



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ON THE

**OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF POLICE PERMANENT SECURITY
CHECK-POINTS AND MOUNTED PATROLS**

FOR THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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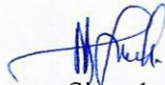
FOREWORD

Honourable Madam Speaker, the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, has the honour to present its Report on the *Operations and Management of Police Permanent Security Check-Points and Mounted Patrols*, for the Fifth Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly. The functions of the Committee are set out under Standing Order 206(k) and 207(j) of the National Assembly of Zambia, Standing Orders, 2024.

In order to fully interrogate the topical issue, the Committee requested detailed memoranda from various stakeholders, who were later invited to speak to their written submissions and make clarifications arising therefrom. The Committee held ten meetings to consider submissions from stakeholders, the list of which is at Appendix II.

The Report is organised in two parts. Part I presents the Committee's findings from its deliberations on the topical issue, as well as the Committee's Observations and Recommendations on the topical issue. Part II contains the Committee's Observations and Recommendations on the consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Report of the Committee for the Fourth Session of the Thirteenth National Assembly.

The Committee wishes to pay tribute to all stakeholders who appeared before it and tendered both oral and written submissions. It further wishes to thank you, Madam Speaker, for affording it the opportunity to carry out its work. The Committee also appreciates the services rendered by the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly during its deliberations.



Brig Gen Morgan Sitwala, DFS, Psc, (Rtd) MP
CHAIRPERSON

April, 2026
LUSAKA

ACRONYMS

CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RTSA	Road Transport and Safety Agency
ZAF	Zambia Air Force
ZNS	Zambia National Service
ZPS	Zambia Police Service

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1.0 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee consisted of Brig General Morgan Sitwala, Dfs, Psc, (Rtd) MP (Chairperson); Ms Sibongile Mwamba, MP (Vice Chairperson); Ms Chrizoster Halwiindi Phiri, MP; Mr Christopher Chibuye, MP; Mr Mubika Mubika, MP; Mr Derricky Chilundika, MP; Mr Yotam Mtayachalo, MP; Mr Cliff Mpundu, MP; Mr John Lusale Simbao, MP; and Mr Philimon Twasa, MP.

PART I

2.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF POLICE PERMANENT SECURITY CHECKPOINTS AND MOUNTED PATROLS

2.1 Background

The Zambia Police Service derives its mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia and the Zambia Police Act. Article 193(2) of the Constitution outlines the core functions of the Zambia Police Service, which include the protection of life and property; the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order; ensuring the security of the people; the detection and prevention of crime; upholding the Bill of Rights; fostering and promoting good relations with the Defence Force, other national security services and members of society; and performing other functions as may be prescribed.

In fulfilling this constitutional mandate, the Zambia Police Service employs a range of operational strategies designed to enhance public safety and deter criminal activity. Among these strategies are the establishment of permanent security checkpoints and the deployment of mounted patrols.

Globally, security checkpoints are recognised as an important policing tool used to monitor vehicular movement, deter criminal activities and strengthen border and internal security management. Mounted patrols, on the other hand, provide a visible law enforcement presence and enhance the mobility of police officers, particularly in areas that are difficult to access using conventional vehicles.

In Zambia, the reintroduction and expansion of security checkpoints were undertaken as part of broader efforts to strengthen internal security and curb the movement of illicit goods, illegal wildlife products, narcotics, and other contraband. These checkpoints are strategically located along major highways, border approaches, economic corridors and entry or exit points to towns and cities.

A permanent security checkpoint is defined as a fixed and continuously manned post established at a strategic location for the purpose of monitoring vehicular movement, enforcing traffic regulations, detecting criminal activities and enhancing overall public safety. These checkpoints operate on a twenty-four-hour basis under the supervision of the Zambia Police Service, often in collaboration with other law enforcement and regulatory agencies such as the Department of Immigration, the Drug Enforcement Commission, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the Department of Veterinary Services and other relevant agencies.

The key objectives of these checkpoints include preventing and detecting crime; intercepting illegal goods, firearms, drugs and other contraband; enhancing police visibility; gathering intelligence; and ensuring the safety of road users.

In addition to permanent checkpoints, the Zambia Police Service also conducts temporary operations commonly referred to as snap checks. These operations are mounted for limited durations at selected locations for purposes of crime detection, traffic enforcement and the maintenance of public order.

Mounted patrols constitute another important policing strategy. While mounted patrols in general policing practice may refer to patrols conducted using various means of transport, within the Zambia Police Service the term specifically refers to patrol operations conducted by officers on horseback. Mounted patrols provide a highly visible policing presence and are particularly effective in crowd control, ceremonial functions and patrols in areas where motorised vehicles may be less effective.

Mounted patrol units are therefore utilised for purposes such as deterring criminal activity, enhancing police visibility, providing rapid response to incidents, patrolling large or difficult terrain and supporting other policing operations. These units also perform ceremonial functions, including participation in national events such as the official opening of Parliament.

2.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the Committee's study were to:

- (i) ascertain the adequacy of the legal and policy framework regulating the operations and management of police permanent security checkpoints and mounted patrols;
- (ii) assess the state of infrastructure at permanent police security checkpoints and the adequacy of facilities supporting mounted patrol operations;
- (iii) examine the impact of security checkpoints and mounted patrols on the economic development of the country;
- (iv) identify the challenges faced in the operations and management of permanent police security checkpoints and mounted patrols; and
- (v) make appropriate recommendations to the Executive on measures required to improve the operations and management of permanent security checkpoints and mounted patrols.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS FROM STAKEHOLDERS

During its deliberations, the Committee received submissions from various stakeholders, including Government institutions, law enforcement agencies, and other relevant organisations. The key issues raised are summarised below.

2.3.1 Adequacy of the Legal and Policy Framework

Stakeholders submitted that the operations of police checkpoints and mounted patrols are primarily anchored in the Constitution of Zambia and the Zambia Police Act, Chapter 107 of the Laws of Zambia. These instruments provide the legal authority for police

officers to carry out their duties, including the prevention and detection of crime, the regulation of traffic and the maintenance of public order.

However, stakeholders submitted that the current legal framework does not provide detailed provisions governing the establishment, management and oversight of permanent security checkpoints. While police officers derive general policing powers from the Constitution and the Zambia Police Act, there are no explicit statutory provisions that specify the procedures for establishing permanent checkpoints, the criteria for their location or the standards governing their operation.

Stakeholders further submitted that in practice, the operations of checkpoints are largely guided by internal administrative instructions, including Zambia Police Standing Orders and operational directives. While these internal guidelines provide some level of operational guidance, they do not carry the same level of legal authority or public transparency as formal statutory instruments.

In addition, stakeholders observed that the Eighth National Development Plan provides general policy guidance on strengthening security institutions and promoting the rule of law. However, it does not provide specific policy direction regarding the operations and management of police checkpoints and mounted patrol units.

Stakeholders also expressed concern that the absence of an updated strategic plan for the Zambia Police Service has created challenges in long-term planning, resource allocation and performance monitoring.

