

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED ON 25TH SEPTEMBER, 2009

Consisting of:

Dr P D Machungwa, MP; (Chairperson); Mrs E K Chitika-Molobeka, MP; Mr C W Kakoma, MP; Mr A Sejani, MP; Mr O C Chisala, MP; Mr B Sikazwe, MP; Mr F R Tembo, MP; and Mr R C Banda, MP.

However, your Committee's membership was reduced to seven (7) following the death of Mr R C Banda, MP, on 5th February 2010.

The Honourable Mr Speaker
National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
LUSAKA

Sir,

Your Committee has the honour to present its second Report for the year 2009/ 2010.

2.0. Functions of the Committee

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

In overseeing the activities of these Ministries, your Committee carries 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 its portfolio;
- (ii) carry out detailed scrutiny of certain activities being undertaken by the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, departments and/or agencies under its portfolio and make appropriate recommendations to the House for ultimate consideration by the Government;
- (iii) make, if deemed necessary, recommendations to the Government on the need to review certain policies and/or certain existing legislation; and
- (iv) consider any Bills that may be referred to it by the House.

3.0. Meetings of the Committee

Your Committee held sixteen meetings during the period under review.

4.0. Programme of Work

At its second meeting held on 30th November, 2009 your Committee considered and adopted the following programme of work:

- a). Consideration of the Action-Taken Report on the Committee's first Report for 2009;
- b). Operations of Zambia's Missions abroad;
- c). Operations of the Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance (Kamfinsa Police Mobile Unit Training School);
- d). Gun Amnesty Programme in Zambia;
- e). Commercialisation of the Zambia Air Force (ZAF) Samora Machel Airport (ZAF Mbala Airport) in Mbala;
- f). Consideration of Reports from Zambian Parliamentary Delegations to various Parliamentary meetings and any other reports referred to it; and
- g). Tours arising from topical issues.

5.0. Procedure adopted by the Committee

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

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

PART I

SUBMISSIONS ON CURRENT ISSUES

6.0. OPERATIONS OF ZAMBIA'S MISSIONS ABROAD

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

- a) Amb Godfrey Simasiku, Zambia's former envoy to Japan; and
- b) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Introduction

Your Committee was informed that the Government's mission statement through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is to "effectively promote and protect Zambia's interest and maintain good international relations in order to contribute to sustainable development" while the goal statement is to "safeguard Zambia's interest and promote proactive diplomacy in order to contribute to national prosperity."

However, missions abroad developed their own individual visions, missions and objectives derived from the two statements and these outlined the existence of missions. The vision of the missions abroad was to become an effective vehicle for attainment of strong and productive bilateral-economic relations between Zambia, the host country and other countries of extra accreditation characterized by high levels of trade and investment. Therefore, diplomatic missions were mandated to translate the good political relations between Zambia and other countries of accreditation into strong and vibrant economic ties and enhanced cultural exchange through economic diplomacy and aggressive interaction and representation throughout the world.

A) Zambia's Missions Abroad

Your Committee heard that Zambia was currently represented in thirty-one countries and two consulates in order to facilitate and monitor the implementation of Zambia's foreign policy in the host and countries of extra accreditation in order to ensure consistency and the achievement of the policy objectives which include:

- a) enhancement of relations with the international community in order to promote and protect Zambia's interests abroad;
- b) provision of efficient protocol and consular services in order to ensure smooth operations of the Government and in conformity with international norms;
- c) ensuring effective participation of Zambia in the activities of international organizations in order to contribute to the realisation of Zambia's interests;
- d) provision of administrative and logistical support to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services;
- e) provision of assistance to the Ministry Headquarters in reviewing Zambia's foreign policy in order to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness;
- f) establishment, maintenance and implementation of a management information system through the operationalisation of the Wide Area Network and website in order to facilitate easy access to information and enhance decision making;
- g) effective facilitation of the signing of international memoranda of understanding on behalf of the Government and other stakeholders;
- h) effective and efficient facilitation and promotion of regional and co-operation activities and facilitation of development cooperation in order to contribute towards Zambia's socio-economic development through:
 - (i) soliciting of investment to Zambia from host countries of the mission and other countries of accreditation through Joint Permanent Commissions (JPCs);
 - (ii) increasing trade between Zambia and the host countries and other countries of extra accreditation;

- (iii) promoting Zambia as a tourism destination or attraction to other countries;
- (iv) soliciting for appropriate technology which is applicable in Zambia; and
- (v) enhancing cultural ties between Zambia and other countries.

