



# SADC TODAY

Southern African Development Community

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## SADC Summit takes giant steps toward integration

by Kingsley Chuma and Munetsi Madakufamba

The 1997 SADC Summit has been hailed as a success having signed new protocols and endorsed several issues of concern to the region.

The 17th summit, attended by 10 heads of state and government, saw the expansion of the regional market to about 190 million consumers with the admission of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Africa's third largest country, and Seychelles, a tiny Indian Ocean island but the most prosperous nation in Sub-Saharan Africa with a per capita income of more than US\$6 000.

Two declarations, one on gender and another on landmines, were endorsed by the SADC leaders, as were two protocols: on mining, and on education and training. The leaders also approved the SADC Parliamentary Forum which is currently chaired by the Speaker of the Namibia National Assembly, Dr M. Tjitendero.

### Southern Africa braces for El Nino

Southern Africa, on the verge of a severe El Nino-caused drought which experts predict could be the worst in recorded history, is better prepared for the impending drought than in previous years.

SADC member states are already adopting pre-emptive measures and making pro-active statements. The Regional Early Warning Unit has warned member states of the El Nino phenomenon and advise them on contingency measures to guard against the "worst drought of the century".

A task force to monitor weather conditions has been set up comprising the

*continued on page 5*

South African President Nelson Mandela, who as chairman of SADC officially opened the summit, urged the regional grouping to censure member states violating human rights or suppressing activities of political or civil movements.

"It is alien to SADC to tolerate the domination of society by any part of it," said Mandela, adding that it was contrary to the spirit of the treaty binding

the SADC community that absolute power be exercised by a state institution.

The South African president noted that while respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of member states were amongst SADC's basic principles, it was folly for such considerations to "bluntly or totally override our common concern for

*continued on page 7*

## DRC and Seychelles join SADC

The Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) and the Indian Ocean island of Seychelles were admitted into the SADC family of nations at this

year's summit in Malawi. The summit agreed that the two countries satisfied the criteria for admission of new members and also that both the DRC and Seychelles have tremendous potential to benefit the southern African region through their active participation in the SADC Programme of Action. The DRC has a lot to offer in terms of energy, water resources as well as being a gateway to Central Africa, while Seychelles is expected to contribute immensely to the sectors of tourism, fisheries and maritime transport, among others.



SADC Member States increased to 14 after admission of Democratic Republic of Congo, Seychelles, in September 1997.

SADC Member States increased to 14 after admission of Democratic Republic of Congo and Seychelles in September 1997. Total SADC population is now almost 190 million. Population figures for 1997 estimated from UNDP Human Development Report 1997. (For country profiles see page 7)



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## Regional trade expo for women

The UN Women's Development Fund (UNIFEM) is sponsoring a Trade Fair/Expo for SADC women entrepreneurs to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 20 - 25 November 1997.

The regional trade expo will provide a forum for exhibition of products produced by women's community-based groups from the SADC region. Among the participants will be community-based organisations (CBOs), trade fair organisations, NGOs working with women's groups, government departments and parastatals involved in women's activities, private sector institutions, donors and members of the diplomatic corps.

UNIFEM says the main purpose for hosting the expo is to break the isolation of small-scale producers so as to give them and their products commercial exposure. The expo will also provide a forum for discussing the specific constraints and opportunities faced by women in the informal sector in developing their enterprises. Further, the expo will enable women's groups to network among themselves and with other CBOs and NGOs.

Exhibits will include among others, mining products, gemstones and jewellery, ceramics, carpentry products, textiles, leather products, paper-based products, and processed foods. □



# Competitiveness: A critical factor for development

*Below are excerpts from a thematic report on competitiveness by SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Kaire Mbuende, submitted to the 1997 Summit.*

The macro-economic situation in the region has improved significantly and the opening up of member states markets has also created new opportunities for investors both domestic and international. SADC achieved GDP growth of 6.6 percent in 1996, higher than Africa's average growth of five percent and outpaced that of the industrialised countries of four percent. Southern Africa is, therefore, one of the most active emerging markets in the developing world. ...

Globalisation demands that the region becomes competitive in attracting investment, new technology and producing goods and services which can compete effectively with other international goods and services on the global market. Competitive nations are the ones that have chosen the institutions and policies that promote long-term growth.

Unfortunately, the competitive position of our region and individual member states still leaves a lot to be desired. In the 1997 Global Competitiveness Report covering rankings for 1996, only South Africa was ranked, at number 43, out of 53 countries surveyed. This means that the region has to look at itself seriously and internally first to build up capacities to enhance competitiveness.

## Factors enhancing competitiveness are:

### ● Market-based economic policies.

Macro-economic stability, embodied in low inflation, appropriate, stable and predictable real exchange rates and prudent fiscal stance, is essential for expanding economic domestic activity and is a precondition for benefiting from sustained private capital flows. Member states have adopted open market economic policies. There is also some degree of economic convergence, which augurs well for improving the competitive position of the region.

● **Role of government and the legal framework.** Legal and political institutions that lay the foundation for supporting a modern, competitive market economy, including the rule of law and

protection of property rights play an important role in building investor confidence. ...

### ● Financial and capital markets.

There is a two way relationship between the financial sector and the productive sector of the economy. The financial sector's contribution to economic growth lies in the central role it plays in mobilising savings and allocating these resources efficiently to the most productive uses and investments in the real sector of the economy. It is gratifying to observe genuine efforts by governments in the region to restructure and resuscitate the financial sector for enhanced economic performance. The financial sector reforms have brought about an increase in such vital capital market institutions as stock exchanges, stock broking firms and issuing houses.

● **Quality and efficiency of infrastructure.** The provision of low-cost and efficient infrastructure is essential for enhancing competitiveness especially for land-locked member states. In SADC, the basic infrastructure is in place. In relation to telecommunications, while the interconnections to international countries appear good, the cost to the consumer is still very high.

Given that telecommunication has become the key to development, especially for export marketing and importation machinery and equipment, the need for cost effective systems can not be overemphasised.

● **Modern technology.** The absorption and diffusion of new technologies play an important role in transforming the region's productivity levels, production capacities and capabilities and economic performance in the same way technology has created the prosperity of the industrialised world. Regrettably, total spending on Research and Development (R&D) is very insignificant and yet it is one of the crucial factors

for improving productivity and competitiveness. Available statistics indicate that the third world, including SADC, spends less than two percent of their budgets on R&D, as compared to more than 10 percent for the developed world. Virtually, only governments appear to be at



Dr Kaire Mbuende, SADC Executive Secretary

tempting to fund R&D. There is, therefore, need to mobilise more resources from government and to bring in the private sector to fund R&D in order to improve the region's competitive edge.

● **Human capital** is another critical factor for promoting competitiveness as it provides the required knowledge, skills, attitudes and capacities for developing competitive strategies, product development, quality control, corporate financial operations, marketing and human resource development. ...

● **Productivity improvement.** Productivity is a decisive factor for the success of SADC's integration agenda as the region tries to make itself competitive in the fast globalisation of the world economy. High productivity levels are crucial in attracting foreign direct investment which is a source of new technology and managerial skills for the enhancement of the competitive edge of southern African export products.

It is clear from the above factors that, SADC cannot allow itself to be marginalised. The region has to liberalise further, embrace new technology, manage the macro-economic policies with prudence, open the markets and use

the market information tool for establishing niche markets in which our export products are competitive...

The onus is on SADC countries to prepare themselves for entry into the 21st century, where only those who can compete will achieve prosperity.

The region can compete if all energies are harnessed for the common objective. ...□

*"Productivity is a decisive factor for the success of SADC's integration agenda"*



**C**ommonwealth finance ministers met in Mauritius on 15-17 September to discuss, among other issues, multilateral debt relief and challenges of globalisation.

