



# REPORT

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OF THE

## DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

ON

## ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL SECURITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

ON

ISRAEL AND EGYPT TOURS ON JANUARY 12<sup>th</sup> TO 25<sup>th</sup>, 2002.

Kenya National Assembly  
March 2002

## **PREFACE**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Authorities, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a Report on a Study of the internal security, prisons, juvenile homes, immigration, disaster preparedness and management and the Local Authorities in Israel and Egypt pursuant to provisions of standing orders No. 151(1).

## ***MANDATE***

The Committee was constituted at the commencement of the Eighth Parliament pursuant to the provisions of standing order No. 151 and has executed its mandate in strict compliance with the provisions of the said Standing Order, 151 (1) 4, which mandates the committee to;

- (a) Investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- (b) Study the programme and policy objectives of the Ministries and departments and the effectiveness for the implementation;
- (c) Study and review all legislation after First Reading subject to the exemptions under Standing Order 101A(4);
- (d) Study asses and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with its stated objectives;
- (e) Investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary and as may be referred to them by the House or a Minister; and
- (f) Make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible including recommendation of proposed legislation.

The committee oversees the following Ministries: -

- I. Office of the President,
- II. Ministry of Local Government, and
- III. Ministry of Home Affairs and Sports.

And it comprises the following Members

The Hon. A.K. Kimeto, M.P. - Chairman  
The Hon. Francis Wambua, M.P.  
The Hon. Henry Obwocha, M.P.  
The Hon. Martha Karua, M.P.  
The Hon. D.M. Mbela, M.P.  
The Hon Andrew C. Kiptoon M.P.  
The Hon. S.P. Leshore, M.P.  
The Hon. Karisa Maitha, M.P.  
The Hon. Ewaton Achuka, M.P.  
The Hon. Herman O. Omamba, M.P.  
The Hon. Adan Keynan, M.P.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Let me begin by thanking the Ministry of foreign affairs and international cooperation, H.E. Ambassador John M. Sawe in Israel, H.E. Ambassador Mohamed M. Muhamud in Egypt and the Governments of Israel and Egypt for facilitating the committees discussions and deliberations

I wish to express our appreciation for the valuable information the committee received from the Government in pursuing the objectives for which it was established i.e studying, assessing and analysing the relative success of the above Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained.

In this respect the Committee has followed closely the activities of the above Ministries and relevant Departments and its findings led to the tour of Israel and Egypt between January 12 and 25,2002, and the production of this report.

## **OBSERVATIONS**

The Committee observed that Israel is Jewish in a predominantly Islamic region, technologically advanced, western in culture and overwhelmingly a society of immigrants, bordered in the North by Lebanon, Northeast by Syria, East by Jordan and Southwest by Egypt.

More than half of the Country is desert coastal plain, home to over half of Israel 6,458,000 people (77.8% Jewish, 15.2% Muslims, 2.5%, Christians and Druse 1.6%, Arabs makes upto 2.9% and other minorities. Jerusalem situated in the Judea Hills was declared a capital in a Government controversial decision in 1948.

## **GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE**

Israel is a parliamentary democracy based on the principle of separation of powers with checks and balances built in it. The President is the Head of State who serves two consecutive terms and is elected after every five years by a simple majority of the Knesset (parliament). Members are elected every four years but the Knesset may dissolve itself or be dissolved by the Prime Minister any time during its term.

All governments to date have been based on coalitions of several parties, since no party has ever received enough Knesset seats to form a government by itself.

The Hon. Ariel Sharon M.K. is the Prime Minister having been elected to the office after the February 6<sup>th</sup> 2001 Prime Minister elections.

Israel's most striking economic achievement is the rate at which it has developed while simultaneously dealing with a number of enormously daunting challenges like, maintaining National Security and strong military capabilities, absorbing large numbers of immigrants (over 3.5 million), establishing a modern economic structure and providing a high level of public services.

