



**THE ROLE OF THE STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS IN ENSURING SECURITY:  
THE CASE OF LUANGWA DISTRICT.**

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## **DEDICATION**

Tisiyenji Margaret Phiri,

My mother:

For her appreciation of education despite her lack of opportunity to acquire even basic education

And

Dalitso Chloe Banda:

That she grows and develops knowing that life is good and open to innumerable opportunities and that with God, a healthy life, ample time, understanding family, good friends and a good dosage of hope, courage, patience and hard work, many things that seem impossible are possible!

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## ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CHAZ	Churches Association of Zambia
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
ECR	Expanded Church Response
FISP	Farm Input Support Program
GGT	Greed and Grievance Theory
HBC	Home Based Care
HDR	Human Development Report
IMF	International Monetary Fund
HIV	Humane Immune Virus
HNT	Human Needs Theory
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IGs	Intergovernmental Organizations
MNC	Multinational Corporations
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
REB	Regional Economic Blocks
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAPS	Structural Adjustment programs
SCT	Social Contract Theory
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZEC	Zambia Episcopal Conference
ZIMUZO	Zimbabwe Mozambique Zambia
ZOCS	Zambia Open Community School

## Abstract

The life of people today is deeply implicated in the actions and inactions of both the state and non-state actors. The problem this paper would like to address is: what is it that needs to be done to keep people safe and protected from chronic human threats and sudden and hurtful disruption in patterns of daily life. Particularly *we do not know* the role being played by the state and non-state actors to provide people with the much needed protection and safety in Luangwa District. Therefore this study aimed at finding out the role performed by the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security in Luangwa district. What we found out is that Luangwa experiences a number of human security threats and even the current magnitude of the role played by both state and non-state actors is not adequate to meet the security challenge in the district. This research showed that one key solution to human chronic threats and disruptions of daily life in Luangwa district is to tap into already existing potentials, some of them being potential for tourism, agriculture, fishing, mining, trade and solar energy.

This study was limited to human security. According to the Human Development Report by UN (1994), Human Security is life where people are free from fear and want. Human security is limited to seven areas. These are: Economic, Food, Health, Environmental, Personal, Community and Political Security. Our literature review shows that ensuring human security is a challenge at all levels; global, regional, national or individual. Security is possible only by attending to human aspirations. Therefore the presence, use and distribution of basic needs determine the security and peace of society. The study was underpinned by Social Contract, Human Needs and Greed and Grievance theoretical framework. This research was informed by coordinators and programme managers of Child Fund, Time-to-Learn, ZOCS and ECR through HBC, Katondwe General Hospital, some state departments, ZANIS, community members and Traditional leaders from Manuele, Maozeka, Mwalilia, Nyamumba, Kalikumbu (Lembani), Mwandenga, Mburuma, Sunganani, Linga, Mulinda Ngombe, Mphuka, Mpingo, Chiende-ende and Kavalamanja. Qualitative descriptive survey methodology was implored. The tools used include semi-structured questionnaires and personal observation.

It is our hope that the findings may be replicated to similar situations and that this study may contribute towards peace building, conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution, leadership, good governance, advocacy and related avenues of human security.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This study is about human security but with special focus on the role played by the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security, and consequently how that role contributes to peace. To all practical ends and purposes, the idea of human security would be meaningful if it includes the protection of human beings and the environment, a practice quite not adequately addressed in the cold war period where emphasis was on sovereign (border) security. That is the human security argument by a number of scholars; Buzan (1991), Booth (1994) Naidoo (2001), Bellamy and McDonald (2002) and Hansen (2011). Human security according to HDR (1994) is freedom from fear and want. Human security also aims at creating opportunities and increasing chances so that the horizon in which people can make free choices is widened. The face of human security is one in which people have dignity, basic needs, and their rights are respected and honoured. It is present where people are able to make free choices in everyday life in fair society. This study will be organised as follows:

Chapter one will focus on the introduction, background, statement of the problem, justification, scope of the study, significance of the study, aim, objectives, research questions, limitations, delimitation and definitions of key terms. In short this gives us a summary of the context in which this paper will be discussed.

The second chapter is addressed to literature review, explanation of key theories and the theoretical framework that underpins our study on human security and the possible role of the state and non-state actors. Basically two sections here; first the literature review. The literature review gives a bird's eye view on global, Africa and Zambian human-security-perspectives. Further, this review is focussed on the key concepts of our research, namely; human security, state, non-state actors and their role. It is in this chapter that the role of the state and non-state actors emerges. This gives us a thrust into human security debate. This chapter also focuses on the theoretical frame work by considering key theories that have a bearing on human security and the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security.

Chapter three covers research methodology and research design implored in carrying out this research. This chapter discusses the methodological approach, technics, instruments, procedures, participants, sample population and study area. Qualitative research methodology was used by means of semi-structures questionnaires and personal observation picked in pictures. This chapter sets a tone for data collection with special focus on operations of the state and non-state institutions whose services impact issues of human security. Our focus was to investigate the possibility of a nexus between the maintenance of human security and institutions. This was done by finding out direct or indirect programs being carried out by both the state and non-state actors to ensure human security. The researcher had a chance to administer questionnaires in person and that paved way for personal observations.

Chapter four presents the findings of the research. Various statistical instruments such as tables and photos were used for examinable data. The presentation includes responses from 52 respondents representing various state and non-state actors. These were district agriculture offices, health institutions, social welfare, chiefs, village headmen and women and community members. Due to red tape we never got positive responses from police and related state institutions.

Chapter five has analytical and interpretative intent. It uses the research findings to analyse, interpret and contextualise human security issues to Luangwa experience. Striking human security themes came up as people and institution have different experiences and challenges. Even though different people filter matters of human security differently, there is unanimity concerning certain security issues, that is; common fears and wants. Findings were able to show human security challenges are wide range, they cover health, education, food and generally community life. Further this chapter will show the inevitability of the role done by the institutions under consideration in ensuring human security.

Chapter six makes the conclusion and recommendations based on a synthesis of emerging themes from: the seven human security themes outlined in HDR 1994, human security trends as viewed from different literature, theories, global, Africa and Zambian perspectives and the experience of people of Luangwa district. In addition, some possible future ways of improving

on the safety and protection of the people from chronic threats to human security are drawn from the analysis.

## **1.2 Background of the study**

The life of the people in Luangwa seems to have been an experience of threats and insecurity. These threats and insecurities take many forms. Grotmeter, Siegel and Pletcher (1998:220) noticed that Luangwa experiences environmental and health threats. They describe Luangwa as a valley which is hot, humid, and unhealthy. The population of people is threatened by disease like high prevalence of malaria. Domestic animals too suffer and are killed by tsetse flies. The paradoxical scenario is that Luangwa experiences droughts time and again, and sometimes it floods in some areas. Luangwa terrain is hilly and rocky and all that poses a serious challenge to farming and the attainment of food security. As researchers we remain curious about how people get to meet the demands of daily nutrition.

Luangwa has also experienced military insecurity. According to Morris (1974:241-247), Zambia was housing terrorist. By terrorist he means guerrilla freedom fighters from neighbouring countries that staged their freedom struggle against colonial political oppression on Zambian soil. Morris holds that between 26 and 41 terrorist (freedom fighter) camps were setup in Zambia. These Camps were for ANC, RENAMO, FRELIMO, FROLIZI, MPLA, SWAPO, UNITA and ZAPU. For allowing these camps to stage on its soil, Zambia faced tremendous threats. For instance, Portuguese government threatened Zambia with economic sanctions by closing rail outlets and inlets through Angola and Mozambique. South Africa threatened to strike an indelible military strike on Zambia. Later, Luangwa tasted the reality of such threats. "In 1968 the vital Luangwa River Bridge on the Great East Road in to Eastern Province was blown up presumably by Portuguese infiltrators seeking to avenge Zambia's tolerance of FRELIMO guerrilla bases in Zambia (Grotmeter, Siegel and Pletcher 1998:220). In the same vein, Fay Chung (2007:71) gives the following testimony:

*"I arrived in Zambia in 1971 to teach at the school of education of the University of Zambia. President Kaunda had made Zambia a refuge for all liberation and democratic movements in Africa. Lusaka was now the headquarters of the Angolan,*

*Mozambican, Namibian, South African and Zimbabwean liberation movements. Zambia welcomed professionals from all over Africa, in particular from countries then undergoing traumatic problems, such as Uganda under Idi Amin, and Ghana and Nigeria under their various military regimes. Zambia in its first decade of independence was a place of hope for the whole of Africa. It provided us with an opportunity to meet with African freedom fighters and intellectuals from all over the continent. Zambia promoted the pan-African vision of Unity.”*

As a result of helping her neighbours fight colonial oppressors; Zambia has not just experienced threats of war but has experienced international war. For instance, as highlighted in a documentary *Kavalamanja Remembered*, (2010): Zambia's boarder with Southern Rhodesia (Now Zimbabwe), was closed between 9<sup>th</sup> January 1973 and October of 1978. In pursuit of freedom fighters who were being housed by Zambia in the region of Kavalamanja, Rhodesia flooded part of that region, that is, they opened Kariba Dam and closed Kabora basa so much that the water remained stagnant around Kavalamanja making it difficult to cross over into Southern Rhodesia. Military conflicts ensued at Kanyimba on 16<sup>th</sup> February 1978, later at Kavalamanja from 6<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> March 1978. The results of this included: death, injuries and internally displaced people (IDPs). This conflict was not without economic expenses. In financial term it costed about U\$ 10 billion. Some infrastructure like bridges and roads were destroyed. Human resource in the struggle was lost. The people of Kavalamanja still live under threat of left over, wide spread and undetonated land mines. They still suffer from emotion traumatized distress over loss of their beloved one's.

In terms of economic security, one wonders at the levels of unemployment. It seems the only sustainable job is being a teacher or nurse. This lives a question as to how the rest of the people meet there daily basic needs. Further, Luangwa has two hospitals which serve even people from as far as Zimbabwe and Mozambique. That lives one to wonder if people have easy and adequate access to health care and healthy security.

Moreover, environmental security too seems to be at stake because Luangwa is not on the national grid and so charcoal is the source of fuel for many homes. Wildlife too seems to be at



risk at the hands of poachers. That may pose a threat to the environment in terms of environmental degradation.

In addition, personal security suffers often times in the struggle for livelihood. This happens in the fields when people are farming or fishing just to meet nutrition or dietary demands. Sometimes they are attacked by animals, mainly elephants and crocodiles. But people have also disappeared only to discover their remains in the bush. The threats in form of Gender Based Violence are commonplace. In endeavours to trade in fish some people from the Zambian side sail over to Mozambique and those from Mozambique and Zimbabwe sail across to Zambia for petroleum fuels. Some perish on the water because the only way back and forth is water transport.

Community security is not exceptional because of the discriminatory terms like “anyakuza.” Anyakuza is a discriminatory term referring to people who do not heir from this land. Sometimes they call them *Anyakuwelela*-those who come but will sooner or later go back. The sense is derogatory because it implicitly means they have nothing to do with the place anyway and therefore cannot benefit from it. Such a view may create discrimination. Politically, apart from electoral related conflicts, Luangwa is a border town, and that fact sometimes may attract international conflict. Our interest is to find out how international relations are managed between Feira (Zambia) Zumbo (Mozambique) and Bawa (Zimbabwe). Such a background could be an array of tell-tale signs of serious threats and insecurities in the district. It is with such a backdrop that this paper would like to venture in to the study of the role performed by the state and non-state actors in ensuring security in the district of Luangwa.

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

Insecurity in Luangwa is *not a perception but a reality* whose signs are visible as demonstrated in the background above. The life of people today is deeply implicated in the actions of both the state and non-state actors. Given the above background about the experience of security threats by the people in Luangwa, *we do not know* the role being played by the state and non-state actors to ensure an experience of security among people in Luangwa district. This is the kernel of the problem. The ensuring of security by the state and non-state actors could be said to be sometimes

low and painfully slow in some areas, and security in those areas still seem to remain thus far only an aspiration yet to be grounded. Therefore, this research will make an effort to contribute solutions to a probable problem of insecurity by considering the role which the state and non-state actors are performing to ensure security in Luangwa district.

#### **1.4 Justification of the study**

According to HDR (1994:23), human security is not just necessary because it is embedded in human development which aims widening the range of human people's choices, but also because it enables people to exercise their options safely and freely. Human security therefore gives people three important things: *opportunities, safety and freedom*. Ultimately human security is brings peace. Where there is no security, peace cannot be conceived; instead one can only imagine conflict at play. Security cannot subsist by the effort of individuals but institutional backup too. Security is a need at family, community, regional and international levels. It cannot be achieved and sustained by individuals alone or society as a conglomeration of persons, it needs institutions, hence the need to consider the roles played by both state and non-state actors.

