



**PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY**

**REPORT ON THE BENCHMARKING VISIT TO ITS  
PORTFORLIO COUNTERPART COMMITTEE OF  
PARLIAMENT OF ZIMBABWE**

**6 TO 10 FEBRUARY 2023**

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## **1. Acronyms**

O/M/As	Offices, Ministries and Agencies
Hon	Honourable
Cde	Comrade
DHASS	Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services
PIPPA	Privileges, Immunities and powers of Parliamentary Act
NDS 1	National Development Strategy 1
NDC	National Defence Course
RRI	Rapid Results Initiative
ZFSI	Zimbabwe Foreign Service Institute
SADC	Southern African Development Community
VIC	Veterans Investment Corporation
ZDI	Zimbabwe Defence Industry

## **1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security undertook a study visit to benchmark with its counterpart Committee(s) of Zimbabwe in order to strengthen its mandate to ensure responsiveness to the needs to modern society and to improve on parliamentary norms and procedures.

## **2. MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE**

In terms of Article 59 of the Namibian Constitution, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, has a mandate to deal with matters pertaining to Foreign Affairs, Defence and National Security of the country and maintain international peace and security. The Committee also has the duty to enquire into and monitor international protocols, conventions and agreements that may affect Namibia's foreign policy, defence and security, and where necessary, make recommendations to the National Assembly.

## **3. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP**

The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security has a membership composition of 23 Members of Parliament drawn from various political parties represented in the National Assembly. The delegation to Zimbabwe comprised of Honourables. Lucia Witbooi (head of the delegation); Hamunyela Hambyuka; Paula Kooper; Lukas N. Hamata. Ms Namasiku Lizazi and Mrs. Linea N. Shikongo accompanied them.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

In order to conduct a comparative benchmark, the delegation held meetings with the Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage and Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Affairs. The delegation further had meetings with three (3) line Ministries, namely Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ministry of Defence and War Veterans Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage. The delegation also met with the War Veterans Association and affiliate associations, thereafter had an informative tour to the Museum of African Liberation, the National Heroes Acre and Zimbabwe Liberation War Museum.

## **5. OBJECTIVES OF THE BENCHMARK VISIT**

The Main objectives of the benchmark visit was to:

- a) Understand the overall mandate of the counterpart portfolio Committee dealing with Defence, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Security, National Intelligence Services and Veterans Affairs,

- b) Understand the methodology employed to do oversight work and the implementation of Committee recommendations thereof,
- c) Understand the legislative and policy framework under which the Committees operate and those they oversee,
- d) Share information, challenges and successes they encounter in executing oversight functions over line Ministries, Offices and Agencies,
- e) Encourage networking of the two countries' Committees and share best practices,
- f) Produce a report with recommendations for adoption by the House.

## **6. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

The purpose of the report is to inform the National Assembly of the Committee's findings and recommendations.

## **7. MEETINGS**

### **7.1. COURTESY CALL ON THE SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT**

The Hon Adv. Jacob F. N. Mudenda, Speaker of Parliament of Zimbabwe, welcomed the delegation. He highlighted that the portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services of Zimbabwe held a fruitful visit to Namibia in September 2022 and the choice to visit Namibia was deliberate, as it was in recognition of a similar colonial history. He underscored that the freedom of the two countries did not come on a silver platter but was born through sacrifices and bloodshed of its people. It is therefore imperative, he emphasized, that all veterans of the liberation struggle's welfare is be taken care of, given the fact that the majority of them are aged. The welfare of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle is regulated by the Liberation Struggle Act, [chapter 17:12]. The Speaker narrated that the relations between Zimbabwe and Namibia have been and continue to grow post-colonial period. In 2019, His Excellency Cde E.D. Mnangagwa and the Namibian President, signed seven bilateral agreements under the Ninth Zimbabwe-Namibia Joint Permanent Commission on Cooperation, in order to strengthen the two countries' political and economic relations. He informed the delegation that Parliament of Zimbabwe, National Assembly in particular resolved to review its Standing Rules and Orders in 2020, in order to include rules and procedures to conduct virtual sittings and such a procedure was also aligned to the Constitution.