## **MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY**

The Ministry's basic security responsibility covers from the conventional policing to the complex and sensitive challenges generated by the many changes taking place in both the social and political domains within the country to the regional political developments in the Middle East which oblige the ministry to change perceptions of how the security forces should conduct themselves and to come up with a plan to meet the demands of the newly forming reality.

Responsibilities have increased and cooperation between the police and community was enhanced. The police officer and the citizen (client needs) are regarded as an entity. The effectiveness and smoothness of their transaction must be seen, not just as a measure of police performance but of the whole police

public relationship from both sides. Israel prison services work more closely with social service agencies, community projects and business in order to prevent the prisoner's complete alienation from society. Israel police and prison services have all inaugurated a freedom of information strategy in relation to the public. The ministry's work is divided into three units, namely Public Security, Law Enforcement and Correction.

## **Ministers Operational Unit**

The unit aids the Minister to prepare his position on and response to security issues of great public sensitivity and overseeing the implementation of his decisions and instructions.

The unit keeps the minister regularly informed of all events and developments impinging on key security issues and represents him on governmental, intelligence and security forums and has the authority to examine all operational orders and procedures issued by the police and prison service commanders, as well as field operations carried out by them.

The community and crime prevention unit was set up in 1999 to expand collaboration between the ministry and the community. It formulates crime prevention strategy at both local and National levels and generates public support for the ministry's activities. It also encourages government authorities to take crime deterrent initiatives.

## **ISRAEL POLICE**

Israel police service was established in 1948, the police commissioner is appointed by the government on the recommendation of the minister for public security. He has no political affiliations and is usually a veteran public officer.

Under the police ordinance police responsibilities are; maintenance of law and order, crime prevention, traffic control and the apprehension and bringing to trial of suspected criminals. In 1974 the Government added a fifth responsibility for internal security for proactive and reactive responsibility against terrorism within Israel's borders.

The Anti-Terrorism Unit, the Bomb Disposal Division, Specialized Intelligence Units and the Civil Guard have built an effective national and local internal security force.

In 1995 the Government added a sixth responsibility for the perimeter security of schools and other educational facilities and further in 1997 a responsibility for security of public transport was added to them.

The policy of Israel police is to protect the individual, his/her rights and maintain public order and internal security, to prevent and reduce criminal activity wherever it may be found, to provide quality policing services to the public and strive to advance the quality of life for all.

The Israel police employ some 25,700 police officers of which 20% are women. 25,000 are in the Border guard (a quasi military force). Virtually all police officers are enlisted.

### **Ethics and Discipline**

In every police district there is a public complaints officer who receives and investigates complaints from the public against their treatment by members of the force.

Both National police headquarters and the ministry of public security have an Ombudsperson.

The Public Complaint Investigation unit at the Ministry of Justice deals with the greatest complaints regarding criminality or unlawful use of force.

### **Workshops on the code**

Israel police have formulated a code of ethics setting out police officer's unalterable obligation to the public and the behaviour required of him/her. Workshops on the code form part of regular training and are designed to sharpen sensitiveness to the ethical dilemmas of practical policing.

### **Policing by objectives**

The policing by objective management method demands that each police station enters into a consultative process with community representatives in the local Authority, a public or community agency relevant to its area of operation, in order to select six objectives or targets. The aim is not only to mobilize new resources for tackling crime but also to target those criminal activities.

The quality of life problems are given the highest priority by the community. The local police force serves other Israel Police Service operations for example; patrol and security are the first to respond to any emergency whether road accident, natural disaster, public order disturbance or a terrorist attack.

The Police investigation and crime fighting deals with serious, organized and international crime like, vehicle theft, drug trafficking and white colour crime. State of the art forensics and criminal identification units and other support units back up all the investigations.

The investigators also carry out preventive police work in schools and exercise oversight over places of entertainment. They co-ordinate their work with youth and community social service agencies, the National operation units, the police, traffic control and enforcement unit.