#### **1.5 Scope of the study**

Security is a broad term. Today it covers, *inter alia*, cyber security, international or global security (eds. Bello and Gebrewold, 2010), and securities as assets and investments (Graham and Dood, 2009). This research will view security through the optic of seven specified areas of security by the United Nations in Human Development Report (HDR) of 1994. These are: Economic Security, Food Security, Health Security, Environmental Security, Personal Security, Community Security and Political Security. This research therefore draws inspiration from two sources: the United Nations (UN) Human Development Report (HDR) of 1994 on human security and the experience of life by the people in Luangwa. Quintessential to security in general is human security. Human security is like a hub that holds other forms of security together. That is to say that human security and other forms of security are interdependent. Human security is anthropocentric and environmentally sensitive. It goes to the root cause of fear and want, it tries to cure conflict from the roots and point to the fruits of peace. It is an all-embracing concept, and it bridges idealism and realism; it balances between both teleological and deontological, it considers the means and the end.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The significance of this research is the hope to make the following contributions:

1. It may help identify already existing threats to human security on grass roots in Luangwa.
2. It may help identify areas for improvement where the state and non-state actors are already making effort to meet security demands.
3. It may be a source of possible alternative ways of addressing security issues.
4. It may provide an entry point for advocacy at the grassroots with a view to reducing the sphere of security threats.
5. Security is a diverse and critical issue that calls for multiple players. This study therefore may be a springboard to promoting engagement of interested parties via dialogue.
6. Identify new areas for ensuring human security by the locals, the state and non-state actors.
7. This research may be a source of promoting peace by addressing human aspirations.
8. This research is important because it may open other avenues for further research.

## **1.7 Main objective**

The aim of this study is to investigate the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security, and how that role contributes to peace. This is done by considering the human security experience of the people in Luangwa district. The investigation is done in the light of the seven categories of human security.

## **1.8 Specific objectives**

The key objectives are:

1. To find out what the state and non-state actors do to ensure human security in the district of Luangwa.
2. To investigate how the role performed by the state and non-actors protect people from chronic threats and disruptions of daily life.
3. To find untapped areas for security that can be implored by state and non-state actors in Luangwa to ensure security and improved conditions for peace.

### **1.9 Research questions are:**

1. What role are the state and non-state actors performing to ensure safe, secure, and sustainable employment in Luangwa District?
2. What programs have the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and related state and non-state actors put in place to ensure that all people in Luangwa have physical and economic access to adequate food nutrition?
3. What role is the Ministry of Health and related state and non-state actors doing to ensure affordable access to sustainable health and medical care in the district?
4. What is the state and non-state actors doing to ensure that there is no environment degradation and poaching?
5. How are individuals protected from environmental threats and personal attacks?
6. What are common community threats and what has been the response of state and non-state actors?
7. What are common personal threats to people (reported to local authorities) and what has been the response of the state and non-state actors?
8. What are some political conflicts and threats faced by the district and how are the state and non-state actors responding to that?

### **1.10 Limitation of the study**

This research was placed in the second year of our study. It was divided into two semesters. We were able to complete the study by the end of second semester 2017. The study was done in Luangwa district. Other places or surrounding areas are mentioned in so far as they may have a bearing on the life in Luangwa district. Much of what was gathered was limited by:

1. The researcher's financial muscle as this is solely funded by the researcher.
2. The researcher's limited means of transport to reach out to far flung areas of the study.
3. Limited time frame of the study and other time constraints on the researcher.
4. Available literature and respondents to the study

## 1.11 Definition of Terms

In this research, the following are the key terms: security, human security, state, non-state actors and peace. They shall be used as follows:

**Security:** this will mean the protection of individuals from threats of disease, hunger, unemployment, social conflict, political repression and environmental hazards, and the environment from environmental degradation.

**Human security:** this shall refer to the just and sustainable protection of individuals from fear and from want and the environment from environmental degradation.

**State:** A sovereign of people vested in state institutions.

**State Actors:** All government offices (departments, agencies), that exercise judicial, executive and legislative power in the district.

**Non-state actors:** By non-state actors we intend to refer to individuals, ethnic and cultural groups, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

**Peace:** The absence of war and presence of social, economic and political conditions that protect people and the environment from the experience of threats and insecurity.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review is first and foremost an effort to describe human security. Second the literature review unveils key threats and features of human security at the global, African and Zambian experience of human security. Further it is focussed on a brief schematic historical overview of Luangwa district which is our study area. Our literature is based on available and accessible literature that can shed light on key themes of our research, these being human security and the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security.

#### 2.1.1 Human Security

As HDR (1994:23) outlines, “human security can be said to have two main aspects. It means, first, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. And second, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life-whether in home, in jobs or in communities.” Both aspects show themselves in the seven identified key areas of human security. Human security has many faces but there are seven key areas identified by the HDR. These are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Human Security therefore can be looked upon to be freedom from fear and from want (HDR 1994:24).

Human security and justice are closely related. Security can be sustained in an environment where values like justice, freedom, tolerance and good governance are upheld. According to Rapoport (1999:676) security is the “the primary assurance against acute deprivation of the necessities of life and against being assaulted or victimized.” Deprivation can be physical, social, economic or political. Deprivation can come in the form of controlled communication, lack of health care, lack of access to food or lack of welfare. Insecurity roams where people are victimized and assaulted on grounds of sex, age or tribe (race), economic or social status. Security is really a question of the provision of equitable protection from social, economic, political and physical threats. We include the idea of equitability in our operational concept of security because justice is the condition for security. Rapoport (1999:676) holds that “a necessary condition for security so understood appears to be an equitable distribution of access to

the necessities of life and the recognition that a primary purpose of the rule of law is protection of the weak from the strong.”

Therefore, human security can only be envisioned as a **just** protection of individuals from threat of disease, hunger, unemployment, social conflict, political repression, and environmental hazards and the protection of the environment from environmental degradation.

Human security is also related to peace. Where there is peace people are free from threats and insecurities. This relationship will be explained later below when we look at the experience of human security in Africa. This study shall use the concept of peace, in the context of security, to find out what the state and non-state actors are doing to create conditions that protect people from any possible experience of social, economic and political insecurities and the environment from environmental threats.

### **2.1.2 Global experience of Human Security**

Thomas L. Friedman, (2007) in his book *The World is Flat*, shares his optimism about the world becoming one. He describes how national borders are collapsing due to improved communication, transport and trade. He explains how people are linked by tools of mass communication; he sees the advantage of shortened distances and room for more economic opportunities due to improved trade. However, even with this room for empowerment, he dreads one thing: Terrorism! He writes:

*My personal dread derived from the obvious fact that it's not only the software writers and computer geeks who get empowered to collaborate on work in a flat world. It's also al-Qaeda and other terrorist networks. The playing field is not being leveled only in ways that draw in and superempower a whole new group of innovators. It's being leveled in a way that draws in and superempowers a whole new group of angry, frustrated, and humiliated men and women. (Friedman, 2007:8)*

Terrorism involves various groups. Some of them are: Al-shabaab, Al-Qaeda, Isis, Taliban and Boko Haram. These groups operate as international groups beyond national borders. Therefore

violence and instilling fear are key features of terrorism. Terrorism therefore is a violent conflict of values. It disrupts the normal everyday lives of the people and institution. Terrorism creates human insecurity to many countries on a very wide scale.

Human security has been described as the protection of people from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life-whether in home, in jobs or in communities. Apart from natural calamities like tsunamis or tornadoes, famines, droughts or earth quakes, another major and immanent disruption of human security has been the threat of terrorism. Since the famous 9/11 attack in USA, many countries have experienced insecurity (Lutz B and Lutz J 2008:1). The two Lutz noticed that the attack of the USA on 9/11 was precedence to many other attacks which would come later. Some of the major attacks include Bali attacks on tourists in 2002, siege of middle school in Breslan, Russia 2003, train bombing in Madrid in 2004 and the attack on London transit system in 2005. In the recent past we have seen the actions of a terrorist group called Boko Haram which kidnapped about 270 school girls. Some have been missing from 2014 to 2017, (The Guardian 2017). According to Michellel Obama (cited in *The Guardian* 2017), terrorism shatters aspirations of people, hinders development in the sense that if young people are deprived education like Chibok girls, the country is robbed of the potential economic contributions,

According to Whittaker (2004:2), terrorism “is a strategy of violence designed to achieve desired outcomes by instilling fear and insecurity.” This strategy takes many forms; bank robbery, mass shooting, kidnapping of individuals as ransom for claims, suicide bombing, or use of nuclear weapons. Lutz and Lutz (2008:9) describe terrorism as violent, planned, random or selective attacks by individuals or groups for the sake of achieving a socio-economic agenda or intimidating an individual, group or state. Terrorism attacks governments by breaking down political systems. Often times it is also directed at innocent civilians without any discrimination.

A study done by Bello and Gebrewold (2010:37) has shown that terrorism and financial instability rank as the gravest human security threat internationally. Terrorism threatens cyber security. Today hacking creates fear not only for states but for individuals too. For instance, there has been a huge debated in the USA on allegations that presidential elections of 2016 were



influenced by Russians hacking into digital USA electronic election system tilting the odds towards Trump yet against the popular candidate Hilary Clinton. This has left the Americans not only afraid about the vulnerability of electronic security but also divided because the outcomes of the elections did not reflect the truth of their vote (Vlocovici and Stewart, 2017).

At an international level therefore the human security is possible only if terrorism is curbed. The unfortunate part is that the response to such human insecurity has not measured up to the challenge. Therefore the global human experience still remains of fear and want. Safety is not guaranteed, opportunities are squashed, social services collapse, infrastructure is destroyed and diplomacy fails due to wars, WMD or cyber hacking.

#### **2.1.2.1 The Neo-Realist approach to global security threats**

As explained above, one among the grave threats to human security at the global level is terrorism. Terrorism is the number one international security issue today. In cold war times, the approach to human security issues was basically nationalistic. In post-cold-war times, the basing of security on national borders has been judged as inadequate by some scholars. According to HDR (1994:22), “the concept of security has for too long been interpreted narrowly: as security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interest in foreign policy or as global security from nuclear holocaust.” This view of security is what Barry Buzan (cited in Naidoo 2001) has called **neo-realist approach**. For Buzan, security concerns three sections of society, the international community, nation-state and individuals, yet he sees the state as the primary provider of security. Even though for him the security discourse should include political, economic, social and environmental threats, his view still has its own limitations because it is an approach that is basically Westphalian, nationalistic and militaristic.

State-centred approach to human security is not a view held just by Buzan. Thomas and Tow (2002:179) hold that: “...an event or crisis becomes truly a human security problem...when the ramifications of not overcoming it cross a state’s borders and assume a truly international significance, affecting other societies and individuals.” This view does not depart from the Westphalian view of security. Thomas and Tow just extend the view to international issues which lie mainly in the domain of international relations and diplomacy. Security in this view is still

state-centred due to its emphasis on border security. In critiquing Thomas and Tow, Bellamy and McDonald (2002:374), are of the view that state-centred approach to human security is problematic because states can be agents of human insecurity. States can be predatory and can subject the people they are supposed to be protecting to atrocious threats and insecurities with impunity.

The neo-realist or Westphalian view of security does not reasonably describe human security because it places emphasis and prioritises national security leaving the security of individuals open to non-military threats. Bellamy and McDonald (2002:374) point out that there are many ways through which states (institution) can be a danger to individuals.

*This may be through the direct murder of citizens (as in Yugoslavia and Rwanda), their abuse of citizens' human rights (as in China and South Africa), the redistribution of income away from development needs towards militarism (as in India and Pakistan) or their material and rhetorical support for a global economic order that makes some people very rich while impoverishing a third of humanity (as in the USA and Japan).*

For Bellamy and McDonald (2002:375) priority should be the security of individuals. "This can be achieved only when the basic material needs are met and meaningful participation in the life of the community and human dignity are realised." In our times as reported by Gordon and Bernard (2017) Syria is an example of a country that instils fear in its citizens. In April of 2017 it gassed its own citizens with some nerve gas, leaving over 90 dead and among 30 children.

As a result of terrorism taking its toll on society, many people tend to live in fear and want. They live in fear because they cannot even predict what may happen to their lives each day that comes. Social services collapse creating failed states and life just becomes unbearable because there is so much want created. In combating the global security threats, there is need to improve on the response to human security threats like terrorism. Certainly neo-realism is not working. Security approach will need to be more concerned about people more than just states and their boundaries.

### **2.1.3 The African experience of Human Security**

Despite a good number of regional bodies like AU, ECOWAS, COMESA SADC, and their tremendous efforts to creating a security sensitive community, human security has been elusive in Africa. The experience of human security in Africa is characterised by the agonies of dehumanising slave trade, colonial oppression, political instability, ethnic conflicts, religious tensions, civil wars, inept leadership, electoral violence, GBV, disease, international debt, HIV/AIDS and above and beyond all, poverty (Oppong: 2006:69). Security remains elusive *inter alia* due to the gap in neo-realist approach to security.

#### **2.1.3.1 Poverty**

Sachs (2005:20) writing on poverty states:

*Poverty means that households cannot meet basic needs for survival. They are chronically hungry, unable to access health care, lack the amenities of safe drinking water and sanitation, cannot afford education for some or all of the children, and perhaps lack rudimentary shelter—a roof to keep the rain out of the hut, a chimney to remove the smoke from the cook stove—and basic articles of clothing, such as shoes.*

The description of poverty by Sachs fits 836 million people in the world whom according to the findings of UN (2015) live in extreme poverty. In Sachs definition of poverty, we can possibly deduce that poverty is deprivation of basic needs but also lack access to basic needs. According to the World Bank, (cited in Sachs 2005:20) one is said to be in poverty if their purchasing power parity is less than \$2 each day.

To address the plight of humanity, the UN has a strategic plan of Sustainable Development Goals. The first Sustainable Development Goal is “to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.”

However, Moyo (2010), in her book *Dead Aid*, is of a view that the plight of poverty in Africa is seen to be on going not just due to geographical reasons, erratic rainfall patterns, slave trade and colonialism, but also due to dead aid to Africa from the western world. She describe western aid to Africa as dead because it is malignant, it creates dependency and has failed to liberated Africa from extreme poverty. The view of Dambisa resonates with what Peet (2009) describes in

*UnHoly Trinity*. Peet describes the IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organisation as UnHoly Trinity because of the draconic debt, economic and trade policies that favour the west always leaving Africa more impoverished.