B) Operational challenges facing Zambia's Missions Abroad

Your Committee was informed that missions abroad faced a number of operational challenges in the fulfilment of their mandate that included the following:

- (a) financial constraints/challenges resulting in a number of critical programmes and activities not being undertaken in good time; this results in a number of missions to experience a rise in the cost of their operations, thereby significantly raising the financial requirements to maintain the missions;
- (b) failure by some line ministries and government institutions to attend international meetings/conferences and prepare briefs and position papers for bilateral, regional and multilateral meetings;
- (c) red tape which leads to delays in accessing information from government ministries and other stakeholders;
- (d) high rental charges on rented properties like the chanceries and staff accommodation; and
- (e) inadequate office space, equipment and transport.

C) Utilisation of modern communications technology in Zambia's Missions Abroad

Your Committee was informed that the Government, in its desire to improve service delivery of classified communication with all the missions abroad, had embarked on the process of procuring facilities to take care of classified communication through the use of cipher system. To this effect, out of the thirty-one missions and two consulates, twenty-six have had the communications equipment installed leaving a balance of seven, namely; Luena, Moscow, Geneva, Berlin, Rome, Brussels and Kuala Lumpur. Efforts to conclude a maintenance and purchasing agreement with the suppliers for the remaining seven missions have reached an advanced stage.

The use of internet has been found to be more efficient and cost effective as compared to other modes of communications like facsimile. However, use of fax as a medium of communication with the outside world was still active. Therefore, continuous updating of fax machines would continue in order to offer quality service to all the stakeholders.

Your Committee also heard that the Government had embarked on a programme of placing qualified and professional staff in order, not only to add value, but also enhance efficiency to missions' core functions and eliminate ineffectiveness in regard to the usage of modern technology aimed at improving their operations.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee notes with concern that Zambia's missions abroad have continued to face operational difficulties in the implementation of their mandates, mainly, due to erratic and inadequate funding, resulting in missions incurring high utility bills and maintenance costs. It is also concerned at the slow pace of accessing and processing information between missions abroad and other government ministries. However, your Committee commends the Government in facilitating the connection and use of modern communication equipment to Zambia's missions abroad.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that adequate budgetary allocations be provided and released timely to enable Zambia's missions abroad carry out their mandate and enhance their smooth operations. It also urges the Government to address the issue of red tape in Government ministries. Further, it urges the Government to consider appointing education attaches in order to oversee the education and the welfare of students studying abroad. In addition, it is of the view that, in order to reduce costs by establishing new missions, the Government should consider appointing honorary consular officials to represent the country.

Your Committee also notes that in 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a conference for Heads of Mission in an effort to address challenges facing missions abroad and urges the Government to implement the resolutions of the conference.

7.0. GUN AMNESTY PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA

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

- a) House of Chiefs;
- b) Western Province Administration;
- c) North-Western Province Administration;
- d) Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA);
- e) Zambia Police Force; and
- f) Ministry of Home Affairs.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee was informed that the gun amnesty programme was introduced in 2000, in a bid to reduce the presence of illicit firearms in communities and reduce aggravated robberies. The programme received poor response from the community when it just began because the token of appreciation of K200, 000 given, was inadequate to attract members of the public to surrender illicit firearms. The amount was increased to K300, 000 and later raised to K500, 000 in 2009. As a result, an increase was seen in the number of people surrendering illicit firearms. In 2009, a total of eighty-nine firearms were collected countrywide. In the period 2004 - 2009, a total of one hundred and five (105) firearms were collected from North-Western Province, seventy (70) firearms in Western Province and nineteen (19) firearms from Lusaka Province. A total of K97 million had been spent on the exercise by the Government since 2004.

