC Council of Ministers at the meeting scheduled to be held in Windhoek in June, 2007. Since the meeting would take place in Namibia, the Speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia agreed to facilitate the holding of such a meeting in consultation with the relevant ministry. It was further agreed that a courtesy call on the incoming Chairperson of

SADC, who is also the President of Zambia should be arranged for the Steering Committee at the earliest opportunity. The main purpose of the visit would be to seek further support and the inclusion of the subject of the SADC Parliament on the agenda of the August, 2007 Summit of Heads of State and Government, including the possible participant of the Chairperson and Secretary General at the Summit.

- **Hosting of future Plenary Assembly Meetings**

The Executive Committee approved the recommendation of the Steering Committee that countries that are expected to have national elections but would be next in line to host meetings of the Plenary Assembly should only be considered after their respective elections. This decision was in recognition of the logistical and administrative challenges that normally accompany an election year.

- **Convening of Second Meeting of the Executive Committee**

Nothing the challenges thus far faced with regard to raising quorums for the convening of the second meeting of the Executive Committee, it was resolved that the second meeting of the Executive Committee be removed from the Plenary Assembly. It was agreed that the task of operationalising decisions arising from Plenary Assembly sessions be delegated to the Steering Committee for policy implementation.

- **The Role of the Pan African Parliament at the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

The Executive Committee reflected on the recent conferment of observer status on the PAP by the IPU, and the on-going discussions on the need for the PAP to take over the role and responsibility of convening the Africa group at the IPU, from the African Parliamentary Union (APU). It was agreed that in view of the fact that the PAP is one of the core organs of the African Union (AU) with a membership of almost all the parliaments and deliberative organs of AU member states, the PAP is the

most appropriate body to represent the Africa Group at the IPU. In making this recommendation, the Executive Committee was mindful of the critical role played by the APU in the absence of PAP. In this regard, the Executive Committee suggested the following:

- that the Forum should coordinate and align itself with the PAP with regard to the convening of meetings of the Africa Group;
- that the PAP should seek associate membership or other high level status within the IPU to facilitate effective coordination and enhance its role as the representative of African parliaments and
- that the process of disengagement from the APU should be gradual and should also be implemented in consultation with the APU Secretariat.

- **118TH IPU Conference, Cape Town, South Africa**

The Executive Committee acknowledged the invitation from the Parliament of South Africa for the SADC Parliamentary Forum to participate in the IPU conference scheduled for Cape Town in April, 2008. It was agreed that Southern Africa and Africa in general needed to coordinate their views and positions on matters coming before the IPU. Of particular interest to Africa on the occasion of the 118th IPU Conference are the elections for IPU presidency, which Africa should seek to occupy. It was agreed that the necessary consultations and lobbying be undertaken to ensure that Africa would not be divided on this matter. It was also agreed that Africa should take advantage of the forthcoming IPU conference to ensure that it becomes a platform for engagement on issues affecting the peoples of Africa.

- **Report of the Secretary General**

The Executive Committee approved the Report of the Secretary General on Programme Implementation, Strategic Partnerships for Parliamentary Cooperation, Resources Mobilisation, Programme of the Parliamentary Leadership centre (PLC), Publication of the Newsletter and the 10th Anniversary

Brochure, Inaugural Meeting of the Association of Secretary-General and Clerks of SADC parliaments and the Implementation of Decisions of Policy Organs of the Forum.

- **Treasurer's Report**

The Assembly approved the Management Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 2007. The Assembly further approved the revised budget for the 2007-2008 financial year.

- **Standing Committee Reports**

The Committee considered and adopted the Reports of the Forum's Standing Committees. Some of the salient issues in the reports on which the Assembly pronounced itself were the following:

Recalling that the 21st Plenary Assembly noted some challenges arising out of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) in relation to SADC's integration and development, the Assembly reiterated its call for the rationalisation of the multiple memberships of the SADC member states to various regional economic groupings and their conflicting mandates. The Assembly observed that these arrangements tend to undermine regional integration and weaken the bargaining position of SADC in trade negotiations. Further, noting the slow pace in the ratification of the NEPAD Protocol on Policy and Regulatory Framework for Information Communication Technology (ICT) Broadband for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Assembly called for speedy ratification of the Protocol as one of the vehicles for enhancing continental economic and political integration through ICTs. The Assembly also adopted a Regional ICT strategy to guide the effective utilisation of ICTs in national parliaments of SADC member states. In addition, the Assembly welcomed the cooperation agreement between the Forum and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) where the latter will support the Forum's HIV and

AIDS programme over the next four years to further enhance the role of parliamentarians in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee while noting the concerns that rose at the 22nd Plenary Assembly, they urge the Government to implore other SADC members states to transform the Declaration on Gender and Development into a Protocol in order to combat gender-based violence and discrimination. Further, they call for the implementation of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption through the Regional Anti-Corruption Programme in which parliamentarians could play a key role by proposing and enacting laws that would make it difficult for public and private officials to engage in corrupt activities. Your Committee await a report from the Secretary General of the SADC PF on the transforming of the SADC PF into a Parliament.

(c) Report of the first Regional Meeting of the Parliamentarians of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) Member States from 26th To 28th February 2007

Your Committee were informed that the meeting of Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region, co-organised by the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and AWEPA, with technical assistance from the Joint AU/UN Secretariat, was held from February 26 to 28, 2007 at the *Palais du Peuple de la République Démocratique du Congo* in Kinshasa.

The eleven (11) core countries of the International Conference namely Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia were all represented at the highest level of Parliaments and Senates of the respective countries. The Zambian delegation comprised of Mr C W Kakoma, MP, Leader of the delegation, Mrs A K C Mwamba, MP and Mr F Nabulyato, Assistant Committee Clerk and Secretary to the delegation.

Representatives of Member States of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region were also in attendance, including Canada and the Netherlands, in their capacity as co-Chairs of the Group, Belgium, South Africa as well as the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNIFEM and UNHCR.