The case of Ethiopia is an example of poverty in Africa. According to the WHO (2016), in 2015, Ethiopia experienced a drought, 90% crop was lost leaving 8.2 million people in need of food assistance. 3.6 million people are in need of emergency health care and out of them, 400 000 children are projected to be severely acutely malnourished, 1.7 million moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers and 820 000 people predicted to be displaced by drought and flooding during 2016.

Human security means that people are free from want. Poverty implies want of basic needs and social services. Poverty therefore is indicative of insecurity. Therefore, state and non-state actors could probably help to liberated those that are in extreme poverty.

### **2.1.3.2 Terrorism**

Africa has experienced terrorism. Nigeria's Chibok girls case can be cited here as a classic example where the attack and abduction of over 276 girls by Boko Haram proved to be a very serious threat and attack on the community (Busari and McClearly, 2017). The efforts to retrieve, rescue and bring to safety these girls took not only families of victims, but also the state and non-state actors internationally. As reported by Busari and McClearly, (2017), as of 5<sup>th</sup> May 2017 there were still 113 yet to find their safety. This is an example not only of threats to personal security but to community security as well.

Personal security lies in the protection of individuals from violence and threats from self, state or groups. Individuals can be a threat to themselves if they decide to commit suicide for whatever reason or engage in life threatening activities like drug abuse. Individuals can also be a threat to one another. One group of people whose personal security has been constantly threatened is a group of women who have suffered Sexual Gender Based Violence (GBV). The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 was aimed at addressing the insecurity of women. Kate

Nustedt Executive Director of *Women for Women*, (quoted in Pambazuka 2010), described the threats of personal security towards women in the following words:

*Sadly in times of war, a woman's burdens only get heavier, her vulnerabilities more pronounced. She remains locked in poverty, often losing the protection of home and husband, coping with fear, and suffering devastating rights violations and violence, including torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution and mutilation. Despite these grim realities, she brings enormous energy, leadership, and resilience to protecting families and rebuilding fractured communities.*

We would like to note that such atrocious threats take more than the faces outlined above and affect not only women but all vulnerable individuals especially children, the aged and unemployed youths. Such threats don't just show their ugly face in war situations but are common place in everyday life of the community.

A threat to an individual is a threat to a community. Community security as described by HDR (1994) means individuals derive security from their membership to a group, be it family, community or an organisation, and ethnic and racial groups are able to reassure individuals a set of values. Community security fails in instance of crime, violence, injustice based on identity or status.

### **2.1.3.3 Inept leadership**

Further Africa has experienced inept leadership and that resulted into long civil wars. According to (Oppong: 2006:72):

*African leaders usually tried to keep themselves in power and to rule for life. They used all kinds of practices, including bribery and intimidation, to sustain their rule indefinitely. In Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda ruled as president from 1964 to 1991. Similarly, Julius Nyerere ruled Tanzania from 1961 to 1984 and Hastings Kamuzu Banda ruled Malawi from 1964 until 1994, when he was voted out of power. In the*

*Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mobutu Sese Seko ruled as president from 1965 until Laurent Kabila overthrew him in another coup in 1995.*

Oppong (2006) further noted that many countries in Africa went into conflict soon after their independence in the 60s and have been fighting since then. These conflicts have been in the form of civil war and ethnic tensions. Nigeria experienced Biafra war between 1967-1970, Rwanda experienced genocide in 1994, DRC has experienced civil war since independence, Ethiopia and Eritria have fought over land, equally South Sudan just separated from Sudan, and South Africa has suffered Xenophobia, Kenya from Electoral violence, Zimbabwe from land disputes. Africa has also experienced the plight of HIV/AIDS and other outbreaks like Ebola.

#### **2.1.3.4 Environmental degradation**

A further point of discussion on Africa's experience of human security is the topic of environmental security. HDR (1994) points out that environmental security lies in the availability of enough and clean water, enough productive and irrigable land, and protection of forests and wildlife, safety from natural disasters and pollution. Environmental security demands the protection of the available resources from depletion. Lack of protection for the environment may result into environmental degradation and devaluation. Such lacking eventually creates a want and fear slowly creeps in. For instance, according to Oxfam International (2016) "in South Sudan, only 55% of the people have access to safe drinking water. And due to increased costs of production, water providers in Juba are producing less and charging more, squeezing people's access to safe water further." As noted by National Geography (2016), the war to keep environmental security has been demonstrated by Kenya when the authorities set ablaze "105 tons of elephant ivory and 1.35 tons of rhino horn [reducing it] to smouldering ash-the final remains of some 6500 elephants and 450 rhinos killed for their tusks and horns." The protection of the environment, wildlife for instance can be a very good source employment and of income especially in the area of tourism. It may reduce peoples' wants. The state in this case plays a role of identifying, protecting and advertising places that may attract the tourism industry. The non-state actors can contribute by investing in lodges, hotels, guest houses or transport. For instance, rivers and wildlife need serious legislation for them to be protected from degradation and extinction later on. There is something to learn from New Zealand. Roy (2017) reported of how

the local Māori tribe of Whanganui of New Zealand fought for Whanganui River till it was given a legal personality with rights as an ancestor for 140 years, the third-largest in New Zealand. There is a lesson and an approach to environmental security.

### **2.1.3.5 Peace**

Security for Africa is peace. According to Hansen (2011:5), among European states, peace is viewed from the point of strength, which is, maintaining military supremacy especially in the area of nuclear weapons. However, peace does not imply one is weak and another is strong. Hansen (2011:5) in relating peace to security proposes that:

*Peace should be conceptualized and perceived not only in the negative sense of minimizing or resolving conflict but also in positive sense of creating material conditions which provide for the masses of the people a certain minimum condition of security, economic welfare, political efficacy, and psychological well-being.*

Hansen (2011:7) concludes that an African perspective should be one which “sees peace not only as the resolution of conflicts but as the transformation of extant social systems at both national and international levels. It is a concept which relates peace to the physical, social and existential needs of people.” We would like to think of security in similar terms, as a process of transforming the extant social systems at both national and international levels so as to meet the socio-economic needs of the people.

Rapoport (1999: 671) cites the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1911) which describes peace as “the contrary of war or turmoil, the condition that follows their cessation.” Commenting on this definition he says peace was an issue viewed in the context of war between nations. Peace in that context of the absence of war and on-going cooperation ever afterwards are only goals of peace. Rapoport’s view of peace is already stretching beyond negative view of peace. He is already pointing to the fact that peace must be long lasting, not just a break or punctuation from war. Peace is not a truce. Peace is “the state of affairs that makes the attainment of the final goal possible,” (Rapoport 1999: 671). Peace therefore should be more than maintaining security for country boundaries.

Galtung (1967) describes peace in a positive sense as “the search for the conditions for the absence of negative relations and the search for conditions that facilitate the presence of positive relationships.” Galtung lists the following conditions necessary for positive peace: presence of cooperation, freedom from fear, freedom from want, economic growth and development, absence of exploitation, equality, justice, and freedom of action, pluralism and dynamism.” These conditions could be what the state and non-state actors can strive at in order to make security a reality in Luangwa.

In line with Galtung, Hansen and Rapoport, and for operational purposes, we see a connection between security and peace. Justice and peace are two pillars of security. Peace then is the presence of social, economic and political conditions that empower people and protect them and the environment from the experience of threats of insecurity. Creating peace means the protection of human beings and everything upon which human life depends from social, economic and political threats and insecurities. Peace is the protection of individuals and the environment. Creating peace is creating security.

Africa’s experience therefore is that despite some countries having been politically independent, human security has been under severe threats. Therefore there is need for an appropriate approach to look into the plight of insecurity in Africa.

#### **2.1.4   Zambian Experience of Human Security**

The number one threat security in Zambia is Poverty. It is poverty which affects all other areas of security. The experience of human security in Zambia will be described in the selected areas of human security explained below.

##### **2.1.4.1 Economic security and Food security**

Economic and food security go together because they are closely linked. Food security is dependent on economic security. On one hand, economic security (HDR 1994) implies productive and remunerative employment, job security, sustainable income, secure working conditions and availability of social safety net. On the other hand, in the words of HDR (1994)



food security “means that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food.” That means food should be available and affordable to all people to the point that they manage basic nutritional needs. However, economic and food security has been hard for Zambia to ensure due to a number of reasons, first because of grossly huge debts and loans. Eberlei, Meyns and Mutesa (2005:7) described Zambia’s external debt as **high and unsustainable**, amounting to about US\$ 7.1 billion. Due to such debts people live in want because the state’s capacity to meet people’s basic needs even in terms of social services is weakened. According UNDP 2003 report on development, (cited in Eberlei, Meyns and Mutesa 2005:3), “people living in rural areas, families with a large number of children, women and female-headed households, unemployed and small scale farmers are especially vulnerable population groups in Zambia.” The state then with its cooperating partners can come together to save people from such vulnerabilities. Unfortunately states and non-state actors plunge people into serious human threats. For instance, in trying to fulfil the aid conditions (SAPs, ESAF) of IMF, Chiluba, Zambia’s second president “made draconic adjustments measures, among them significant cuts in state expenditure; abolishment of subsidies (e.g. for fertilizer); retrenchment of civil servants; introduction of fees for health services; liberalisation of national financial market, of the exchange rate and foreign trade; privatisation of state enterprise,” (Eberlei, 2005:97).

Such conditions do not empower people, rather sends them not only into threats or fear, but also right into economic and food insecurity where people have no employment hence no remuneration. Casualization turns to be the order of the day, hunger and disease become common place. Even today cases of threats to economic security and by proxy food security are common. Commenting on economic threats perceived by Dangote workers, Malamba (2016) reported:

*Among the demands sought by the striking workers are authority to form a union. Pensionable jobs, permanent full-time status as opposed to casualization, K5000 across the board, and improvement of safety and working conditions. In particular, the workers are singling out Dangote Zambia country manager Mr Desmond Maharaj, whom they claim has been mistreating them.*

It is clear that economic security is about workers' dignity, better conditions of service, a safe environment and a decent wages that enable one afford the conveniences of modern time. Therefore, the way to break from economic and food insecurities is by way of states cooperating with non-state actors taking a central position to support economic generating programs. As noted by Pycroft et al. (2014) there is limited help coming from both state and non-state actors in terms of funds. He says a country like Zambia where you have over 800 000 small scale farmers, the role of the state and non-state actors is to empower farmers. This can be done by putting up policies that avoids placing high taxes on farming activities. The state should avoid price control. The state should avoid export bans especially on maize as that reduces famer's confidence in cultivating that crop. Both the state can provide support program like giving soft loans, provide technologies in terms of fertilizers, improved seeds, water management and road development for easy access to the market.

Further, on the part of non-state actors that cooperate with governments, Eberlei (2005) proposes a Poverty Reduction Strategy of three steps of improvement that can ensure economic and food security. These are:

- (a) Stakeholder perspective: he notes that when giving aid, non-state actors have been leaving out key players in meeting the needs of people they help, focusing only on technocrats via a top-down model. He proposes that to ensure sustainable efforts towards poverty reduction, development ought to be bottom-up, involving donors, governments, not only the executive but the legislative wings (parliament), civil society and the beneficiaries. Parliament are also key players because sometimes decision made via the executive have to be passed by parliament and sometimes parliaments oppose even a settled deals hence keeping people's needs unanswered.
- (b) Operational basis: donors offer aid on their own terms and policy. He proposes that donor aid should be given in line with the needs of the recipient states.
- (c) Aid modalities: aid was coordinated mainly around projects and other small programs based on donor rules and conditions. But the proposed approach is aimed at harmonisation of modes among donors so that they do not focus on the same group or same issues but align aid modalities to state structures.

For there to be food and economic security, both states and non-state actors have to work together. Government should put up good policies. Equally non-state actors need to have good conditions favourable to the recipient of aid not conditions that have proven to leave poor countries poorer, leaving people in such countries more in want.

According to JCTR (2017), the basic needs required for the surviving of a family of 5 was rated to be at K4201.04 while food basket alone would cost about K1369.69. However, the basic needs basket is way higher than a the minimum wage for one doing clerical work rated at about K1445.11 according to latest revision to the minimum wage legislation (SI 46 of 2012).

This still lives many vulnerable to food, economic and health security, and by proxy due to poverty personal and community security. It is not a wonder to see conflicts in political circles due fighting for political office. We can safely say that a threat to one area of human security brings threats to the rest.

#### **2.1.4.2 Health Security**

Health security can be noticed where people have access to medical care and health services, nutrition and safe environment. Health care is also closely linked to economic and food security. As noted by Kanyenze, Kondo and Martens (eds. 2006:309),

There is a significant body of evidence of the strong relationship between poor health status and material and social deprivation. Poverty is closely linked to ill health, but this is mediated by the quality of and access to housing, sanitation and clean water, literacy and educational levels, employment opportunities, income levels and social inclusion people who lack these resources are those in insecure jobs, in rural areas and in groups that have been subject to past prejudice, such as racial discrimination.

The state, therefore, with the help of non-state actors could take a task of making these services available. In Zambia health security is under serious threat because many people live in poverty and a good number in the productive age are hit by disease or burden by over dependence by those in the dependent age. According to Kanyenze, Kondo and Martens (eds. 2006:311), some of the factors that hinder health security are: Brain drain, this is a situation where the educated

folk leave the country for greener pastures. This leaves the country in poverty. Zambia has over 10% of her population living with HIV/AIDS, life expectancy in the 90s came to as low as 33 years, high mortality rate, low GDP, over 80 % of people living on US\$ 2 daily and with a doctor-patient ratio being at 1:20 000. As if that is not challenging enough the liberal and capitalistic attitude of World Bank and IMF policies led to the commercialisation and privatisation of health service.