Before the introduction of the gun amnesty programme, Western and North-Western Provinces experienced an unprecedented presence of illicit firearms which were used for criminal activities by using *karavinas* in the 1990s. *Karavina* is an Angolan term to describe an AK 47 assault rifle. In Zambia, the term refers to a hired assassin or activity to kill an identified person mostly using firearms. The activity came into play in situations that arose from various conflicts such as witchcraft, land disputes, illegal trade and other family disputes.

The areas affected in Western Province by *karavina* activities were Sesheke, Senanga, Kalabo, Lukulu and Kaoma districts while in North-Western Province it was Chavuma, Kabompo and Zambezi districts. The two provinces affected by *karavina* activities shared borders with countries that were at one time involved in civil wars that had resulted into an influx of refugees in the area and also causing a number of people living along borders to acquire guns in exchange for cattle, goats and other food stuffs.

Your Committee was further informed that in addition to the gun amnesty programme to control the *karavina* activities, the Government had introduced other measures such as procurement of motor vehicles for crime-prone areas; funding sensitisation programmes through the use of local radio and neighbourhood programmes and making suspects appear in courts of law. However, these measures had been faced with a number of challenges such as:

- a) inadequate funding to enable security officers in Western and North-Western Provinces follow and investigate *karavina* cases and to be used to recruit and pay informers;
- b) inadequate security personnel in the affected areas;
- c) inconsistent funding for cash payment for surrendered firearms; and
- d) lack of regular security patrols along the borders covering Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo and inadequate logistics such as transport and fuel to carry out sensitisation programmes among the affected communities.

Despite these challenges, your Committee was informed that the *karavina* activity in the two provinces has reduced.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee observes that the *karavina* is a highly secretive activity that requires a deliberate approach to curb it. While noting that the *karavina* activity is decreasing, your Committee is concerned that a large number of firearms are still in wrong hands, a situation that can culminate into criminal activities like banditry. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that:

- i) the Government must reintroduce and reinforce regular patrols by security officers on the Zambian side as is the case with neighbouring countries;
- ii) the affected districts and border posts be allocated 4 x 4 motor vehicles and boats equipped with VHF radios and enough fuel to enable them patrol the borders and sensitise the communities effectively;
- iii) the Government should ensure consistent funding for cash payment for surrendered firearms so as to retrieve the ones in wrong hands;
- iv) the Government should increase funding for Western and North-Western Provinces to enable security personnel follow and investigate *karavina* cases and recruit and pay informers; and
- v) the Government should deploy adequate security personnel in the affected areas and encourage the setting up of village or community security committees by engaging the community through the local leadership.

8.0. OPERATIONS OF THE KAMFINSA SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ORDER AND MAINTENANCE (KAMFINSA POLICE MOBILE UNIT TRAINING SCHOOL)

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

- a) the Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance (Kamfinsa Police Mobile Unit Training School);
- b) Africonnet (Z) Ltd;
- c) the Zambia Police Force; and
- d) the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee was informed that the school, which was one of the Specialised Support Groups, was headquartered at Kamfinsa in Kitwe and was, initially, established to specialise in combating riots and anti-social behaviours from members of the public. However, the school has also been assigned to train security personnel that are assigned to provide security to Government institutions, buildings and commercial banks. It also conducts other programmes such as police in-service courses and security courses for private security firms.

The school consists of five companies and receives and trains about 500 recruits at each intake for approximately eight months.

Operational constraints

Your Committee was informed that inadequate funding had greatly affected the smooth operations of the school. As a result of inadequate and untimely release of funding, the school has dilapidated and there are inadequate lecture rooms, teaching aids, information, communications technology (ICT) facilities, transport and insufficient sporting facilities, erratic and supply of food rations for both recruits and officers in operation, as well as tents and mosquito nets and cooking pots for security personnel in operations and inadequate facilities in the kitchen, dining hall space, ablution blocks and sleeping quarters for trainees.