2.3.2 State and Adequacy of Infrastructure at Permanent Police Security Checkpoints

The Committee was informed that the Government of the Republic of Zambia, through the Road Development Agency and other collaborating partners under public–private partnership arrangements, has been undertaking improvements to road infrastructure across the country. As part of these road development programmes, some permanent police checkpoints have been incorporated into road design and construction plans.

Stakeholders informed the Committee that modern checkpoint facilities are designed with reinforced pavement structures to accommodate the heavy stop-and-go traffic associated with checkpoint operations, particularly for heavy goods vehicles.

The Committee was informed that several checkpoints had recently been constructed under major road infrastructure projects, including those located at Nakonde, Isoka, Chinsali and Kabangwe.

Furthermore, under the Lusaka–Ndola Dual Carriageway Concession Project, provision has been made for five permanent security checkpoints located at 13 Miles, Chisamba, Manyumbi, Kafulafuta and Masangano/Fisenge/Luanshya Road.

Additional checkpoints have also been incorporated under the Ndola–Sakania Road Concession Project and the Chingola–Kasumbalesa Road Concession Project.

Despite these developments, stakeholders submitted that many checkpoints across the country continue to face significant infrastructure deficiencies. These include the absence of adequate inspection bays, insufficient parking and holding yards, limited shelter for

officers during adverse weather conditions, inadequate lighting for night operations and poor sanitation facilities.

Stakeholders further noted that many checkpoints lack modern inspection equipment, including vehicle scanning technology, surveillance systems and traffic management tools.

2.3.3 Impact of Security Checkpoints and Mounted Patrols on Economic Development

Stakeholders submitted that security checkpoints and mounted patrols play an important role in maintaining internal security, which is a key prerequisite for economic growth and development.

By preventing the illegal movement of goods and deterring criminal activities such as smuggling, wildlife trafficking, illegal mining and drug trafficking, checkpoints contribute to the protection of national resources and economic stability.

Security checkpoints also promote road safety by ensuring compliance with traffic laws and vehicle roadworthiness requirements. This contributes to the reduction of road traffic accidents and enhances the efficiency of the transportation sector.

In addition, stakeholders noted that checkpoints sometimes stimulate local economic activity as traders and small-scale vendors provide goods and services to motorists and truck drivers passing through checkpoint areas.

However, stakeholders also highlighted certain negative economic implications associated with checkpoint operations. These include traffic congestion, delays in the movement of goods and services, increased transportation costs and accelerated road deterioration due to frequent stopping and queuing of heavy vehicles.

2.3.4 Challenges Affecting Checkpoint and Mounted Patrol Operations

Stakeholders identified several challenges affecting the effective operations and management of checkpoints and mounted patrol units.

Among the key challenges highlighted were shortages of police personnel, inadequate operational equipment, limited transport resources and insufficient funding for maintenance and infrastructure development.

Stakeholders also noted concerns regarding declining public confidence in checkpoint operations due to allegations of corruption and the existence of unauthorised roadblocks.

Other challenges identified included limited integration of modern technology in enforcement operations, poor data management systems, road infrastructure damage at checkpoint locations and traffic congestion that can delay emergency response services.

2.4 COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After carefully considering the submissions from stakeholders, the Committee makes the observations and recommendations set out below.

- (i) The Committee observes that although security checkpoints are widely utilised as a policing strategy, the current legal framework does not clearly regulate their establishment, location, management and oversight. The absence of clear statutory provisions has resulted in reliance on internal administrative directives, which limits transparency and public accountability.

In this regard, the Committee recommends that the Zambia Police Act be reviewed and amended to provide a comprehensive legal framework governing the establishment, operation and oversight of permanent police security checkpoints.

- (ii) The Committee further observes that information regarding the number and location of authorised permanent checkpoints is not readily accessible to the public.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Government publishes an official list of authorised permanent checkpoints through appropriate legal instruments such as statutory instruments or gazette notices.

- (iii) The Committee also observes that many checkpoints lack adequate infrastructure and operational equipment, which undermines the effectiveness and safety of checkpoint operations.

The Committee therefore recommends that checkpoint infrastructure be fully integrated into national road development projects and concession agreements.

- (iv) The Committee observes the lack of modern smart traffic law enforcement technology by the Zambia police such as CCTV surveillance systems automated vehicle verification systems and digital traffic monitoring platforms.

The Committee further recommends the adoption of modern enforcement technologies such as CCTV surveillance systems, automated vehicle verification systems and digital traffic monitoring platforms under initiatives such as the Safe City Project.

- (v) The Committee observes that there is no unified inter-agency policy governing permanent checkpoints and operational mandates between Police; RTSA; RDA; and other enforcement agencies sometimes overlap.

The Committee recommends that the Government strengthens inter-agency coordination through formal Memoranda of Understanding between the Zambia Police Service and other enforcement agencies, including the Road Development Agency, the Road Transport and Safety Agency and the Zambia Revenue Authority.

- (vi) The Committee observes that the Zambia Police Service is operating with a personnel shortfall, with 21,944 officers serving a population of about 19.6 million people; translating into a policing ratio of one police officer to about 894 citizens, which is well above the United Nations' benchmark ratio of one police officer to 450 citizens.

The Committee recommends that the Government increases recruitment of police officers in order to progressively attain the policing ratios recommended by the

United Nations and improve the welfare and professional training of officers, particularly in areas such as human rights, traffic management, ethics and public relations.

- (vii) The Committee observes that most permanent security check points lack the design permanent engineered facilities with paved pull outs; durable road surfaces; inspection bays; separate entry/exit lanes; and truck holding yards, prioritizing major trade corridors which also contribute to congestion and road damage at check-point locations.

The Committee therefore, recommends the integration of checkpoint and enforcement infrastructure into national road development and concession contracts to provide designed permanent engineered facilities with paved pull outs; inspection bays; separate entry/exit lanes; and truck holding yards, prioritizing major trade corridors.

PART II

3.0 CONSIDERATION OF THE ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

3.1 REVIEW OF THE STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DEFENCE FORCE

After considering both written and oral submissions from stakeholders, the Committee made the observations and recommendations set out below:

(i) Inadequate Funding for Renovation and Construction of Missions in Harare, Zimbabwe

The Committee had recommended that the Government should increase funding in the National Budget to Missions Abroad to enhance the renovation and construction of new infrastructure, as this would aid in addressing the renovation of infrastructure and construction of new properties for the Mission in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that Government, through the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, was reviewing funding allocations to Missions Abroad, including the Mission in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Treasury would also endeavour to ensure timely release of funds to all Missions under the Medium-Term Budget Plan to support ongoing and planned infrastructure projects. However, due to limited fiscal space, the Government would leverage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models to finance infrastructure development, particularly at border posts where facilities were inadequate or non-existent. Notable PPP projects already underway included the Kasomeno-Mwenda Road and associated One-Stop Border Post, as well as developments at Sakania and Mokambo Border Posts.