In such a situation where social services are economically hard to access the options for the poor are limited, and so they live in want, not to emphasise the fear of the consequences of lacking access to affordable medical and health care. The role of the state in such a situation is to improve housing, employment and income. Further states and non-state actors can adopt global policies like the Alma Ata Declaration on primary health. Primary health implies that people should be able to have access to health service at no fee at all. It also implies the promotion of health education, proper nutrition, proper food and water sanitation.

Good governance is also critical to health security. Health security comes under serious threats and suffers serious setbacks especially in the face of inept and corrupt leadership. Such setbacks can be huge and conspicuous. One such set back is what Holder (2010) described as the biggest health scam in Zambia's history. She writes:

*In May 2009, news broke of what has been described as one of the biggest corruption scandals in the history of Zambia; a number of officials within the Ministry of health allegedly stole millions of dollars from the health sector over the course of 14 months. What makes the scandal particularly reprehensible is that every cent of Zambia's modest health budget is needed to address the needs of a country where as estimated 14percent of the population lives with HIV/AIDS, more than one in 10 children dies before the age of five, and the average life expectance is only 44years.*

Such happenings are a threat to health security because if individuals are not committed to the cause of the institution, no matter how good policies may be people will still live in want due to inept leadership. It is needless to point out that even though such an amount of money is not

enough for medical section of health, it would still be used to improve areas like safe water, HIV/AIDS or ART education. Therefore health security is not only a task of state or non-state institution, but individuals too.

#### **2.1.4.3 Personal and Community Security**

In the wake of various threats to human security, it is not the threats themselves that are most threatening, but the silence with which such threats are met especially by those that are in the position of power. For instance, in the year 2016 some parts of Zambia especially Lusaka faced ritual killings which resulted into violence that displaced people, mainly of Rwandan origin who only sort refuge at St. Ignatius Catholic Parish in Lusaka. However, in this situation, there seemed to be undue attention given to the families of killed victims just like there has been silence given to the families of killed victims in the Kamapas case by those in position of power. According to Daily Nation (2013),

*On Saturday, (14th June 2013) the ZNS officers who had been camped in Kampasa village raided the village, demolishing their homes and killed Bridget Singogo and Phumulo Lungwagwa while Derrick Nyoni was short in the buttocks...the Ministry of Defence has equally remained tight-lipped and no information is being released as to who exactly pulled the trigger that killed the two villagers causing fears among the villagers in Kampasa and across the country.*

Community threats do not just arise among citizens themselves but sometimes come from the very institution that should be protecting citizens. As noted by ZEC, (2011), community threats include increased cases of GBV and child abuse, tribalism and nepotism especially in appointments made to public offices, and marginalisation. ZEC noted that due to the feeling of being marginalised, people of Western province raised the case of Barotseland which later triggered fear, violence, killings and imprisonments. However, ZEC lauded the Zambian community on being a home of safety to refugees from different countries over years. It is clear that community security requires the efforts of both the state and non-state actors.

#### **2.1.4.4 Political security**

When it comes to political security, we are basically referring to the honouring and protection of human rights and the prevention of political unrest. In Zambia, political insecurity has shown itself through many forms: the struggle for independence from colonial oppression, the fight for multi-party democracy, and the failed coups d'état of Mwamba Luchembe (Perlez, 1990) and Steven Lungu (Kunda, 1997) commonly known as captain Solo, the wars of Kavalamanja and the commonplace electoral violence. The political unrest in Kavalamanja is a case that would attract the neo-realist approach to security as stated above. A *strong* nation is needed to respond effectively to cases of border security, and cases of coup d'état. But a series of political unrest in Zambia has consistently repeated itself in the area of elections. In a joint pastoral letter, the three church mother bodies (ZEC, now ZCCB, CCZ and EFZ 2011) identified a number of activities that are recipe to political unrest. These being:

1. intimidation of voters through violence or other means
2. issuing threats that people would be denied development if they voted for their preferred candidate
3. tempering with electoral laws and procedures in order to get undue advantage in an election
4. making false claims and promises
5. bribery and other corrupt practices
6. unpredictable day of elections only announced in the eleventh hour by the president
7. lack of legal framework
8. biased media coverage

On a positive note, according to Act 2 of 2016, from the list above, the day of general elections has been constitutionalised to be second Thursday of August after every five years. Legislations too is been worked on to bar anyone found wanting of winning an election by dubious means from contesting for next five years. Zambia's democracy has developed from simple majority (FPTP) to absolute majority-over 50% (SMMS).

Through the optic of the above specified areas of human security by HDR of 1994 we hope to point out some challenges in Luangwa district that show the experience of human security. So far from the reviewed literature we can see that human security requires the efforts of both the state and non-state actors. Zambia has been independent politically for about 53 years now since 1964 to 2017, but in terms of meeting basic needs and providing social services there are still some areas where safety has to be ensured in areas of health, education, employments and public order.

### **2.1.5 A brief historical overview of Luangwa District**

If I had a chance to describe Luangwa I would call it a place of *grace-under-pressure*. By grace under pressure I mean a place or situation where good things are born from what bad and tough circumstances. That means peace and freedom from fear and want can be born out of tense and tough situations. According to (Shanton, 2002) Luangwa was established as district on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1977 and it is about 3500 square kilometres. There are two chiefs in the district; senior chief Mburuma of the Nsenga and chief Mphuka of the Chikunda people. The chikunda celebrate Dantho traditional ceremony while the Nsenga celebrate Mbambala.

Luangwa can be both a place of peace and panic. According Hudson, (cited in Shenton 200), Luangwa is a place that offered safe passage to David Livingstone on his way to Mozambique in 1856, it offered haven to the Jesuits freeing from the 1917 rebellion in Mozambique, in 1835, it offered Zwangendaba of the Ngoni a rout to freedom from Shaka's war amid the grace of eclipse of the sun, and in 1970s, it was a stage for grace of the liberation of Southern Rhodesia from tyrannical Ian Smith. That way it is a place of peace.

However, Luangwa can be a place of fear and panic due to its harsh hot weather and hostile wildlife. Hudson (ibid) describing Luangwa says:

*In later years, Feira came to be regarded as a punishment station for officials who were out of favour for indiscipline. Feira's isolation and tense heat were thought to be a suitable environment for reflection on their error's. During the 1950's, one DC conducted business in his office sitting in a tin bath of water in order to keep cool*

*during the hot season...nowadays the district remains quiet, remote and impoverished. Its soils are generally poor and its rainfall is scant and erratic. There are few economic possibilities. Feira's future prospects may well improve with the present enterprising development of tourism. It is place where the innocent have suffered.*

This shows that Luangwa has had an experience of wide array of serious threats to humanity. It is place where the innocent have also suffered. For instance, in the struggle for independence of Rhodesian, an innocent woman by the name of Maina Soko, (I guess this is the woman after whose name Maina Soko Military Hospital is named) paddling on canoe was mistakenly mistaken for a soldier and was shot dead by Rhodesian army. And as Boron puts it (1994:44),

*On the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1944, coming back late in the evening from the garden and walking uphill, Br. Bulak was surprised by a lion which killed him on the sport. All four of this beasts left traces on his head; he was able to give a short cry. Then he was pulled across the stream and hidden in the bush.*

Today as resident of Luangwa district, I have met elephants several times and a leopard. I still wonder if I met such animals walking on foot what would happen. I still wonder for many citizens of Luangwa who walk on foot in the struggle to meet daily needs. But I also wonder for such animals whose very lives are but a fortune to poachers. This demands serious security measures to save both man and animal from each other. Luangwa is a place that needs the efforts of locals, government and non-state actors to rise above such insecurities.

#### **2.1.6 Postmodernist or People-centred approach**

From the global, African, Zambian and Luangwa district of human security one thing comes out in terms of new approach to security. The response to human security threats is what has been referred to as *postmodernist* or *people centred* approach. It represents a significant transition from nationalistic and militaristic approach to security. According to Booth (cited in Naidoo 2001), postmodernist approach to security holds that:



*The state should be dislodged as the primary referent of (human) security, and encompass instead a wide range of non-state actors, such as individuals, ethnic and cultural groups, regional economic blocks, multinational corporations (MNCs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and just about all human beings.*

The HDR (1994:22) describes Human security as “a child who did not die, a disease that did not spread, a job that was not cut, an ethnic tension that did not explode in violence, a dissident who was not silenced.” In line with Booth and HDR, we see that human security is not a preserve of nation-state nor is it Westphalian, it includes so many actors including non-state actors, not just NGOs or MNCs but Intergovernmental Organisation (IGOs) like UN and Regional Power Blocks (RPBs) like SADC. It also means people having daily basic needs like food, health and employment. In addition, it implies protection from natural calamities like droughts, floods, famines or earthquakes. For operational purposes we squeeze that description to mean “freedom from fear and freedom from want. The developing concept among security thinkers is that human security first and foremost is security of individuals. When national or global security comes in the equation, it is so to shed light on the security of individuals. Therefore national or global security should be seen as means to the security of individuals. The threat of war is not often imminent, but the threat of absent basic needs and conditions for humans to flourish.

We would like to think with Naidoo (2001:7) that human security should be connected with human development, economic development, inclusion of non-state actors in national development and security and the strengthening of states economically. Further, our proposition would be that human security thought should embrace both neo-realist approach and postmodernist approach. National security and security of individuals are like wings on which human security flies. Without one, human security cannot be held in balance, the two complement each other. Human security implies the provision of basic needs and social services by the state; it implies the protection of people from various atrocities like natural calamities such as droughts and consequently famine. If a state (as institution or government) becomes a threat to her people, it can always be dislodged as primary referent of human security by democratic means by people whose sovereign will the state represents.

Therefore, for our study, human security shall refer to the just protection of individuals from fear and from want, and the environment from environmental degradation. This vision of human security will not only help us assess the threats, fears and wants of the people in Luangwa district but stance of the Zambian state on security, whether it is neo-realist or people centred. Further, the vision will also help assess not only the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security but also to point out how is being done.

### **2.1.7 Human security and state-actors and non-state actors**

Essential to the being of a state is the capacity to meet basic needs and social services for the security and survival of its citizens. A state that has failed to provide basic needs and social services is called a failed state. Further, a state whose leaders plunder public resources for personal gain is called a predatory state. Although welfare for special groups is always part of the operations of a state, and indeed laudable, we are not endorsing an absolute welfare state. A state cannot exist to give hand-outs. According to Reves (1966:231-2), “the welfare, the happiness,...the very existence of every individual or family in every country of five continents depends upon the correct interpretation and application of sovereignty.” It is this sovereignty that makes people free. Reves (1966) identified a number of legitimate sources of authority which could be equated to sovereigns.

Throughout history sovereignty has taken different transitions, first residing in monarchs, then community, nation and nation-states. For Reves monarchs, community, nation or nation states could not stand as supreme institutions with the capacity to protect their citizens against war and miseries that come with it. Placing sovereignty in such institutions failed because with institutions, an individual always remained a slave. In such a situation a state becomes predatory. Sovereignty has to be associated with and reside in the people-the totality of the citizens. Reves (1966:238) states, “the conception of sovereignty is not an end but a means to an end. It is an instrument necessary to create law and order in the relations of men. Sovereignty finds expression in institutions, but in itself is not and never can be identical with any institution.” Therefore the ideal sovereignty is a democratic sovereignty. He proposes a democratic sovereignty in this manner:

*Only if the people in whom rests all sovereign power, delegate parts of their sovereign to institutions created for and dealing with specific problems, can we say that we have a democratic form of government. Only through such separation of sovereignties, through the organization of independent institutions, deriving their authority from the sovereign of the community, can we have a social order in which men may live in peace with each other, endowed with equal rights and equal obligations before law. Only in a world order based on such separation of sovereignties can an individual freedom be real. (Reves, 1966:238)*

According to Dorr (1983: 16) a state is an “apparatus of the government that has power to control the way people act in society.” With what Reves puts forward and how Dorr defines a state, a state could be conceived as a sovereign of people vested in state institutions. The ideal state conceived in Reves and Dorr is representative-democratic-state. That is to say, power belongs to the people, who in turn entrusts their power to institutions of the state. State institutions are not above the people they serve. Therefore by state actors we will refer to all government agencies that exercise judicial, executive and legislative power in the district. The state as the apparatus of government remains relevant only when it keeps alive to the needs of people by constant reform too fit the changing times. By non-state actors we intend to mean actors such as individuals, ethnic and cultural groups, REBs, MNCs, NGOs, IGOs and RPBs.

The concept of state and non-state actors was helpful in identifying the respondents and parameters of our research. Security being a condition or a state of existence, a culture and mode of life, the concept of state and non-state actors will help us explain how the state and non-state actors create, ensure and sustain that culture of freedom from fear and want among people.

## **2.2 Key theories**

To under pin this research, we shall use three theories: Social Contract Theory (SCT), Human Needs Theory (HNT) and Greed and Grievance Theory (GGT). The greed and grievance theory may act as moderation between the role of security provision and the means to security provision. The concepts of security and peace are reflected in Human Needs Theory while the role of the state and non-state actors are reflected in the social contract theory.