The way forward

Your Committee was informed that the following measures should be put in place to improve the operations of the school:

- a) re-establishment of subsistence allowance to officers on operations;
- b) procurement of enough training aids to improve, not only the methods of instruction, but also the learning process;
- c) purchase of enough modern communication equipment; and
- d) construction of permanent structures in order to reduce the requirement for tents.

Observations and recommendation

Your Committee notes with concern the poor facilities at the School which are a result of poor funding.

Your Committee, therefore, urges the Government to adequately fund the school in order to address the concerns raised and also consider re-establishing the subsistence allowance payable to officers on operations. It also urges the Government to purchase adequate modern communication equipment and also consider the need to construct permanent structures in order to reduce the requirement for tents. Further, your Committee recommends that police officers be trained in electronic investigations and production of electronic evidence in court and also in cyber crime prevention.

With regard to the dilapidation of the Kamfinsa School of Public Order Maintenance, your Committee strongly recommends that the Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Zambia Police Force undertakes a national audit of the conditions of police stations, camps and training schools countrywide so that this matter is included in the Sixth National Development Plan.

9.0. **COMMERCIALISATION OF THE ZAMBIA AIR FORCE (ZAF) SAMORA MACHEL AIRPORT (ZAF MBALA AIRPORT) IN MBALA**

Your Committee, concerned with public statements attributed to various Government Ministers on the commercialisation of ZAF Samora Machel Air Force Base, resolved to study the matter and the following institutions made both written and oral submissions on the subject:

- a) National Airports Corporation Limited;
- b) Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources;
- c) Ministry of Communications and Transport; and
- d) Ministry of Defence.

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Your Committee was informed that Mbala (Abercorn) Aerodrome was a civilian aerodrome under the then Ministry of Transport and Works until the early 1970s, when it was taken over by the Ministry of Defence that turned it into a Military Airbase in line with the security policy of the country based on the security threat analysis. The Airport, which is under the Ministry of Defence which holds the title to the land, is located in Mbala District in Northern Province. Mbala District is located in the Northern Circuit (Northern and Luapula Provinces) whose priority is the development of tourism in the area as per Government policy of making tourism a number two developmental priority after agriculture.

The development of tourism in the country has been hampered by inadequate access to and within tourism centres, among others. Accessibility in terms of road, air, water and railway infrastructure and systems was important to the growth of the sector. The ZAF Samora Machel Airport was one such accessibility infrastructure that, if opened for commercial use, could assist in promoting tourist flow into the country. This was so because of the strategic positioning of the airport in relation to East Africa and the Great Lakes Regions. The commercialisation of the airport was, hence, considered feasible as the Airport already has a runway that could accommodate big aircrafts such as Boeing 757-200.

Furthermore, your Committee was informed that, though the development of the Northern Circuit through the use of ZAF Samora Machel Airport was important to the nation, security implications to the nation would outweigh the expected financial gains due to the insecurity posed in the Great Lakes Region and other terrorist activities. This was so because opening up of the Airport would jeopardise its core function and also compromise the quality training and national security. Therefore, there was need to consider developing other existing civil aerodromes that have basic airport infrastructure such as the one in Kasama, which, other than being central, was also the provincial headquarters of Northern Province or the Kasaba Bay Airport.

Your Committee was further informed that due to the change in the approach to the project and also taking into consideration the security concerns raised over the proposed commercialisation of Mbala ZAF Airport, it was decided that the first phase of the development be Kasaba Bay which would be developed into a world tourist and conference resort complex interlinked with all the tourist attractions in the Northern Circuit focusing on Kasaba Bay waterfront, wildlife and heritage resources. Under this scenario, therefore, commercialisation of Mbala ZAF Airport was no longer part of the Government plans for the development of the Northern Circuit. In this regard, remarkable progress has been made in the Kasaba Bay Development Plan.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee notes the importance of developing tourism in the Northern Circuit using the ZAF Samora Machel Airport. However, it observes that no financial and economic feasibility study had been carried out to determine the socio-economic potential of the airport, surrounding areas and available land for further infrastructure development and related activities. It also observes that some

developmental works have taken place at Kasama Airport, which is the provincial headquarters of Northern Province and Kasaba Bay Airport where a 2.1km runway is being constructed.