Committee's Observations and Recommendations

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to urgently finalise the revision of funding in order to allocate enough funding to enhance the renovation and construction

of new infrastructure in all the Missions Abroad. The Committee further urges the Executive to actualise the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models to finance infrastructure development at all the border posts. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Paint Works at Various Sites under Construction and Renovation

The Committee had recommended that the paint work on various sites which were not up to standard and which was fading before official hand over of the property to the Zambian Government should be replaced.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the inclusion of paint quality specifications in the Bill of Quantities (BOQs) and contractual agreements with contractors was well-founded and aligns with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation's commitment to ensuring high standards in infrastructure works. The Committee was briefed further that the Project Team during its inspections noted minor paint marks on sockets and ceiling areas and the contractor was instructed to rectify them accordingly. Regarding the quality of paint, the Ministry confirmed that specifications were always included in the BOQs and formed part of the contractual obligations. The Project Team closely monitored compliance to ensure that contractors used the specified materials and adhered to quality standards. The Ministry would reinforce oversight mechanisms to ensure that all materials, including paint, met the required durability and aesthetic standards.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that all the works are supervised and that high standards are maintained. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Large Pieces of Unused Land

The Committee recommended that all the properties of the Zambian Embassy in Harare, Zimbabwe which were sitting on large pieces of unutilised land such as Chisipite and 44 Sloans' Road, Highland Property; Pepindale Housing Property; and No.10 Turnstead Housing Property; 17 Droit Housing Property should be utilised under the Private Public Partnership.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the dilapidated infrastructure sitting on large pieces of land was due to inadequate funding for rehabilitation and maintenance over the years. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recognised the potential of these properties and was actively exploring options to leverage the large pieces of land through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). These efforts were aimed at preserving government assets.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes with concern, the inadequate funding for rehabilitation of government properties in the Missions Abroad and strongly recommends that the Executive should immediately secure funding as a matter of urgency to construct new housing properties on unused land to replace the old and dilapidated infrastructures. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iv) Variations made to the Properties under Renovations and Construction

The Committee recommended that authority for various properties under renovation and construction site for inspections and variations be expedited by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development to travel and approve certificates in Missions Abroad.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the new contract in respect of rehabilitation works was progressing well and works were being executed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. In addition, there were no pending IPC's which had not been completed by Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure and Urban Development relating to the project in question. The Committee was informed that the project was expected to be completed by 31st August 2025.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the IPCs are completed by the Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Urban Development, and that the project is completed as scheduled. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(v) The Defence Act, Chapter 106 of the Laws of Zambia

The Committee recommended that the *Defence Act, Chapter 106 of the Laws of Zambia* should include provisions on infrastructure development and its harmonisation with the Constitution of Zambia, particularly Article 192.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Defence Policy was approved, marking a significant step towards strengthening the operational framework of the Defence Force. The next phase would involve a comprehensive review of the *Defence Act, Chapter 106 of the Laws of Zambia* to align it with current developments and ensure consistency with the Constitution, including Article 192, which establishes the Defence Force and outlines its functions. The review would consider the inclusion of provisions that support infrastructure development to meet the operational needs of the Defence Force. The Committee was briefed that Government was committed to ensure that the legal and policy frameworks governing the Defence Force were responsive to its evolving needs and national security priorities.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the *Defence Act, Chapter 106 of the Laws of Zambia* is reviewed in order to include provisions that support infrastructure development to meet the operational needs of the Defence Force. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(vi) Oversight of Infrastructure in Protected Areas

The Committee recommended that the *Protected Places and Areas Act, Chapter 125 of the Laws of Zambia*, should not restrict access to military zones for the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development in order to monitor and ensure proper construction and maintenance of infrastructure in Defence Force facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development had been collaborating with the Defence Forces and providing technical assistance on a number of projects through their individual engineering Units. Notable projects were the construction of Kala Barracks in Kawambwa; construction of Maina Soko Medical Centre and the ongoing construction of Buffalo Park in Chalala area; construction of level 3 hospital for ZAF at City airport ZAF base, among others. The Executive stated that some sensitive projects were undertaken in-house by individual defence and security wings' respective engineering units depending on the level of sensitivity.

Further to the above, the Committee was informed that Government would consider incorporating a representative of the Defence Force in committees or statutory bodies such as the National Council for Construction or the Engineering Institute of Zambia, under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to consider developing a framework for better coordination between the Defence Force and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development to allow for supervision and necessary inspection of projects for quality assurance. In addition, Government should consider incorporating a representative of the Defence Force in committees or statutory bodies such as the National Council for Construction or the Engineering Institute of Zambia, under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(vii) Lack of Infrastructure Development Policy for Defence Force

The Committee recommended that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, devise an infrastructure development plan for the Defence Force. The Committee urged the Executive to draft the plan in general terms to ensure that the requisite secrecy was maintained, while guiding the management of barracks to meet the development of modern standards of infrastructure that supported personnel well-being and operational readiness.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Defence was in the process of formulating a comprehensive infrastructure development plan that would guide the modernisation and maintenance of facilities across Defence installations. In recognition of the need to maintain operational confidentiality, the plan would be drafted in general terms to ensure that sensitive information was protected while still providing a strategic framework for infrastructure improvements. The Government was committed to enhancing the well-being of Defence personnel and ensuring that infrastructure supports operational readiness in line with modern standards.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that a comprehensive infrastructure development plan is formulated to guide the modernisation and maintenance of facilities across defence installations. The Committee further urges the Executive to maintain secrecy of defence installations. Plans should be drafted in general terms to ensure that the requisite secrecy is maintained while also guiding the management of barracks to meeting the development of modern standards of infrastructure that support

personnel well-being and operational readiness. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(viii) Inadequate Budget Allocation for Defence Force Infrastructure

The Committee had recommended that the budgetary allocation to the Defence Force wings should be increased other than 4.7 per cent of the National Budget given which was below the global average of 6.9 per cent trends on World Military Expenditure.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that budgetary allocations across sectors were slightly below the average global thresholds and regional commitments due to tight fiscal space. It was for this reason that the creation of an infrastructure fund may not be feasible in the 2016 -2028 Medium Term Budget Framework. In addition, funding towards infrastructure development for the Defence Force was being undertaken in a phased manner, with priority being given to the completion of ongoing works and water reticulation system in military cantonments. The Government was financing the completion of 816 in Chalala and Mikango Barracks to reduce the Housing deficit. The financing of the re-scoped project of US\$39.7 million was at over 75 per cent and scheduled for completion in 2026.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to provide sufficient funds for Defence Force infrastructure, especially for barracks and related facilities. This will ensure that adequate resources are available for construction, maintenance and modernisation. In addition, priority should be given to the completion of ongoing works and water reticulation system in military cantonments. The Committee resolves to await progress report on the matter.

(ix) Lack of Title Deeds for Defence Force Land

The Committee had recommended that incidences of encroachments by individuals who had offer letters and certificates of title to State land should be resolved urgently as the land was meant to be used for the development and maintenance of infrastructure for the Defence Force. The Committee further recommended that certificates of title should be obtained.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources had embarked on the titling of properties belonging to the Government, Quasi-Government and Parastatal institutions. In addition, all properties under the Ministry of Defence and other institutions, such as residential units or barracks and other sensitive security establishments would form part of the programme.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources expedites the process of titling for land belonging to the Defence Force wings. The Committee resolved to await a progress report on the matter.