## 2.3 Theoretical Framework

### 2.3.1 Social Contract Theory

Social Contract is a proposition that people are secure if they come into contract with one another. These contracts are what forms a state or particular society. According to Rousseau society is not natural but it is born. “Men are not made to be crowded together in anti-hills, but scattered over the earth to till it. The more they are massed together, the corrupt they become. Desire and vice are results of over-crowded cities.” (Rousseau, 1762) But overcome with such challenges in the state of nature that cannot be solely handled by individuals, man enters into social contract and that way society (state) is born by people coming together under a common rule.

*I suppose men to have reached the point at which the obstacles in the way of their preservation in the state of nature show their power of resistance to be greater than the resources at the disposal of each individual for his maintenance in that state. That primitive condition can then subsist no longer; it changed its manner of existence. But as men cannot engender new forces, but only unite and direct existing ones, they have no other means of preserving themselves than the formation, by aggregation, of a sum of forces enough to overcome the resistance. These they have to bring into play by means of a single motive power, and cause to act in concert. (Rousseau, 1762)*

The coming together of people under one rule (a single motive power) is what we can scantily refer to as a state. That common rule by which people agree to be ruled by is the constitution. The reason for the existence of a state under social contract is to overcome social evils.

Thomas Hobbes (1651) has an extreme view of humanity: he considers people to be brutes by nature, without reason and therefore need to be termed. Society (state) and reason (constitution) come to term that savage nature in man. Man comes together for security reasons, and it is not by coercion but self-volition. Apart from security from crime, social and cultural security, man needs financial (commonwealth) security. So man comes together to create a financial base, common leadership and common culture. One who controls or makes decisions on behalf of the

rest is the state. The state is *sovereignty will* by constitution. Important to note is that when man acts, acts in self-interests, with greedy. This creates a state of conflict. The state and the constitution are tools to term the selfish, brutish nature in man. The state and constitution are there to overcome those conflicts of human beings.

We can conclude that man by nature is an antagonistic being, he is at conflict from birth with himself and each moment he gets in contact with another. He is only at peace (without violence) when there is no contact with others or when the contact is regulated by another power. Man by nature is driven by aggression. He is at peace in so far as he has accrued the best and powerful to himself. The birth of a state and a constitution is as a result of the conflicting nature of man, to term it and enable coexistence with minimal conflicts. There has to be a political system for man to live at peace.

However, we have to note that social contract in Rousseau is different from the one in Hobbes. For Hobbes that result of social contract is **sovereignty will** which decides independent of parties to the contract. This is open to abuses. This is similar if not the same with neo-liberalist approach to security. But social contract in Rousseau results into a **general will** which is a democratic sovereignty. The people (citizens) have power which is carried out according to their mind and for their own security. But we have to mention that there is no perfect institution and Rousseau even when advocating for democracy in the sense of a **general will** he called such a society the least prejudicial, a society that poses a minimal threat given the systems that exist. In other words, democracy is not the perfect but the best option so far among governance systems.

Social contract theory in our case will tilt mainly towards Rousseau. It will imply that the role of the state (or any social group) is to protect individuals that are envisioned in that contract or grouping. It shall be viewed as a contract aimed at protecting individuals from common threats. It is a contract for common and collective self-preserving.

### 2.3.2 Human Needs Theory

With the passing of time, basic human needs have been considered necessary for security to prevail. The Human Needs Theory has been posited as a security-response to acute deprivation of basic necessities for survival, assaults and victimisation. Human Needs Theory holds that

*...in order to live and attain well-being, humans need certain essentials. These are called human needs or basic human needs. Human needs theorists argue that conflicts and violent conflicts are caused by unmet human needs. Violence occurs when certain individuals or groups do not see any other way to meet their need, or when they need understanding, respect and consideration for their needs. (Havva, 2007)*

We would like to agree with Havva that peace and security in the perspective of Human Needs Theory are only real in situation where individuals have their human needs met. Whenever these basic needs are not there, people are insecure and vulnerable to various threats. Havva says that insecurities and threats (violence and conflict) become real when individuals and groups **do not see a way** to meet their needs. It is for this reason that we would like to propose the state and non-state actors as **key actors in providing the conditions** for individuals and groups to meet the basic needs. Such conditions may improve the conditions for peace and security. The state and non-state actors become key players in creating a way for human beings to meet their needs by creating opportunities. This is also possible when the state gives relief or non-state actors give aid to meet these needs. Aid can be in form of grants, education scholarships building of health or social facilities or improvement of communication.

Hertnon (2005) argues that human needs are important for the improvement of (human) life. However, he cautions that peoples' quest for protection in the name of basic needs sometimes can "produce so much unnecessary waste that we are degrading our own (and only) environment. Unchecked, we will push ourselves back to subsistence living." Hertnon is putting forward a view that people can be a threat to themselves sometimes in name of what is good. To substantiate his point Hertnon (2005) summarises Neef in these words:

*Human needs are few, finite, and classifiable. It is in the infinite ways that we satisfy those needs that the diversity, wastage, and muddle occurs. But to improve the quality of our 'satisfiers' — the disparate acts we perform to satisfy our needs — first requires us to understand our universal needs and the fundamental goal they innately motivate us to achieve: ongoing survival of our truly incredible species. (Max-Neef, cited in Hertnon 2005)*

Both Hertnon and Neef point to certain vital points about the Human Needs Theory; first, that the security of human beings cannot be spoken of independent of the security of the environment and other species. Second, people can be a threat to themselves especially where basic needs are not equitably distributed or opportunities for basic needs are not justly shared. That brings us to the idea above in Bellamy and McDonald that groups of people (states or even non-state actors) can be sources of human insecurity. The basic needs ought to be focused on those who are vulnerable to different threats of life.

Human Needs Theory therefore can help to create conditions where people can leave free from want and consequently free from fear of various threats. The Basic Needs Theory as such proves itself a formidable security-response to acute deprivation of basic necessities for survival, assaults and victimisation. Therefore if those that may have an obligation of providing security like the governments and those who have given themselves voluntarily to the provision of protecting people are to act free of greed but instead act with a higher value of justice the ensuring of security is possible and sustainable. That brings us to the theory of greed and grievance.

### **2.3.3 Greed and Grievance Theory**

According to Thomas Homer-Dixon, resource availability and their use can bring peace and harmony. Similarly resource availability and distribution can bring conflict. In Homer's sense, resource availability is the condition for security and peace and harmony. However, resource available does not stand alone. How these resources are distributed is another condition. Homer-Dixon and Percival (1996:272), hold a view that one of the major causes of insecurity (conflict) in society is *environmental scarcity*. By Environmental scarcity they refer to shortage of

renewable resources like water, fish forests and arable land. Under certain circumstances these resources can cause conflict. They list three circumstances: first, scarcity due to high demand of the resources by population increase, second, scarcity due to short supply of resources as they naturally deplete, lastly, scarcity due to unequal social distribution of these resources. The effects of environmental scarcity are: low agricultural production, low economic performance, population displacement and disruption in leadership, institutions of power and social relations.

The theory of greed and grievance as perceived by Homer and Percival is that the availability and distribution of resources can either ensure peace and security among people. If resources are available and are fairly distributed, then people will leave free from fear and want. But if resources are scarce and greed gets into the way of their distribution, either by individuals or via structural violence, then people's experience is likely to be that of various threats and insecurities.

In this theory of greedy and grievance, the state and non-state actors may play a role of creating conditions to meet the high demand of the resources due to an increase in population. They can also create alternatives to meet the short supply of resources as they naturally deplete. A country dependent on copper can shift to agriculture or even tourism. Lastly, people are insecure, in want and fear if resources in a state are not fairly distributed. Therefore the state and non-state actors can act to make sure that there isn't an unequal distribution of resources. In other words we are trying to say that if greed does not get into the way of public service or into the way of civil society and into people generally as they relate every day, then individuals and groups may likely be free from fear and want.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.1 Methodology**

### **3.2 Research methodology**

Kothari (2004:) describes research methodology as “a way to systematically solve the research problem. This research used qualitative research methodology to solve the task at hand. We chose to use qualitative descriptive survey method because it is suitable and puts the researcher in the natural environment of the participants thereby enabling the researcher have access not only to responses of participants but have access to the actual experiences of participants. This method was also chosen because it is affordable and convenient to the researcher.

### **3.3 Research design**

Decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or a research study constitutes a research design (Kothari 2004:1). Kothari further says “a research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.” This research design therefore is a strategy of how data was collected.

#### **3.3.1 Study area**

This study was done within the parameters of Luangwa district; that is, the area covering two chiefdoms, that of Chief Mbuluma and Chief Mphuka, a stretch from a village called Emmanuela (north) to Kavalamanja (south) covering a distance of about 80Km apart. The study included players who are connected to the district by proxy even though they not physically present in the geographical territory of the district.

#### **3.3.2 Sample population**

This study purposively selected 60 respondents, some from within the district and others from outside district yet whose work have or have had a direct or indirect bearing on the life of the district. These were already identified due to their unique position (qualification, leadership

position, office, nature of their work, capacity or level of involvement in community life). Out of 60 targeted participants, only 53 responded to the questionnaires we distributed. Among the respondents were 15 community members, 17 traditional leaders (including Chief Mphuka), and 7 respondents from health institutions, ZANIS, Central Statistical office, 5 other various government departments, 4 non-state institutions and 1 political part.

### **3.3.3 Sampling techniques**

Using purposive sampling, the questionnaires were designed and adapted to particular contexts of our study areas. They were designed and administered by the researcher (me) after approval by the supervisor. We acquired information from Medical superintendent of Katondwe Hospital. We also collected information from the administrator of the same hospital. These are key informants on health security because this institution has existed as the only hospital in the district for over fifty years. The Warden of Department of National Parks and Wildlife was considered as his office deals with environmental security especially animal-human conflicts. Various coordinators and programme managers of non-state actors were also key informants. Among them were Child Fund, Time-to-Learn, ZOCS and ECR through HBC. Traditional leaders from various villages were key informants as they stand in a unique position when it comes to organising and coordinating the villages. These villages are: Manuele, Maozeka, Mwalilia, Nyamumba, Kalikumbu (Lembani), Mwandenga, Mburuma, Sunganani, Linga, Mulinda Ngombe, Mphuka, Mpingo, Chiende-ende and Kavalamanja.

### **3.3.4 Data sources**

Apart from the literature used in the entire research, we collected data from both primary and secondary sources. Sources of information include documentary sources from Central Statistical Office and ZANIS. All scripts of questionnaires administered to the senior management officials of state and non-state actors and traditional leaders. Personal observation was another key data sources captured in photographs.

### **3.3.5 Data collection techniques**

Semi-structured survey questionnaires and personal observations were used as tools for research. We used semi-structured questionnaires for all respondents. We administered questionnaires to

all targeted state and non-state institutions delivered some by hand and some by mailing. Personal observation came from the authors own experience of life in the district and of things unattended to by respondents but deemed worthy of consideration. Apart from the recorded word of respondents and information on documents rendered available as hard copies or on the internet, where convenient, we took photos as part of personal survey.

### **3.3.6 Data analysis instruments and procedures**

Data was analysed using qualitative descriptions and analysis. This was done by classifying data and describing. Our analysis was based on the emerging (themes), security threats and the role played by state and non-state actors to ensure security were taken in as key factor for analysis. Document analysis was used where documents were rendered available and those accessible via internet. Different statistical instruments were considered for measurable data like tables.

### **3.3.7 Ethical considerations**

This research was conducted on the ethical principle of do no harm.

As a researcher I personally introduced myself to the respondents in the process of distribution of questionnaires. I also introduced myself and the research by means of an informed-free-consent slip which I attached to the questionnaires and it is reflected in the appendix. Lastly I also introduced myself by means of the letter issued by UNZA as permission to carry out this research. This was an ethical way for obtaining free and informed consent.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

In the section under *background of the study*, we discussed experiences and signs that are indicative of human security threats in Luangwa district. In *chapter two* we reviewed a wide range of literature that depicts the experiences on human security from the global, African and Zambian perspectives. In this chapter we will present the findings which will give as the case of human security in Luangwa.

#### 4.1 Demographic Findings

The respondents are grouped into two categories; these are state and non-state actors. Among non-state actors we have two classes; the institutions and community members. Out of 60 respondents targeted, we had 53 respondents, which represent about 88% of the total population targeted.

Table 1: Information about respondent

S/ N	NAME	AGE	SEX	ACTORS			
				STATE ACTORS		NON-STATE ACTORS	
						INSTITUTION	INDIVIDUAL
1	NGONI MOY	50	M	DISTRICT COMMISSIONER			
2	GILBERT SENDAMA	50	M	COUNCIL SECRETARY			
3	ROBERT MWALE	43	M	DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER (HEALTH)			
4	HARRY ALFRED PHIRI	49	M	NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE			
5	ERNEST MUNTHALI	42	M	DISTRICT AGRICULTURE			

				COORDINATOR		
6	GOODMAN SICHALWE	45	M	AGRICULTURE ASSISTANT		
7	-----	--	--	SINYAWAGORA RHC COG		
8	CHIPPO MWEEMBA	34	M	KANSISA RHC COG		
9	EDWIN LUNGU	56	M	KAUNGA RHC COG		
10	SEBASTIAN SAKALA	75	M	KAVALMANJA RHC COG		
11	M.G	-	F		SHH (LEVEL 1)	
12	SR. KRYSTINA M.	48	F		ADMINISTRATOR SHH.	
13	KENNETH A CHUNI	55	M		HBC-SHH	
14	LIBUKU MUBUKU	45	F		ZOCS-COORDINATOR (DEBS OFFICE)	
15	GODFREY CHITALU	47	M		TIME-TO-LEARN	
16	MWANZA HARRISON		M		CRS	
17	CHOLWE CHIKASHA	45	M		CHILDFUND	
18	TRADITIONAL LEADERS	75-41	M/F			17 HEADMEN AND WOMEN
19	FAMILIES	73-24	M/F			15 COMMUNITY MEMBERS
20	ZANIS			MEDIA HOUSE		
21	CSO			GOVERNMENT AGENCY		
22	EUNIE MUMBA	38	M			POLITICAL PARTY

*\*Source: Compiled from Questionnaires by the researcher.*

According to table 1 above, out of 15 families that responded to this study only 2 have a population less than 6. Out 15 families considered only 11 have at least one member of the family in employment and only 3 families have at least two people in formal employment with

monthly income all below K 5000. 8 families are small business like having a shop or selling vegetables. 10 families engage in farming activities. Land is mainly traditional acquired through headmen or chiefs. The same families are lucky because their homes are right on the farms, some take one hour walking before they can reach farm plot.

