



Tanzanians give Mkapa a second term

by David Martin

The ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party and incumbent president, Benjamin William Mkapa scored an overwhelming victory in Tanzania's second multi-party elections.

Mkapa, who was challenged by three opposition candidates, was sworn in at the National Stadium in Dar es Salaam on 9 November 2000 for his second and last constitutional term as Tanzania's president at a brief, colourful ceremony attended by a number of invited regional leaders.

For Tanzanians who also attended the ceremony or celebrated the overwhelming victory elsewhere in the million sq km country, it was a time for rejoicing as once again they had demonstrated their regional uniqueness.

"We have shown southern Africa and the world that our votes cannot be bought by ethnic and religious political considerations and appeals," a Tanzanian political observer noted.

Nevertheless, after the mismanagement of the elections five years ago, mainland Tanzanians are clearly irritated that Zanzibaris have again soiled

their image by failing to run their own elections properly.

Mkapa increased his majority from the 61.8 percent of the popular vote at his first election in 1995 to 71.7 percent this time. Importantly, he did so without

last elections the opposition had won 22 of the mainland seats.

As they had done in 1995, the opposition political parties once again tried to appeal to ethnic and religious roots. One opponent spoke in the local vernac-



President Mkapa waves at party supporters when campaigning in the October general election

the endorsement of Tanzania's founding president Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who died over a year ago.

CCM party devastated the opposition taking all but nine of the 181 constituency seats on the mainland. In the

ular instead of the national Swahili at two campaign rallies. But in the event, his overtures were rejected and the CCM also regained two of the six seats it had

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Maputo summit tackles intricacies of peace in DRC

by Antonio Gumende

When President Joaquim Chissano took advantage of a short break in the summit held in Maputo on 15 October 2000 to inaugurate an art exhibition somewhere in the Mozambican capital, he came out of the conference whistling a soft melody to himself. "I will go and come back in a minute," he assured media corps who were anxious to know whether the summit was over.

For a president to emerge whistling after lengthy hours of discussions could have many interpretations. It could be taken as an indication that either issues

were going smoothly in the conference hall of the sumptuous Rovuma Carlton Hotel in downtown Maputo, or the president was trying to cool off the tension built up over more than six hours of diplomatic horse-trading with a simple melody.

Requested by Zimbabwe, the summit was convened and chaired by South Africa with Mozambique playing host. Judged by the commitment made by the main countries with troops assisting different sides in the Congolese conflict, the Maputo summit achieved more than could realistically be expected.

The first sign of the commitment of the parties to the conflict to make

progress was the level of attendance. The summit brought to Maputo the presidents of DRC, Laurent Kabila; Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe; Thabo Mbeki of South Africa; Sam Nujoma of Namibia who is also chairperson of SADC; Paul Kagame of Rwanda and; Yoweri Museveni of Uganda who were joined by the host.

There were many ministers accompanying the presidents but most must have been left wondering why they took the trouble to travel to Maputo as they spent their time mingling with journalists. The meeting was held behind tightly closed doors and ministers were not

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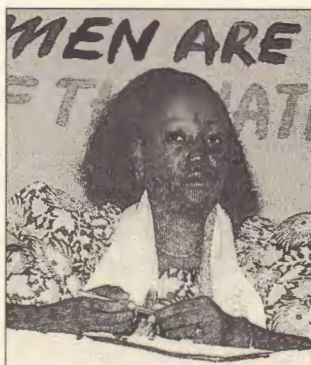
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Nujoma calls for economic growth to eradicate poverty

SADC needs economic growth to eradicate poverty. The Chairperson of SADC, Namibian President Sam Nujoma said this during his inaugural visit to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana at the end of October.

President Nujoma said, "The people of southern Africa are in a hurry to see the regional economic growth, without which poverty cannot be eradicated."

About 40 percent of SADC's estimated population of 200 million live in abject poverty, a statement from the Secretariat said.

The Namibian president, who took over as chairperson from Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in August 2000, stressed the need to strengthen regional institutions for conflict prevention, management and resolution. He said this should be done with a view to effectively contribute towards the maintenance of regional peace, security and stability.

On the restructuring of SADC institutions, President Nujoma noted that the Review Committee of Ministers, at a meeting held in Windhoek in October, had

made recommendations on the restructuring which would be discussed at the Council of Ministers meeting in Gaborone during the last week of November.