### **7.2 COURTESY CALL ON THE AMBASSADOR OF NAMIBIA TO ZIMBABWE**

His Excellency Niklaas Kandjii welcomed the delegation to Harare. He informed the Committee that Zimbabwe is a very peaceful country with lots of security consciousness. He informed the delegation that the embassy was

faced with electricity shortage however; this problem is mitigated by the fact that the embassy owns two generators in case of power failure. As custom in the Harare cosmopolitan area, the Namibian Embassy also does not use the Harare city's municipality water but has drilled a borehole to avoid expensive water bills like other embassies around the suburb. The Ambassador encouraged the delegation to be on alert and take back home innovative ideas that can assist Namibia grow.

### **7.3 MEETING WITH THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE, HOME AFFAIRS AND SECURITY SERVICES (DHASS)**

Hon Brig Gen (Rtd) Levi Mayihlome informed the delegation that the Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services came into effective existence in 2018 at the inauguration of the ninth Parliament of Zimbabwe following the Speaker's announcement in the National Assembly. The Committee comprises of twenty-one (21) members from all political parties represented in Parliament of which five are females. Members choose committees depending on their interests and expertise, hence the variations in representation. The Committee originates its terms of reference from Parliamentary Standing Orders number 2 empowered by Standing Rules and Orders read together with Privileges, Immunities and powers of the Parliamentary Act (PIPPA) Chapter 2:8 to carry out its legislative and oversight work. A chairman with no deputy leads the committee. The Chairman informed the delegation that the Committee mainly oversee the work of two Ministries namely; Ministries of Defence and War Veterans Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage. It monitors polices, programmes and expenditure plans and audit any other activities such as budget, reports audited or not of such Ministries.

He further informed the delegation that the Ministries submit to the Portfolio Committee their target budget and during the Post Budget Seminar, the Minister of Finance is called in to the Committee with other experts in various sector to advice and prepare Members of the Committee beforehand to defend the budget when it is tabled.

The Chairman narrated that since 2018 the Defence, Home Affairs, Safety and Security (DHASS) Committee has successfully considered various bills from the two Ministries and have compiled reports which were also effectively debated in the National Assembly. Majority of the bills are now Acts, these include the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act, the Copper Control Amendment Act and the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act. The Police Amendment Act has also gone through all the necessary processes and is awaiting presidential endorsement. The Committee also received several petitions from organisations and individuals. Notable ones were from associations

representing the interests of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle. The report has been tabled in Parliament and currently it is following up on recommendations with the responsible ministries.

He noted that the Committee has challenges such as public ignorance and lack of public interest into current affairs. The public do not read bills, most of the times during Public hearings, communities are not aware of the bills and Members of the Committee end up educating them first before discussion, of which public participation is limited in bills participation. Section 141 of the Constitution, compels Parliament to consult the public and other interested parties on Bills. However, Covid-19 affected the smooth flow of the Committee work especially where movement was involved. Late response to reports by ministries was one major challenge, and the late implementation of accepted recommendations. Other matters that could be prioritised by the administration usually affect the time given to complete enquiries on petition. There are situations where a report can lapses from the order paper before it is presented and finally limited funding for Committee benchmark visits.

#### **7.4 MEETING WITH THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

The Chairman Hon. W. K. Shamu informed the delegation that the Portfolio Committee comprises of twenty-six (26) Members, of which six (6) are female. It has a mandate to oversee all activities and projects of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. The Committee deals with bilateral international partnership agreement and oversight functions with missions abroad. He said that there are times where embassies request for the Committee to visit specific countries because Zimbabwean citizen are facing many challenges in such countries and in the diaspora. The impacts of Covid-19 pandemic led to an increase on the petition's awaiting period, from 30 to 60 days.

#### **7.5 MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade applauded the good bilateral relations between Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Deputy Minister, remarked that while the delegation has come to learn from Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe will also get insights on Namibia's experience in implementing its foreign policy goals in an ever-changing international relation system. He highlighted the pillars laid down by His Excellency President. E.D Mnangagwa on foreign policy as follows; that Zimbabwe would be a friend to all and an enemy of none; that Zimbabwe would pursue a policy of re-affirmation,

engagement and that Zimbabwe is open for Business. The Minister added that this drive, practically responded to the changes in the geo-political scene which redefined Zimbabwe foreign policy in order to exploit what has been cultivated in its over 42 years of independence.

