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Office of the Ngambela

APPLICATION FORM TO UNPO

1. Barotse / Barotseland
2. Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE)

3. Names

Position

- His Majesty Lubosi Imwiko..... Litunga (King)
- Rt Hon Wainyae Sinyinda Ngambela (Prime minister)
- Hon. Batuke Imenda..... Induna Mukulwakashiko
(Planning and Development)
- Hon. Lubasi Nalishuwa..... Induna Katema (Security)
- Hon. Moowa C. Zambwe..... Induna Namunda (Education)

4. Barotse Royal Establishment,
Limulunga – Lealui,
P.O BOX 910284,
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Zambia.

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5. Barotseland has a king (Litunga) who is the Head of state. The Prime Minister (Ngambela) is the Head of Administration. The government structure emanates from village, branch, ward, district and the Nation. The above structure constitutes the Judiciary, Political and Administrative organs at every level of governance. The Barotse Nation has 38 ethnic groupings.
6. The Barotse Nation was founded by Queen Mbuywamwambwa, the Lozi matriarch, over 500 years ago. They were migrants from the Congo. Other ethnic groupings that constitute the current Barotse kingdom migrated from South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Congo.

By 19th century, Barotseland was operating a centralized governance system that helped the British Empire to hold way of the entire Northern Rhodesia, currently known as Zambia. Numerous Concessions were signed between the South African company from 1889 to 1924 and subsequently the British rule, 1924 – 1964. In 1964 Barotseland and Northern Rhodesia signed the Barotseland Agreement 1964 to bring the two British Territories (Protectorates) together as one nation.

The Agreement preserved the Barotse autonomy within independent Zambia. For the past 47 years the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) lobbied, negotiated and sort external support by writing letters and petitions to AU, SADC and UN. what we got in return is retribution of arrests, maiming, killings, detention without trial, persecution and prosecution by successive Zambian governments.

On 26th and 27th March, the Barotse National Council resolved that Zambia and Barotseland shall go separate ways as independent sovereign states. A declaration of dispute has since been served on the Zambia Government.

7. As alluded to in item (6) above, our case has not been heard beyond the Zambian borders in the last 47 years due to lack of funds and supportive international institutions. Thus, we were unable to penetrate and have our case heard by the SADC, EU, and UN organizations.

The little we have read about the UNPO gives us hope, and the feeling that our case will, for the first time, attract international representation.

As for the brief history of Barotseland, refer to item (6) above.

8. Representations starts at village (Munzi), followed by branch (Silalanda), then the ward (Silalo) ascending to the district (sikiliti) up to the national level headed by the Prime Minister (Ngambela).

(8a) A village headman represents one or two villages. Silalanda Induna represents villages ranging from 20 to 40 villages. Silalo Induna represents over a hundred villages.

The Sikiliti goes far and wide. One Sikiliti may constitute over a thousand of villages. The structure below fall under the BRE.

8 (b), (c), and (d) the requirements from items in question are covered in the enclosed compiled bundle of documents presented at the March 2012 Barotse National Council.

9. The Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) is a government without Nation State. Circumstances leading to that unfortunate situation are ably documented in the Barotseland Agreement 1964 herein enclosed. Up until 1964, the BRE was a fully fledged national state with all democratic state apparatus. Contradictions by successive Zambia government brings about the current impasse and hence the subsequent decision to secede.

10. The 47 years of oppression brought the birth of nationalist organizations such as Linyungandamba, Barotse freedom movement (BFM), movement for the Restoration of the Barotseland Agreement (MOREBA), Barotse Patriotic Front (BPF), etc. All these organizations recognize the ultimate importance and role of the Barotse Royal Establishment.

11. In the entire 47 years of our struggle we never opted for violence, despite the heavy handed treatments we received from successive Zambian Government. From 1965, our people were arrested, maimed, tortured, killed and detained without trial but we have steadfastly waged our struggle peacefully, you can do your own independent investigations.

11(a) Terrorism is not part of our programme. We believe that it is easy to start a programme of violence, but it is very difficult to stop it after attaining your freedom.

11(b) There is mutual existence amongst the 38 ethnic grouping of Barotseland. Differences are solved peacefully. Known diversities are state sponsored with a view of derailing the Barotse struggle.

The BRE is composed of all ethnic groupings.

12. By the time this Application is received, the required membership fee would have been paid.

13. In reference to the UNPO covenant (Article 7d), we, the undersigned on behalf of the Barotse National Government, do hereby formal declare our intent to adhere to the UNPO Covenant.

Right Hon Ngambela, Wainyae Sinyinda.....

Hon. Induna Mukulwakashiko, Batuke Imenda.....

Hon. Induna Katema, Lubasi Nalishuwa.....

Hon. Induna Namunda, Moowa C. Zambwe.....