During the meeting, the British chancellor of the exchequer, Gordon Brown, presented a paper entitled "Debt 2000: The Mauritius Mandate", in which he underscored the need to tackle the perennial debt crisis in line with the international initiative on the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).

Brown, who expressed hope that firm decisions on the amounts and terms of debt relief under the HIPC initiative would have been agreed on by the year 2000, said his country was currently working on an international development plan aimed at eliminating poverty. He cited the global goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's population living in absolute poverty.

## Debt 2000: The Mauritius Mandate: a new impetus to debt relief

"To put that goal within the reach of all developing countries, we have to resolve the central issue of the problem that challenges us all -- that of billions of pounds of debt relief," he noted.

Uganda was the first country to reach a "decision point" as a test case and more countries, including Mozambique, are set to be considered this autumn.

The Mauritius Mandate is based on the following plan:

- Moves to help countries meeting all the conditions of reform under HIPC to escape from the debt trap. Hence British Minister for Overseas Development Clare Short's parallel announcement of a UK contribution of US\$10.5 million towards reducing Uganda's debt;

- The announcement by Short that UK is to cancel remaining aid debts due to UK from most middle-income Commonwealth countries (worth up to US\$210 million) provided they are committed to "pro-poor" policies;

- Financing, through UK's aid programme, of technical assistance in debt management for poor countries, particularly in the Commonwealth;

- The UK's pledge for funds to IMF Trust Fund to be implemented without condition;

- A call for a firm international agreement on restricting export credits for poor, heavily indebted countries to productive expenditure by the year 2000. □

## SADC/ASEAN Trade and Industry ministers meet

**A**n informal consultation between SADC representatives and economic ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held recently in the Malaysian city of Subang Jaya, has called for strengthening trade and investment links between the two regions.

Although links were established in 1996, these are still at a low level, despite enormous potential. Two-way trade totalled US\$3.2 million, representing 0.55 percent of ASEAN's total exports and 4.5 percent of SADC's imports.

SADC was represented by Tanzanian Minister of Trade and Industry William Shija, chairman of SADC's industry and trade sector, South African Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin and SADC Executive Secretary Kaire Mbuende. ASEAN counterparts represented Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The ministers recognised the "enormous trade potential" in SADC as a viable basis for enhanced cooperation especially in such sectors as metal engineering, telecommunications, agriculture and infrastructure development.

The ministers also expressed concern about the post-Lomé negotiations in the

light of decisions by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and agreed they should take "concerted actions to ameliorate negative the impact." At the same time it was important to take advantage of opportunities offered by the globalisation of the economy.

The following areas of cooperation were agreed on and reviewed in order to enhance mutual benefits:

- trade and investment promotion and

facilitation;

- strengthening private sector linkages;
- links between research institutions;
- transfer of technology between the two regions.

Senior officials from both regions will develop concrete programmes to strengthen the existing cooperation and the ministers will continue to hold regular consultations. □

### SADC, German investors to form joint ventures

**T**he Southern Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI) held its first conference on 8-9 October in the Namibian capital Windhoek focusing on the need to sensitise the German business community about business opportunities in the SADC region. SAFRI is sponsored by German business organisations including the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The conference demonstrated the great interest of the SADC and SAFRI to work together to develop the emerging market in southern Africa. It took note of the positive changes that have taken place in the last few years in the region especially with regard to peace, security and stability, economic reforms, privatisation measures, sound monetary and fiscal measures and positive real economic growth.

Accordingly, SAFRI will assist to promote joint ventures, manpower training, networking of the business community as well as research and development including transfer of technology. SADC will also facilitate the exercise through appropriate networking of the private sector in the region. The conference recognised that there is an urgent need to streamline customs and other procedures in the region to promote trade and investment.

It was also agreed that the SADC/SAFRI conference should be an annual event where more private business matters will be dealt with. □



# Guard against drought and pollution: region told

by Tinashe Madava

The recent second Southern African Water and Waste-water Conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, was an "eye opener" to many water works planners as it brought expertise from Africa and Europe on dealing with the twin problem of pollution and drought.

With the theme: "Water Security: Guarding Resources Against Pollution and Drought", the conference called for

parallel efforts to improve protection of the region's fresh water supplies from pollution and the establishment of effective ways to ensure adequate water supply during drought periods.

Most SADC countries are battling to reduce water pollution levels as a result of industrial activity and sewage discharges as well as reducing the disastrous effects of drought. Pollution levels in the region are reported



POLLUTION: worsened by industrial waste

## region braces for drought

*continued from page 1*

Regional Early Warning Unit, the Regional Remote Sensing Project, the Drought Monitoring Centre and the Famine Early Warning System Project.

"Each country is well aware that there is probability of a drought and we are helping countries to be prepared," says Roger Buckland, technical advisor of SADC's food security programme.

Each country in the region has set up a national consultancy to look at the state of preparedness. SADC, through the Food Security Technical and Administrative Unit, has organized a "High Level Drought Policy Seminar" which will be held in Botswana in November aimed at reviewing regional preparedness. The seminar is expected to identify main areas for policy action at macro, sectoral and micro levels, as well as developing appropriate regional and national strategies and action plans to mitigate the drought effect.

Swaziland, reportedly the most prepared country in the region, has issued a report of steps taken so far to help people prepare for the impending drought. The country has advised its people to consider accumulating more grain, plant early, plant fast-maturing and drought-tolerant varieties, cull animals that might not survive, store fodder and conserve pasture.

Zimbabwe has set aside more than US\$1 million to import maize to ensure the national grain reserves are at the re-

quired level, and to buy drought-resistant crops to be distributed among farmers. The government will release the amount only if the drought occurs. Zimbabwe Lands and Agriculture Minister Kumbirai Kangai, who is Chairman of the SADC sector on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, was quoted in the local press as saying the country is better-prepared this time to combat drought than it was in 1992. Kangai says most of the country's water reservoirs are almost full. He says southern Africa as a whole, is this time better prepared for the drought, compared to the situation five years ago.

In the majority of cases, dam levels around the region are more than half full and have enough water to last a couple of years. "Generally speaking water bodies are still full and rivers are flowing... The impact of the drought will be felt during the next season if it does not rain," said Buckland.

There are plans to establish a drought fund which will be operating as an export-import guarantee scheme from which needy countries can borrow. Discussions with the World Bank and other donor agencies are in process.

The last major El Nino-inspired drought in 1982-83 was estimated to have caused more than US\$13 billion in damages and killed 2 000 people worldwide. Experts believe that the current El Nino will be just as severe, bringing heavy rainfall and floods in some parts of the world while causing extreme drought to other regions. □

to have trebled over the past five years and the same period has witnessed devastating droughts in the region.

Pollution is generally associated with industrial development and rapid increase in human population. Most delegates agreed that waste discharges from manufacturing industries are the primary sources of water pollution in southern Africa. More than 46 percent of South Africa's industrial waste is disposed of in landfills located near urban areas and centres of industrial activity.

Most of pollution victims are in developing countries where poverty is worse. Due to poverty, people in these areas are exposed to contaminated water or inadequate clean water supply and sanitation facilities.

"Prior to the signing of the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in August 1995, there was no legal, or indeed any framework for allocation of water amongst riparian states or for settlement of disputes which could arise from various development activities in shared watercourse systems within SADC," said M.J. Tumbare, Chief Executive of the Zambezi River Authority.

"The most effective means of reducing the impact of future droughts is to have a concrete and acceptable Drought Management Plan," says Peter Macy of Sheladia Associates in the USA. If such a plan is implemented before a drought occurs, "it will ensure that there is more water available and reduce costs during a drought."