Your Committee, while appreciating the importance of opening up of the Northern Circuit to tourism through the use of ZAF Mbala Airport and the Government's decision to first develop Kasaba Bay Airport, recommends that the ZAF Airport be maintained for the sole purpose it was established and that enough budgetary allocation be made to ZAF for the maintenance of this Airport. If this Airport is commercialised, your Committee is of the view that, it will not only compromise the quality of training offered by that institution, but also the national security. It is also of the view that, instead of commercialising ZAF Mbala Airport, the Government should develop Kasaba Bay and Kasama Airports which already have basic infrastructure and where some developmental works have already started.

10.0. REPORTS FROM PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Your Committee considered one report from the Parliamentary Delegation to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) from 22nd to 5th November 2009, “Report on the Regional Caucus, Permanent Committees and the First Ordinary Session of the Second Parliament of the PAP.” This report is in the National Assembly Library for ease of reference. Below is the summary of the report:

Highlights of the PAP Report

Elections

Your Committee was informed that prior to the PAP plenary deliberations, elections were held to elect office bearers for the five regional caucuses for the positions of Chairpersons, Vice Chairpersons and Rapporteurs. Mrs E K Chitika-Molobeka, MP from Zambia was elected as the first female Chairperson of the Southern African Regional Caucus. Further, it was reported that, on the elections of office bearers of the ten Permanent Committees of the PAP, no Zambian Member of Parliament ascended to any of the positions in the Committees.

Official Opening

Your Committee was informed that the Session was opened by the PAP President, Dr M I Ndele, who briefed the Session on the activities of the African Union 18th Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives Committee; the 15th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council and the 13th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union. Among the highlights of these sessions, was that the PAP was aiming at assuming some legislative powers in the following fields by 2011:

- a) the ratification of treaties and agreements concluded at continental level;
- b) good governance and human rights;
- c) the movement of people, goods and services;
- d) special affairs;
- e) environment and agriculture; and
- f) infrastructure, transport and telecommunications.

The PAP President urged Members to ensure that member states were kept abreast with the developments of the PAP activities and the aim of assuming legislative powers by 2011.

Your Committee also heard that the President of South Africa, H E Jacob Zuma, who was the guest of honour, urged the PAP Assembly to ensure that its deliberations strengthened the continent-wide effort of promoting development, economic growth, peace, stability and democracy. He stated that the PAP could no longer delay detailed discussions on issues of peace, stability, human rights, development and democracy since the African Union expected specific resolutions and recommendations from the PAP for its consideration. The President further stated that the PAP was an important part of the political integration of the continent and would become increasingly important in the process towards the formation of a Union Government of Africa as envisaged by the African founding fathers in order to promote African Unity.

The President of South Africa concluded his address by hoping that the historic hosting of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup on the continent by South Africa would also be used as driving force for enhancing African unity.

Deliberations

Your Committee heard that the general deliberations of the PAP focused, among others, on climate change and information and communications technology (ICT).

Climate Change

Your Committee was informed that the PAP, through its Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources, dealt with risk reduction related to disasters (climate change) such as causes of climate change, impact of climate change, Africa’s vulnerability to climate change, mitigation

efforts being made on climate change by the United Nations, African Union, European Union and individual countries.

The PAP Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources made the following recommendations, among others:

- a) African leaders to prioritise climate change on the national agenda;
- b) appropriate budgetary provisions for climate change be integrated in national budgets; and
- c) ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

Information Communications Technology (ICT)

Your Committee heard that the PAP, through its Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology dealt with several challenges in ICT in order to bridge the digital divide between developed countries and most African countries. Your Committee was further informed that as a result, the African Union had initiated a strategic plan to implement two priority programmes, namely; “Connect Africa” and “Bridge the Digital Gap”.