### **Community and civil guard**

This is a volunteer force within the Israel police force for maintaining security on the Home front. The civil guard maintains a network of neighbourhood bases. They send out armed volunteers, mobile and foot patrols as well as holding rapid response teams on stand by for emergency duties.

They are aged from 17 to 90 years. They are also involved in crime prevention activities in addition to assisting the police in their regular patrol. While on duty, civil guard volunteers carry police rifles and radio communication devices and possess full police authority.

### **Border guard**

It was established in 1953 after a sharp increase in enemy infiltration from neighbouring countries in 1951, which overwhelmed the resources of the Border unit (Israel defence forces). It was decided to transfer responsibility for guarding Israel's borders to the Israel police.

This is a pure military 'gendarmierie' with its own organization and internal command structure. It is divided into 35 companies and comprises one third of all Israel police manpower. Its tasks include among others security, tackling high crime "hot spots" anti terrorist duties and patrolling the Israel; Palestinian Authority border.

Also it is a specialist operational arm for all aspects of internal security. It maintains civilian safety in the administered territory, conducts combined patrols with the Palestinian police, fights agricultural sector crime; prevents theft and guards sensitive facilities and installations. It also serves as a highly mobile, rapid response and reinforcement force both for crime and public order duties. The Israel police districts and the Israel defence forces can call on it.

The Israel police Anti terrorist unit forms part of the border guard. It responds to terrorist activities within Israel's border and hostage taking situations.

The Border Guard is directed by a National Command headed by the Border Guard Commander, who answers directly to the Commissioner of police. The operational responsibility is in the hands of six area commands divided geographically into Jerusalem, Northern, and Southern and Central districts, Judea, Samaria and Gaza. There are also two specialist nationwide commands, a training base and the special weapons and Anti-Terrorism (SWAT) unit.

### **Special weapons and anti terrorism unit (swat)**

It was founded in 1975 to provide an effective response to terrorist attacks, hostage situations and grave criminal incidents involving hostages. The undercover unit uses disguise language skills and other techniques.

The Detective unit is a special crime-fighting unit used to guard district commands. Regular police are trained to perform high-level detective and intelligence work in addition to their basic border guard skills.

The special riot control units are trained to respond to the most serious security disturbances and life threatening situations. Its operations include, among others, observation, intelligence combat and interception. Mobility and patrols are designed together with information, intelligence, stakeouts, disguise, interception and specialized technologies.

### **Bomb disposal**

These units are stationed all over the administered territories. They locate and disarm bombs and other incendiary devices and carry out security checks of suspicious vehicles or other objects. Dog units are for the purpose of detecting explosive brands, surveillance and patrolling.

Rural sector units, operate in rural areas on conventional policing duties. Their primary duty is to combat agricultural theft. Civilian volunteers with the border guard work together with rural sector settlements and their environs. The volunteers are also made members of the volunteer civil Guard unit of the police.

Border Guard female troops take full part in all operational activities and units, including the special operations unit (they do not operate in Judea, Samaria or Gaza). Border Guard policewomen patrol help to induce a sense of security in public places. They inspect baggage and perform other regular security duties within the public transport system, tourist sites and in other crowded venues.

### **Home front command**

A Commander heads the Home front command; its main duties include, among others, a disaster like Earth quake, Missile, or when a Bomb strikes Israel it's the main department which would deal with it although the police are normally the first ones to respond to any emergency. When the Home front command arrives it takes over, rescue, security operation and coordinates other agencies during the entire operation.

The Home front command is composed of Ballistic experts, medics, logistic experts, professional operators all dealing with conventional and unconventional threats. Its personnel are trained at the National Rescue School.



### **Defence protection concept**

The Home front command is responsible to the citizens in building or instructing on making bomb shelters, announcement in emergency threat, (siren) providing emergency protection kits and making sure all houses have special rooms for emergencies (in case of bombing). The command teaches children at schools on security and emergency awareness, how to give first Aid, saving lives and keeps stand by forces for rescue and routine security operations.

The Home front commands have 70 different rescue units among them the medical, search and reveal, watch out, the rescue reserve and the chemical and biological unit.