Table 2: Population of Luangwa District

<b>Table A1: Population (De Jure) by District, Constituency, Ward and Sex, Rural/Urban, Lusaka Province 2010</b>									
<b>District, Constituency and Ward</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Luangwa District</b>	<b>24,304</b>	<b>11,979</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>19,507</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,445</b>
<b>Feira Constituency</b>	<b>24,304</b>	<b>11,979</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>19,507</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>4,797</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>2,445</b>
Dzalo	5,100	2,520	2,580	303	168	135	4,797	2,352	2,445
Mkaliva	868	443	425	868	443	425	-	-	
Mandombe	730	363	367	730	363	367	-	-	
Phwazi	920	447	473	920	447	473	-	-	
Mphuka	1,165	553	612	1,165	553	612	-	-	
Kabowo	204	105	99	204	105	99	-	-	
Kapoche	1,468	736	732	1,468	736	732	-	-	
Chiriwe	301	154	147	301	154	147	-	-	
Lunya	626	305	321	626	305	321	-	-	
Katondwe	2,514	1,232	1,282	2,514	1,232	1,282	-	-	
Chikoma	2,245	1,096	1,149	2,245	1,096	1,149	-	-	
Mburuma	2,878	1,420	1,458	2,878	1,420	1,458	-	-	
Mwalilia	1,820	888	932	1,820	888	932	-	-	
Kaunga	2,795	1,384	1,411	2,795	1,384	1,411	-	-	
Mankhokwe	670	333	337	670	333	33			

*\*Source: CSO (2013) Lusaka, Zambia*

From the table above, by 2010 Luangwa had a population of about 23 304 with the majority of the people being in the rural Luangwa. Population has an impact on the goods and services available. If the population is more than the basic needs and services available, then the demand will be high. Consequently that creates want and limits freedom or access to the goods and services. The majority are also female and youths. Equally they have special needs to live safe lives.

Table 3: The current projection of 2017 population of Luangwa

<b>Table C3: Total Population by Sex, Age (5-year Age groups) and Year of Projection, 2011-2035, LUANGWA DISTRICT, Lusaka Province (MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTION)</b>			
<b>Age, Sex &amp; District of Residence</b>	<b>Project Year</b>		
	<b>2017</b>		
<b>Luangwa District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	28996	14353	14643
0-4	5138	2564	2574
5-9	4711	2417	2294
10-14	3940	2115	1826
15-19	3194	1647	1547
20-24	2182	1084	1098
25-29	1776	779	998
30-34	1771	772	999
35-39	1578	705	874
40-44	1296	672	623
45-49	937	477	461
50-54	610	317	292
55-59	505	245	261
60-64	376	160	216
65-69	285	133	152
70-74	293	106	187
75-79	172	73	99
80+	231	88	143

*\*Source: CSO (2013) Lusaka, Zambia*

Table 3 shows how population is expected to grow between 2010 and 2017. The difference in population between the total of 2017 and 2010 is about 4692. That difference means more and more people will need not only employment but all other basic needs and service like health, education and employment. Over half of the population above is either below 15 years or above 60. The active age lies in between 15 and 60.

#### 4.2 Human Security experience of the people in Luangwa district.

Human security implies living free from fear and want. (HDR 1994). Individuals have different life experiences which can create safety. There are also experiences which can create insecurity. The following are life experiences of the people of Luangwa district.

#### 4.3 Economic Security and Poverty

Poverty came out as major problem cited by all our respondents. “Poverty means that households cannot meet basic needs for survival.” (Sachs 2005:20). Poverty is an experience of want. Unemployment is another economic security issue that was widely cited. Economic security (HDR 1994) implies productive and remunerative employment, job security, sustainable income, secure working conditions and availability of social safety net. The responded from Kakaro, Kennedy Chansa cited poor conditions of service lack of teaching materials, and absenteeism of leaners as a challenge in the area. Even from among our respondent, only less than 60% are in formal employment. Unemployment creates unpredictability of life and consequently fear. Trade is another way of life Luangwa. Apart from a few who involve themselves in grocery with small shops doted along the Luangwa-Feira road, individuals weave and sell baskets, reed mats, huts. They also collect wild fruits such Masau, Mbuyu (Baobab fruits). Economic security is also maintained via charcoal selling. Below are pictures depicting economic activities of Luangwa.

Fig 1: Trade at Luangwa Bridge Market.



*\*Source: Photo taken by researcher (2017)*



Fig. 2: Reed mats and charcoal on Feira Road in Mpingo



*\*Source: Photo taken by researcher (2017)*

Figures 1 and 2 above show the type of income sources in Luangwa District. The economic security areas include wild fruit (Masau and Baobab) collection, fishing, charcoal burning and selling, reed mat making huts. Many of these economic security areas in Luangwa district is largely based on the local resources and initiatives of the local people. The resources provided by nature like reeds, charcoal or wild fruit are common businesses that sustain the daily needs of the people. Grocery shops are also common in many areas.

#### 4.4 Health Security

Table 4: Health services at the two hospitals in Luangwa

	SACRED HEART HOSPITAL	LUANGWA DISTRICT HOSPITAL
Class	1 <sup>st</sup> level	
Catchment Area	150 by 30 sq. km	3886 sq. km
Population	18 000	28 966
Doctors	1	1
Clinical officers	4	7
Nurses	20	12
Lab-techs	3	07
Pharmacists	1	1
Nutritionist	1	3
Support staff	36	6
Ambulances	0	1

*\*Source: Generated from Questionnaires (2017)*

Table 4 above shows sensitive areas in the provision of health services at the two and only hospitals in the district. Sacred Heart Hospital has been the only hospital in the district for over 50 years. Luangwa District Hospital was established in 2016. The two hospitals have one doctor

each, against the entire population of the district. What is very clear is a shortage human resource in terms of medical personnel and equipment for better health service delivery. The district has only one ambulance, in case of mass casualties like in a road traffic accident then certainly a crisis will arise.

#### **4.5 Food Security and the Experience of Human-Animal-Conflict**

Food security means that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. (HDR 1994) To maintain food security, the people of Luangwe engage in a number of activities. One of them is farming. Farming is done during the normal rain season between October and February. The following crops were cited as the highly cultivated: maize, pumpkin, groundnuts, cotton, sorghum and sugar cane.

The life experience of the people of Luangwa involves human-animal-conflict. In Mwandenga village, Peter C. Sande indicated that the community suffers from Weaver-birds terrorizing sorghum. In the areas of Kapche, Janero and Chiende-ende, elephants, monkeys and warthogs are another menace to the maize crop. These wild animals eat and destroy crops. Kavalamanja has an interesting response to protect their fields from animal attacks especially elephants. They have created a farm of about 10 hectares and covered it with an electric fence which solar charge. The electric fence deters animals from the field. This is called KATIKA farm. The name KATIKA comes from the three villages with access to that farm, namely Kavalamanja, Tinkalo and Kandembule. To ensure access to this farm each family has been given an acre. This farm is also supplied with water from Zambezi river. This farm is courtesy of Child Fund to the community in Kadembwele, Tinkhalo and Kavalamanja viillages. The picture below shows the solar system that runs the pumps

Fig. 3: Irrigation via Solar System is Kavalamanja



*\*Source: Photos taken by researcher (2017)*

On a small level, some families have taken initiatives to keep food security. Figure 4 below shows Maozeka viillage. This is an example of a family whose field is just next to there home. They do fish farming and banana plantations. Maozeka village is one among many villages with streams in their village. There are a number of such area. In Zalapango village behind Ngola hill there streans fo water, just like in Katondwe, Kaulungu and Mwalilia.

Fig. 4: Banana Plantation and Fish pond at Maozeka Village



*Source: Photos taken by researcher (2017)*

The people of Luangwa also do farming along the banks of Luangwa River. They also practice farming called *mambwela*. This is farming done in damp areas that have high moisture content after the rain season. Maize is usually cultivated twice in a year in this region. The other type of farming cited is VIPOKA. This is farming done by streams by creating ridges and allowing water to flow from the stream into between the ridges.

Fishing was another source of food cited across the district. According to Mr Phiri of Chiende-ende, the human-animal conflict in fishing is the risk of Hippos that often attack the *mwadia*. Mwadia is a canoe caved from trees as fishermen lack input. In Mannuele village, Crocodile attacks were cited to be commonplace. Poor fishing methods are another threat to fishing food security. Below is a picture taken from Mannuele village showing people fishing to meet food security.

Fig. 5: Fishing with Mosquito nets in stagnant rainy water in Manuele village



Source: Photo taken by researcher (2017)

Figure 5 shows people fishing with mosquito nets. On one hand, figure 5 shows peoples efforts to meet food security. But that quest has its own ramifications; stagnated water is an environmental threat and consequently a threat to health.

#### 4.6 Environmental Security Experience

As stated above, environmental security lies in the availability of enough and cleans water, enough productive and irrigable land, and protection of forests and wildlife, safety from natural disasters and pollution. HDR (1994) Environmental security demands the protection of the available resources from depletion. Apart from wild fruits, fish and wild animals, Luangwa is blessed with Mipani trees. However, poaching is not the only challenge but to environmental security. Mr Alfred Phiri from National packs named the following environmental challenges: encroaching on reserved land, poaching, animal poisoning, burning of tree for charcoal and farming methods. As researcher during survey period I noticed that in the struggle for daily sustenance, the people of Kavalamnaja bring down trees for charcoal by setting them on fire from the bottom. Mipani tree are tough to cut with an axe so the set a tree on fire. The picture depicts the situation.

Fig. 6: Deforestation by cutting trees using fire



*Source: Photo taken by researcher (2017)*

Fig. 7: Poster indicating Touristic attraction in Luangwa District



Source: Photo taken by researcher (2017)

Luangwa has rich history with a number of both historical and touristic sites as shown on the poster in Figure 7. As one branches off from Great-East road into Feira, there is a poster in green picked on photo . It names the historical sites in Luangwa. On the right I have placed a picture of one of the historical sites called Chinyamfwiti. It is a tree in Mwavi were anyone suspected of witchcraft or wizardly was thrown after being killed. Apart from Chinyamfwiti, the poster indicates 1<sup>st</sup> European settlement in Zambia, Dr. Livingstone footprints, Zwangedaba of the Ngoni crossing point, slave trade site, the confluency of Luangwa and Zambezi River which is the lowest and hottest point in Zambia. Further it points to the liberation struggle sites, that is; Kakaro and Kavalamanja. These places if well-advertised can change the complexion of social and economic life of the district.

#### **4.7 Activities by the state and non-state actors in ensuring security**

Over 95% of respondents from among families and headmen acknowledged to be receiving support from both the state and non-state actors. The following are the activities reported to be undertaken by the state.

According to the District Commissioner, the state doing the following:

1. Employment of staff for the construction of health posts
2. Provide FISP
3. Construction of dip-tank and fisheries office block
4. Provide chemicals to fight pests
5. Improve tourism and
6. Fish industry
7. Maintain security by using available security wings
8. Easy trade and improve communication to deal with diplomacy among the countries that share the confluence of Luangwa-Zambezi Rivers.

From the council, there are efforts to increase patrols to as a response to smuggling of goods across the border.

#### **4.8 Child Fund**

According to Cholwe Chikasha, Child Fund has about 12000 beneficiaries of aid. Aid is given to underprivileged. Aid given includes paying school fees for the underprivileged from nursery to college or university level. Child Fund has built a number of nursery schools. It provides agriculture support in terms of training, seeds and fertilizer. Childfund has sunk a number of boreholes to ensure safe and clean water.

#### **4.9 CHAZ**

According to Harrison Mwanza of CHAZ Katondwe Mission, this non-state actor is a faith based organisation that supports vulnerable people. It supports 28477 people. The projects offered include life skills and empowerment.

**4.10 Time-to-Learn and ZOCS** are other non-state actors who offer long term solution to human security supporting education. Time-to-Learn has been offering scholarships to grades 8-12, training in life skills and sensitisation on HIV. ZOCS supports community schools with tuition fee for learners and other learning materials. They have also build teaches homes.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The issue of human security in Luangwa, whether economic, environmental or health security revolves around poverty. The improvement of human condition of poverty will ensure the eradication of a number of security issues. Human Security in Luangwa is an issue which needs attention. Threats are real and they all revolve around and about man's desire to survive. Therefore providing social services and basic needs will be a mile stone in dealing with threats to human security. The role of the state, is working in collaboration with non-state actors, is to act in the spirit of *general will* of Rousseau, (1762), that is to say the role of the state (or any social group) is to protect individuals from common threats. It is a contract for common and collective self-preserving.