(x) Lack of Perimeter Fencing for Defence Force Infrastructure

The Committee had recommended that all Defence Force facilities, including barracks, camps and cantonments should be fenced off to reduce vandalism of infrastructure and encroachments on land belonging to Defence Force wings.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that most Defence Force facilities did not have perimeter fencing, a situation which had contributed to the increasing encroachments on land belonging to Defence Force and vandalism of infrastructure. The Executive stated that construction of perimeter fences, like any other infrastructure, had been impacted heavily by fiscal constraints. Government would endeavour to consider the matter once infrastructure funding improved

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee urges the Executive to include Defence Force infrastructure in the next budget line of the Ministry of Defence and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xi) Dilapidated Infrastructure in Defence Force Facilities

The Committee had recommended that the Government should expeditiously revise the general specifications for public infrastructure and design codes to reflect modern requirements.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the general specifications for public infrastructure and design codes, issued in the 1970s, were outdated and did not address contemporary challenges such as sustainability; climate resilience; and accessibility for persons with disabilities. The process of updating the general specifications for public infrastructure and design codes had commenced, though the progress was slower than planned due to budgetary constraints. In addition, retrofitting of barrier free facilities in existing buildings and incorporating them in new designs had also commenced. Government, working with the Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities, was developing design standards for universal access and the zero draft had been produced.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

In noting the submission, the Committee recommends that General Specifications for Public Infrastructure and Design Codes of 1970s should be updated in order to meet the universal standards for persons with disabilities. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xii) Poor Water Reticulation and Sewer System Infrastructure

The Committee had urged Government to allocate sufficient funding to the maintenance units of the Defence Forces to improve the water reticulation system in order to develop appropriate environmentally friendly sewer disposal systems to enhance the welfare of personnel in the barracks.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the rehabilitation of water reticulation systems had been identified as a priority area in the 2026–2028 Medium-Term Budget Framework. Despite prevailing fiscal constraints, a total of K40 million had been proposed in the 2026 Budget to support these efforts. The Government remained committed to improving infrastructure in defence facilities to ensure the well-being of personnel and operational efficiency.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the executive to ensure that the proposed K40 million in the 2026 budget is used to rehabilitate infrastructure in the Defence Force wings. The Committee resolves to await progress report on the matter.

(xiii) Poor Road Infrastructure

The Committee had recommended that the Government should construct new roads and maintain the existing old road network systems to required modern standards within military camps and the roads leading to military cantonments.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Defence, in collaboration with the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development and the Road Development Agency (RDA), had prioritised the assessment and rehabilitation of roads within and leading to military cantonments. This would be undertaken in a phased approach, subject to the availability of resources. As part of the 2026–2028 Medium-Term Budget Framework, the Government had included plans to upgrade and maintain these road networks to modern standards. In the short to medium term, maintenance works would be initiated following technical assessments. In the long term, the Government intends to leverage Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models to finance large-scale rehabilitation and construction of new road infrastructure.

The Executive further submitted that the Ministry of Defence would continue to engage the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to secure increased funding to support these efforts, recognizing the importance of reliable road infrastructure in enhancing operational readiness and the welfare of Defence personnel.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes that poor road network is a common challenge in almost all military cantonments in the country, hindering prompt movements of personnel and equipment. The Committee, therefore, urges the Executive to construct new roads and rehabilitate the existing old road network systems to the required modern standards. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xiv) Inadequate Medical Equipment and Essential Drugs in Camps

The Committee had urged the Government to increase funding towards the purchase of medical equipment and essential drugs in military cantonments, units and barracks to support the well-being of personnel and surrounding communities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Health remained committed to addressing the purchase of medical equipment and essential drugs in military cantonments, units and barracks and had since engaged with the Ministry of Defence to explore mechanisms for integrating military health facilities into national supply chain systems. The collaboration would aim to enhance visibility of needs, streamline distribution planning, and ensure that military health facilities are considered into allocation of availability resources within the limits of the national health budget.

Further to the above, the Committee was informed that additional allocation of funds would be considered in the 2026-2028 Medium Term Budget Framework as the fiscal position improves. Further, in line with the One-Government-Approach, priority would

also be given to the medical facilities in military cantonments as the Government procures medical equipment and essential drugs in hospitals across the country through the Ministry of Health.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

In noting the response, the Committee urges the Executive to consider allocation of adequate medical equipment and essential drugs to support personnel welfare in the units within the limits of the national health budget and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xv) Inadequate Specialised Equipment

The Committee had urged the Government to purchase modern specialised equipment for the Defence Force hospitals in order to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Defence was committed to strengthening the operational capabilities of the Defence Force and would continue to engage relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to mobilize adequate resources for the acquisition of modern equipment. This would be done in line with national security priorities and available fiscal space. The Government would ensure that the Defence Force is equipped with appropriate and up-to-date tools to effectively carry out its mandate.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes with concern that the Defence Force has insufficient specialised equipment required to efficiently and effectively discharge its roles and tasks. In this regard, the Committee recommends that as a matter of urgency, Government should mobilise adequate resources for the acquisition of modern equipment to replace the obsolete ones. The Committee will await a progress report on the matter.

(xvi) Lack of Modern Training Facilities

The Committee had noted the lack of modern training facilities in some of the Defence Force training schools due to increased numbers of recruits being enrolled. In this regard, the Committee recommended that the Government should purchase modern training facilities to enhance operational readiness of the Zambia Defence Force.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Defence was engaging the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to secure funding under the National Infrastructure Development Investment Budget. The objective would be to construct and equip modern training facilities that would enhance the operational readiness and effectiveness of the Zambia Defence Force.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to finance construction of modern training facilities. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xvii) Inadequate Residential Housing Units and Office Space Accommodation for Military Personnel

The Committee had urged the Government to construct modern housing units and office space accommodation for military personnel in the country. The Committee recommended the model of Kara Barracks (48 Marine Commando Unit Special Forces) which was a model for an urban standard military barrack and urged the Government to replicate this model with priority given to least developed cantonments and barracks.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Government was implementing a phased programme to construct and rehabilitate military infrastructure. Ongoing projects included the development of housing units and office spaces at Mikango Barracks and Chalala Barracks (Buffalo Park). While progress had been constrained by limited fiscal space, the Ministry had continued to engage the Ministry of Finance and National Planning to secure additional resources under the National Infrastructure Development Investment Budget. Priority would be given to the least developed cantonments and barracks, with the intention of replicating the Kara Barracks model to improve living and working conditions for service personnel.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee, urges the Executive to secure additional resources under the National Infrastructure Development Investment Budget in order to construct and rehabilitate military infrastructure. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xviii) Prefabricated versus Brick-and-Mortar Housing Units Model for the Defence Force

The Committee had recommended that the Government should construct brick and mortar housing and office units for military personnel countrywide. The Committee further urged the Government to consider allocating sufficient funds in the National Budget for the construction of more housing units and office space infrastructure and renovation of old existing infrastructure which was in a deplorable state.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development had discontinued the use of prefabricated materials for permanent public infrastructure projects. Prefabricated structures were limited to temporary use only. All new housing and office units for the Defence Force were being constructed using the brick-and-mortar model which offer greater durability and ease of maintenance. A notable example was the ongoing construction of 816 housing units at Chalala Barracks.