There was also concern that increasing demand, contamination and high costs of purification and conservation are some of the causes of serious water problems affecting Africa. This, the conference pondered, might be solved by strategic focusing and planning of sewage treatment works and water supply pipes, dams and wells. □



# SADC leaders endorse Gender Declaration ...

Following are excerpts from the *Gender and Development Declaration* signed by the SADC leaders in Malawi.



We, the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community, **ENDORSE** the decision of

Council on:

♀ The establishment of a policy framework for mainstreaming gender in all SADC activities, and in strengthening the efforts by member countries to achieve gender equality;

♀ Putting into place an institutional framework for advancing gender equality consistent with that established for other areas of co-operation, but which ensures that gender is routinely taken into account in all sectors;

♀ The establishment of a Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender Affairs in the region;

♀ The adoption of the existing Advisory Committee consisting of one representative from Government and one member from the Non-Governmental Organisations in each member state whose task is to advise the Standing Committee of Ministers and other Sectoral Committees of Ministers on gender issues;

♀ The establishment of Gender Focal points whose task would be to ensure that gender is taken into account in all sectoral initiatives, and is placed on the agenda of all ministerial meetings;

♀ The establishment of a Gender Unit in the SADC Secretariat consisting of at

least two officers at a senior level.

## ■ RESOLVE THAT:

As leaders, we should spearhead the implementation of these undertak-

ings and ensure the eradication of all gender inequalities in the region.

■ **COMMIT** ourselves and our respective countries to, inter alia,

♀ Placing gender firmly on the agenda of the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiative;

♀ Ensuring the equal representation of

women and men in the decision-making of member states and SADC structures at all levels, and the achievement of at least 30 percent target of women in political and decision-making structures by year 2005;

♀ Promoting women's full access to, and control over productive resources such as land, livestock, markets, credit, modern technology, formal employment, and a good quality of life in order to reduce the level of poverty among women;

♀ Repealing and reforming all laws, amending constitutions and changing social practices which still subject women to discrimination, and enacting empowering gender-sensitive laws;

♀ Enhancing access to quality educa-



tion by women and men, and removing gender stereotyping in the curriculum, career choices and professions;

♀ Making quality reproductive and other health services more accessible to women and men;

♀ Protecting and promoting the human rights of women and children;

♀ Recognising, protecting and promoting the reproductive and sexual rights of women and

the girl child;

♀ Taking urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children;

♀ Encouraging the mass media to disseminate information and materials in respect of the human rights of women and children. ... □

## ... and Landmine Declaration

*Below are excerpts of the Declaration:*

WE, the Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community:

**Welcome** the various initiatives taken by SADC Governments to convene meetings to discuss a complete ban on anti-personnel landmines;

**Recall** the OAU Resolutions 1593 and 1628 of June 1995 and February 1996, respectively, urging African states to actively participate in matters concerning demining and to adopt a common position in relation to the call for a complete ban on the production, use development, trade and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines.

**Acknowledge** the final Declaration of the 4th International NGO Conference on landmines which was held in Maputo, Mozambique, in February 1997;

**Appreciate** the generous assistance being rendered to SADC by the European Union on the landmine clearing project, as well as other assistance rendered by the International Community to SADC countries on the same matter, on a bilateral basis;

**Note** the launch of new landmines campaigns in the SADC region, especially in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe

and other countries in Africa, and worldwide;

**Welcome** the announcements by the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique of their intention to ban the use, production, development, trade and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines;

**Urge all SADC Member States:**

- To take unilateral steps to ban the use, production, trade and stockpiling of Anti-personnel Landmines in their territories;

- To support landmine ban campaigns, especially by the general public and NGOs in their territories.

- To implement the relevant UN Resolutions urging for a worldwide ban on the production and use of anti-personnel landmines;

- To implement the various OAU Resolutions urging for a continent-wide ban on the production and use of anti-personnel landmines on the African continent;

- To publicly commit themselves to the objective of signing the international Treaty banning the production, trade and use of all anti-personnel landmines to be signed in December 1997;

- To increase greatly resources for mine clearance from all mine infested areas in the affected SADC Countries;

- To increase resources for assisting landmine victims. ... □





## Summit makes giant steps toward integration

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democracy, human rights and good governance in all our constituent states".

Malawian President Bakili Muluzi, the meeting's host, challenged SADC member states to recognise the critical role played by women in the development of the region, particularly in rural communities where they form the backbone of society.

"We need to desperately do something to promote gender equality... We shall all deeply regret having left our women behind. Their position as workers, their legal status, social position and their participation in development planning, decision-making and community participation can no longer be marginalised," Muluzi declared.

The historic declaration on Gender and Development seeks to ensure that gender equality be regarded as a fundamental human right and demands equal representation of women and men in decision-making structures at all levels as well as facilitating women's full access to, and control of reproductive and productive resources. In the declaration, the leaders vowed to achieve a 30 per cent target of women in political and decision-making structures by the year 2005.

The declaration has been described as a major breakthrough and has shown the region's willingness to break new ground. Chairperson of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Tanzanian Gertrude Mongella, said at the summit: "This gigantic step makes SADC the first in the Africa region, and one of the few institutions in the world, to recognise that gender equality is an inalienable right and pre-requisite for real development and true democracy."

The anti-personnel landmine declaration, which seeks to ban the use, production, trade and stockpiling of these lethal military weapons, was signed in response to a world-wide call, recognized recently by awarding the international movement with the Nobel Peace Prize for 1997.

The declaration recalls the savagery and human suffering unleashed on innocent civilians in the region by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines during southern Africa's wars of liberation and internal armed conflicts.

Six countries in southern Africa — Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are still infested with millions of anti-personnel landmines in certain areas. In Angola for instance, unexploded landmines are estimated at between nine and 15 million.

The endorsement of the landmine declaration follows recommendations

The summit agreed that the ultimate objective of the protocol is to promote interdependence and integration of the region's mining industry with a view to enhancing its competitiveness and increasing the region's share in the international market.

Realising the critical role played by a well-trained labour force in the development of any country, the summit signed the protocol on education and training.

The protocol provides a policy framework that allows the region to move progressively towards equivalence, harmonisation and eventual standardisation of education and training systems. It also seeks to consolidate cooperation in the development and formulation of coherent education and training policies, and research and development as well as publishing and library services.

Co-operation in tourism, perhaps the region's fastest growing sector and major forex earner, was boosted with the endorsement of the Charter of Regional Tourism of the Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA).

The summit also urged member states that have not ratified protocols so far signed to speed up the process. The process of ratifying signed protocols has been rather slow, raising concern on the implementation of the SADC Com-

munity Building Programme which centres around the involvement of stakeholders in the development of sectoral protocols. Sectoral protocols are intended to pave the way for, and provide the legal framework of the process of regional integration.

For instance, the Trade Protocol, which is regarded as the critical gateway to the region's integration agenda, has so far been ratified only by Mauritius and Tanzania since its signing in August last year by all members except Angola. Some countries have pledged to ratify before the end of year, while other are still consulting internally.

The expectation has been very high among both the regional business community and foreign investors who are eager to benefit from a SADC Free Trade Area. □

### PROFILE OF NEW SADC MEMBER STATES

	Seychelles	D.R.C.
<b>Head of state:</b>	H.E. Mr F Albert René	H.E. Mr Laurent Kabila
<b>Capital City:</b>	Victoria	Kinshasa
<b>Languages:</b>	Creole, English and French	French, Swahili, Kibuba
<b>Area:</b>	455.3 sq km	2 345 000 sq km
<b>Population:</b>	75 304 (1996 census)	47.7m (1997 Estimate)
<b>Currency:</b>	Seychelles Rupee (SR)	Nouveau Zaïre (NZ)
<b>GNP:</b>	US\$453m (1994)	—
<b>Per capita:</b>	US\$6 210	US\$153
<b>Imports:</b>	US\$204.5m	US\$921m
<b>Exports:</b>	US\$53.2m	US\$1 629m
<b>Inflation:</b>	2.7%	659% (1996)
<b>Literacy:</b>	85%	76.4% (1994)
<b>Life expectancy 70 years</b>		52.2years (1994)

Source: Commonwealth Year Book 1997, UNDP Human Development Report 1997

made by a number of international conferences, including the UN General Assembly and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which have called for an International Ban Treaty and a continental ban on anti-personnel landmines.