#### **5.1 Population: Proxy for Human Security**

The role of the state (or any social group) is to protect individuals from fear and want. Population is proxy for human security. As it can be established from the demographic section in tables 1,2 and 3, for such a population to be maintained, there is need for the provision of services. According to Central Statistical Office (2013), 2010 census, Luangwa has a population of 24 304 (Table A1:2), with 4672 households. Out of 4672 households, 1388 have a population of 6 people per household, (Table A2:4). Luangwa has 7269 women between ages 12-65, out of these 1596 have never attended formal education, 3900 only attended primary education, 1546 went to secondary school, and only 227 have attained tertiary education (Table. C4:240). Out of the same 7269, only 3284 are economically active, (Table C6:276). By way of academic qualification: 411 people had certificates, 225 diplomas 50 bachelor's degree and 9 masters in various fields and 18 453 had no paper at all (Table D5:408). All these dynamics have a bearing on human security.

If people are in abject poverty then there is no way out apart from the state or non-state actors helping. Therefore the role of the state in providing social services and basic needs is indispensable in matters of human security. We have also noticed that the Non-state actors support people in thousands in Luangwa. Take that aid away from them then more people will live in want. Therefore even when the locals take initiatives to collect wild fruits or weave

baskets and mats, social services remain a big challenge which people cannot meet without the help of the state or non-state actors.

## **5.2 Economic and Food Security**

The capacity for Luangwa to improve in economic and food security needs more than the avenues already implored. Hand cultivation via physical human labor is not adequate. Food security is also threatened not just due to harsh weather but also due to the human-animal conflict. The availability of wild fruits provides a base for economic diversification. The use of charcoal is an indicator that demands that Luangwa be on the grid. This would preserve environmental degradation.

The bad fishing methods as portrayed in Mannuele village can hardly change unless sensitization programs are in place. Moreover, there is need to provide nets for fishing at an affordable price. Therefore need to make goods and services near the people.

Local initiatives are not supported. The case of banana plantation and fish farming by Maozeka village is an example of untapped potential. Therefore with local initiative supported, what appears a challenge today becomes a solved problem tomorrow.

Important to note is what Eberlei (2005) proposes as Poverty Reduction Strategy of three steps of improvement that can ensure economic and food security. These are:

- (a) poverty reduction demands a plan of development to be bottom-up
- (b) aid should be given in line with the needs of the recipient states.
- (c) aid harmonisation among donors so that they do not focus on the same group or same issues but align aid modalities to state structures.

## **5.3 Health Security**

Borrowing from Thomas Homer-Dixon (1996:272), resource availability and their use can bring peace and harmony. Similarly resource availability and distribution can bring conflict. If the state, and its cooperating partners, can concentrate development into Luangwa by building structure for social services like schools and hospitals, then other threats can be eliminated. One key area that suffers from unequal distribution of resources is the health sector. Luangwa has

only two hospitals with only one doctor at Sacred Heart Hospital and one at Luangwa District Hospital. That means the whole population of Luangwa against two doctors. This is an indicator of serious want in the area of health security. It is a reminder or an indicator to the planners of national development to spread development. First there is need for resource mobilisation and building up of better hospitals.

### **5.5 Environmental Security**

The bringing down of trees by exposing them to fire is typical of environmental degradation. Environmental degradation is also visible in poaching activities. Some animals are now endangered species like the Rhino. Human-animal-conflict is also a threat in the sense of causing environmental degradation but also personal security to people. Therefore there is need to protect both people and animals from each other.

Therefore there is need for legislation against wildlife like it has been done in New Zealand to give personality to a river becomes very practical here. (Roy 2017). We can also learn from Kenya which set ablaze “105 tons of elephant ivory and 1.35 tons of rhino horn [reducing it] to smouldering ash-the final remains of some 6500 elephants and 450 rhinos killed for their tusks and horns” in trying to emphasise the importance of the values of a living animal over a dead one. (National Geography 2016). The point is that wildlife can create employment and contribute towards doing away with poverty.

### **5.6 Education as a hinge to human security**

As a researcher, I have found that education is necessary to ensure human security. Education here is used in the broader sense to mean the acquisition of formal skills as well as information based on community sensitization. Without formal education then a society has no skilled service providers. Without any formal training it is difficult for one to get into formal employment and later on get a decent salary.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Our research was about the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring human security. The case of Luangwa district in terms of human security is one where people still suffer from chronic human security threats and disruptions of everyday life. In the process of our research we discovered poverty is a major human security issue in Luangwa District which actually has bearing on other insecurities. We established that the state and non-state actors have a role to ensure the availability of social services and basic needs so as to ensure human security. We realised that the state and non-state actors are already offering social services and access to basic needs. Outstanding among non-state actors is Child Fund which offers agriculture support in terms of seed and fertilizer. Equally the government through the district agriculture offices offer FISP. Government is also offering Social Cash Transfer to the vulnerable especially those above 60 years of age. Access to health security is available because health services are basically free from both hospitals. However the question comes in when it comes to quality. Moreover the services offered are not enough. Therefore the following are our recommendations. There is need to improve the health sector by providing more personnel, especially doctors.

If economic and food security are to improve, one thing to be done is to improve farm equipment from ordinary hand cultivation. There is also need to tap into wild fruit do value addition by making *Masau* juice or Baobab juice. This call further demands industrialization. Luangwa has no manufacturing industry. This is an untapped area. The availability of wild fruits provides a base for economic diversification. This change demands policy shift which should include tax reduction on agriculture products. It is of shock that even masau (a type of wild fruit depicted in figure 1 in a basket) are taxed at council check points in Luangwa. The government may want to change policy when it comes to maize price controls.

Education for all has to be priorities. This is possible by increasing the number of schools and even building a college of education in the district. Education in tern becomes a key pillar in responding to human security threats.

Further, we recommend that Luangwa be put on the grid or tap into solar energy. This intern creates employment and invites other service. Further it prevents environmental degradation. Improve fish industry by providing nets for fishing at an affordable price to avoid bad fishing methods.

We further recommend that the ZIMOZA, an ad hoc committee that looks into international relations among three countries be fortified and supported by governments to foster security of the people. ZIMOZA is a forum where all security and trade issues are addressed.

Ensuring human security is always a matter that calls for more than state actors yet the same state actors remain at the center of fighting security threats by prioritizing people..

## Appendix 1

### Informed Consent Slip

*(To be attached to the questionnaire, or possibly, to be read out by researcher to the respondent upon delivery of questionnaire.)*

This study is a research on the topic entitled *the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa District*. The aim of the study is to investigate the experience of human security in Luangwa district by considering the role of state and non-state actors and how that role contributes to peace in the light of the seven categories of human security.

It is being carried out by RAPHAEL BANDA (UNZA/ZOU student) and supervised by DR MOYO P. H. (UNZA/ZOU Staff). Should you have any questions please feel free to contact:

RAPHAEL BANDA 0977533050

email: [mpatsoraf@yahoo.com](mailto:mpatsoraf@yahoo.com)

Please be informed that you have been specially chosen to take part in this research because of any of the following reasons: your expertise, experience, position in your institution, the organization you work for, significance of your work or/and connection to the district.

The information you give in responding to the questionnaire attached to this letter will be ethically handled and used for research purposes.

If you understand this document and are willing to participate in this research please sign this slip as a way of giving consent and helping this research to be fruitful and well informed.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (full names) hereby confirm that I understand the content of this document, the nature of the study and freely and willingly agree to participate in this study.

Signature of participant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix 2

THE INCHARGE  
ZANIS  
LUANGWA DISTRICT

Dear Sir!

Ref: Request for NEWS items.

I am a student studying at the University of Zambia. Currently I am carrying out a research on the topic entitled *the role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa District*. The aim of the study is to investigate the experience of human security in Luangwa district by considering the role of state and non-state actors and how that role contributes to peace.

It is for that reason that I request for news items documented by your media house patterning to the topic above.

If there is any documentation you may make available please contact the researcher:

RAPHAEL BANDA 0977533050

email: [mpatsoraf@yahoo.com](mailto:mpatsoraf@yahoo.com)

The information you give in responding to our request will be ethically handled and used for research purposes.

Sincerely Yours

RAPHAEL BANDA

### Appendix 3

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO FAMILIES

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

#### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution, place and capacity you are responding to this questionnaire.

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. How many are you in this family?	
2. How many are working	
3. How many are above 60 years	
4. How many are below 15 years	
5. How many are in have been to college	
6. How many are in secondary school	
7. How many are in primary school	
8. How many are out of school	

9. With reference to question 2 what form of employment do they have?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. With reference to question 8 what could be the reason(s) for staying out of school?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. What is the range of your salary/wage? (Tick in the box below)

Salary/Wage	
Below K500	
Between K500-1000	
Between K 1000-1500	



Between K 1500-5000	
Above K 5000	

12. Is the money you get enough for the needs (e.g. food, soap, school fees) of the family?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

13. Do you find any problem at work?	YES		NO	
--------------------------------------	-----	--	----	--

14. What sort of problems

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15. How do you solve them?

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16. Do you own a business?	YES		NO	
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17. If your own a business, what sort of business do you do?

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18. Does the business give you enough to meet daily needs?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

19. Do you do any farming?	YES		NO	
----------------------------	-----	--	----	--

20. If yes, where do you do farming? \_\_\_\_\_

21. How long does it take from your home? \_\_\_\_\_

22. How big is your place of farming \_\_\_\_\_

23. How did you acquire it?  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. Is it on title deeds?	YES		NO	
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25. What crop(s) do you grow? \_\_\_\_\_

26. What do you use to cultivate in the field? \_\_\_\_\_

27. Do you grow the crop for sell or just food at home \_\_\_\_\_

28. If it is for sell, where do you sell it? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Do you receive any kind of help from government and NGOs?	YES	NO
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30. What help do you get from the government

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

31. What help do you get from NGOs

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

32. Where do you fetch water for daily use?

WATER SOURCE	TICK	DISTANCE FROM HOME
Council		
Borehole		
Well		
River		
Dam		

33. Where is the nearest clinic/hospital from here?

NAME OF CLINIC/HOSPITAL	DISTANCE FROM YOUR HOME	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT

34. What means of transport do you use to get to the clinic or hospital? \_\_\_\_\_

35. What are some of the common disease affecting your area?

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv. \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. \_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you get any sensitization on health issues?	YES	NO
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37. What topic does the sensitization cover?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. How is the sensitization carried out?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

39. Have you experienced any natural calamity like earthquakes, droughts and floods?

\_\_\_\_\_

40. What are some of the natural resources found in your area?

\_\_\_\_\_

41. Are those resources still in good supply?	YES	NO
---	-----	----

42. If not what is causing their depleting? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

43. What is the community doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

44. What is the government doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

45. What are NGOs doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

46. As a community, have you experienced any conflicts or violence experienced?	YES	NO
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47. If so what form of conflict has your area experienced or still experiences?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

48. What do you think are the sources of those conflicts?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

49. What is the community doing to end such occurrences?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

50. What is the government (police or defense wings) doing to end such occurrences?

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51. What are NGOs doing to end such occurrences?

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52. Are there any historical sites, monuments, springs or anything special in this area?	YES		NO	
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53. What could be those places and who takes care of them?

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54. How do people benefit from such places?

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Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state in what capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

CAPACITY	TICK/NAME
Chief	
Headman	
Village/chiefdom	

1. What native tribes do you find in Luangwa district? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do these people celebrate any traditional ceremonies? YES  NO

3. Which ones are those?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. When are they celebrated

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the event being celebrated in those ceremonies?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who attends? \_\_\_\_\_

7. How would you describe the relationship between the natives and who do not heir from here?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What are sources of livelihood do people have in your area?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. How many families do you have in your area?

10. How many schools do you have in your area?

11. What sort of challenges do people in your area experience?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. How do you address them?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do people do farming in your area? YES NO

14. If yes, where do they do farming? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How long or how many minutes does it take them to get to the fields? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How do they get to the fields? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How big is an average place of farming for a family? \_\_\_\_\_

18. How does one acquire land in this area? \_\_\_\_\_

19. What crop(s) do people in your area mostly grow? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Apart from the crops mentioned, which other crop/plants do well here? \_\_\_\_\_

21. What do they use to till the fields? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Do they grow the crop for sell or just food at home \_\_\_\_\_

23. If it is for sell, where do you sell it? \_\_\_\_\_

24. Do you receive any kind of help from government or/and NGOs? YES NO

25. If so what help do you get from the government  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. What help do you get from NGOs  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. The help you receive, is it enough YES NO

28. Where do people fetch water for daily use in your area? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Is the water clean YES NO

30. is the water enough YES NO

31. If the water is not clean, how do you purify it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

32. Do you have any clinic in your area? YES  NO

33. If there isn't one where do people seek medical services? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

34. What means of transport do people use to get to the clinic or hospital? \_\_\_\_\_

35. What are some of the common diseases affecting your area?  
i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv. \_\_\_\_\_  
v. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. \_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you get any sensitization on health issues? YES  NO

37. If so, sensitization is on what issues? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. How is the sensitization carried out? \_\_\_\_\_

39. Have you experienced any natural calamity like earthquakes, droughts and floods in the district? YES  NO

40. What are some of those natural disasters if any? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

41. What responses did such a calamity receive? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

42. What are some of the natural resources found in your area? \_\_\_\_\_

43. Are those resources still in good supply? YES  NO

44. If not what is causing their depletion? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

45. What are people doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_

46. What is the government doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

47. What are NGOs doing about it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

48. As a community, have you experienced any conflicts or violence? YES NO

49. If so what form of conflict/violence has your area experienced or still experiences?

\_\_\_\_\_

50. What do you think are the sources of those conflicts?

\_\_\_\_\_

51. What is the community doing to end such occurrences?

\_\_\_\_\_

52. What is the government doing to end such occurrences?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

53. What are NGOs doing to end such occurrences?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

54. Are there any historical sites, national monuments, springs or anything special in this area? YES NO

55. What is the name of that place and who takes care of it?

\_\_\_\_\_

56. How does the local community benefit from it?

\_\_\_\_\_

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your participation!