The Executive further submitted that the Ministry of Defence, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, had been working to secure funding for the phased rehabilitation and replacement of existing prefabricated units with more durable brick-and-mortar structures. This initiative would be included in the 2026–2028 Medium-Term Budget Framework, subject to revenue availability.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to secure enough funding for the phased rehabilitation and replacement of existing prefabricated units with durable brick-and-mortar structures and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xiv) Inadequate Troop Carriers and Buses

The Committee had recommended that the Government should procure modern troop carriers and buses for service personnel to enhance mobility and timely response during emergency situations.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Defence would endeavor to procure modern troop carriers and buses for the service personnel, as and when resources were made available.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee observes, with great concern, that almost all the Defence Force cantonments, barracks and unit's countrywide have inadequate troop carriers and buses for mobility purposes. The Committee urges the Executive, as a matter of urgency, to secure funding to procure modern troop carriers and buses for service personnel and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xix) Inadequate Dilapidated Storage Sheds

The Committee had recommended that the Government should ensure that more modern storage sheds were constructed in the various military bases; camps; barracks; units and cantonments to enhance storage of military equipment and essential military gear.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the construction of more modern storage sheds in the various military bases; camps; barracks; units and cantonments would be built to enhance storage of military equipment and essential military gear. The exercise would be undertaken in a phased manner once funds were secured. Construction of storage facilities at Buffalo Park Military Cantonment in Chalala area, had commenced but stalled due to fiscal constraints.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to secure more funding so that modern storage sheds in the various military bases, camps, barracks, units and cantonments are built to enhance storage of military equipment and essential military gear. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(xxi) Lack of adequate Classroom Infrastructure for Schools in Military Cantonments, camps, Barracks and Units

The Committee had strongly recommended that the Government, through the Ministry of Education, must construct more schools to address shortage of classroom space and mitigate overcrowding in learning centres in military bases; barracks; cantonments; units; and military camps.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that inadequate classroom space in military establishments was as a result of the successful implementation of the Free Education Policy which had significantly increased enrolments across the country, thereby intensifying pressure on existing infrastructure and contributing to overcrowding in classrooms. This situation was evident in military facilities such as Namalombwe Basic School at Lusaka West Apollo Camp L85, where learners continued to face difficulties due to the shortage of classroom and office accommodation.

The Executive further submitted that consultations with relevant stakeholders to identify land for the construction of additional primary and secondary schools within selected military cantonments had begun. In the L85 Military Camp, the Zambia Army had identified land within the Apollo area that could be made available for this purpose. The Government remained committed to ensure that children in military establishments and surrounding communities learned in safe, conducive and adequately resourced environments.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee observes with great concern, the insufficient classroom infrastructure in schools and learning centres in many cantonments, units and barracks countrywide, resulting in overcrowding. The Committee, therefore, recommends that as a matter of urgency, the Executive should secure more funding to construct additional primary and secondary schools within military and security institutions. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.2 THE STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT BORDERS AND PORTS OF ENTRY INTO THE COUNTRY

(i) Limited Land for Infrastructure Development at Borders and Ports of Entry

The Committee had recommended that the Government should consider acquiring 10 to 20 hectares of land around the designated border posts in order to ring-fence enough land for future extension of borders and ports of entry into the country. Such land should be secured with appropriate certificates of title.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, through the Offices of the Commissioner of Lands and the Surveyor General, was engaging with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs to identify and secure suitable land in border areas. Where land was privately owned, acquisition would be undertaken in accordance with the *Lands Acquisition Act, Chapter 189 of the Laws of Zambia*.

Further to the above, the Committee was informed that the Government had secured land for border infrastructure development, including:

- (i) 74 hectares at Sakania Border Post;
- (ii) 20 hectares at Mokambo Border Post;
- (iii) 100 hectares at Kasumbalesa Border Post;
- (iv) 200 hectares at Kambimba Border Post; and
- (v) Land in Nakonde District acquired through compulsory acquisition

In addition, the land valuation exercises were conducted at Jimbe; Kaseshya; and Kipushi border areas, with acquisition pending availability of funds for compensation of project-affected persons.

The Executive submitted that regarding the proposed excision of Mwekera National Forest Reserve, the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment had advised that:

- (i) the forest was co-managed by Government, ZAFFICO PLC, and Wood Processing Industries and any excision must be done in consultation with these entities;
- (ii) the proposed border post site lay outside the forest reserve, raising questions about the need for excision; and
- (iii) the forest contains critical ecological features, including the source of the Mwekera stream, which supports key institutions and contributes to hydroelectric power generation.

The Executive further submitted that the it supported national development initiatives but emphasised that such efforts must be undertaken sustainably to preserve natural resources. The Committee was reminded that Zambia was a signatory to international environmental agreements, and *the Forest Act No. 4 of 2015* mandated sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

Committee’s Observation and Recommendation

The Committee, in noting the submission, resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Inadequate Funding for the Development of Infrastructure at Borders and Ports of Entry

The Committee had strongly recommended that the Government should provide sufficient funding for maintenance of existing infrastructure at borders. The Committee further urged the Government to allocate sufficient funds in the National Budget for the development of infrastructure at borders and ports of entry that had no infrastructure.

Executive’s Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Government remained committed to equipping borders and ports of entry with the necessary infrastructure to support efficient operations. However, the effective implementation of this programme was adversely affected by the 2023/2024 drought, which led to reduced revenue and necessitated a realignment of the 2024 Budget.

The Committee was further informed that despite the challenges, the Government had allocated a total of K113.4 million in the 2025 National Budget for border development.

Committee’s Observation and Recommendation

The Committee, in noting the submission, urges the Executive to ensure that of K113.4 million allocated in the 2025 National Budget for border development is actualised without any further delay. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Inadequate Offices at Border Posts

The Committee had urged the Government to construct modern offices and housing units for officers operating at all border’s country wide. There was also need to construct adequate toilets and bathroom facilities at all the borders, with priority given to the busy posts in order to meet the growing demands for such facilities.

Executive’s Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that Government had continued to redevelop all borders with the view to provide adequate office and residential accommodation for

the border staff. This was being done using the Public-Private Partnership model. The border that aware being redeveloped included:

- (i) upgrading of Nakonde Border Post;
- (ii) construction of a new one stop border post and associated housing units at Sakania Border post;
- (iii) Chanida border; and
- (iv) Mwami Border which has since been completed and is operational.

Committees' Observation and Recommendation

The Committee, in noting the submission urges the Executive to ensure that construction of modern offices and housing units are completed in order to improve working conditions and operational efficiency at border posts. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iv) Long Queues at Kasumbalesa Border Post Due to Lack of Coordination by the Border Agencies on the Two Sides of the Borders

The Committee had strongly recommended the need to implement a one-stop border post at Kasumbalesa Border in order to address the long queues of trucks on both sides.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Zambian Government had held engagements with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) regarding streamlining hours of operation to 24 hours at Kasumbalesa Sakania; and Mokambo Border Posts. However, DRC highlighted the need for them to first develop local legislation for the 24-hour border operations to be implemented. The Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry was still waiting for an update from the DRC on the progress made in the development of the legislation.