Regional Parliaments from SADC and EALA (the East African Legislative Assembly) were also represented, as well as the Group of Women Parliamentarians of Central Africa.

The AMANI FORUM, an independent organisation of African Parliamentarians, active in seven of the eleven core countries also participated in the meeting.

Objectives of the Parliamentarians' Meeting

The objectives of the Regional Parliamentarians' Meeting convened a few months after the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes Region by Heads of State and Government were as follows:

- to assemble Parliamentarians of the Region with a view to enabling them to develop a common understanding of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development for the Great Lakes Region, signed by Heads of State and Government of the countries concerned in Nairobi on December 15, 2006;
- to inform and sensitise Parliamentarians of the region on the various components of the Pact : the Dar es Salaam Declaration, the Regional Follow-up Mechanism, Programmes of Action, Projects and Protocols;
- to discuss the role of Parliamentarians in the ratification of the Pact as well as the mechanism for their involvement in the implementation of the same;

- to encourage ownership of the Pact by Parliamentarians with a view to facilitating its prompt ratification and implementation; and
- to strengthen relationships between Parliamentarians within the framework of the process of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

Prior to discussions on the content of various themes of the conference's agenda items, the Great Lakes Parliamentarians elected a Bureau for the meeting which was composed of:

Chairman: Mr. Christophe Lutundula Apala Pen'Apala, 1st Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Congo;

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Charles W Kakoma, Member of Parliament and Member of the Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia; and

Rapporteur: Mrs. Agnès Kayijire, Senator and Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda.

Opening Ceremony

In his ceremonial speech, His Excellency, Joesph Kabange Kabila, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, welcomed participants and on behalf of the Congolese people, expressed gratitude to the organisers of the meeting.

He was gratified to note that most countries in the sub-region had realised that democracy was the only system capable of fostering the development of their populations, and that dialogue had emerged as the surest way to resolve conflicts.

He then reaffirmed the commitment of the DRC to hasten the ratification of the Pact and to pay its contribution towards the functioning of the Conference Secretariat. Lastly, President Kabila renewed the will of his country to respect all commitments spelt out in

the Pact and confirmed the willingness of the DRC to host the next IC/GLR Summit in 2008.

Prior to this, other dignitaries who spoke the Co-Chairperson of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region, the representative of the Joint AU/UN Secretariat, the Belgian Ambassador to the DRC, the Vice-Chairman of AWEPA and the Executive Secretary of the Conference Secretariat of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, made interventions on the need to:

- establish a permanent framework for dialogue and sharing of experiences among Parliamentarians so as to progressively lay the foundations for a promising and mutual future;
- accompany and complement international initiatives of respective Governments through parliamentary diplomacy; and
- examine the modalities for the participation of Parliamentarians in the overall implementation of the Pact; establish and operationalise the Regional Forum of Parliamentarians with a view to enabling them to consistently play a regulatory role in all aspects of the Pact for its effective implementation.

Review and Discussions of Agenda Items

During the three-day meeting, Parliamentarians delegations from the Great Lakes Region listened to five (5) successive presentations made by H.E. Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, the Executive Secretary of the Conference Secretariat and Senior Staff of the Joint AU/UN Secretariat respectively.

The various presentations provided an opportunity to adequately inform Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region of the general philosophy underlying the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy, Good Governance, Economic Development, Regional Integration and Humanitarian and Social Issues. Also understood the new vision of the relationship between core countries as well as the quintessence of the Nairobi Pact

and its components which include the Dar es Salaam Declaration, Protocols, Programmes and the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development of the Great Lakes Region.

General presentation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, the Regional Follow-up Mechanism and the establishment of the Conference Secretariat

Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, Executive Secretary of the Conference Secretariat made a brief presentation on the Pact on Security, Stability and Development and outlined the various components of the Pact which is composed of the Dar es Salaam Declaration, Protocols, Regional Programmes of Action, the Regional Follow-up Mechanism and the Special Reconstruction and Development Fund. She further explained the structure of the Regional Follow-up Mechanism in which the Heads of State and Government, including the Troika, have a role to play in the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Inter-Ministerial Regional Committee and the Conference Secretariat whose head office is in Bujumbura, Burundi.

She appealed to Parliamentarians to take ownership of the Pact, hasten its ratification and participates in its implementation. Further, she urged Governments to disburse the requisite funds for the functioning of the Conference Secretariat and to contribute to the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development.

Peace and Security Dimension in the Pact

During the presentation on the cluster pertaining on Peace and Security, the priority areas of the Pact were highlighted particularly the Protocol on Non-Aggression and Mutual Defence in the Great Lakes Region; the concept of joint security management of common borders which should result in the establishment of a collective security architecture from the twelve identified security zones; and missions given to the Regional Follow-up Mechanism to translate the vision enshrined in the Pact in concrete terms, structured around the Summit and its Troika, the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee (RIMC) and the Conference Secretariat. It was emphasised that this mechanism would work in

synergy with existing conflict resolution and settlement mechanisms at the level of the United Nations, the African Union and RECs. It was mentioned the other projects adopted in that cluster particularly those related to disarmament and repatriation of armed groups in Eastern DRC, the fight against trans-national crime and terrorism, as well as the fight against the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

Democracy and Good Governance Dimension in the Pact

The Democracy and Good Governance cluster in the Pact was summarised in four points: Objectives of the Pact, Vision of the Dar es Salaam Declaration, Protocols, Programmes of Action and Projects. During the presentation, it was underscored that the Pact is a joint effort based on the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration which is the expression of the commitment and the will of Heads of State and Governments to combat all forms of discrimination and promote the participation of all social actors in the management of public affairs.

In addition, it was stated that the Pact is an instrument of Regional and Good Governance before presenting the five Protocols which constitute the legal instruments, programmes of action, sub-programmes and projects that are the technical planning instruments.