An international conference on landmines is scheduled for December this year in Ottawa, Canada, where a Total Ban Treaty is expected to be signed by over 100 countries.

The mining protocol, which was signed by the SADC leaders, provides for the harmonisation of national and regional policies, strategies and programmes related to the development and exploitation of mineral resources in the region. SADC is richly endowed with mineral resources producing, for instance, an average of 28 percent of the world's rough diamonds.



# The 1997 SADC Summit Communique, Malawi

The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Blantyre, the Republic of Malawi, on 8 September 1997, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Mr Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa.

His Excellency President Muluzi delivered a welcome address and called on SADC member States to improve the efficiency and productivity of their manufacturing industries in order to facilitate increased intra-regional trade. President Muluzi emphasised that particular attention should be given to the development of small and medium scale enterprises, the informal sector and the smallholder agriculture sector, as these sectors offer real prospects for gains in productivity. In addition President Muluzi noted that women are key workers and major contributors to the incomes of the majority of the region's rural as well as urban households. ...

The Chairman of the Summit His Excellency President Mandela delivered the official opening statement reviewing activities of the Organisation as well as developments in the region and elsewhere since August 1996. President Mandela in particular highlighted ongoing efforts to transform institutional structures of SADC and rationalise the policies and activities of the Organisation. The Chairman called on member states to demonstrate the courage, vision and determination necessary to transform SADC into a major role player in continental and global affairs.

The Opening Ceremony was also addressed by SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Kaire Mbuende who noted that the process of globalisation offers numerous opportunities that the region can take advantage of, and urged member States to invest in the development of technology and infrastructure. Dr Mbuende however, warned member States that the risk of marginalisation was real, especially in the light of continued confinement of the region's economies to the export of primary commodities, particularly in the agricultural and mining sectors.

OAU Secretary General, Dr. Salim in his address underscored the important role to be played by SADC, as a regional building block, in the realization of the African Economic Community. The Secretary General urged all governments and people of the African continent to accord top priority, on the national agenda, to issues of economic and social development of their countries, and to ensure that policies and programmes of the regional economic communities to which they belong, are in response to, and in support of national priorities.

Another address was made by Madame Mongella who pointed out that the signing of the SADC Declaration on Gender reflected the Organisation's capacity and willingness to break new ground and adapt with the times. A representative of the youth of Malawi, Chimwemwe Matonga, also addressed the Summit and commended the Summit for recognising the importance of involving youth in development as they are the most energetic group that can ensure sustained development into the future. ...

Notwithstanding [positive political developments in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia] the Angolan situation has recently become a source of great concern. Despite earlier successes in the implementation of certain aspects of the Angolan peace process, the situation appears to be deteriorating towards renewed civil war. The apparent lack of commitment by UNITA to participate fully in the government of national unity and to implement other key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, namely, cooperating with the Government in the normalization of the State's Administration throughout nation territory, transforming their radio station into a commercial and non-partisan station, and, more importantly, completing the demilitarization of its military forces in order to transform itself into a political party, remain courses of concern and anxiety within SADC.

SADC, therefore, should support the

OAU and UN Security Council and positions, mainly the 1127 resolution related to imposing sanctions against UNITA to force it to comply fully with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. A regional mechanism to address the crisis should also be put in place.

The Summit also noted that the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the African Economic Community (AEC) met in Harare, the Republic of Zimbabwe in June 1997. The Summit further congratulated His Excellency President Robert Mugabe for being elected Chairman of the OAU. ...

With regard to political development elsewhere on the African continent, the Summit reviewed developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), formerly Zaire, and expressed optimism that efforts of the Government to usher in a new era of political stability in the economic reconstruction would be successful. The Summit agreed that DRC has major strategic significance to the region because the country shares borders with several SADC countries and has great potential to cooperate with SADC in key sectors such as Energy, Water, Tourism, Transport and Communications.

The summit also urged the regional leaders in the Great Lakes Region to continue their efforts and reaffirmed its confidence in Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as facilitator of the Burundi peace process. The Summit also supported the call of the Dar es Salaam Great Lakes Regional Summit of 4 August 1997, for the Burundi Military government to create propitious conditions as outlined in the Dar es Salaam communique in order to allow negotiations to take

place as soon as possible.

The Summit reviewed progress in the implementation of the SADC Community Building Programme which centres around the involvement of stakeholders in development of sectoral protocols intended to guide and give a legal framework to the process of regional integration. The Summit noted that internal consultations were ongoing in member states regarding ratification and implementation of existing protocols.



1997 SADC SUMMIT



President Mandela



The Summit commended Ministers responsible for Trade for establishing modalities for tariff reduction and tariff structure as the first critical stage for ratification of the SADC Trade Protocol by all member states. The Summit agreed that the Trade Protocol was central to the process of regional integration and cooperation in southern Africa.

The Summit, however, expressed concern at the seemingly slow pace of ratification of the Trade Protocols by member States in view of the critical importance of the Protocol and the high expectations of both the regional business community and foreign investors who are eager to benefit from the SADC Free Trade Area. In that regard, the Summit urged member states to give the highest priority possible to issues concerning the ratification and implementation of the protocol. The Summit on the other hand commended Mauritius and Tanzania for having taken the lead by ratifying the Trade Protocol timeously.

The Summit noted with concern the continued epidemic outbreak of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) or Cattle Lung Disease in Angola, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. The Summit further noted that in Botswana the disease has recently been eradicated following destruction of 320,000 infected cattle by the authorities. Other countries such as Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe are also at high risk.

The Summit noted with equal concern the possibility of a severe drought in the region caused by the phenomenon of El Nino. The Summit agreed that developments associated with El Nino should be closely monitored by the SADC Regional Early Warning System to ensure that all the necessary preparations are in place to minimise the impact of such drought particularly on rural communities and livestock. The Summit noted with appreciation that the SADC Food Security Unit would this week be holding an international conference in Kadoma, the Republic of Zimbabwe, where experts from all over the world will be discussing prospects for the 1997/98 season. ...

The Summit discussed matters regarding a SADC common position on African Caribbean and Pacific States

(ACP) and European Union (EU) negotiations for Post Lomé arrangements and agreed that the objective of SADC and ACP partners is to ensure that benefits from ACP-EU cooperation are maintained and improved but not undermined. The Summit, therefore, underlined the need to preserve the Lomé Convention. The Summit emphasised that ACP-EU cooperation through the successive Lomé conventions was essentially a political choice and cannot be decided in a vacuum. In that regard, the Summit agreed that the continued solidarity and unity of ACP countries as well as the political commitment of both the ACP and the EU to the principles and objectives of the Lomé Convention were central to SADC negotiating strategy on Post Lomé arrangements.



President Muluji

With regard to the region's economic performance the Summit expressed satisfaction that member states have generally adopted pragmatic policies aimed at fostering financial stability, private sector participation and market-led economic growth. The Summit noted that all the twelve

member states had registered positive real growth in 1996, ranging from 2% to over 10%. The Summit also commended both national and regional efforts to make southern Africa an attractive investment destination. In addition the Summit endorsed decisions and recommendations made at the 1997 Southern Africa Economic Summit, held in Harare, calling, inter alia, for fundamental economic reforms and meaningful involvement of the private sector in economic policy making and implementation.