Further to the above, the Committee was briefed that the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, in collaboration with other line ministries, had developed and shared the draft One Stop Border Post (OSBP) Bilateral Agreement for the Kasumbalesa; Sakania; and Mokambo Border Posts with DRC for their consideration and preparation for possible negotiation.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the shared draft One Stop Border Post (OSBP) Bilateral Agreement for the Kasumbalesa, Sakania, and Mokambo Border Posts, with DRC for their consideration and preparation for possible negotiation is actualised. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(v) Poor Road Network Leading to Border Posts

The Committee had urged the Government to take concrete steps to improve the road network leading to border posts in the country. In this vein, the Government should upgrade the gravel roads leading to border posts such as Kipushi; Kamapanda; Jimbe and many other border posts still connected through gravel roads.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Finance and National Planning formally engaged the African Development Bank (AfDB) for possible financing of the upgrading to bituminous standard of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe Road. The AfDB

approved the use of the available resources on the Jimbe Border Post Feasibility Study project, under the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, to finance the design review and updating of the tender documents for the upgrading to bituminous standard of the Mwinilunga to Jimbe Road. The Request for Expression of Interest for these services was advertised in the second quarter of 2025. The procurement of these services was expected to be concluded within the fourth quarter of 2025.

The Executive further submitted that in the fourth quarter of 2024, the Government secured a USD50 million loan from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for the upgrading to bituminous standard of a portion of the Kalabo to Sikongo to Angolan Road. The procurement of the consultant to review the design and update the tender documents had commenced. The Terms of Reference and the Request for Expression of Interest had been prepared and transmitted to the Ministry of Finance and National Planning for onward transmission to BADEA, for clearance and publication. In addition, the Government had signed a concession for the upgrading to bituminous standard of the Lumwana to Kambimba Road. The civil works commenced with clearing and grubbing done. Road bed preparation, layer works and construction of a bridge at Mufundwa , were ongoing.

Furthermore, the Concession Agreement for the Design; Build; Finance; Operate and Maintain and Transfer, of the 111km of the Solwezi to Kipushi Road; the Kipushi Border Post and Auxiliary Infrastructure in the North-Western Province, was signed on November 30, 2024. As of the second quarter of 2025, the Concessionaire had not only carried out a detailed Survey of 110km of the project road and conducted Geotechnical Investigations as well as Hydrological Modelling, but had also made advancements in Environmental Impact Assessments (ESIA) with the final ESIA report envisaged to be submitted in the third quarter of 2025, to the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). The Committee was further briefed that Government with funding from the World Bank, procured a consultant to undertake a detailed design for the rehabilitation of the Livingstone to Katima Mulilo Road.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive to ensure that all the roads leading to border posts are upgraded to bituminous standard and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(vi) Lack of Mobile Communication at Kamapanda Border Post

The Committee had urged the Government to consider putting up a communication tower at Kamapanda Border Post in order to address the security and trade facilitation concerns.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that two sites, Kamapanda Primary School and Kamapanda Health Post, were surveyed under the 998 Universal Access GAP analysis. The construction of the towers was awaiting the availability of funds. Once implemented at either site, the tower was expected to cover surrounding areas, including the border located 8.33 km away in a straight line of sight, with a projected effective coverage radius of 10 km to 15 km from the school or health post.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the construction of a communication tower at Kamapanda Border Post is implemented. The Committee

further urges the Executive to secure enough resources to finance the construction of more communication towers country wide and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.3 REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE ZAMBIA POLICE SERVICE

(i) Poor Housing Units for Police Officers

The Committee was informed that briefed that 12,000 housing units for security wings had been planned to be constructed under the second phase.

Executive Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that Government was constructing police stations and housing units in the following areas:

S/N	Police Station/Posts	Housing Units	Status
1.	construction of Bweengwa Police Station	four housing units	Police station completed and handed over while the construction of housing units was ongoing
2.	construction of Chikuni Police Station	three housing units	Police station completed and handed over while the construction of housing units is ongoing
3.	construction of Mukuni Police Post	three housing units	ongoing
4.	construction of Katete Police Station	four housing units	ongoing
5.	Liteta Police Station	two housing units	ongoing
6.	construction of Mununga Police Station	three housing units	ongoing
7.	construction of Milenge Police Station	three housing units	completed
8.	construction of Siavonga Police Station	ten housing units	completed and awaiting commissioning
9	construction of Sinda Police Station	ten housing units	complete
10	construction of Chadiza Police Station	ten housing units	complete
11	construction of Nsama Police Station	ten housing units	ongoing
12	construction of Shiwa'ngandu Police Station	ten housing units	ongoing
13	construction of Zimba Police Station	ten housing units	ongoing
14	construction of Chikankata Police station	Ten housing units	complete
15	construction of Chirundu Police Station	ten housing units	ongoing

16	construction of Shibuyunji Police Station	ten units	housing	complete
17	construction of Rufunsa Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
18	construction of Ngabwe Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
19	construction of Chisamba Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
20	construction of Nkeyema Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
21	construction of Luampa Police Station	ten housing unit		ongoing
22	construction of Sioma Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
23	construction of Mwansabombwe, Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
24	construction of Lunga Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
25	construction of Chipili Police Station	ten housing		ongoing
26	construction of Chembe Police Station	ten housing unit		ongoing
26	construction of Manyinga Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
27	construction of Ikelenge Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
28	construction of Luano Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
29	construction of Mpongwe Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
30	construction of Mitete Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing
31	construction of Nalolo Police Station	ten units	housing	ongoing

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the budgeted K34.9 million in 2024 and K30 Million in 2025 for infrastructure development and rehabilitation for the Zambia Police Service is implemented. The Committee further recommends that more money should be allocated to this project to ensure that the housing units for police officers are built without any further delay. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Low Salaries and Poor Conditions of Service for Police Officers

The Committee had urged the Executive to ensure that the Zambia Police Service, in collaboration with the Management Development Division, embarked on developing job descriptions for all job titles.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the process of developing job descriptions for the Zambia Police Service had commenced, after which concerns regarding low

salaries and conditions of service would be addressed. The Zambia Police Service, with the technical support from the Management Development Division, was in the process of developing job descriptions for all job positions in the Service. The job descriptions served as the foundation for the Annual Performance Appraisal System (APAS), which depended on clearly defined roles to ensure fair and consistent evaluation of officers. They also provided essential guidance for objective recruitment, placement, and deployment across all ranks.

The Executive submitted that the first phase had commenced with the development of job descriptions for the Copperbelt Province on 11th December 2023 and concluded on 26th January 2024, during which a Technical Working Group comprising officers from the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and specialists from the Management Development Division (MDD) successfully analyzed and developed 162 prototype job descriptions. These descriptions covered officers of ten provinces, forming the foundational framework for job evaluation and the eventual rationalisation of salaries and conditions of service.