Economic Development and Regional Integration Dimension in the Pact

The above cluster established the existing links between peace and development and in so doing underlined the importance of promoting the private sector and sensitising transboundary communities on the concept of Transborder Development Basins within the framework of the programme of action. It also highlighted the problem of the management of natural resources and indicated that the creation of a Regional Mechanism for the Certification of Natural Resources was envisaged. An appeal was made to have the Protocol adopted for this purpose. The latter will make the Zone operational, institute the Special Reconstruction and Development Fund and legally establish Transborder Development Basins.

Humanitarian and Social Issues Dimension in the Pact

The Humanitarian and Social cluster in the Pact which is based on the political priorities and guidelines identified in the Dar es Salaam Declaration and underscored the fact that the related Programme of Action has two sub-programmes that are composed of seven priority projects. It is envisaged that a Coordination Committee on Humanitarian and Social Issues will be set up. Its mandate will involve monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The Joint AU/UN Secretariat of the International Conference took the opportunity to draw the attention of Parliamentarians to the necessary legislative actions to take at the national level with a view to translating the protocols into mandatory standards. To illustrate this, it was indicated that member states should criminalise sexual violence and review laws on succession to enable women and children inherit from their deceased spouses and/or parents, among others.

Also presented model laws developed within the framework of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region which were adopted by regional legal experts to serve as guidelines to the legislators in their efforts of tailoring the Protocols to fit in with domestic law.

Ratification Procedures and Role of Parliamentarians in the Ratification of the Pact

The Joint AU/UN Secretariat presented traditional ratification procedures. The presentation was illustrated by using concrete regional examples while referring to procedures in force in the DRC, CAR and the Republic of Congo.

Parliamentarians were also sensitised on the need to put the human person at the centre of development and democracy.

Role of Parliamentarians in the Implementation of the Pact

This item was about actions that would ensure the effective implementation of the Pact, and consequently parliamentary prerogatives and specifically mentioned:

- participation in political dialogue to support efforts by Government efforts in peaceful conflict prevention and resolution;
- mobilisation of internal and external resources and in particular, contributions to the Conference Secretariat by member countries, contributions to the Special Fund, contributions to specific projects;
- the need to harmonise national policies with the Pact's programmes of action and projects;
- domestication of the protocols within the national legal framework;
- dissemination of the Pact and sensitisation for its ownership by populations of the region; and
- involvement of parliaments in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Pact.

The project on the Regional Parliamentarians Forum developed by regional experts and adopted by the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee as one of the possible intervention instruments was presented.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were proposed and adopted:

To Parliaments of Member States of the Conference

Parliaments should:

- (i) take the necessary steps to authorize the prompt ratification of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development for the Great Lakes Region;
- (ii) sustain the dialogue initiated at the Kinshasa meeting and establish a Regional Parliamentarians Forum of the Great Lakes Region founded on the new vision of the Pact;

- (iii) participate in mobilising resources, both internally and externally, and ensure the inclusion of the necessary resources for the implementation of the Pact in national budgets while playing their role as the budgetary authorities;
- (iv) sensitise their respective electorates on the Pact, hence contributing to making it accessible to the general public;
- (v) use the constitutional mechanisms with regard to information and control of Government actions in order to be informed of progress made in the implementation of the Pact;
- (vi) establish a network of women Parliamentarians in the spirit of resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council and promote gender in the Great Lakes Region;
- (vii) also create a Follow-up Committee comprising the eleven core countries whose mandate shall be to study the technical modalities for the realisation of the Forum; and
- (viii) take steps to ensure the internalisation of the Protocols contained in the Pact in national legislative systems.

To Governments of Member States of the Conference

Governments should:

- (i) take steps to immediately pay up contributions due to the regular budget of the Conference Secretariat to enable the latter begin its activities;
- (ii) further take the necessary measures to ensure contributions to the Special Reconstruction and Development Fund;
- (iii) take steps to ensure the internalisation of the Protocols contained in the Pact in national legislative systems;

- (iv) honour the commitments and obligations resulting from the signing and ratification of the Pact;
- (v) harmonise their national laws within the framework of the implementation of the Protocol on the Repression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children;
- (vi) propose bills to facilitate the implementation of the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons; and
- (vii) within the framework of the Protocol on the Right to Property by Returnees, review their land and succession laws in order to integrate the necessary provisions.

The Parliamentarians invited Ambassadors of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region accredited to the Republic of Burundi to form a Working Group to the Conference Secretariat and cooperate with the latter in the implementation of the Pact.

To the Conference Secretariat

The Conference Secretariat should:

- (i) assist Parliaments of the Region to establish the Regional Forum of Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region by organising in this regard, at an appropriate time another meeting of Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region ;
- (ii) assist Parliaments of the Great Lakes Region to make the Pact accessible to the general public on a national scale ; and
- (iii) create an ad hoc unit or structure under its remit in tandem with the establishment of Parliamentary Forum of the Great Lakes Region.

To the International Community

Parliamentarians shall request:

- (i) the United Nations and the African Union to assist the Great Lakes Region in its peace-building and reconstruction efforts; and
- (ii) development partners, including those within the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region, to continue providing their political and diplomatic support to the region and further urge them to contribute to the Special Reconstruction and Development Fund.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations, Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region underscored:

- (i) the importance of sanctions in the event of violation or refusal to implement the Pact ;
- (ii) the fight against corruption in the Region ;
- (iii) the need to speedily make the Conference Secretariat operational;
- (iv) the special attention given to child soldiers who must be demobilised and socially reinserted ;
- (v) the need to mobilise significant internal resources, so that external resources are considered additional assistance to internal efforts ;
- (vi) respect of commitments undertaken by Governments of the Region in the Pact ;
- (vii) the importance of environmental protection ; and
- (viii) the need to develop a positive synergy between Governments on the one hand, and Parliaments, on the other hand, within the framework of implementation of the Pact.