The Summit received a briefing from Their Excellencies President Masire and President Nujoma on the SMART Partnership Initiative which was hosted for the first time in the region this year. The Summit agreed that the SMART Partnership Initiative will complement ongoing SADC efforts to forge closer economic alliances with other developing regions. In that regard, the summit commended the Government of the Republic of Namibia for inviting the 1998 SMART Partnership Meeting to Windhoek.

The Summit discussed an update report on SADC-COMESA relations and expressed satisfaction that the sister organisations have amicably reached a common understanding on the need to co-exist whilst ensuring maximum co-ordination and harmonisation of their respective programmes of action. In that regard, the Summit concluded that the planned Joint SADC/COMESA Extraordinary Summit would no longer be necessary. The Summit directed the SADC Secretariat to consult and liaise with its COMESA counterpart on areas of mutual interest to avoid duplications.

The Summit also noted that the Summit of the African Economic Community (AEC) met for the first time at the 1997 Harare OAU Summit in June. The Summit reaffirmed the critical role to be played by SADC and other Regional Economic Communities (RECS) in realising the objectives of the African Economic Community. In that regard, the Summit noted with appreciation the efforts the SADC Secretariat is making to develop close relations with the Joint Secretariat of the AEC and the OAU and other economic groupings as part of SADC's contribution towards the establishment of a continental economic community.

The Summit discussed the establishment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum comprising all the national parliaments of member states. The Summit welcomed this initiative and agreed that the Forum will play a major role in promoting dialogue and popular participation, particularly at the grassroots level... The Summit, therefore, approved the establishment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum as an autonomous institution.

The Summit considered applications for membership of SADC by the DRC and Seychelles. The Summit agreed that the two countries satisfied the criteria for admission of new members and also that both the Congo and Seychelles have tremendous potential to benefit the southern Africa region through their active participation in the SADC Programme of Action. In that regard, the Summit unanimously decided to accept the two new members into the SADC family of nations.

The Right. Hon. Dr Navinchandra Ramogoolam addressed the Summit during the Closing Ceremony and invited the 1998 Summit to Mauritius. ... □



1997 SADC SUMMIT



# Mozambique: "A country with capacity to transform"

For many outsiders the image of Mozambique is still of a country emerging from the destructive forces of a war which ended five years ago. But peace has taken firm hold, reconstruction is well underway, and economic growth and investment are rising; in much of the country, the image has already changed. In this interview by David Martin, a Director of the African Publishing Group, President Chissano talks about his vision, country, people and himself.

## Can you provide an insight into your long-term plans and goals, your vision for a future Mozambique?

There is a short-term and a long-term vision. First we won the 1994 elections. After this, my party programme was converted into an action programme for the Government and adopted by Parliament.

This contained a stage for reconstruction and a stage for development, although the two really cannot be separated. The aim is to rebuild the infrastructure and the social tissue -- the restoration of the population in the countryside -- a programme which we call the normalisation of life. This includes an attempt to set an economic course for Mozambique which will improve the quality of life for the people. In order to do that, first of all we must have the economic means. The growth of the economy does not solve the problems. But it is a stage that is necessary if we want to distribute some of the wealth among the people. We must establish a basis to accomplish that goal.

This leads me to your question, which is the long-term vision. That is real development which means the people -- human-centred development. It involves the maximum utilisation of our resources to build a better life for all the people. My vision for the future for the next 20 years or more -- and it may take longer -- is for a more balanced development from the north to the south, with better educated people; a country where schooling is obligatory and where people can better master modern technology with high productivity in many fields. To achieve this we will need greater and permanent economic and social security for our people.

I visualise a country where all measures are taken to curb criminality, and where we can create an environment in which there are enough jobs for the people. If things go along with the same vision of development in the world, in our region, especially in neighbouring countries, and with central and eastern Africa, Mozambique should be able to become free of trafficking in drugs.

What we visualise is a country which has the capacity to transform from within its own resources and create wealth using the resources which we have in the sea, the wealth which we have underground, the wealth which we have in the land and in the people.

I also visualise a Mozambique which has the capacity of controlling the use of these resources so that they last much longer. That is why I started by saying how important education is for all of the people.

## INVESTMENT

### What has been done to create a more attractive environment for investment?

We have a code of investment, incentives for investors, we have guarantees, we adhere to certain international conventions, and we are part of organisations that protect investors. We also portray the country as peaceful with physical security and show its wealth and what investors can gain from Mozambique by exporting their profits. There's a lot which we are offering to attract investors and we are utilising the investors who are already here as examples of success. We now know that what attracts investors is peace, security, and stability of government. We are also shortening the time for investors to complete our procedures and of course ensuring the security of profits.

Internationally, among World Bank officials and business people, Mozambique is being hailed as one of Africa's success stories. But, domesti-

## FOCUS ON MOZAMBIQUE



His Excellency  
Joaquim Alberto  
Chissano,  
President of the  
Republic of  
Mozambique and  
Deputy Chairman  
of SADC.

### cally, both economically and politically, such acclaim carries a high price. Can you really please international capital and simultaneously meet your people's aspirations?

You can, but you cannot completely meet all the needs of both immediately. Some of the benefits cannot come immediately but in the medium and longer term... Now, for instance, they are with us to try and forgive our debt because we are economically performing and we are a country which in the future can contribute to the progress of other countries and the security of the world.

### What is your Government doing to encourage the emergence of an indigenous business class?

We encourage investors to enter joint ventures with indigenous business people. We have created the same kind of incentives for Mozambicans as we have for foreigners. As a Government, we discuss with them [the indigenous business people] to see how we can best try and offer more incentives which go along with their conditions as citizens without trying to bring in a lot of big differences from what foreigners get as incentives. We are trying to encourage small business to grow, and to support them in moving from the informal to the formal sector and to get bigger.

## REGIONAL COOPERATION

### You are deputy chairman of SADC where leaders speak of regional co-operation, but it often appears that national and not regional interests still prevail. What is your view?

We are not a Federation. We are just trying to integrate the economies of different countries. But each country continues to retain its own characteristics and identity and must seek the implementation of its own programmes. So what we are trying to do is find where these programmes have connections with other countries and to forge such connections.

Let's take as an example the Maputo Development Corridor. Its a corridor of interest to Mozambique, its a corridor of interest to South Africa, and we have conceived this as a development corridor together. But it is much more. We said, how can we make a bilateral corridor which is of multilateral interest, one which will benefit the region?

Cahora Bassa power is another example. Originally it was designed to supply only South Africa. Now we are supplying Zimbabwe, and Zimbabwe is connected to Congo, South Africa and Zambia so we have a grid. When we think about Cahora Bassa we are thinking about a national interest which was initially only connected to South Africa. But now it is regional. So some of the projects can be described as SADC projects and some, initially at least, will be national or bilateral. But they may expand into SADC projects. There is no contradiction in that.

The desire for economic integration is there but each country must decide how this economic integration will affect its own development process. We have come to a point where the planning may be common. But we still have problems such as rivers where there is a lot to be done. Each country, especially the countries of the hinterland, want to protect their agriculture and sometimes Mozambique, which seems to be rich in river water, becomes the poorest in water because many rivers come from the hinterland.

### Will the region, like Europe, be moving towards a single currency, no border restrictions and the other components of a genuine community?

We are already speaking about the freedom of movement of goods and people. We already have bilateral agreements with some countries on the movement of people. But there are still some difficulties regarding the freedom of the movement of goods between countries. We have begun to very much liberalise border trade. There is still much to do but we have begun to move in the direction of becoming more and more integrated. Actually what we are doing is the preparation for the integration of the economies of Africa. We are working seriously towards that.