The Executive further stated that the second phase of the job description exercise would focus on developing job descriptions for the remaining positions within the Service and would be carried out in collaboration with officers from the Emoluments Commission. The units targeted in this phase would include the Police Headquarters; State House Division; Paramilitary Battalion Division; School of Public Order Maintenance (SPOM); TAZARA Police Division and Protective Unit.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee in noting the response urges the Executive to urgently conclude the development of the job descriptions which provide essential guidance for objective recruitment, placement, and deployment across all ranks. It also serves as the foundation for the Annual Performance Appraisal System (APAS), which depend on clearly defined roles to ensure fair and consistent evaluation of officers. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Mechanism for Awarding Promotions in the Zambia Police Service

The Committee had recommended that one of the options to be considered for the promotion of officers be based on intake so that junior officers could not be promoted before their deserving seniors except under special circumstances.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Zambia Police Service was in the process of reforming the mechanism for promoting officers, including long-serving but deserving police officers. The Committee was briefed that conditions for officers' promotion were outlined in the Zambia Police Service Standing Orders and the Zambia Police Service Instructions. However, both documents had been awaiting revision following the review of the *Zambia Police Act Cap 107 of the Laws of Zambia* and the development of updated job descriptions.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive, through the Zambia Police Service, to expedite the review of the Zambia Police Service Standing Orders and the Zambia Police Service Instructions in order to include mechanism for promoting officers. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iv) Post-Identification Numbers Mechanism

The Committee recommended that to ensure that post-identification numbers in one area were not taken up by officers in other areas and rob them of promotions, the Zambia Police Service should carry out a comprehensive human resource audit to align the human resources to existing posts and ensure that officers were serving in places where their posts existed.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Zambia Police Service conducted a comprehensive human resource audit to align personnel with existing posts. Some officers were re-assigned to divisions and sections where their post IDs existed. The police service was in the process of including new police stations and posts, particularly those constructed using the Constituency Development Fund resources, which were built and opened without being included in the police establishment. This designates post identification numbers so that new police stations and posts would use their own post identity numbers as opposed to using post IDs from other formations.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee in noting the response by the Executive resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(v) Inadequate Monthly Fuel Allocations to Police Stations

The Committee recommended that the Treasury should increase budgetary allocation for fuel under the Zambia Police Service. The Committee further urged the Executive to increase the budget ceilings to the Zambia police service in order to increase resource availability.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the allocation of fuel to police stations remained unchanged over the past three years. This situation was due to the overall fuel allocation to the Zambia Police Service, which had not been adjusted, despite the notable increase in the number of police stations and police posts across the country. The Executive, however, stated that the matter was being considered in the 2026 Budget submitted to the National Assembly for approval.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive to allocate enough fuel for police operations. The Committee resolves to await progress report on the matter.

3.4 THE ADMINISTRATION OF PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION VIS-À-VIS THE DECONGESTION OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN ZAMBIA

(i) Setting Up Courts within Correctional Centres in order to contribute to the Decongestion of the Correctional Facilities

The Committee recommended that the Government through the Ministry of Justice expedite the appointment of focal point persons in various institutions, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Judiciary, National Prosecution Authority, Zambia Correctional Service and Undikumbukire Project Zambia (UP Zambia) to handle the implementation of a pilot project that should

look into the setting up of courts in correctional centres in order to contribute to the decongestion of the correctional facilities.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Judiciary had commenced a pilot programme for mobile court sittings in correctional facilities, such as the Lusaka Central Correctional Facility (Chimbokaila), Mukobeko Correctional Facility, Kamfinsa Correctional Facility and Mwembeshi Correctional Facility.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive through Judiciary to ensure that mobile court sittings in correctional facilities are actualised. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.5 THE REGULATION OF PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES VIS-A-VIS HOMELAND SECURITY IN ZAMBIA

(i) The Legal and Policy Framework Guiding the Operations of Private Security Companies

The Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security be granted authority to develop a stand-alone legal framework to regulate private security companies in 2022. The Committee urged the Executive to appoint a technical committee to lead the development of the Bill. The Committee was informed that, a layman's draft Bill had been developed. The Bill would be subjected to stakeholder consultations in due course.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security had developed the draft layman's Bill to provide for the regulation of private security companies. The Bill would be subjected to consultations with stakeholders in due course.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee in noting the response and urges the Executive to conduct consultations on the Bill with the stakeholders. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Capacity of Private Security Companies to Respond and Manage Emerging Security Threats

The Committee recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security be granted authority to review the *Zambia Police Act, Chapter 107 of the Laws of Zambia* in January 2024 and had since engaged the Ministry of Justice to lead the review process. The Committee was further informed that the Ministry had also been granted authority to develop a stand-alone legal framework to regulate private security companies. A layman's draft Bill had since been developed and would be subjected to stakeholder consultations in due course.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that matters relating to building the capacity of private security to respond and manage emerging security threats would be spelled out in the legal and policy frameworks. The development of the Bill had commenced.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to expedite the development of a stand-alone legal and policy framework which will regulate private security companies. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Ownership of Private Security Companies

The Committee recommended that issues relating to ownership of private security companies be enshrined in the Act. In addition, the Committee learnt that authority to review the Zambia Police Act was granted in January, 2024.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that Private Security Companies Bill would specify criteria for ownership of security companies.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.6 THE OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MINISTRIES OF DEFENCE, HOME AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

(i) Statelessness and the Protection of Stateless Persons in Zambia

The Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security be granted authority to commence the review of the *National Registration Act, Chapter 126 of the Laws of Zambia* and the *Births and Deaths Registration Act, Chapter 51 of the Laws of Zambia*. The Ministry had since engaged the Ministry of Justice to facilitate the review process.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Government acknowledged the Committee's concern regarding the review of the *National Registration Act, Chapter 126*, and the *Births and Deaths Registration Act, Chapter 51 of the Laws of Zambia*, as part of efforts to address statelessness and the protection of stateless persons.

In that regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, responsible for these Acts as per Government Gazette No. 1123 of 2021, had initiated engagements with the Ministry of Justice to facilitate the legislative review process. To this end, the Ministry was engaging the cooperating partners to support the amendment process, particularly for the Births and Deaths Registration Act.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee in noting the response, urges the Executive to expedite the review of the *National Registration Act, Chapter 126 of the Laws of Zambia* and the *Births and Deaths Registration Act, Chapter 51 of the Laws of Zambia* to address statelessness and the protection of stateless persons. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Birth Certificates

The Committee recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security be granted authority to amend the *Birth and Death Registration Act, Chapter 51 of the Laws of Zambia*. The Committee was informed that the development of the Bill would commence when funds were made available.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that, Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security had engaged partners to support the development of the Bill. The development of the Bill would commence when funds are made available.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.7 THE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ZAMBIA: (THE POLICE SERVICE; THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION; THE CITIZENSHIP BOARD OF ZAMBIA; DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND THE ZAMBIA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES)

3.7.1 ZAMBIA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(i) Upgrading and Expanding of Staff Establishment

The Committee recommended that the Zambia Correctional Service should engage the Management Development Division to facilitate review of the Service's organisational structure in light of changes to its operating environment. The Committee learnt that the Correctional Service had presented its staffing requirements during a meeting held virtually on 9th July, 2024. In line with its established methodology, the Management Development Division in collaboration with the Zambia Correctional Service had embarked on an institutional assessment of selected correctional facilities, and structural changes required.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the Zambia Correctional Service restructuring process of the Service structure had started in conjunction with Management Development Division (MDD). The status over restructuring of Service had been waiting validation from MDD over the report that was drafted under MDD supervision based on their Terms of Reference.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee in noting the response urges the Executive to complete the restructuring of the Zambia Correctional Service without any further delay. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Construction of a Mini Hospital within Mukobeko Maximum Facility