All the units can be ready within thirty minutes for any emergency. Its Rescue operations are national and international.

### **Border control inspectors**

Another role carried out by women recruits on compulsory national service is manning boarder crossing points to prevent the infiltration of terrorists and enemy persons. They carefully examine passports and baggage before authorizing entry.

## **ISRAEL PRISON SERVICE**

Israel prison service mission is to maximize imprisoned offenders' potential. For successful re-integration into the community it ensures their safe custody in a secure environment by respecting their dignity, meeting their basic needs, assisting them in collaboration with other government and community agencies to acquire appropriate rehabilitative skills.

### **Goals**

The prison service holds the convicted prisoners in safe custody so that they can do no more harm to society. It provides prisoners the living conditions required by law, ensures the prisoners' safety within the walls and provides escorts for them when in transit outside the walls. It also rehabilitates them in preparation for integration into society upon release.

Each prisoner is placed in the appropriate facility and is provided the appropriate medical social and psychological care, opportunities for education, vocational training and employment. Further it ensures a drug free environment and enforcing a code of rights and obligations. The prison staff have been taught,

educated and trained to high levels of personal integrity, humanity and professionalism in their duties.

### **Medical services**

Israel prison services medical centre provides medical care to all prisoners and staff. It covers general treatment in prison clinics, dental care, drug addiction therapies, personal hygiene, preventive medicine and medical supplies. The centre contains 22 (twenty two) clinics, a general ward, a chronic care ward, a drug detoxification ward, a clinical laboratory, an operating theatre, specialist clinics and a dialysis unit.

### **Security**

The security division duties include among others securing cell blocks in the event of a riot or escape and escorting prisoners to hospital care, court appearances and in home visits.

The Officers weapons and equipment are continually updated and new technical standards have been drawn up for protective vest (bullet and knife proof) perimeter fences, alarms, monitoring equipment and other modern items.

### **Drugs abusers treatment**

The pro National Anti drugs unit deploys the latest detection technologies to keep drugs from entering the prison service facilities. Special prison blocks provide a drug free environment for those who have shaken off the addiction.

The drug treatment response includes 14 (fourteen) ambulatory clinics, two rehabilitation facilities at the medical centre and the Beersheba prison. The Herman drug abuse treatment centre was opened in 1998; it is the largest of its kind with a capacity of 320 patients.

### **Education, training and rehabilitation**

The education, training and rehabilitation program places particular emphasis on group activities. Individualized provision is made when necessary. The rehabilitation themes are campaign against domestic violence, interpersonal communication, self-control and Legotherapy and drug rehabilitation.

### **Formal and informal education**

Educational activities form part of the daily prison routine, in addition to 32 primary and three high school classes. A special program enables prisoners to take Open University Correspondence Courses. Civilian volunteers also make valuable

contribution by not only teaching the study groups but also by offering private tutoring. Prisoners themselves teach some classes.

### **Vocational training**

This is available in a variety of fields both within and outside the prisons. Selected inmates are permitted to train and work outside the prison faculty during daytime and return to the prison at the end of the working day. Prisoners who complete their courses successfully receive occupational certificates.

Israel's prison industries have set up inside prisons a wide range of factories and workshops. They provide inmates with both income and opportunity for productive occupational activity.

### **Pre-release workshops**

These pre-release workshops help prisoners to prepare and readjust to normal society. i.e. to help prisoners adjust to a normal parenting role through game (playing with their children).

The rock solid projects further help by providing support and encouragement after release during the first difficult steps back into the community.

### **OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES**

Modern roads network, drip irrigation and efficient utilisation and recycling of water have made Israel a green country from a desert. It is only lake Galilee that has permanent water supply. Israel is a major exporter of fruits and other agricultural products and is able to feed its citizens.

# **EGYPT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Egypt is known for inventing the earliest administrative and legislative codes in history. Throughout its history, formidable human cultures and civilization were incepted and brought into being, offering the most advanced form of governance and management.