President Nujoma meets the Acting SADC Executive Secretary at SADC House during his official visit in October

He added that the restructuring exercise is intended to streamline and strengthen institutions of the Community with a view to make SADC more effective and efficient in pursuit of the regional integration agenda and economic growth.

President Nujoma announced that steps are being taken to fill the post of the Executive Secretary in the near future.

The Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, Prega Ramsamy said President Nujoma had assumed his position as chairperson of SADC at a critical time in the history of the organisation.

He pointed out that, "first, a number of protocols have come into force and are now at the implementation stage. Secondly SADC is in the process of undergoing a major restructuring",

Ramsamy added that these developments pose serious challenges on the

ability and preparedness of the organisation to deliver on the expectations of the people of the region who are looking upon SADC as the vehicle to carry them towards increased regional economic development and improved quality of life. □

Gaborone to host SADC-EU ministerial conference

Foreign ministers representing SADC and European Union member states are set to meet in Gaborone, Botswana at the end of November to exchange views and share experiences on economic integration.

Briefing journalists ahead of the meeting, Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, Prega Ramsamy said the ministers are expected to review the political,

economic and social developments in the two regions.

The meeting is also expected to reaffirm the principles that guide relations between the two regions – democracy, human rights, good governance and the rule of law.

"The ministers will focus on developments in the SADC region including conflict prevention, management and

resolution as well as specific country situations ... and political developments in the EU region particularly the EU enlargement," said Ramsamy.

Other issues to be discussed include debt cancellation, and building on the momentum created at the Africa-Europe Summit held in Cairo, Egypt in April this year.

SADC's progress on regional integration will be reviewed, as will

be the new Cotonou Agreement which succeeded the 25-year old Lomé Convention that expired in February 2000.

The ministers are expected to endorse recommendations of a SADC-EU seminar on the rights of the child held in Harare last month, and discuss illicit drug trafficking in diamonds and natural disaster prevention and management.

The biennial meeting started in 1994 when ministers from the two regions met in Berlin, in what became known as the Berlin Initiative. Other meetings have since been held in Windhoek (1996) and Vienna (1998).

The EU is a key international cooperating partner for SADC. The European Commission has given SADC approximately 500 million euros since 1976, mainly under the SADC-EC Regional Indicative Programme.

Ramsamy said the assistance has "enabled SADC to rehabilitate its ports and harbours, construct key roads, complete regional north-south and east-west corridors, and achieve better animal disease controls." □



(LtoR) Permanent Secretary in Botswana's Foreign Affairs Ministry, Ernest Mpofu, SADC Acting Executive Secretary, Prega Ramsamy and EU Head of Delegation in Botswana, Robert Collingwood at a media briefing in Gaborone.

Windhoek summit on changing investor perceptions

by Grace Buhera

A recent trade and investment conference held in the Namibian capital Windhoek underscored the need to change negative investor perceptions as a key step in attracting foreign direct investment.

Participants attending the *International Herald Tribune* Southern Africa Trade and Investment Summit added their voice to the growing sentiment that investors are not coming to southern Africa because of lack of infrastructure, but perceptions that the region is not stable due to the wars in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Traditionally, investment in sub-Saharan Africa has gone where the resources are, regardless of political stability. Investment has not been responsive to conditions often demanded by foreign investors — liberalisation, privatisation, deregulation or peace and stability.

Angola, for example, has attracted over US\$700 million worth of investment up to the end of 1999 because of its oil resources despite the fact that it is at war.

Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said "investment in mining and oil is location specific, but investment in manufacturing is not."

He called for "inclusive partnerships that involve Africans themselves. We ask our partners to consider the region not just as a market, but also a place where goods can be produced and exported."

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, called for the correction of "past imbalances to avoid conflicts in the future." Investment should seek to raise the standards of living of the people by giving recipients a stake in industries, he said.

Partnerships between governments and the pri-

vate sector, between governments themselves and between the region and the developed world are the recipe for sustainable development and present the only avenue through which the region can extricate itself from the web of poverty, underdevelopment and escalating debt, according to the international investors who attended the conference.