The Minister informed the delegation that Zimbabwe's national efforts towards vision 2030 is guided by the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) 2021 – 2025 and NDS 2, which will run from 2025-2030. In 2018, Government established the Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) now commonly known as 100 Day Programme. The projects that were aligned to the blueprint, the NDS 1, were tailor-made to foster socio-economic transformation, growth and development while uplifting the livelihoods of the Zimbabwean citizens. The Parliament of Zimbabwe established the Zimbabwe Foreign Service Institute (ZFSI), through Statutory Instrument 151 of 2000 and, subsequent Proclamation 2 of 2020, which granted a Charter for the Establishment of the Institute.

He informed the delegation that the ministry has not been spared from various challenges such as the absence of an electronic database for all International Treaties and Agreements, which was in contravention of international norms and practices. Widespread labour disputes involving local recruited staff at embassies and International Organizations accredited to Zimbabwe, with some cases being eventually adjudicated in the courts, have been reported, and the absence of a workplace code of conduct for dispute resolution between locally recruited staff, embassies and Interns makes labour disputes even more complicated to handle. He said the Ministry has taken note that many Zimbabweans in the diaspora have been victimised by some SADC countries and the government has made funds available to assist Zimbabweans who are willing to return to Zimbabwe.

## **7.6 MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND WAR VETERANS**

Honourable Ocz Muchinguri Kashiri, Minister of Defence and War Veterans Affairs said the Ministry is an integrated Ministry that comprises of the military and civilian personnel. It is mandated to defend the territorial integrity, Sovereignty and national interests of the Republic of Zimbabwe as well contribute to international peace and stability and to improve the welfare of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle. The Ministry administers the following Acts: (1) The Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act Chapter 17:12, which provides for the rights and benefits of the veterans of the liberation struggle and their dependants. It provides for the establishment of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Board and the Fund, (2) The National Heroes Act Chapter 10:16, which provides for the designation of national heroes and render state assistance to dependants of such heroes and for the establishment of a fund



for such heroes and their dependants. It also provides for the establishment of the Heroes' Dependants Assistance Board.

It also provides for the War Victims Compensation Act Chapter 11:16, which provides for the payment of compensation in respect of injuries to or death caused by post war trauma. This includes veterans of the liberation struggle and non-combatants who were victims of the war. (4) The Zimbabwe National Defence Policy, which guides the Zimbabwean Defence Force as to how to carry out their constitutional mandate. The Defence Policy derives its legal basis from the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the principles of international law regulating the use of force.

She indicated that there are Parastatals under the Ministry of Defence like Zimbabwe Defence Industries (ZDI) and Veterans Investment Corporation (VIC) whereby ZDI is an integral component of the Zimbabwe Defence Force, which aspires to satisfy all equipment and ammunition requirements for the defence and security services as well as supplying these to foreign markets. However, due to economic sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe by Britain, the USA and her allies, the operations of these parastatals have been severely curtailed. The Veterans Investment Corporation is a recently introduced entity reporting to the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Board. It was introduced as a holding company, wholly owned by the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Fund on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe.

The Veterans Investment Corporation is charged with making investments that will grow the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Fund and supplement fiscal resources for the improvement of the welfare of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and their dependants. The registered business units under Veterans Investment Corporation includes Veterans Mining Company, Veterans Agriculture Company, Veterans Financial Services, Veterans Tourism Company, Veterans Health Services and Veterans Properties and the Government of Zimbabwe ceded some assets and provided funds for capitalisation.

The Minister informed the delegation that upon independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, most war veterans were integrated into the society. Some went into civil service, others were integrated into the defence forces, police service and quasi-government departments. As these ex-combatants were integrated into society, they were not paid any benefits or gratuities until in 1998 when those that were vetted received a gratuity of ZWL50 000 each. The Government had enacted the War Veterans Act Chapter 11:15 that provided for the rights and benefits of the war veterans and their dependants. This Act was later repealed by the current Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act [Chap 17:12] of 2020. The new Act recognises four categories of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle namely the; War Veterans, Ex- Political Prisoners and Detainees, War Collaborators and Non-Combatant Cadres.