### **Courtesy call**

The Speaker of the People's Assembly of Egypt welcomed the members to Egypt. He explained why terrorism is the worst enemy of the people in any country. Egypt was a victim in 1991 when the President Anwar Sadat was brutally murdered. It's an international issue due to its adverse effects.

## **OBSERVATIONS**

### **THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY**

The committee observed that under the 1971 constitution the Egyptian parliament was subtitled "The People's Assembly". The People's Assembly nominates the new President of the republic. The President submits his resignation to the Assembly, which in turn declares his position vacant.

The term of the People's Assembly is five years starting from its first meeting. The people's assembly performs its functions through seven parliamentary organs i.e: -

- I. The Speaker
- II. The Assembly Bureau
- III. The General Committee
- IV. The Ethics Committee
- V. Standing specific Committees
- VI. Ad hoc and Joint Committees
- VII. The Parliamentary group.

### **THE SPEAKER**

The Speaker represents and speaks on behalf of the Assembly, maintains its order and security, protects its integrity and its members, generally supervises all its

activities, opens, chairs and adjourns sittings and presides over debates and voting.

### **THE ASSEMBLY BUREAU**

The Bureau is responsible for organizing the work of the Assembly, implementing its decisions and acts as the liaison between the Assembly and other agencies.

It assists the Members of Parliament and Committees in performing their parliamentary duties, organizes and coordinates their activities, devise sitting agendas, supervises all the parliamentary administrative and financial affairs of the Assembly.

### **ASSEMBLY GENERAL COMMITTEE**

It is set up at the beginning of every ordinary session, under the chairmanship of the Speaker. It also includes two Deputy Speakers, Committee chairmen, representatives of political parties and five other members selected by the Assembly Bureau, provided that one of them is an independent in case their number is not less than 10 ([ten]).

The committee discusses general and crucial issues, which the President of the republic, the Prime Minister, or the Speaker wishes to exchange views with committee thereon, or keep the committee members informed thereof.

### **ETHICS COMMITTEE**

It is set up on an Assembly decision at the beginning of every ordinary session. It is chaired by one of the two Deputy Speakers and includes Chairmen of the committees on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs, The committee on Religious, social and local affairs, the committee of Proposals and Complaints and five general committee members two of whom belong to opposition parliamentary parties and independents, plus five members of parliament selected by vote casting provided one of them is a lady.

The committee discusses the members' violations or religious, moral or social values as well as the fundamental political and economic principles of the Egyptian society. It also penalizes members of parliament found guilty of any of the aforementioned violations consistently with the rules of procedure.

### **SPECIFIC COMMITTEES**

These committees are set up at the beginning of every ordinary session. A member has to take part in one committee or he may with the approval take part in another committee so that the Assembly can benefit from his experience. There are 18 (eighteen) specific committees', they are; -

- I. The committee on constitutional and legislative affairs.
- II. The committee on plan and budget
- III. The committee on economic affairs
- IV. The committee on foreign relations
- V. The committee on Arab affairs
- VI. The committee on defence, national security and mobilisation
- VII. The committee on proposals and complaints
- VIII. The committee on labour force
- IX. The committee on industry and energy
- X. The committee on Education and scientific research
- XI. The committee on agriculture and irrigation
- XII. The committee on religious, social and local affairs
- XIII. The committee on culture, information and tourism
- XIV. The committee on health and environment affairs
- XV. The committee on transport and communications
- XVI. The committee on housing, public utilities and construction
- XVII. The committee on local government and public organizations
- XVIII. The committee on youth

These committees constitute the main working units of the Assembly. They carry out in-depth and specialized studies; consider bills, decrees, agreements and other issues referred to them thereto. They prepare reports and follow up their main programme of action and pledges made before the Assembly.

### **AD HOC AND JOINT COMMITTEE**

Ad hoc committees are set up at the request of the Speaker or Government to study bills, motions, decreed laws or a particular issue and report back to the House. An ad hoc committee remains in effect until the Assembly passes a decision on the subject matter for which it was formed or until it completes its task.