*This is part of an interview with President Chissano co-published by SADC and the African Publishing Group (APG) in October 1997, entitled Peace and Reconstruction.*



## Angola: Diamonds in exchange for peace

The United Nations Security Council has imposed sanctions against the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, to pressure it to comply with the Lusaka peace accord signed in November 1994.

As the sanctions were activated at midnight 30 October, other information indicates that the current delay in the peace process is linked to negotiations over Unita-controlled, diamond-mining operations.

The UN Security Council had postponed its threat to impose sanctions against Unita on 30 September for 30 days.

The sanctions came into effect because "concrete and irreversible steps" have not been taken by Unita to comply with obligations set out under the Lusaka Protocol -- including the demilitarisation of its forces, transformation of its Radio Vorgan into a non-political broadcaster, and fully co-operating with the process of extending national administration throughout the country.

The UN also demanded that Unita provide accurate and complete information on the strength of all its armed personnel, in order for them to be verified, disarmed and demobilised.

The sanctions place air and other travel restrictions on senior Unita members, bans all but humanitarian flights into Unita-held areas, and close down Unita's international offices.

The sanctions were first agreed upon 28 August, following information gathered by the UN Observer Mission in Angola, (MONUA), which showed that Unita was recruiting, remobilising, and regrouping its military forces.

Commentators have noted that there is no indications that this process has halted, but they link the delay to ongoing negotiations between the state diamond-mining organisation, Endiama, and Unita, and the visit to Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, by two senior Angolan government ministers in mid-September.

Meanwhile, the Unita signatory to the 1994 Lusaka Protocol has fled to Luanda from Bailundo, where he said he has been under house arrest for almost three years since signing the agreement. Eugenio Manuvakola, a former Unita secretary-general, told a press con-

ference in Luanda at the end of August that he is still a member of Unita, but that he has "profound differences" with Savimbi.

"Unita does not just have a plan for peace. Its leadership has alternate plans,"

## SADC leaders condemn Zambian coup attempt

SADC leaders were quick and united in their condemnation of the recent coup attempt in Zambia. Two of the region's most influential leaders, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, chairman of SADC and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) were among the first to condemn the attempted overthrow of President Frederick Chiluba's six-year rule. The two leaders, along with all 14 members of SADC, made it clear that the only way governments can be changed in southern Africa is through the ballot box.

Subsequently, Chiluba declared a three-month State of Emergency which was ratified within seven days by Parliament, according to Zambia's constitution. A number of soldiers and civilians suspected of involvement in the abortive coup have been arrested.

Although the coup attempt never seriously threatened Chiluba's administration, it did result in expressions of concern around SADC and overseas where stability and democracy are seen as essential to investor confidence.

Manuvakola said. "There are plans for the peace process but they want to take advantage of this interim period, which they want to make as protracted as possible, to prepare their military force which was downsized and downgraded." □

SADC Executive Secretary, Kaire Mbuende said the coup attempt had hurt the progress of democracy in Africa and hurt investor confidence. "There will be a negative impact (on investor confidence) and it will cast a shadow of a doubt on the future stability of our region."

Mbuende added, "we will have to do a lot of public relations to reassure investors that such an attempt will not happen again."

The coup attempt by a small number of junior army officers was confined to Lusaka and lasted about four hours.

Most regional and international economists said that while the short-term impact of the failed coup might be negative, its long-term effects will be minimal and would have little or no negative response from investors. Chiluba, whose life was never threatened, was quick to reassure investors that Zambia was a stable democracy.

This is Zambia's second coup attempt since 1990 when a junior army officer attempted to overthrow then President Kenneth Kaunda. □

## SADC, India sign memorandum of understanding

A memorandum of understanding has been signed between SADC and the government of India in New Delhi, laying ground for both public and private sector cooperation.

The government of India was represented by A.N Ram, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, while SADC was represented by Executive Secretary Kaire Mbuende.

India has agreed to consider providing long-term technical assistance of up to three years under its Indian Technical Cooperation Programme. It is up to SADC to choose what areas of technical assistance they would require.

The partnership will also see 28 annual scholarships given to SADC nationals to train in India for a duration of three to six weeks.

Cooperation will also be in the areas of infrastructure, telecommunication, agriculture, automotive parts, and leather products. The private sector in India has agreed to assist in the development of small and medium scale enterprises in the region.

In addition, the Confederation of Indian Industries has offered to train SADC entrepreneurs through attachment to business houses in India. □



## Celebrations to mark SADC Day

by Naume Ziyambi

Several member states organised SADC Day (17 August) activities to commemorate the day when the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community which was signed in August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia.

In Zimbabwe, celebrations included an open air concert, media campaign and fun run. "The celebrations present a unique opportunity for ordinary people to learn more about the objectives and activities of SADC while at the same time building the community through arts and culture," said Dolorosa Mubvumbi, head of performing arts in the Ministry of Sports and Culture.

In Namibia, radio talk shows were broadcast on the major networks. Vari-

ous government officials participated in the shows which dealt with such issues as what benefits Namibia can derive from being a member of SADC and the importance of the cultural sector in regional integration. Newspapers also carried articles on the history of SADC.

Sports teams, including the disabled were invited to participate in various competitions such as netball, basketball and soccer. Cash prizes and give-aways were offered to winning teams.

In the spirit of community building, the private sector were invited to participate in organising the events as well as putting up stalls to sell refreshments.

As this was the first year to hold the celebrations, logistical problems were encountered as some countries still had to put in place mechanisms to organise the celebrations. South Africa for instance, did not hold any celebrations

while in Namibia activities were spread over two days due to the late disbursement of the US\$400 allocated to each country by the SADC Secretariat to meet in part organising expenses. Zimbabwe had to postpone a cultural gala because of inadequate funding.

In the countries that celebrated the day, most events were held in the urban areas, mostly in the capital cities. This meant that people in the rural areas were denied the opportunity to participate in the events. However, there are hopes that with the availability of more funds and more time to plan ahead, the celebrations will be decentralised to other areas.

Several countries also joined together to commemorate the SADC Creators and Performers Day on October 14. The day serves to highlight and promote the creating talent of the region's artists as well as sensitise the public on issues of copyright and anti-piracy. □

## UNESCO conference explores ways of nurturing culture of peace

by Manuel de Araujo

More than 300 delegates attended a four-day international conference on the Culture of Peace and Good Governance, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Mozambican government early September.

In an address to mark the official ceremony, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano warned that lasting peace would not be possible for as long as poverty, social exclusion, and other such phenomena that corrode the foundations of any society exist.

The Director-General of UNESCO, Federico Mayor who was guest speaker, said that UNESCO, as the intellectual arm of the United Nations, has many tasks but one mission -- to build a culture of peace in the minds of men and women.

He cited Mozambique as a role-

model in peace-building and democracy and as an example that should be taken up by others to ensure durable and sustainable peace in the world. Mozambique, which signed a peace accord in 1992 ending a protracted civil war, held national elections in 1994 won by Frelimo with opposition Renamo and Democratic Union participating in the National Assembly on a proportional basis. 28 percent of the seats in the National Assembly are held by women.

Mayor reminded delegates that over 50 years ago, when the UN was founded, its charter has helped rescue succeeding generations throughout the world from the scourge of war. "We must tell our young people that we will fully honour that 1945 pledge," he said.

The conference underscored that there will not be sustainable peace without sustainable development, and that sustainable development will not be possible where there is no justice in the sharing of resources and freedom of expression.

Mozambique's National Commission President, Graca Machel, who gave

a keynote address, reminded participants that unlike the past when wars claimed the lives of military personnel more than civilians, nowadays the reverse was true.

Machel called upon for specific reintegration programmes aimed at vulnerable groups, specially women and children, as part of the promotion of a culture of peace, social justice and the prevention of conflict.