They noted that the Pact's Programmes and Projects take into account initiatives and actions being implemented by other international institutions, particularly the African Union, the European Union and the United Nations.

Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region further invited Peoples of the Region to demonstrate more solidarity and launched a solemn appeal to their Heads of State and Government to concert all their energies so that Africa's Great Lakes Region will never again be the arena of violence and bloody conflicts.

Before concluding their proceedings, Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region held a closed session in order to discuss a strategy for their involvement in the implementation of the Pact and the follow-up of recommendations of the Kinshasa meeting.

In this regard, they agreed on the following:

- (i) the experience of the Parliamentary Forum composed of Parliaments from Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda as well as that of other African countries (SADC, CEMAC...) will be drawn upon to better develop and structure the Great Lakes Parliamentary Forum. The Conference Secretariat will be charged with compiling and availing all the necessary documentation to Parliamentarians of the Great Lakes Region in preparation for their next meeting; and
- (ii) a committee comprising Heads of Delegation of the 11 core countries, including members of the Bureau of the Meeting will be established with a view to ensuring a follow-up to the Kinshasa Conference and preparing the next Great Lakes Parliamentarians meeting in collaboration with the Conference Secretariat.

Observations and Recommendations

Your Committee while noting the resolutions of the Conference, urge the Government to ratify the Pact on Security, Stability and Development of the Great Lakes Region and its Regional Programmes of Action. Further, they urge the House to implement the Pact as signed by the Heads of State and Governments of the Great Lakes Region on the formation of the Regional Parliamentary Forum of the Great Lakes as this will be addressing specific issues affecting the Great Lakes Region.

PART II

14 ACTION-TAKEN REPORTS FOR 2005 AND 2006

Your Committee considered outstanding issues in the Action-Taken Reports on your Committee's Reports for 2005 and 2006.

Issues HIV/AIDS as a Security Issue: Preserving the Defence and Security Strength

In their report, your previous Committee had recommended that the Government should mobilise funds to enable the Zambia Police Force build a hospital to cater for police women and men, on the same line as the Maina Soko Military Hospital.

Your Committee were informed in the Action-Taken Report that the Zambia Police Force had already drawn plans to build a hospital in Lusaka. Already, the Force had trained its own Doctors and Nurses, some of whom were manning clinics. The Police doctors were also given an opportunity to practice at UTH when officer cases were referred there.

Your Committee requested an up-date on the planned Police Force Hospital. In the up-date of August 2007, the Acting Permanent Secretary stated that the Zambia Police Medical Directorate had acquired the Senior Police Officers' Mess building in Sikanze Police Camp with a view to rehabilitate and turn it into a hospital. The rehabilitation and acquisition of furniture, fixture and fittings was expected to last three (3) months and the hospital was expected to be opened by October 2007. However, due to other unforeseen circumstances, the project would not be completed as scheduled. Meanwhile, the building was operating as a day- clinic. The projected cost of renovations, fixtures and fittings was K 1.7 billion.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee while noting the response, urge the Government to release the projected cost so as to enable the hospital be completed on schedule with all the necessities.

SADC PROTOCOLS

CURRENT STATUS OF SADC PROTOCOLS IN TERMS OF RATIFICATION

Your previous Committee had requested the Government to state which SADC Protocols were ratified by Zambia.

In response in the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that Zambia had ratified the following Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocols:

- (i) Protocol on Immunities and Privileges;
- (ii) Protocol on Energy;
- (iii) Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology;
- (iv) Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs;
- (v) Protocol on Trade;
- (vi) Protocol on Education and Training;
- (vii) Protocol on Mining;
- (viii) Protocol on Fisheries;
- (ix) Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses;
- (x) Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement;
- (xi) Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials;
- (xii) Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport;
- (xiii) Protocol on Against Corruption; and
- (xiv) Protocol on Extradition.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee, therefore, wish to have up-dates on protocols that have not yet been ratified and entered into force by Zambia.

Matters arising from Local Tours

Mwembeshi Open Air Prison

Your previous Committee had urged the Government that the project of constructing the

ten two storey blocks should be completed to decongest the prison.

Your Committee were informed in the Action-Taken Report that the once the ten blocks had been completed and as funds become available in the new year, more blocks will be completed.

Your Committee requested to be up-dated on the matter. In the up-date of August 2007, your Committee heard that only one had been completed and that each block would be opened when completed, hence completion of two other blocks namely a kitchen and dining hall. However, before inmates could move in, there were final touches which were being done on the security towers and fencing.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee while commending the Government on the progress made so far, urge the Government to allocate more budgetary resources to enable the Ministry of Home Affairs complete the buildings at Mwembeshi Open Air Prison.

Zambia Air Base Mumbwa

In their report, your previous Committee had recommended that the Government must ensure that the airfield runway and taxiways were well lit and the NAV aids were restored for safe night flights. Your Committee further recommended that the Government should modernize the school by computerizing it, buying new books and quickening the affiliation to the University of Zambia.

Upgrading the Air Traffic Control Facilities

In response in the Action-Taken Report, your Committee were informed that assessment of all Air Traffic Control facilities in all air bases had been made. Requirements had been planned in the 5th National Development Plan and funding from the Government Treasury was being awaited to begin the process of upgrading and rehabilitation of Air Traffic Control facilities. The total cost as per quotation from three South Africa companies stood at ZAR 10, 335, 989 as at July 2007.

Modernisation of the School (ITS)

Furthermore, your Committee were informed that the introduction of computers in ZAF Training Schools was in progress and the affiliation of the School to the University of Zambia had reached an advanced stage. In the up-date in August 2007, your Committee heard that the University of Zambia recommended standard training aids to meet University standards. From the many enquiries made by the Zambia Air Force, only Jos Hansen and Soehnen (Zambia) Ltd which supplies the University and other learning institutions responded. The quotation stood at US \$ 1, 224, 716.21 and GB £ 884, 610.59.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee note with concern that the Zambia Air Force Base in Mumbwa has not received investment in capital projects in a long time. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should seriously consider investing in capital projects for the Zambia Air Force Base in Mumbwa through enough budgetary resources. They also recommend that the Zambia Air Force Base School in Mumbwa be affiliated to the University of Zambia.