The Committee recommended that following the commitment made by the treasury to prioritise the allocation of funds towards the construction of correctional infrastructure, a sum of K77 million should be allocated for infrastructure development under the Zambia Correctional Service had been provided for in the 2024 budget.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that construction of a mini hospital within Mukobeko maximum facility would commence when funds are made available. The Ministry had continued to engage the treasury on the matter. Out of the K77 million allocated for infrastructure development, only K25,047,875 million was funded and was spent on the rehabilitation of other critical facilities.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive as a matter of urgency to mobilise enough resources for the construction of a mini hospital within Mukobeko maximum facility which was earmarked to begin in 2025 without any further delay. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.7.2 THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

(i) Treasury Authority for the Implementation of Full Establishment

The Committee recommended that the Treasury Authority be granted to the Drug Enforcement Commission in the past fiscal years to progressively achieve their goal. The Commission had 739 active positions and the Treasury had already authorised the filling of 70 additional positions, bringing the total number of active positions to 809. The remaining 1082 positions would be considered in the subsequent fiscal years, revenue permitting.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that a progress report on the matter of Treasury Authority for the implementation of the full establishment of the Drug Enforcement Commission was being prepared and would be submitted accordingly for the Committee's consideration.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

3.7.3 DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

(i) Regulation of Firearms

The Committee recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security be granted authority to review the *Firearms Act, Chapter 110 of the Laws of Zambia* to include provisions that would strengthen its administration and enforcement.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that the review of the *Firearms Act, Chapter 110 of the Laws of Zambia*, would be undertaken when funds were made available.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee notes the response and urges the Executive to ensure that the *Firearms Act, Chapter 110 of the Laws of Zambia* is reviewed immediately without any further delay. and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(ii) Inadequate Infrastructure at Internal Offices and Border Control Stations

The Committee recommended that the Treasury should allocate a total of K100.6 million in the 2024 Budget for border infrastructure development. Furthermore, the treasury should endeavour to provide additional resources in subsequent budgets to address the infrastructure deficit across all borders.

Executive's Response

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that Government had continued to improve both housing and office accommodation for the Department of Immigration. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security undertook the following construction and rehabilitation projects in the years 2024 and 2025:

- i. Immigration Headquarters building construction works resumed after stalling from the year 2012, was still ongoing at a revised total of K100,000,000.00. The project had stalled due to the 2016 government policy directive to discontinue construction of all projects below 80 per cent completion;
- ii. Renovation and rehabilitation work of the seven houses at Kariba Border Post and construction of the 1x3 staff houses commenced and are ongoing at a combined total of K2, 604, 525.96;
- iii. Construction works at Nsumbu Border Post of two medium cost houses and an office block at a total of K1, 400, 000.00;
- iv. Construction works at Mwandi Border Control of an Office block and two staff houses at a total K2, 986,009.00;
- v. Construction works at Lukulu Border Control of an Office block and one housing unit at a total of K4, 354, 024.56;
- vi. Construction works at Imusho border Control of an Office block and two staff houses at a total of K1,977,835.38;
- vii. Renovations and rehabilitation work at Chembe Border Control of two housing units and an office block at a total of K 1, 609 031.07;
- viii. Renovations and rehabilitation work at Lukwesa Border Control of six staff houses and an office block at a total cost of K2, 694, 653.60;
- ix. The project for the construction of one office block and three staff houses at Lonshi Border Post was completed and constructed through Corporate Social Responsibility; and
- x. The construction of an office block at Maamba Immigration Control through Corporate Social Responsibility was completed, awaiting the official handover.

The Executive maintained that Government remained committed to equipping borders and ports of entry with the necessary infrastructure to support efficient operations. In that regard, the Government had allocated a total of K113.4 million in the 2026 National Budget for infrastructure development.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response by the Executive and resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

(iii) Availability of Skills Set in Aiding the Issuance of Employment Permits

The Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, in collaboration with the Ministry of Technology and Science, Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority in Zambia and other stakeholders, should conduct the establishment skills survey once funds were available. The survey would provide information on critical skills which were in short supply in the nation. The information would be used to determine the jobs for which work permits should be issued.

Executive's Progress Report

It was reported in the Action-Taken Report that undertaking of the skills survey had been hampered by limited fiscal space. However, the survey was scheduled to be undertaken in

the first quarter of 2026, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, TEVETA, and other stakeholders. The survey would provide critical data on skills gaps in the nation, which would in turn guide decisions on the issuance of work permits for positions where local expertise was in short supply.

Committee's Observation and Recommendation

The Committee takes note of the response and urges the Executive, as a matter of urgency, to conduct the skills survey in order to determine the skills gaps in the country, as this will help in the issuance of employment permits. The Committee resolves to await a progress report on the matter.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The Committee recognises that permanent security check-points and mounted patrols continue to play a critical role in crime prevention; traffic regulation; public order maintenance; and protection of national economic interests. Their contribution to internal security, road safety, reduction in smuggling and facilitation of local economic activity remains evident. However, the absence of a comprehensive statutory framework specifically regulating permanent checkpoints; the lack of standardised operational criteria; inadequate engineered infrastructure; limited digital enforcement systems; and weak inter-agency coordination, have constrained their effectiveness and, in some instances, undermined public confidence.

The Committee is of the considered view that Zambia must transition from largely manual, discretionary and infrastructure-deficient checkpoint operations, towards a modernised, intelligence-led, technology-enabled and legally codified model. This reform trajectory should prioritise legislative amendment; engineered checkpoint design integrated into national road development plans; digital enforcement systems; inter-agency harmonisation; enhanced training; and strengthened oversight mechanisms. The Executive is, therefore, urged to expeditiously implement the recommendations contained in this Report in order to enhance operational integrity; protect public trust; and strengthen the rule of law in the Republic of Zambia.



Brig Gen Morgan Sitwala, DFS, Psc, (Rtd), MP
CHAIRPERSON

April, 2026
LUSAKA

APPENDIX I - LIST OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS

Mr Charles Haambote, Director, Social Committees (SC)
Mrs Chitalu K Mumba, Deputy Director (SC)
Mr Charles Chishimba, Senior Committee Clerk (FC-1)
Mr Fanwel M Chiwama, Committee Clerk
Ms Charity Kabika Muyunda, Administrative Assistant II
Mr Daniel Lupiya, Senior Committee Assistant

APPENDIX II – LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

1. Alliance for Community Action
2. Anti- Corruption Commission
3. Chapter One Foundation
4. Human Rights Commission
5. Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security
6. Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development
7. National Road Funds Agency
8. The Road Transport and Safety Agency
9. The Road Development Agency
10. Zambia Immigration Department
11. Zambia Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
12. Zambia Law Development Commission
13. Zambia Police Service