Joint committee's are set up on a proposal from the Speaker or at the request of the Government. The Deputy Speaker, the eldest committees chairman or the oldest member chairs a joint committee.

A Joint committee decision has to be approved by the majority of its members in order to be valid.

### **THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP**

The Groups General Assembly is made up of all members of parliament and it is chaired by the Speaker with the two Deputy Speakers as its deputies. The Group

seeks to develop and promote relations with other parliamentary groups representing parliaments of the world in tandem with objectives and principles of Egyptian policy based on cooperation with all peoples and reinforcing global peace.

The Group General Assembly is made up of all members and holds an annual meeting in January to discuss group affairs.

## **GOVERNORATES**

There are 28 (twenty-eight) Governorates, which make up Egypt's political divisions. Cairo a major city and over one thousand years old had been planned for 2 million people, but now has over 15 million people. It had been divided into four regions, i.e. North, South, East and West. With 30 (thirty) neighbourhoods.

The President appoints the Governors and their term ends with the term of the President.

The Prime Minister appoints the neighbourhood chiefs. The People's Council "Governate" members are elected directly by the people.

The specific committees supervise the performance of the executive bodies, visit the projects and have the right to ask questions, reprimand and discredit a project.

Fiscal reports normally prepared by the Governors are discussed by the Peoples Council, if rejected they are released and brought again with amendments.

## ***SERVICES***

The Ministry of Education and the Local Authorities portfolios sometimes conflict over the prolongations of the schools and responsibility over the yearly exams.

Sometimes due to low funds the Local Authorities transfer some roads to the Ministry.

## ***SLUMS***

In 1992 there were about 11 million people living in slums in nine (9) Governorates. The Government rehabilitated the area and opened the infrastructure. The slum dwellers bought the land at low cost and their houses were upgraded. Much of the funding was from the central government and NGOs assistance.

The defence national security and mobilisation committee supervises the Defence ministry, productions and other domestic issues in the civil industries and the military agricultural projects, water purification and overseas government actions.

The interior and defence ministry deals with disaster preparedness and management issues like floods, earthquakes and emergency security issues like bombings. All the Governorates have a National crises centre.

### ***CRIME***

The police prevent the crime by catching the dangerous criminals and after serving their jail sentences they are placed under surveillance and control.

Regular police campaigns are mounted by educating the people and collecting unlicensed guns or weapons.

Drug abuse and trafficking is the first step to committing crime and the police are very vigilant and alert to drug traffickers. Egypt has been working with Interpol to extradite criminals back to their own countries to face trial.

### ***PRISONS***

Inmates were being turned into productive beings for the Nation, by making furniture, raising cattle, sheep, e.t.c.

### ***INFRASTRUCTURES***

Roads and railways are modern with efficient networks and free of crime. Only 4% (along the Nile) of the land is productive and able to feed over 70 million citizens



# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **PRISONS**

### **PRE-RELEASE WORKSHOPS**

The Committee recommends that; A prisons rehabilitation Authority be established to help prisoners prepare to re-adjust to normal life after release, i.e. normal parenting role, counselling and settling down etc.

### **EXTRA MURAL PUNISHMENT**

The prisons department should modify the form of extra mural punishment. This should involve social workers with clearly defined mechanism for doing work by prisoners who report from their homes.

Further the extra mural punishment service should be privatised. In so doing an organisation should be identified through open tendering to take care of ex-convicts and help raise funds for the prison department.

### **Juvenile schools**

The Government should set up more Juvenile Homes and Schools in each district to help children and consequently help reduce the possibility of children being sent to prison eventually reducing congestion in prisons.

The extra mural punishment should be extended to the rural areas for communal works.

Pending cases in Courts should be speeded up to reduce congestion in remand homes. More magistrates should be employed alongside training more police officers who will help in speeding up investigations and prosecutions.