Mongu Police

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to resolve the accommodation issues expeditiously in Mongu.

Your Committee learnt from the Action-Taken Report that Government was fully aware of the accommodation problems affecting the Police Force and Prison Service. To this effect, the Police Force and Prisons Service had active plans to construct over 200 housing units at the cost of thirty billion Kwacha, across the country. Whenever funds become available, work on this project would commence.

Your Committee wished to be up-dated on the accommodation problems for the Police Force and Prisons Services in Mongu. From the up-date of August 2007, your Committee heard that measures had been put in place to rectify the status quo as the Government was

in the process of building 1000 housing units country-wide and Mongu would benefit from the programme. In addition, there was K30 billion in the Police budget for 2007 earmarked for construction of houses, in addition to other avenues to source funds being explored through the Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee, while noting Government's intentions to build 1000 houses countrywide for the Police Force and Prison Service, are concerned that the issue of houses for Police Force and Prison Services in Mongu has not been addressed as raised by your Committee. They, therefore, urge the Government to address the housing problems for the Police Force and Prison Services in Mongu before embarking on a countrywide exercise.

The firearm collection (Amnesty) in Zambia

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to continue allocating money for collecting illegal firearms until they were all collected.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee learnt that the Government, through the Zambia Police Force, had in the past, allocated money for the purpose of supporting the buy-back programme of illegal arms. The Zambia Police Force would continue buy-back illegal arms under the activity entitled 'firearm collections(amnesty)' in its activity based budget.

Your Committee wished to have an up-date on the matter. In the up-date of August 2007, your Committee heard that the Government was expected to continue with the exercise upon the release of funds.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee note with concern that despite the activity based budget, the funds for the buy-back programme of illegal firearms in Zambia are not released. Your Committee urge the Government to release the funds budgeted for this exercise to enable the

Ministry of Home Affairs comb the country of illegal guns.

Status of Zambia's International Boundaries with Neighbours

Your previous Committee had the urged the Government to work with their Malawian counterparts to ensure that the demarcation of the border between Zambia and Malawi was concluded.

Your Committee were up dated in the Action-Taken Report that the Government of Zambia and Malawi had already commenced the demarcation of the 804 kilometres of the Zambia/Malawi border. Work on the demarcation of the Zambia/Malawi boundary commenced in May 1988 when a team of officials from Zambia and Malawi met in Malawi from 17th to 18th May 1988 to map out a strategy for the joint Malawi/Zambia survey of the international boundary. 200 kilometres of the boundary was demarcated under phase I of the programme. The remaining stretch of the boundary was about 604 kilometres which would be undertaken in three phases.

Aerial photography of the boundary had been completed for the remaining 604 kilometres and work was expected to progress as Government provided the funding for this project. Sensitization campaigns of people living on either side of the boundary had also been was undertaken. Further, the Government was also sourcing for donor funding for this programme through DFID and other donors.

The Ministry had, through the 2006 MTEF Budget, made provision for the completion of this work and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning had been requested to release funds for the programme.

The Ministry, in achieving the above progress, had been working with their Malawian counterparts.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee are concerned at the slow pace the Government is addressing the

boundary matter and urge them to expedite the process especially with regard to the Malawian border.

NEPAD Progress Report

Your Committee were informed in the Action-Taken Report that the process of operationalising the NEPAD initiative in Zambia started at the end of 2003 when His Excellency the President, Mr Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, SC appointed a special Inter-Ministerial Committee to spearhead the initiative in the country.

The Draft NEPAD Action Plan Document

Your Committee heard that the sensitisation workshop was held from 10th to 12th September, 2004 in Livingstone to disseminate information to various stakeholders. The Zambia NEPAD Plan Document workshop was held at Mulungushi International Conference Centre *from* 26th to 28th October, 2005 to consider, review and adopt the NEPAD Action Plan Document.

The Draft Action Plan was adopted after appropriate amendments were made to incorporate the views of stakeholders. The broad programme of Action as well as projects for implementation were agreed upon. After the workshop, further work on refining the document was done including coming up with the Matrix of Action. The Matrix of Action consists of 10 broad programmes with 61 projects identified for implementations under the NEPAD flagship. The Matrix of action consist of the following programmes:

- (a) Infrastructure Development;
- (b) Energy Development;
- (c) Agricultural Development;
- (d) Poverty Eradication;
- (e) Human Resource Development;
- (f) Capacity Building;
- (g) Information Communication Technology;
- (h) Tourism Enhancement;
- (i) Export Promotion; and

(J) Facilitation of Private Capital in Flows.

Some of the notable projects were as follows:

- (i) Linking up TAZARA rail Line to Mchinji border in Malawi;
- (ii) Linking up mining areas in North-Western Province to the railway network on the Copperbelt, and subsequently, to the Angolan border; and
- (iii) Construction of Kazungula Bridge at the Botswana - Zambia border.

Energy Development

- (a) Promoting usage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) at domestic level;
- (b) Establishing of a new oil refinery; and
- (c) Promote industrial usage of natural gas

The projects identified under the various programmes were those considered to have a high potential to generate accelerated and sustained levels of economic growth over a period of time. The Draft Action Plan document and its Matrix of Action had been finalized and awaited final consideration by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and subsequent launch by the President before being submitted to the NEPAD Secretariat.