The PAP Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology made the following recommendations, among others, to:

- a) ensure that efforts were pursued towards liberalisation, privatisation and reinforcement of regulatory organs;
- b) encourage the sharing of infrastructure in order to limit duplication by investors in the domain of infrastructure and use common installations so as to help reduce costs and expand access to ICT;
- c) encourage price reduction of telecommunication services, especially, broadband internet, inter-connection and rental charges;
- d) encourage the development of wireless broadband system to accelerate access to high standard technology; and
- e) increase access to ICT through public installation of community access centres such as internet cafes and academic institutions.

Observations and recommendations

Your Committee takes note of the elections that took place in the PAP and is happy to report that at least one Hon. Member from Zambia, Mrs. E K Chitika-Molobeka, MP, was elected as the first female Chairperson of a Regional Caucus representing the Southern African Regional Caucus.

Your Committee also takes note of the recommendations from the PAP Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources on climate change and is happy to report that your Committee on Energy, Environment and Tourism tackled the issue of climate change in their programme of work for 2010.

With regard to the recommendations from the PAP Committee on Transport, Industry, Communications, Energy, Science and Technology, your Committee urges the Government to scale-up on the provision of ICT facilities in the country, especially, in remote areas. It also urges the Government to ensure that there is no duplication of work in the development of ICT facilities by investors.

PART II

11.0. ACTION-TAKEN REPORT ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR 2009

(A) **Zambia's participation in the Union Government of Africa**

Your previous Committee had recommended that the Government should tread cautiously on the establishment of the Union Government of Africa until the Zambian people were consulted. Further, the Government should advocate for the consolidation of the regional economic communities before carrying it out at continental level in order to derive maximum benefits from the proposed Union Government of Africa.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee heard that the African Union Commission had a scheduled meeting in March, 2010, to discuss with the Permanent Representatives' Committee all the legal instruments, the structure of the African Union Authority and the financial implications of the transformation. The African Union Commission was due to present this work to the Executive Council and the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government during the 2010 African Union Summit.

Your Committee, while noting the response in the Action-Taken Report, wishes to be updated on the March, 2010 meeting on the resolutions by the Permanent Representatives' Committee with regard to issues on the legal instruments, the structure of the African Union Authority and the financial implications of the transformation.

(B) **Sensitisation Team**

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to develop a programme to sensitise the public on the formation of the proposed Union Government of Africa.

In response from the Action-Taken Report, your Committee heard that efforts to set up a Sensitisation Team had reached an advanced stage. The Team was to be composed of officers from:

- a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services;
- c) Ministry of Finance and National Planning;
- d) Ministry of Defence; and
- e) Office of the President.

Your Committee, while appreciating Government efforts in coming up with the Sensitisation Team, is of the view that the Ministry of Education be included in the Team and await a progress report on the matter.

(C) **Think-Tank Team**

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to consider setting up of a Think-Tank Team to analyse the proposal for the Union Government of Africa.

Your Committee was informed that the Government was in the process of setting up a Think-Tank Team consisting of:

- a) a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- b) a representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services;
- c) a representative of the Ministry of Justice;
- d) a representative of the Ministry of Defence;
- e) a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and
- f) academics.

Your Committee, while appreciating Government efforts in setting up a Think-Tank Team, is of the view that the Ministry of Finance and National Planning and the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry be included in the Team and wishes to be up-dated on the matter.

Tour Report

(A) Office and accommodation for soldiers

From its local tour, your previous Committee had urged the Government to embark on a programme of building offices and houses for the soldiers countrywide.

From the response in the Action-Taken Report, your Committee heard that the Government was negotiating with Zhongui International Mining Industry Group Limited for the construction of housing units for the Defence Forces and Zambia National Service of Luapula region would benefit with thirty five residential housing units. Furthermore, the Army headquarters was in the process of engaging the local authorities through Luapula Regional Command for the allocation of land for construction of Regional offices and additional housing units.

Your Committee will await a progress report on the matter.

(B) Erratic water supply

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to address the acute shortage of water supply at the Officers' mess and the Non-Commissioned Officers' mess.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that funds were being sourced to alleviate the water problem.

Your Committee will await a progress report on the matter.