The Government through the prisons department should formulate ways and means of making prisoners more productive. Social workers should encourage and counsel the ex-prisoners with a view to making them more productive and avoiding the possibility of committing crimes again. Prisons should encourage more on corrective and rehabilitative role than punitive to inmates.

# **POLICE**

## **COMMUNITY POLICING**

The Local Police forces should work in partnership with the Local Government Authorities and the Community to prevent or reduce crime as well as the Social problems that lead to crimes and public nuisances. This will entail a campaign to build a partnership between the police and the citizens based on mutual respect and appreciation.

## **ETHICS, DISCIPLINE AND COMPLAINTS**

Members of the Kenya Police Force should establish a public complaint's office at the provincial police headquarters, which should be receiving and investigating complaints from the public against mistreatment by the police.

Better-trained security officers with modern state of the art equipment should be employed in the police force to respond to crime more rapidly.

## **REFRESHER COURSES**

Regular refresher Courses should be held for police officers so that they can discuss and learn the latest crime prevention tactics since crime is becoming more sophisticated.

Furthermore, crime investigators and anti corruption officers should be deployed appropriately to help contain crime. Also more plain-clothes officers should be deployed in all major cities to curb crime.

## **DISASTER RESPONSE UNIT**

An emergency disaster response unit should be established to curb and assist in disasters like, earthquakes, Bombs, floods and Famine. It should assist and coordinate rescue operations that involve more than one agency.

The unit should be composed of professionals among many others, medics, soldiers, police, the intelligence unit with state of the art equipment, early warning systems, machinery, vehicles, even helicopters, to assist in emergency response evacuations whenever a disaster occurs.

## **LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

The Ministry of local Government should make the local Authorities accountable to the residents and must deliver services to the community.

All Local Authorities should have their books of Accounts audited and updated. The Ministry should take its supervisory role seriously. In addition to the services provided by the auditor general, professional auditors can also be hired.

The Local Authorities should present to the Ministry their five-year plans and budgets.

The Local Government Act Cap 265 should be reviewed to be in harmony with the current political and social status and to clearly spell out the role of elected leaders vis-à-vis the chief officers.

Sign.....



Date.....

10/4/2002

**CHAIRMAN**

**DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION,  
NATIONAL SECURITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**

## **APPENDIX**

The Committee had the privilege and honour to meet and hold discussions with the following very important persons in Israel and Egypt; -

The Hon. Gideon Ezra M.K. Deputy Minister for Public Security.

The Hon. Maxim Levy M.K. Deputy Speaker Knesset and former chairman Union of Local Authorities.

The Hon. Professor Naomi Chazan M.K. Deputy Speaker, Member House Committee on foreign affairs and defence, Economic affairs, Anti drugs abuse and public petitions.

The Hon. Anat Moor M.K. Chairperson Committee of Science and technology, lobby for transition from a war oriented to civilian society, Member State control, constitution, law and justice.

The Hon. Eliezer Sandberg M.K. Chairman Shinui Israel Africa Parliamentary friendship league, Member House Committee, state control and anti drugs abuse.

The Hon. Nissim Ze'er M.K. Member House Committee, Foreign affairs, defence, social welfare and Health Committees.

The Hon. Ayoub Kara M.K. - Member Internal affairs and environment, labour and social welfare, Foreign affairs, defence, and foreign workers committees.

The Hon. Yigal Bibi M.K. Member Internal affairs and environment, labour and social welfare, Foreign affairs, defence and foreign workers committees.

The Hon. Hussnya Jabara M.K. - Member Social welfare and Health, status of women, education and culture committees.

The Hon. Victor Brailovsky M.K. – Member of science and technology, immigration, Absorption and Diaspora affairs committees.

Mr David Tsur, Commander and Head of operations Ministry of public Security Headquarters.

Mr. Natan Rotenberg, Director of International relations, ministry of Public security.

Mrs Mazel Renford, Director the Golda Meir Mount Carmel Training Centre.

Mrs Shumant Feldman, Course Director, Management of Micro enterprises.