The Zambia NEPAD Secretariat Strategy Document

The Interim Secretariat had also come up with a Zambia NEPAD Strategy Document which gave guidelines for the effective implementation and full operationalisation of an independent NEPAD Secretariat. The document spelled out the overall mission of the Zambia NEPAD Secretariat. The document also outlined the role the Secretariat was expected to play in the whole process of implementing NEPAD projects in Zambia. The NEPAD Secretariat would start operating in 2007.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that there are many economic programmes under NEPAD which the Government can benefit from. They, therefore, urge the Government to have

the Secretariat operational as soon as possible and wish to have an up-date on the matter.

The Zambia High Commission in Mozambique

Para 8, page 27

Observations and Recommendations

Your previous Committee were saddened that after thirty years of being represented in Mozambique, the Zambian Government had no property in terms of office and staff accommodation except for an incomplete nine storey building which could be used not only as staff accommodation but for office accommodation as well. Your Committee was, however, happy to report that efforts were now being made to regularize the ownership of the current office accommodation and also to normalise the acquisition of title deeds for the nine storey building.

Your Committee had urged Government to urgently fund the project in order to start renovations and complete the building, which could also be used to accommodate some officials at the Mission and thereby reduce on rentals. The building, once renovated and completed could add some beauty to the city of Maputo as opposed to the image it was portraying about Zambia. In addition, some private firms had been approaching the Mission to consider the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) arrangement which the Government could consider as the last option.

In response in the Action-Taken Report, your Committee learnt that the Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Works and Supply and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning would start working on the incomplete nine storey building in the 2007 Budget. After its completion, there would be need to relocate the Chancery.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee while noting the response, wish to have a progress report on the matter.

PART III

15 LOCAL TOURS FOR THE YEAR 2007

Matters arising from Local Tours

Your Committee undertook local tours of defence and security institutions and border areas and the following were the highlights of their findings:

1. **Military training establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ)**

a) *Mandate of MILTEZ is to:*

- train regular officers of the rank of major and below in command and staff duties;
- provide technical training and trade-testing of soldiers;
- train officer cadets in order to prepare them for Presidential Commission;
- train soldiers in units and all arms combat skills; give basic military training to recruits; and
- give any other military training as directed by Army Headquarters.

b) *Constraints faced by MILTEZ are:*

- inadequate funding for general operations of MILTEZ;
- obsolete training equipment at MILTEZ;
- inadequate training aids: these include lack of enough computers; digital projectors; maps; vehicles and engines; simulators and trainers; training ammunition; catering utensils and gymnasium equipment;
- lack of regular in-take will create gaps in the military;
- lack of joint exercises among the security services;
- infrastructure is in a poor state especially at the officers wing and parade square which need urgent rehabilitation;
- encroachment in the training areas for exercises by the local communities;
- furniture in all wings is in a poor state and needs replacement;

- water and sewerage system is old and needs replacing;
- lack of proper medical facilities such as children's' ward, maternity ward, ambulance and general medical supplies;
- kitchen pots need replacement as they are too old; and
- inadequate funding for courses in that only two out of eleven courses are funded.

Observations and recommendations

The situation that confronted your Committee during the tour of MILTEZ was so grave and symptomatic of the ills and gaps prevalent within the defence forces. Your Committee note that the training of officer cadets and soldiers that takes place at MILTEZ is the core foundation of the defence force. Your Committee, therefore, note with concern that the general inadequate funding is affecting the general operations of MILTEZ. They, therefore, recommend that funding to MILTEZ be increased through increased budgetary allocation to the Ministry Defence and should be released timely. This will enable MILTEZ effectively carryout its mandate of producing officers of high quality. There is, therefore, urgent need to timely acquire training aids for MILTEZ. They further recommend that the officers' wing, sewerage system and parade square be rehabilitated urgently. Furthermore, new training equipment be sourced for MILTEZ to match modern military dictates particularly the modern tactics. In addition, joint military exercises should be encouraged among the security services.

2. MUPEPETWE ENGINEERING FACTORY (MEF)

a) Mandate of MEF

Mupeptwe Engineering Factory (MEF) is one of the major defence industries, formed around the 1970s and operated then under the ZAMCAPITAL Enterprises Limited with its core business being ammunition production for its clientele. At inception, all the funding for administrative, production and general operations came from the Government. However, in line with the Government policy in 1991, to privatize all companies, and de-linking itself from running business, the Factory ceased to get full funding from the Government. In 1993, the Government decided to turn Mupepetwe into

a private limited company so as to enable it operate on commercial basis and without Government subsidy. Currently, MEF is a “Common User Service” institution. Over the past decade, the Factory has undergone financial operational as well as administrative difficulties. This has been compounded by the fact that the Factory’s core product cannot be sold on the open market without Government involvement and to a limited clientele such as the Zambia Army, Zambia Air Force, Zambia Police Force, Zambia National Service and Zambia Wildlife Authority.

b) Constraints faced by MEF are

- old machines on the assembly line;
- absence of Board meetings for policy guidance;
- inadequate funding for general operations of MEF;
- lack of enough skilled manpower;
- reduced production capacity, resulting in failure to meet financial obligations such as paying salaries and wages to civilian workers, meeting statutory contributions for National Pensions Scheme Authority, PAYE and Workers’ Compensation Fund assessment;
- liquidation of the creditors’ bill for services rendered to the firm which also includes the separation packages;
- poor settlement of bills by users;
- lack of enough housing units;
- lack of transport for both MEF and the camp clinic; and
- failure to purchase consumables needed for production and raw materials for sideline products, such as timber for carpentry, steel rods and steel plates for fabrication.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee note with concern that owing to various constraints at MEF, management has employed survival tactics such as furniture and desk manufacturing, pot sawing, nut and bolt making, etc. They observe that MEF is a strategic and viable industry to the security of Zambia. They further observe that inadequate funding for

general operations of MEF has greatly affected the core business of the Factory. Your Committee are of the view that the involvement of MEF in non-core business is in conflict with its mandate of producing its core product. Furthermore, they recognise the substantial infrastructure put in place to enable it produce its core product and therefore, everything possible must be done to make it viable. It is for this reason that your Committee are concerned at the decision of the Government in 1993 to turn Mupepetwe into a private company. Your Committee, therefore, strongly urge the Government to assist MEF by increasing budgetary allocation to K4.8 billion per year and fully fund the Factory. In addition, your Committee urges the Government to liquidate the outstanding creditors' bill of K10.2 billion as at 31st March 2007. They further urge the Government to seriously consider turning MEF into a "Statutory Body" under the Ministry of Defence instead of having it as a "Common User Service". The Board appointed under such a "Statutory Body" should comprise among others professionals and technically experienced administrators.