She highlighted that the Ministry established the Department of War Veterans Affairs in 2019, which is responsible for administering the welfare of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle as guided by the Act. In terms of the Act, all bona fide Veterans of the Liberation Struggle are entitled to monthly pensions, education assistance, medical assistance, and funeral assistance as well as empowerment projects for the Veterans as follows;

#### **7.6.1 Monthly pension**

For administrative purposes, the monthly pension due to Veterans of the Liberation Struggle has been pegged at the equivalence of the salary of a Warrant Officer Class 1 in the Zimbabwe Defence forces. This amount is paid directly from the Pensions office into the Veterans' accounts. The Minister said currently, pensions being paid is totalling of 47 605 beneficiaries consisting of War Veterans; Spouses of deceased War Veterans; Ex- Political Prisoners, Detainees and Restricttees and Spouses of Political Prisoners, Detainees and Restricttees.

#### **7.6.2 School Fees benefits**

The Government felt responsible that majority of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle had sacrificed their educational opportunities. Consequently, the Government introduced an educational facility to assist and pay for the Veterans and their dependents. The School fees assistance is payable in three categories: (1) the primary beneficiary (Veteran of the Liberation Struggle). (2) A dependent who at the time of application, had not reached the age of 18. (3) A dependent who upon reaching the age of 18 years, has been continuously enrolled in an academic institution without taking a break. She also indicated that in 2022, Treasury allocated a total of ZWL 2 042 640 604.05 towards school fees for 7026 applicants (war veterans and their dependants).

#### **7.6.3 Medical Benefits**

Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and their dependents are entitled to government funded medical services. Arrangements have been made to allow most beneficiaries to be treated at government medical institutions while fewer and more complex cases are referred to private hospitals. Similarly, a smaller proportion of beneficiaries, with exceptional cases, are referred to medical facilities outside the country's borders. In 2022, the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Fund funded 3 320 medical claims amounting to ZWL 1 807 013 199.49.

#### **7.6.4. Funeral Assistance**

Funeral assistance is paid to assist in the burial of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and surviving dependants of deceased Veterans. In 2023, the funeral assistance was reviewed upwards from USD500 to USD900 payable at the prevailing interbank rate.

### **7.6.5 Resettlement Benefits**

In terms of Section 21 of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act, Veterans of the Liberation Struggle are entitled to 20% of land gazetted for resettlement. A significant number of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle have benefitted from the programme and more are still to benefit. Veterans who have been allocated land are assisted with farming equipment's.

### **7.6.6 Allocation of the 20% quota system**

His Excellency, President Dr ED Mnangagwa directed that 20% quota of all economic resources be allocated to Veterans of the Liberation Struggle to empower their projects. The decision came after the enactment of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act. The move has seen increased participation of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle in the mainstream economic activities.

### **7.6.7 Vetting of War Collaborators and Non Combatant Cadres**

The enactment of the Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act in 2020, saw the addition of two more categories of Veterans, i.e. Non-Combatant Cadres and War Collaborators. In order to create a database of the members of these categories, Government undertook a vetting exercise of all those claiming to belong to the two categories. The Minister indicated that 207,103 applicants were registered for vetting in 2021 and by 2022, 150,434 were vetted, leaving a balance of 56 669. Statistically, the figure translates to 72% of registered candidates while the remaining 28% is still to be vetted. The envisaged next stage is for gazetting the provisionally successful applicants for public scrutiny.

## **7.7 MEETING WITH THE VETERANS ASSOCIATIONS**

### **7.7.1 Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Associations**

The Secretary General of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association, informed the delegation that the association was formed to cater for the welfare of War Veterans, since there was no inclusion or recognition towards them. He indicated that although War Veterans were awarded a package of 50 000 USD, it did not solve all their problems regardless, they remain supportive of government despite government's unfulfilled obligations. He said the current President, Dr. E. D. Mnangagwa allowed the formation of the War Veterans League, mandated with the role to monitor and unite their unification, economic mainstreaming. He also, supported the formation of Opposition Party. The Secretary General encouraged government to employ War Veterans into government high structure, private sectors and accommodate Children of Liberation Struggle in the same fashion and structures. The Secretary General re-counted that the Association has challenges of lack of resources to uplift Veterans welfare, re-bury Soldiers around the country and in mass graves. One biggest challenge is the failure

to compensate the family of the deceased for closure as well as the lack of specialised facilities to rehabilitate traumatised War Veterans.

### **7.7.2 Zimbabwe Ex-Political Prisoners Association**

The Chairman informed the delegation that the association operates through the Secretary of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Associations and the Politburo. It has the role and principle of giving opportunities to ex-political prisoners to vote and to have access to land. The association also lobbies the party for ex-political prisoners' benefits such as medical aid, once-off gratuity, transport and a monthly pension. He said that so far the Association has achieved membership-vetting, implementation of payment of gratuity and the Association administration bureaucracy.