The conference agreed that peace was a process that needed to be permanently cultivated through continuous dialogue and consolidated with tolerance and respect for the rights of all citizens written into the laws of the state, and their correct application.

Recognising that the transition from a culture of war to a culture of peace is a difficult and challenging process, the participants approved the "Declaração de Maputo" where they urged people of Southern Africa as well as the decision-makers to work closely in order to guarantee a rapid and peaceful transition to a culture for peace.

They recommended the creation of a network of reflection on good governance and democratic principles. □



**Mosé P. Tjitendero**  
Chairman, SADC  
Parliamentary Forum



*Speaker of Parliament,  
Namibia*

At the helm of the newly established SADC Parliamentary Forum as Chairman, is Namibian national, Dr Mosé Penaani Tjitendero.

Tjitendero who is the current Speaker of the Namibia National Assembly was born 25 December 1943. He studied arts, and holds a Bachelor of Arts in History and Political Science, a Masters in History and a Doctorate in Education in which he majored in Educational Psychology, Educational Planning and Administration and Curriculum Development and Evaluation.

Tjitendero has worked extensively in the education field, having been an instructor at the University of Massachusetts, a Counsellor and Head of Residence at Mt Holyoke College, a Research Fellow at the Center of International Education at the University of Massachusetts, all in the US, at which he was responsible for identifying research priorities in the field of non-formal education. He became senior lecturer at the same university in the Social and Educational Division.

Tjitendero has also served on the Board of Namibia Extension Unit, where he was responsible for evaluating non-formal education and field testing. Between 1982-1988 he served as Assistant Director and Head of Department of Education and Teacher Training at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Zambia. A year later, he became a Director of the United Nations Vocational and Technical Training Centre in Ruacra, Angola.

His involvement in parliamentary affairs began in 1989, when he became a member of the Namibian Constituent Assembly for a year. In 1990 he became Speaker of the Namibian National Assembly, a post he holds to date. Between 1992-1993, he was Chairman of the Africa Region Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and served as a Consultant in the Cambodia Transitional Process from Constituent to National Assembly.

Besides being Speaker of the National Assembly, Tjitendero is also the President of the Namibian Branch of the

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the President of the Namibian Branch of the Inter Parliamentary Union and the Chairman of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, which was approved at this year's Summit in Malawi. □

**Cyril E. Ndebele**  
Chairman, Africa Region,  
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association



*Speaker of Parliament,  
Zimbabwe*

The current Chairman of the Africa Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is the Zimbabwean Speaker, Hon Cyril Ndebele.

Ndebele was born in the Midlands province of Zimbabwe. He attained a BA degree at the University of Natal and a Law Honours degree at Queens University in Belfast, Ireland.

Ndebele has worked as a Clerk of Court for the Department of Justice in the then Rhodesia. He practised law for a long period until the demands of Parliamentary work took him away.

Since his student days, he has been a political activist. Following the Unity Accord in Zimbabwe in 1987, Ndebele was a member of the Committee responsible for integrating ZANU and ZAPU structures. He is currently the Deputy Secretary for Legal Affairs in the ZANU (PF) Politburo as well as the Secretary for the party's National Disciplinary Committee.

Ndebele has served on the Boards of several organisations, including the Post and Telecommunications Corporation, Minerals Marketing Corporation and Nitro Nobel Zimbabwe.

Ndebele was elected to Parliament in 1990 to represent Gweru North Constituency in the Midlands region of Zimbabwe. During the fifth session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe 1990-1995, he not only served as a member of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders, but also on several other major committees including committees investigating among others the Parastatals and State Investments, the Indigenisation of the Economy and the Parliamentary Legal Committee, and was also the Chairman of the Privileges Committee. Ndebele has also served as Branch Representative for two terms of the Zimbabwean Legislature in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

Africa Region. Following the general elections in April 1995, Ndebele became the Third Speaker of Parliament of Zimbabwe, a post he holds to date. □

## LETTER BOX

Dear Editor

Perusing through your newsletter, *SADC Today*, we found it to be very interesting and highly informative. I work for the Zambezi River Authority, a jointly owned organisation by Zambia and Zimbabwe whose functions include *inter alia*, the operation, monitoring and maintenance of Kariba complex and the management of the hydrology of the Zambezi River.

P. Kapinga

Assistant Secretary (Legal & PR)  
Box 30233, Lusaka, Zambia

Dear Editor

I am researching on the prospect of a television news network in the SADC region. I would like to find out what SADC is doing on this matter.

What has SADC set up concerning news information in and between member states? Is there anything in the way of a Television News Network in operation or under investigation/research? Do you know of other organisations/institutions or stakeholders who have similar intentions similar as mine? Can you further inform me about Nordic/SADC Journalism Centre?

Philip Darley

<prdarley@iafrica.com>

### Editor's note

For information on television networking please contact the Southern Africa Broadcasting Association (SABA) on Tel:- (260-1) 263110 which is responsible for development and networking of broadcasting in southern Africa. Nordic/SADC Journalism is responsible for providing on-the-job training of working journalists. For further details contact the Director on Email mukela@nsj.uem.mz or on Tel: +258.1.49 34 00.

*SADC Today welcomes letters and comments from readers. The editor, however, reserves the right to edit or use letters.*



# New sectors established as SADC moves to consolidate its integration strategies

*Following are excerpts of three new sectors, namely Crop Production, Health and Water, established last year by the SADC Council of Ministers. The water sector was allocated to Lesotho at the 1996 Council of Ministers Meeting, while allocation of the other two was deferred pending the outcome of the study on the Review and Rationalisation of the SADC Programme of Action. The sectors have since been allocated to South Africa (Health) and Zimbabwe (Crop Production) at the 1997 Council of Ministers Meeting in Malawi.*

## CROP PRODUCTION (Zimbabwe)

*Issues dealing with crop production were previously split under SACCAR, Food Security and SARCCUS. The consolidated Crops Sector now includes the following activities, previously not catered for:*

### ● Plant protection

A coordinated regional approach with regard to phytosanitary regulations, such as: control of plant diseases; prevention of the introduction of new plant diseases from outside into the SADC region; and control of the movement of plant material within the SADC region.

Plant breeders' rights.

Establishment of a network to implement emergency action with regard to migratory pests.

### ● Seed distribution

Coordinated distribution of desirable seed material within the region.

### ● Plant Production

Coordination of the use of agro-chemicals.  
Agro-ecological zoning for plant protection.

## HEALTH (South Africa)

*Health problems are among the top challenges confronting the region in its quest to enhance social development. The new sector will, among other things, address the following:*

- outbreaks of communicable disease and epidemics which cut across national boundaries such as cholera, malaria, HIV/Aids, etc;
- intra-regional trade in pharmaceuticals and other medical products;
- harmonisation of legislation on clinical management of key diseases;

- sharing of medical and clinical facilities for specialist treatment and research;
- training in various professional health fields; and exchange of information.

## WATER (Lesotho)

*Water resources are fundamental to all forms of development to take place. Water shortage has a potential to cause conflict between individuals, communities, countries and even regions. At the same time water can link communities that are several kilometres apart, by lakes and rivers, and can foster kinship and trade relations. Cooperation in the management and conservation of water resources is therefore important. The new sector will, among other things, address the following:*

- provide a multi-disciplinary framework for regional cooperation in the area of water resources development and management;
- ensure the involvement of other stakeholders such as River Basin Commissions and Authorities, NGOs and the private sector in the areas of:
  - shared rivers, lake basins and wetlands;
  - comprehensive sustainable utilisation and management of groundwater;
  - rural and urban water supply and sanitation programmes;
  - cross-sectional linkages as they relate to the use of water resources;
  - information sharing, technical experience as well as research and development of water related technologies;

- provide technical and scientific backstopping to national water authorities;

- facilitate networks between scientists, and between public and private sector institutions. □



MAIZE: the region's staple food



## Into the Future: Gender and SADC

August 1997, A Report of the SADC Gender Strategy Workshop (January 1997) and the Ministerial Workshop on Gender (February 1997), pp160.