Your Committee are of the view that the Government should consider going into joint ventures or operate under licence with other firms dealing in similar products such as NORINCO of China. This could assist in introducing new equipment and technology on the production line. In the interim, the Government through the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs could assist opening up of foreign markets for the core product of MEF.

Your Committee urge the Government to provide transport for both MEF and the clinic as MEF caters for other services to the surrounding communities. The Committee further urge the Government to provide financial resources to enable MEF complete the twenty-three incomplete houses so as to provide accommodation to staff.

3. KANYALA BORDER POST

The Kanyala Border Post, which was abandoned in 1998, is located in Isoka District about eighty-six (86) kilometres from Nakonde District. The Border Post is nine (9) kilometres from Chitipa Border Post in Malawi. However, a new identified site for

Kanyala Border Post is five (5) kilometres from Chitipa Border Post and eighty-nine (89) kilometers from Nakonde District.

Findings

The closure of the Kanyala Border Post in 1998 was necessitated by the low staff levels in the Ministries of Finance and National Planning and Home Affairs. Owing to the closure of the Border Post, the infrastructure has become dilapidated and the dam is covered with silt for lack of maintenance. The border along Kanyala area has not been surveyed in a long time. As a result, there is a lot of encroachment on the Zambian land by non-Zambian nationals. Furthermore, Zambia's security is being threatened and a lot of revenue is being lost owing to the free movement of people including criminals between Malawi and Tanzania through the Kanyala Border Post. The Kanyala Border Post is now a toll free one. A new site for Kanyala Border Post has been identified but no progress has been made to make it operational.

Observations and recommendations

From the above findings, your Committee recommend that adequate budgetary allocation be made for the proposed new Kanyala Border Post site to be constructed for the security of Zambia as well as to raise revenue; control the movement of people and lessen encroachment on the Zambian land. They also urge the Office of the Surveyor-General to prioritise the survey of the Malawi- Zambia Border and put the beacons in place.

4. NAKONDE BORDER POST

Nakonde District, which is relatively new, is located in Northern Province and borders with Tanzania. The District hosts Nakonde Border Post which was formerly hosted by Isoka District when Nakonde was under Isoka.

Findings

The Nakonde Border is a long porous one stretching about one hundred and twenty (120) kilometres west and ninety (90) kilometres east. The Border is not regularly patrolled due shortage of personnel and transport, leading to a lot of smuggling of goods and un-

controlled movement of people from both countries. The no-man's land along the border in the east is being encroached on by the citizens of Tanzania as Mbozi District has allocated land to its people whereas in the west, Tanzanians have encroached on the Zambian land where they have built houses while others are cultivating. This is near the International Beacon No. B577 and Chiyanga village. Attempts by the authorities in Nakonde District to address the matter with their counterparts from Mbozi District through inter-border meetings has not yielded the expected results.

The Nakonde Border Post infrastructure has remained small despite the increase in business activities between the two countries. Staff levels as well as office and house accommodation are not adequate for the smooth running of a busy border post like Nakonde. This is despite the collection of about K30 billion and K30 million per month by Zambia Revenue Authority and Immigration Department respectively. The dry port is not big enough despite ZRA having been allocated land that has been surveyed at a cost of K80 million. The Immigration Department is facing a lot of communication problems.

The Nakonde Police Station is in a deplorable state as it faces a lot of challenges. The cells for both men and women at the Station are not fit for human habitation as they are too small and in a state of disrepair. The Station has no radio communication and the District has no prison and only depends on Isoka. However, your Committee noted that the Ministry of Home Affairs acquired some land in Mulonga area to construct a Police Camp; Police Station and Prison.

The Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in Nakonde District has only two members of staff out of an establishment of ten and its offices are only situated at TAZARA. The DEC has no trained dogs and other detective equipment for their operations to be effective.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee note with concern that the Nakonde Border is very porous leading to a lot smuggling and un-controlled movement of people as well as encroachment of

Zambian land by foreigners. They also note that the Border Post is a very busy one, handling a huge volume of traffic but without adequate modern infrastructure and equipment necessary for meaningful operation at such a Border Post. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that in order to control smuggling, movement of people and stop encroachment on Zambian land, a fence be constructed on both sides of the Nakonde Border. They also urge the Office of the Surveyor-General to prioritise the survey of the border to make it easily identifiable and to lessen conflicts. In the interim, the local community should be sensitised through the local leadership on the need to observe border boundaries while addressing the same at Joint Permanent Commission level. Though, your Committee are happy to report that the land matter is receiving active attention through the District leadership with their counterparts in Mbozi District, in Tanzania through inter-border meetings, their meetings have not yielded the expected results.

Furthermore, your Committee are of the view that enough budgetary allocation be made for the construction of modern border post with all the necessary requisites at Nakonde including a Police Station as the current one is not suitable to operate as a Police Station. There is need to provide enough staff, transport and communication equipment for the Immigration Department to enable it undertake patrols.

5. Passport Office

The function of the Passport and Citizenship Office is the issuance of the following:-

- (i) Passports (both Ordinary and Diplomatic) and other travel documents of identity to eligible citizens under the Passport Act No. 22 of 2003.
- (ii) United Nations conventional Travel Documents of Identity under the provisions of 1951 United Nations (U N) Convention, the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Organisation of Africa Unity (O.A.U) Convention.
- (iii) Citizenship Certificates under the Citizenship Act Cap. 124.