### **7.7.3 Zimbabwe National Liberation War Collaborators Association (ZILWACO)**

The Chairman informed the delegation that the Association was formed with the aim to transmit information to ZANU PF. The Constitution of Zimbabwe in section 23 and 84 enshrines the rights of Veterans and compels government to ensure that the welfare of veterans is catered for. Therefore, ZILWACO is concerned with the plight of Veterans of the liberation struggle, the association works closely with Government particularly, when the 2013 constitution was drafted to ensure that veterans are accorded with due status and their welfare are accounted for. ZILWACO also work together with other Veterans Associations to ensure that the freedom fighters especially people who were injured during war are given what is entitled to them i.e pensions, land allocation, medical cover. Inclusive of payment of War victims, compensation to war collaborators who were injured during the struggle and their decent burial e.g a shrine for the mass freedom fight.

### **7.7.4 Children of Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association (CZNLWVA)**

These are children born in exile by War Veterans during the liberation struggle of Zimbabwe. After independence, the ruling party and government (ZANU-PF) resolved to make them an association affiliated to the party. They are recognised in both the party constitution and government. Their aim is exactly as that of the War Veterans, to defend the fundamental principles of the liberation struggle. Preserve peace and the hard earned independence of Zimbabwe. CZNLWVA collaborates with like-minded organisations, both local and international. However, a lot still has to be done to bring to standard this association, recognitions and inclusivity in both party and government structures.

### **7.8 MEETING WITH MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND CULTURE HERITAGE**

The Hon. Minister informed the delegation that the ministry administers 35 Acts under the vision, to promote a secure and peaceful environment through maintaining law and order, combat corruption, manage migration, timely registration and issuance of secure identification documents, regulation of gaming and entertainment activities and the preservation of National Heritage and Historic documents. The Ministry has several departments which falls under its purview, these include National Archives of Zimbabwe (NAZ) and National Museum and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ).

### **7.9 TOUR OF THE MUSEUM OF AFRICAN LIBERATION**

The museum is an African project, with Zimbabwe being the host and custodian. It is referred to as the African fact book which collects , write up and depict different African stories and their journey to Liberation. According to the Project Manager, there are plans for a 2 years' project which is to build an African Heritage Village, a 5-star hotel, a service station and a section for the Zimbabwe Defence Force. He informed the delegation that Namibia has been availed a piece of land on site, to construct a monument for her Liberations Struggle. This information was shared with Namibia through the previous Ambassador, who acceded to the honour bestowed upon his country and in turn planted a Solidarity tree next to the Namibian National flag.

### **7. 10 TOUR AT THE ZIMBABWE NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY**

The Vice-Chancellor informed the delegation that the University was transformed from a college in March 2010 to a university. It serves as the premier institution of higher learning for Defence and Security in Zimbabwe and Southern African. The university admits allied students from different countries such as Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Pakistan. He highlighted the National Defence Course (NDC) curriculum which is offered to candidates that have been assessed to serve at senior levels in the Force , government, parastatal or private sector. Such candidates should have attained the minimum rank of Lieutenant Colonel/Wing Commander or equivalent, served in a position with commensurate responsibilities, or be of equivalent seniority in non-military organisation. The age limit depends on the sponsoring country/organisation. The University does not offer online education. Furthermore, it was said that the University has technical co-operation arrangement with China and Pakistan. It has new faculties and department such as the faculty of Health Science and Business Science. As part of Corporate Social Responsibilities, the University built a primary school for the member's children , it has expanded to accommodate citizens who wish to enroll their children into the school. The school accommodated learners from grade 0 to 7.

## **8. FINDINGS**

Through meetings with different stakeholders related to War Veterans, the delegation has the following findings:

- 1) The current Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services came into effective existence in 2018 at the inauguration of the ninth Parliament of Zimbabwe following the Speaker's announcement in the National Assembly.
- 2) The line ministries submit quarterly reports to the respective Portfolio Committees and the ministers are held accountable should they not deliver as promised/planned as per their budget allocations.
- 3) All parliamentary portfolio committees are led by a chairperson and no deputy
- 4) Namibia has been allocated a piece of land on the African Liberation Museum site to construct a monument for her Liberation Struggle.
- 5) The Veterans of the Liberation Struggle Act was repealed and enacted in 2020, it saw the addition of two categories of Veterans, i.e. Non-Combatant Cadres and War Collaborators.
- 6) Compensation of War Veterans and their dependents is an going process.
- 7) The Veterans Investment Corporation is entrusted to make investments to subsidize and grow the Fund of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and supplement fiscal resources for the improvement of the welfare of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and their dependents.
- 8) War Veterans have shares in Mines that fund their programs.