*Into the Future: Gender and SADC* chronicles gender disparities in the southern African region as well as efforts being made to ensure that women and men are equal in all spheres of

life.

The book, recently launched by heads of states at the SADC summit in Malawi, features recommendations endorsed by the SADC Council of Ministers last February in Namibia, on integrating gender considerations into the work of the regional body.

Written by several gender experts from around the region, *Into the Future* also chronicles the state of women affairs in the region, achievements of gender initiatives outside formal SADC frameworks and recommends the way forward.

In a foreword to the book, SADC chairman and president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela says, "as leaders of SADC, we recognise that freedom cannot truly be achieved unless women attain equality, respect and dignity through their full participation in every aspect of our regional endeavour."

*Into the Future* says while the concept of equal pay for equal work has been agreed to in theory in SADC and legislation guarantees it, women remain scarce at higher levels of management and are concentrated in low-paying jobs.

"There can be no sustainable development when women, who constitute half of SADC's population, have no opportunity to unload their potential; when development programmes are completely gender unfriendly; when decisions about changing the lives of peo-

ple are taken without the participation of half of the very lives that have to be changed," says Thenjiwe Mtintso, Chairperson of the South African Commission on Gender Equality.

During the launch of the book, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies, the Africa Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action which all aim to promote women's advancement. (SARDC, C. Chimhete) □

## Recent publications and acquisitions

### *Combating Desertification in Southern Africa: the Nap Process*

--Dickey, Melissa.- 1997

Available from, SADC Environment and Land Management Sector (ELMS), Box 24, Maseru 100, Lesotho

### *Inland and Marine Fisheries Community Building Workshop: Proceedings (Windhoek, 17-21 February 1997)*

--SADC Marine Fisheries Sector.- 1997

Available from SADC Marine Fisheries and Resources Sector, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Private Bag 13355, Windhoek, Namibia

### *Southern Africa: A New Growth Opportunity (report on the World Economic Forum's 1997 Southern Africa Economic Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe)*

--World Economic Forum/SADC.- 1997

Available from, World Economic Forum, 53 chemin des Hauts-croix, CH-1223, Cologny, Geneva, Switzerland.

### *Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in Southern Africa*

--SADC-Environment and Land Management Sector.- 1997

Available from SADC/ELMS

### *Zimbabwe's International Borders: A Study in National and Regional Development in Southern Africa.*

--Nkiwane, Solomon M. (ed).- 1997

Available from, University of Zimbabwe, PO Box MP203, Mount Pleasant, Harare.

## The Missing Headlines

*Selected Speeches by Emeka Anyaoku, Commonwealth Secretary-General, published by Liverpool University Press, UK, 1997.*

Chief Emeka Anyaoku is the first African Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, and one of the most influential international statesmen in the world today. This is a collection of his speeches since taking office in 1990, with a few key speeches before that date.

Thoughtful and inspirational, the speeches focus on the links that unite people in a "common humanity", and show the often unrecognised strength of the

Commonwealth in influencing the course of history for the improvement of the condition of people. This is the meaning of the title: the frequently unreported aspects of the Commonwealth's work.

The speeches also cover the Commonwealth's role in the making of the new South Africa, development and democracy in Africa, and a section of insightful speeches on his native Nigeria.

Included in this collection is his address at the 10th anniversary of SADC (then SADCC) in August 1990 in Gaborone, when he traced the development of the organisation and paid tribute to "two great men of southern Africa", the late Presidents Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel of Mo-

zambique. He quoted President Khama's address on the formation of SADCC in 1980, saying, "the basis of our co-operation, built on concrete projects and specific programmes rather than on grandiose schemes and massive bureaucratic institutions, must be the assured mutual advantage of all participating states."

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary, Chief Anyaoku said that the challenges of the 1990s would be different but not any easier; and he noted that the case for economic co-operation, co-ordination and integration had never been greater.

He pledged Commonwealth support for SADC, a community of which almost all member states are also members of the Commonwealth. (SARDC)



## SADC diary

1997		Event	Venue
November	3-5	National Seminar/Media Workshop on SADC	Swaziland
	6-7	African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Summit	Gabon
	10-21	Training of SADC Organs Course	Swaziland
	12-19	Integrated Transport and Logistic Concepts in the Southern African Region	South Africa
	17-19	High-level Drought Policy Seminar	Botswana
	18-19	Southern Africa Trade and Investment Summit	Botswana
	20-21	SADC Trade Negotiating Forum in Zanzibar	Tanzania
	20-21	Southern Africa Initiative of German Business (SAFRI) - World Bank Meeting	Germany
	20-25	SADC Women's Expo	Zimbabwe
	26-29	Non-Tariff Barriers Meeting	Zambia
December	1	SADC Executive Secretary Annual Briefing of Diplomats	Mozambique
	2-3	SADC National Media Coordinators Workshop	Mozambique
	2-4	International Conference on Landmines	Canada
1998			
January	29-30	SADC Council of Ministers Meeting	Mozambique

## Public holidays in SADC for December 97 - January 98

Date	Holiday	Country
9 December	Independence Day	Tanzania
10 December	Inter. Human Rights Day	Namibia
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	SADC
26 December	Boxing Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia
26 December	Family Day	Namibia
26 December	Public Holiday	Zimbabwe
26 December	Day of Goodwill	South Africa
1 January	New Year's Day	SADC
2 January	Public Holiday	Botswana, Mauritius, Zimbabwe
12 January	Zanzibar Revolutionary Day	Tanzania
16 January	John Chilembwe Day	Malawi
23 January	Thaipoosam Cavadee	Mauritius

## Currency checklist

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 Lewi)	259200
Botswana	Pula (100 Thebe)	3.62
DRC	Nouveau Zaire	---
Lesotho	Maloti (100 Lisente)	4.81
Malawi	Kwacha (100 Tambala)	17.48
Mauritius	Rupee (100 Cents)	21.56
Mozambique	Metical (100 Centavos)	11098.50
Namibia	Dollar (100 Cents)	4.81
South Africa	Rand (100 Cents)	4.81
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 Cents)	4.81
Seychelles	Rupee	5.06
Tanzania	Shilling (100 Cents)	605.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 Ngwee)	1334.99
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 Cents)	12.72

Source: Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe Ltd, November 1997

## Botswana to host International Herald Tribune trade and investment summit

The 1997 edition of the *International Herald Tribune's* Southern Africa Trade and Investment Summit is scheduled for 18-19 November in Gaborone, Botswana.

The summit, which brings together southern African government and business leaders and their counterparts from around the world, will focus on the outlook for business in the region and the prospects for increasing intra-regional trade.

Host President Sir Ketumile Masire is expected to be joined by Presidents Frederick Chiluba, Joaquim Chissano, Robert Mugabe and Sam Nujoma of Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia respectively. The list of distinguished speakers will also include SADC Executive Secretary Kaire Mbuende, Robert Binyon of Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Chilean Finance Minister Eduardo Aninat and guest speaker Tokyo Sexwale, Premier of Gauteng in South Africa.

Issues to be discussed will include opportunities for long term investment in southern Africa, how to build business confidence, lessons to be learnt from Asia and Latin America, south-south cooperation, investment in regional infrastructure, privatisation, stock markets and prospects for regional integration.

This year's summit, the third after previous ones in Harare and Johannesburg, is held against a background of a buoyant regional economy which posted an average increase in gross domestic product of six percent last year.