The Passport Office is located in the old Bank of Zambia building in Lusaka.

Findings

- long queues of people demanding passports due low staff levels leading to corruption;
- slow production of passports due to old and inadequate processing equipment;
- remittance of funds paid by Zambians abroad from Foreign Affairs Ministry not done;
- construction of a new passport processing building;
- procurement of new passport processing equipment to be installed by October 2007 to strengthen security features on passports;
- only three regions for issuance of passports ie Lusaka; Ndola and Livingstone;
- passport officers not part of the security system; and
- restructuring to be completed in 2008.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observe that the issuance of passports in Lusaka, Ndola and Livingstone causes a lot of congestion especially in Lusaka leading to corrupt tendencies happening. Further, they observe that while a passport processing building is being constructed, there is no corresponding building being done to house administrative and issuance of passports. In addition, they are concerned that there is no remittance of funds paid by Zambians abroad from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Passport Office through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the decentralization of issuance of passports to all the nine provincial centres with the necessary equipment and manpower. Further, they urge the Government to ensure that money paid by Zambians abroad through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for acquisition of passports is remitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for accountability purposes. However, your Committee are happy to note that most of the findings are being addressed and urge the Government to complete the projects being undertaken.

6. Immigration Headquarters

The Immigration Department's goal statement is to effectively and efficiently facilitate and regulate the entry and exist of persons and control the stay of immigrants and visitors in order to contribute to the maintenance of internal security and sustainable socio-economic development. The Department is located at Kent Building in Lusaka.

Findings

- inadequate manpower;
- inadequate funding;
- renovations needed to the building;
- record keeping done manually;
- no holding room for screening clientele;
- only six out of forty-two control points to be computerized by 2008;
- immigration officers not part of the security system; and
- no customer services centre.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee note with concern that only six, namely; Immigration Headquarters, Lusaka International Airport, Ndola Airport, Livingstone Airport, Victoria Border Post, and Chirundu Border Post out of forty-two entry or exist points have been considered for computerization by 2008 leaving out other equally busy exist or entry points such as Kazungula Border Post, Kasumbalesa Border Post and Nakonde Border Post. They are also concerned that the immigration officers are not part of the security system despite being pronounced so by a resolution of Cabinet in 1993 as they are still being employed by the Public Service Commission.

Your Committee wish to urge the Government to seriously consider taking on board Kasumbalesa Board Post, Nakonde Border Post and Kazungula Border Post during the computerization of the six control points by 2008. In addition, they urge the Government to ensure that during the Constitution making process, the Immigration Department be categorized as part of the security wing in the Constitution. However, your Committee

are happy that most of the findings are actively receiving attention and urge the Government to implement them through enough budgetary allocation especially reaching the intended manpower levels of eighty hundred and fifty restructured establishments from the current four hundred and seventy-five.

7. Lilayi Police Training School

The Zambia (Lilayi) Police Training College was opened in 1955 when the country was still under colonial rule. All infrastructures were put up around the same period and is located off Kafue Road in the Lilayi area.

Findings

- water problem due to aging pipes;
- encroachment of Lilayi Police Training College land;
- inadequate accommodation;
- inadequate of training aids; and
- old musical instruments.

Observations and recommendations

From the findings above, your Committee implore the Government to:

- replace the old pipes which were put up in the 1950s in order to address the water problems facing Lilayi Police Training College;
- seriously address the encroachment of Lilayi Police Training College land which has been sold to individuals by the Lusaka City Council. This land in question includes the driving area and the shooting range. Your Committee are perturbed the Government through its ministries is involved in malpractices of allocating land meant for training purposes. To stop further encroachment of Lilayi Police Training College land, there is need for the Government to have it fenced and gazetted;
- seriously address the accommodation problem faced by the College where officers stay in former piggery units, poultry houses and cells which are not fit for human habitation as there is no provision for sewerage system;

- provide training aids such as desks and projectors; and
- acquire new musical instruments for the Band.

8. Defence Services Command and Staff College

The College was established in 1995 at the then African Liberation Centre in Kamwala as a Joint Service Institution for the Army, Air Force and Zambia National Service. The College premises were of great historical significance in that they were used as a springboard for liberation struggles for the independence of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republics of South Africa and Zimbabwe, all of which originated from the same location. Until 1995 the Military Training Establishment of Zambia (MILTEZ) in Kabwe and the Zambia Air Force Academy (ZAFA) in Livingstone, were the only two highest military learning and training institutions in the country. These did not however, cater for the level needed to develop military officers for the assumptions of increasing responsibilities in command and staff appointments.

Findings

- non installation of donated by China standby generator and laundry equipment;
- lack of sports complex for exercises;
- encroachment on training area along Kafue River as the area has been sold to a private developer by the Kafue District Council; and
- lack of enough space to accommodate the College and the hostels in one place.

Observations and recommendations

From the above findings, your Committee urge the Government to:

- source for funds to install the donated standby generator and laundry equipments;
 - address the issue of training area along the Kafue River sold by the Kafue District Council; and
 - consider re-locating the College to an identified location in Makeni area of Lusaka where a sports complex could also be constructed by willing partners.
- Your Committee are of the view that the current location could be used as a museum on the liberation struggle.

Finally, your Committee are hopeful that the Government will address all the findings above for the purposes of security and raising revenue.

16 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, your Committee wish to extend their gratitude to you, Mr Speaker, for appointing them to serve on your Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs and for the support rendered to them throughout the year.

They are indebted to all the stakeholders who appeared before them for their co-operation in providing the necessary memoranda and briefs.

Your Committee are very hopeful that the observations and recommendations contained in this report will go a long way in improving matters of national security and foreign affairs in Zambia.

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

SEPTEMBER 2007

LUSAKA

Dr B E Chishya, MP

CHAIRPERSON