## **9. CONCLUSIONS**

The delegate undertook a benchmarking visit to understand the overall mandate of its counterpart portfolio committee, to understand their oversight work and the implementation of Committee recommendations thereof. They also sought to understand the legislative and policy framework of the office the Committee oversees. It was found that the economic sanctions placed on Zimbabwe has a very negative impact on the implementation of some of the Acts however, the country has learnt to survive through hardship, and within their own means. They produced much of their own products i.e. oxygen, masks, and medication especially during the COVID-19 pandemic

## 10 RECOMMENDATION

1. Namibia, through the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, should embrace the opportunity to construct a monument in Zimbabwe in honor of the liberation struggle heroes and heroines on the allocated land at the African Liberation Museum site.
2. Namibia and Zimbabwe, through their respective Ministries of Education, Arts and Culture, should develop partnerships with international organizations and other countries to support both the African and Namibian Liberation Struggle projects. This will enhance their visibility on the global stage.
3. The Government should allocate 20% shares from all Natural Resources dividends to the War Veterans Funds for the development and sustainability of War Veterans.
4. The Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs should consider exploring the possibilities of establishing a national military school as a long-term project. This school would cater to the children of Force members and civil servants, aiming to instill discipline and military consciousness in the future generation.
5. The Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture should develop programs to promote youth involvement in promoting peace and stability. Additionally, they should encourage intergenerational dialogue between War Veterans and the youth.
6. The Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs should establish a Veterans Investment Corporation. This corporation would be entrusted with making investments to subsidize and grow the Fund of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle. It would also supplement fiscal resources for the improvement of the welfare of Veterans of the Liberation Struggle and their dependants.

**11. MEMBERS SIGNATURES**

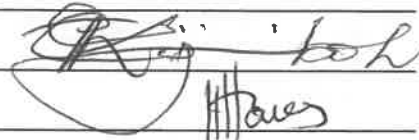
Hon. Leevi Katoma ( Chairperson)



Hon. Lucia Witbooi

Hon. Dudu Murorua

Hon. Dr. Tangeni C. K. Iijambo



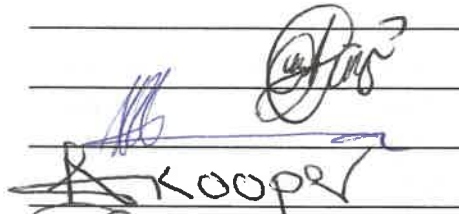
Hon. Nghidipohamba Hamata

Hon. Philipus Katamelo

Hon. Vipuakuje Muharukua

Hon. Agnes Mpingana Kafula

Hon. Paula Kooper



Hon. Jan Mukwillongo

Hon. Vincent Joseph Mareka

Hon. Elma Jane Dienda

Hon. Hamunyera Hambyuka

Hon. Dr. Tobie Aupindi

Hon. Fenny Nanyeni

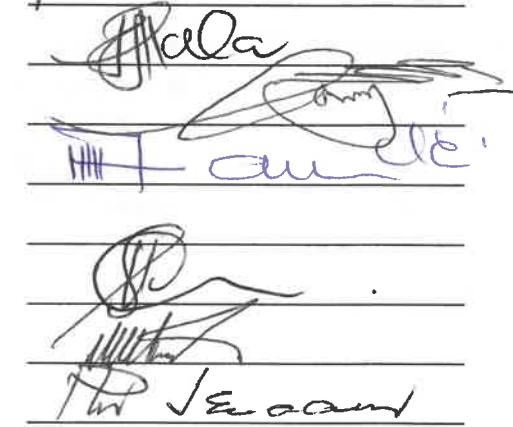
Hon. Erastus Shuumbwa

Hon. Patience Masua

Hon. Mathias Mbundu

Hon. Mike Rapuikua Venaani

Hon. Josef Kauandenge



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