(C) Army barrack at Kawambwa

Your previous Committee had urged the Government to allocate funds towards the construction of an army barrack at Kawambwa.

From the Action-Taken Report, your Committee was informed that the Luapula Regional Command had submitted the papers concerning the conversion of the customary land to District Land. To this effect, the Ministry of Defence was working with the Ministry of Lands to ensure that the process of issuing title deeds for the same was quickened.

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

PART III

TOURS FOR THE YEAR 2009/2010

12.0 Matters arising from Local Tours

Your Committee undertook local tours of: Kaoma and Lukulu Districts on matters connected with the *karavina* activities and the gun amnesty programme; Mbala District to look at the possibility of commercialising the ZAF Samora Machel Airport; and Kitwe District to acquaint themselves with the operations of Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance. The highlights of their findings are set out below.

i). Karavina activity and gun amnesty programme in Zambia

Your Committee visited Kaoma and Lukulu Districts in connection with *karavina* activities and the gun amnesty programme. It interacted with Government officials, Chiefs and members of the public in both districts. Your Committee heard that the *karavina* activity was as a result of many illegal firearms in the two areas, while the gun amnesty programme was aimed at retrieving illegal firearms in order to curb the *karavina* activity and heard that the activity had stalled in both Districts. The gun amnesty programme had however, stalled due to inadequate funding towards the programme.

Findings

Gun amnesty programme

Your Committee found that:

- a) the community had responded well to the gun amnesty programme at inception, but due to inconsistency in the disbursement of funds, the programme had stalled;
- b) the amount of K500,000 being paid as appreciation for one to surrender a firearm was not enough compared to one being hired at a cost of about K2,000,000 for the *karavina* activity;
- c) the disbursement of the funds for gun amnesty was not decentralised, hence, there was no paying on-the-spot; the last payment was done in 2007, while others were yet to be paid; this discouraged people from surrendering their guns;
- d) the community was afraid of interrogations by the police once one surrendered their gun;
- e) lack of sensitisation on the gun amnesty programme due to inadequate funding; and
- f) guns were still in the wrong hands, hence, being used for *karavina* activities.

Karavina activity

The Committee found that:

- a) illegal firearms were being used for *karavina* activities;
- b) there were inadequate police officers to deal with *karavina* matters;
- c) land and marine transport and other logistics were inadequate for the police to enable them effectively tackle the problem of *karavina* activities;
- d) there were inadequate police posts;
- e) communication facilities for the police were inadequate;
- f) there was lack of confidentiality by the police, thereby leaving whistleblowers without protection;
- g) there was lack of interaction between the District Joint Operations Committees (DJOCs) and traditional leadership, the church and other stakeholders in the community on *karavina* matters;
- h) there were no active village registers;
- i) there were no village security committees; and
- j) there were allegations of police officers working in collaboration with people involved in *karavina* activities.

Observations and recommendations

Following the findings above, your Committee recommends that

- a) the Government should reactivate the gun amnesty programme and ensure consistent funding for cash payment for surrendered firearms so as to retrieve the ones in wrong hands.

- b) the Government should increase the budget allocation for the programme and ensure that it is decentralised so as to enable DJOCs make on-the-spot payments for guns surrendered;
- c) sensitisation of the communities through the use of traditional and church leaders on the gun amnesty programme and the *karavina* activity should be intensified;
- c) the Government should establish some police posts and facilitate the establishment of village registers and village security committees;
- d) the Government should provide suitable land and marine transport and other logistics as well as communication facilities for the police to enable them effectively tackle the issue of *karavina* activities.
- e) the Government should consider introducing other user friendly institutions such as traditional leaders rather than the police to collect the guns to avoid allegations of interrogations.
- f) the Government should urgently investigate the allegations of the Police Command in Lukulu District of being involved in corrupt practices and working in collaboration with the people involved in the *karavina* activities.



Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs with Senior Chief Amukena (centre) in Kaoma on Saturday 8th May 2010. This was after a consultative meeting with the Senior Chief on *karavina* activities and gun amnesty programme in Kaoma.



Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs with Senior Chief Imwiko in Lukulu on Sunday 9th May 2010. This was after a consultative meeting with the Senior Chief on *karavina* activities and gun amnesty programme in Lukulu.



Part of the public that had a consultative meeting with the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs on *karavina* activities and gun amnesty programme in Lukulu on Sunday 9th May 2010.

ii). **COMMERCIALIZATION OF MBALA ZAF SAMORA MACHEL AIRPORT**

Your Committee undertook a tour of Mbala District in connection with the commercialisation of ZAF Samora Machel Airport. Your Committee interacted with ZAF officials and found that there was need to keep the Airport for the sole purpose it was established. It also learnt that the Government was developing the Kasaba Bay and Kasama airports for the development of the Northern Circuit.

Your Committee also toured Kasama Airport and took note of the developments that had taken place at the airport.

Observations and recommendations

From the above findings, your Committee recommends that the ZAF Airport be maintained for sole purpose it was established and that enough budgetary allocation be made to ZAF for the maintenance of the Airport. It also takes note of the developments at Kasama Airport that will enable it handle a high number of traffic in an effort of developing the Northern Circuit.

iii) KAMFINSI SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ORDER AND MAINTENANCE

Your Committee heard that the school had 449 police trainee officers during the visit of which 109 were female and 340 were male. The school has not been renovated for many years and the buildings were in a deplorable state. This was due to erratic and inadequate funding the school received from the Government. There was, therefore, urgent need for the Government to intervene in order to address the problems the school was faced with.

Findings

- a) lack of a resident doctor at the clinic to cater for the growing population at Kamfinsa;
- b) lack of modern medical equipment at the clinic;
- c) inadequate drugs at the clinic;
- d) dilapidated infrastructure at the school;
- e) deplorable dining, kitchen and ablution blocks for recruits;
- f) inadequate housing units for police officers;
- g) inadequate class rooms and desks;
- h) inadequate library facilities;
- i) inadequate transport;
- j) no title deeds for the firing range; and
- k) lack of modern teaching aids.

Observations and recommendations

From the tour findings, your Committee observes that erratic and inadequate funding has negatively affected the operations of Kamfinsa School of Public Order and Maintenance which is in a deplorable state. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that some emergence funds be urgently sourced for some rehabilitation works at the school. This can be done by allowing the Ministry of Home Affairs to vary funds within the Ministry to Kamfinsa or the Ministry to have a supplementary expenditure. The works should include:

- a) construction of barracks for police trainee officers;
- b) construction of a dining hall and kitchen facility;
- c) construction of ablution blocks for male and female trainee officers;
- d) complete over-haul of the water reticulation system;
- e) construction and restocking of the library;
- f) provision of electricity;
- g) acquisition of desks to avoid trainee officers sitting on the floor;
- h) acquisition of latest teaching aids;
- i) securing the firing range by providing beacons to avoid encroachment of the land and thereafter secure title deeds for the firing range;
- j) construction of eight class rooms;
- k) construction of housing units for police officers in order to avoid the sharing of one housing unit by two or three families; and
- l) provision of transport to enable the school which is mobile to respond rapidly and efficiently to operational assignments.



Chairperson of the Committee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, Dr P D Machungwa, MP sitting on one of the desks at Kamfinsa Police Training School on Thursday 13th May 2010 during the Committee's tour of the School.



Trainee police officers attending class at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Lack of chairs at Kamfinsa Police Training School made police trainee officers turn a plastic drum into a chair, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Falling ceiling board in one of the classrooms at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Motor Vehicle garage at Kamfinsa Police Training School turned into living quarters for trainee officers, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Sleeping arrangement for police trainee officers at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Laundry room without taps and no running water at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Male ablution block at Kamfinsa Police Training School without running water, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Female ablution block at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Part of the kitchen roof at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Part of the kitchen floor at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



The small one roomed library to cater for over 400 police trainee officers at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.



Ceiling board and book shelves in the library at Kamfinsa Police Training School, Thursday 13th May 2010.

PART V

CONCLUSION

13.0 The Members of your Committee are grateful 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.

Members of 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, the Members of 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.