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO NON-STATE ACTORS

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information



Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution place and the capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. What do you understand by the term human security?

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2. What could you name as areas of human security?

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3. Does your institution support any area of human security?	YES	NO	
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4. If so which area?

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5. If not, what support do you offer to Luangwa district?

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6. How many people have been beneficiaries of your services?

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7. What is your catchment area in the district?

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8. What are conditions for benefiting from such aid?

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9. In what modalities do you give aid?

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10. If you have carried out any projects how sustainable have they been?

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11. What challenges do you face in your operation?

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12. How do you resolve the challenges?

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13. What potential areas have you identified which can help improve lives of people in Luangwa?

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Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO AGRICULTURE OFFICES

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution, place and what capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b>	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. How big is your catchment area?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is your core role as district agriculture authorities?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What challenges do you face in your operations either at the offices or in the fields?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. In your opinion do you have enough resources to carry out your work effectively?	Yes		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

5. If no, what is it that needs to be done to improve the situation?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who is supposed to do that?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How big is Luangwa district in geographically?	
---	--

8. How much of this land is suitable for farming?	
---	--

9. How much of suitable land is already occupied?	
---	--

10. What is the mostly grown crop(s) in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. What other alternative crop(s) can be grown in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Which areas do you propose a suitable for crop farming in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Apart from crop farming, what other types of farming do you propose are suitable for Luangwa?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. What do you understand by the term food security?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. As Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries, do you think government is doing enough to maintain food security in the district?

---

16. Please state reason for your answer

---

17. What type of famers do you have in your catchment area?

---

18. What challenges are they facing?

---

19. How are you helping them respond to such challenges?

---

20. What else are you doing to help farmers in Luangwa district improve farming?

---

21. Who are you cooperating partners in farming?

---

22. What help do they give?

---

23. In your opinion do you think all people at all times have fair physical and economic access to basic food?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

24. Please give reasons for your answer in question 23.

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation.

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX
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Kindly state the institution place and capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. How do you describe health?

---

2. What do you understand by the term health security?

---

3. How big is your catchment area geographically?	
---	--

4. How big is your catchment area in terms of population?

---

5. Do you get cases beyond the catchment area?

---

6. If so, from where?

---

7. How many of the following do you have in your health institution?

Doctors	
Clinical officers	
Nurses	
Lab-techs	
Pharmacists	
Nutritionist	
Support staff	
Ambulances	

8. What other key resources does the hospital require?

---

9. How is the doctor – patient ratio in this institute?

---

10. Is consultation at a fee?	YES		NO	
11. If so how much				

12. Which other services do you offer at a fee if any?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. How far is the nearest health institution from here?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. What are some of the common and fatal disease affecting your area?

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. \_\_\_\_\_

15. What are causes of such disease?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What is the institution doing to control/curb such diseases?

\_\_\_\_\_

17. Do you carry out any sensitization on health issues?	YES	NO
--	-----	----

18. If so what sort of sensitization?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. How is the sensitization carried out?

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What is community response to such sensitization?

\_\_\_\_\_

21. What other health challenges do people face in your area?

\_\_\_\_\_

22. What challenges do you face as an institution?

\_\_\_\_\_

23. How do you handle them?

\_\_\_\_\_

24. Who are your cooperating partners to the improvement of health services in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

25. What help do they offer?

\_\_\_\_\_

26. How do you think health services can improve in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

27. In your opinion do you think people have fair, enough and adequate access to health services in the district?	YES	NO	
---	-----	----	--

28. Please explain your answer in question 27.

\_\_\_\_\_

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your participation

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state institution, place and capacity you are responding to this questionnaire.

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. When was the department of national parks and wildlife formed?	
---	--

2. What is the core role of the department of national parks and wildlife?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What challenges do you face in your operations either at the offices or in the fields?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How does department sustain itself?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In your opinion do you have enough resources to carry out your work effectively?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

6. If no, what is it that needs to be done to improve the situation?

---

7. Who is supposed to do that?

---

8. How would you describe environmental degradation?

---

9. Is there any environmental degradation taking place in your catchment area?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

10. If so what form(s) of degradation?

---

11. Is that degradation a danger to people?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

12. Please explain your response in question 12.

---

13. What is your response to that degradation?

---

14. How big is the catchment area under your care?	
15. How many people approximately do you think are employed to cover that area?	

16. Are there any threats posed <b>by people</b> to wildlife (animals and plants)?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

17. If so what are those threats?

---

18. What could be the possible causes of such threats to wildlife?

---

19. How have the authorities responded to such threats?

---

20. What are the most endangered species in wildlife (plants and animals) in Luangwa?

21. Are there any other threats posed by people to the environment?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--



22. If so what are those threats?

---

23. What are the causes of such challenges?

---

24. How do you address them?

---

25. Do people in your area face any threats **from** the environment?

YES

NO

26. If yes what are those threats?

---

27. What is your response in protecting the people?

---

28. Who are your non-state cooperating partners? (e.g. among NGOs and in the community)

---

29. What sort of help do they render?

---

30. How does the community in Luangwa district benefited from wildlife and the environment?

---

31. Are there special places that can boost tourism?

YES

NO

32. If so which ones?

---

33. How much in returns does the government/district earn annually from wildlife?

---

34. How much does the state/district lose annually from wildlife?

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO LOCAL COUNCILS

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

State the institution place and capacity in which you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. How do you describe the council?

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2. What is the core role of councils?

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---

3. What challenges do you face in your operations either at the offices or in the fields?

---



---



---

4. What are sources of your income?

---



---

5. In your opinion do you have enough resources to carry out your work effectively?

---



---

6. If not, what is it that needs to be done to improve the situation?

---



---

7. Who is supposed to do that?

---



---

8. How big is Luangwa district in geographically?	
---	--

9. What services do you offer to the community?

---

---

---

10. What complaints do you receive from the public?

---

---

---

11. What is your response to those complaints?

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---

---

12. Luangwa is a border town and there is so much trade among Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. What are the goods involved in this trade?

---

---

13. What are some of the challenges affecting this trade?

---

---

14. How can this trade be improved?

---

---

15. Apart from the areas of trade mentioned above what other economic sources are people involved in?

---

---

16. What other areas do you think have not been tapped that could probably improve the lives of people?

---

17. Who are non-state cooperating partners of the council?

---

18. How do they help or supplement the council?

---

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE ZAMBIA POLICE IN THE DISTRICT

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly State the institution place and capacity you are responding to this questionnaire.

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. What do you understand by term public order?

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2. What code describes public order?

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3. How does it describe public order?

---



---

4. What cases are described or covered by public order act?

---



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5. What are commonly reported cases that pose a danger to individuals and community?

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6. How many off such cases did you record in the year 2016?

CASE	Tick	NUMBER OF CASES
GBV		
RAPE		
CHILD ABUSE		
BURGLARY		

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS		
KILLED BY ANIMALS		
ASSAULT		
ELECTORAL VIOLENCE		

7. What are the causes of such occurrences?

---



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8. What are the police doing to curb such occurrences?

---

9. Apart from the above, which other cases are common?

---

10. What help does the police get from the community?

---

11. Apart from the community, who are other cooperating partners to the police?

---

12. What support do they give?

---

13. Do you get reports that violet public order that involve Zimbabwe or Mozambique nationals?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

14. How do you resolve them?

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Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution place and capacity you are responding to this questionnaire.

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. When was Luangwa established as a district?	
--	--

2. How many of the following institutions does the government have in the district?

TYPE	HOW MANY	WHEN ESTABLISHED
Tertiary Education		
Trade school		
Secondary schools		
Primary schools		
Hospitals		
Clinics		
Rural Health Centre		
Media houses		
Any other		

3. How many people does the district have as government workers in the district?	
--	--

4. What is the government doing to help the health sector in the district?

---

5. What is the government doing to help the agriculture sector in the district?

---

6. How many non-state actors are contributing to the welfare of the district?	
---	--

7. Which ones are those institutions?

---

8. What are their contributions to the district?

---

9. What benefits has Luangwa being a border town to Mozambique and Zimbabwe?

---

10. What challenges does Luangwa have being a border town?

---

11. How do those issues get resolved especially international ones?

---

12. Does Luangwa as a district have any military established presence?	YES		NO	
--	-----	--	----	--

13. If not, how does the state ensure border security?

---

14. What industries does the district have?

---

15. Is there any potential for economic growth in the district?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

16. If so in which area?

---

17. If there are any historical sites, national monuments, national parks, springs or anything of that significant which ones are they and how can they boost tourism industry in the district?

---

18. In your opinion what form of insecurities do people in your area experience?

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Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation.

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution, place and what capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. What is the core role of the Ministry of Defence?

---

2. How does this Ministry provide security to the nation?

---

3. What do you understand by the term human security?

---

4. What do you understand by political security?

---

5. How do you describe national security?

---

6. How do you describe military security?

---

7. As Ministry of Defence, do you have on record any security issues on Luangwa district that demanded the attention of military?	YES		NO	
---	-----	--	----	--

8. Which ones are those cases?

---



9. What were the causes?

---

10. How did the state respond?

---

11. Does the state have military presence in Luangwa?	YES	NO
---	-----	----

12. How does the state maintain border security today in Luangwa district?

---

13. In your opinion, do you think Luangwa is safe from international threats it being a border town to Mozambique and Zimbabwe?	YES	NO
---	-----	----

14. Please explain your answer in 13.

---

15. In the age of WMD, terrorism and nuclear threats, do think Zambia is safe from such threats?	YES	NO
--	-----	----

16. Please explain your answer in 15.

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

---

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Thank you for your participation

**QUESTIONNAIRE TO DISTRICT OFFICE OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX
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--	--	--	--

Kindly state the institution, place and what capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b>	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. What is the core role of the Ministry of Community Development and Social welfare?

---

2. What community issues does the ministry aim at addressing?

---

3. What community challenges has the ministry identified in Luangwa district that affects people adversely?

---

4. What programs is this ministry running in the district to address such challenges?

---

5. How big is your catchment area in the district?	
--	--

6. What sorts of social welfare do you offer to community?

---

7. Who qualifies for such welfare?

---

8. How many are already benefiting from such welfare in terms age and social status?	
--	--

9. What do you understand by community security?

---

10. In your view do think Luangwa district experiences community security?				
--	--	--	--	--

11. Please explain your answer.

---

12. What potentials have you identified in Luangwa that you think can help Luangwa solve some of her community challenges?

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation.

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO POLITICAL PARTIES

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state the institution, place and what capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. What do you understand by the term human security?

---

2. What do you understand by political security?

---

3. Which political parties do you think are strong in Luangwa district?

---

4. How big is your party in Luangwa in terms of membership?	
---	--

5. What challenges do you face as a part?

---

6. How do you relate with other parties?

---

7. In your opinion do you think your party operates freely in the district?	YES	NO	
---	-----	----	--

8. If not, what prevents your party from operating freely?

---

9. Are there any examples of violence you can cite to have been caused by political parties?	YES	NO	
--	-----	----	--

10. Which ones are those?

---

11. What are the causes of such violence?

---

12. What is your party doing to end such violence?

---

13. What do you suggest should be done by the state to end such violence?

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO OFFICE OF THE AREA MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Aim: This Questionnaire is designed to be used as a research tool to collect data that will be used by Raphael Banda (UNZA-student) in order to respond to the topic: **The role of the state and non-state actors in ensuring security: the experience of Luangwa district.**

### Respondents Information

Name (OPTIONAL)	DATE	AGE	SEX

Kindly state institution place and in capacity you are responding to this questionnaire

<b>NAME OF INSTITUTION</b> e.g. Police	
<b>PLACE</b> e.g. Kapoche	
<b>CAPACITY</b>	

1. When was Luangwa established as a:	District		constituency	
---------------------------------------	----------	--	--------------	--

2. How many of the following institutions does the government have in the district?

TYPE	HOW MANY	WHEN ESTABLISHED
Tertiary		
Trade school		
Secondary schools		
Primary schools		
Hospitals		
Clinics		
Rural Health Centre		
Media houses		

3. How many people does the constituency have as government workers in the district?	
--	--

4. What is the government through your office doing to help the health sector in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the government through your office doing to help the agriculture sector in the district?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who are the cooperating partners to office of the MP?

---

7. How do they contribute to the district through this office?

---

8. What benefits does Luangwa district have being a border town to Mozambique and Zimbabwe?

---

9. What challenges does Luangwa have being a border town?

---

10. How do those issues get resolved especially international ones?

---

11. Does Luangwa as a district have any military established presence	YES	NO	
---	-----	----	--

12. If not, how does the state ensure border security?

---

13. What industries does the district have?

---

14. Is there any potential for economic growth in the district?	YES	NO	
---	-----	----	--

15. If so in which area(s)?

---

16. If there are any historical sites, national monuments, national parks, springs or anything of that significance that can boost tourism industry in the district name some below?

---

17. How has CDF helped improve people's lives in Luangwa?

---

18. What other establishments has the MP that can be used to improve people's lives?

---

19. In your opinion what form of insecurities do people in your area experience?

---

Please feel free to add any information you think may be of help to this research below:

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Thank you for your participation.

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