"Economic linkages, comparative advantages, economic exploration, and not exploitation, should form the basis for a

vestment and economic growth. The region has been described as the "next frontier of economic growth in the continent."

Many SADC countries have embraced development strategies which have resulted in market liberalisation, fiscal restraint, privatisation of state enterprises.

Despite these efforts, insignificant foreign direct investment (FDI) has found its way into the region. The *World*



Some Ministers from southern African came to answer questions from investors

new relationship with the developed world," added Bilisoni Itayi, Chairperson of the Malawi Investment Promotion Agency.

Many delegates agreed that SADC member states have worked hard to create the right conditions for increased in-

vestment. The *Investment Report 2000*, shows that in 1999 Africa attracted 1.2 percent of global FDI flows, representing only five percent of FDIs into developing countries.

Acting Chief Economist at the SADC Secretariat, Angelo Mondlane, gave some interesting statistics. In 1999, SADC investment rate averaged 16.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with strong influence coming from South Africa which invested about 14.6 percent of GDP, and is estimated to account for two thirds of total investment in SADC.

Without South Africa, investment levels in the rest of the region averaged 23 percent of GDP ranging from 8.1 percent in DRC to 32.7 percent in Botswana and a high of 37 percent in Lesotho.

This reflects the anomalies caused by the magnitude of a few projects relative to the size of the country's economy. Generally, SADC's gross domestic investment as a percentage of GDP compared positively to Africa's overall investment including its FDI. □



CONSULTATION TIME: Presidents Nujoma and Mugabe in Windhoek

Winners and losers in the new SADC free trade area

Southern Africa's long-conceived free trade area was launched in September amid high expectations from many including industry and commerce. As borders gradually open up, critical issues relating to the impact of the free trade area on the consumer, industry and the public sector are slowly becoming imperative, writes Munetsi Madakufamba.

Under the SADC Trade Protocol, 47 percent of goods manufactured in the region will immediately trade at zero tariffs. These goods will be mainly from countries categorised as developed, and would therefore be required to phase down tariffs faster than others. Such countries include South Africa, and the rest of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) members – Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. These would be followed by Mauritius and Zimbabwe, classified in the middle category. Last to liberalise will be the least developed countries – Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Seychelles have not yet acceded to the Trade Protocol.

As member countries lift import duties, one immediate effect would be lower prices of goods imported from countries that have a comparative advantage. But this is only assuming the importers are going to pass on the lower cost to the consumer.

The second fundamental impact will arise from increased competition once member states remove tariffs and subsidies. All firms in the same sector will be competing on an equal footing, regardless of their size. The stiff competition will manifest itself in both negative and positive employment effects.

Weaker firms, or those previously overprotected, will likely downsize, if not shutdown completely, resulting in job losses. The more productive firms with cheaper products will find it easier to penetrate new markets, resulting in expansion and thus create new jobs. In the end, countries will be forced to concentrate on producing products in which they have a competitive advantage, benefiting the consumer.

Employment effects are, however, likely to be felt in the short to medium term. In the long run, as countries specialise in areas where they have a comparative advantage, they will absorb the reserve army of labour previously offloaded by downsizing industries. The incidence of unemployment will also fade as previously less competitive firms acquire new technology and become more productive.

But a more direct impact will be felt by governments through loss of revenue as tariffs are removed. The fiscal implications will vary depending on each country's reliance on customs revenue.

Available data shows that customs revenue constitutes less than 10 percent of total government revenue in South Africa and Zambia. South Africa (less than two percent) has a wide domestic revenue base while Zambia (eight percent) owes it to extensive liberalisation under its structural adjustment programmes.

On the other extreme, customs revenue constitutes close to 50 percent of government revenue in Lesotho and Swaziland due to the revenue sharing arrangement under SACU. The other countries range between 15 percent (Botswana) to 30 percent (Mauritius).

The net impact will, however, depend on the proportion of imports that actually originate from fellow SADC countries since the quoted statistics include revenue from products outside SADC, which will continue to attract import duty.

Others can argue that the impact will be much lower than generally anticipated since products that have high import duty are those already classified as sensitive products, and will not be immediately phased down, or have completely been excluded from the Trade Protocol. These include several agricultural products, textiles and motor vehicles.

The overall impact of the free trade area will also be determined by even more complex factors such as existing bilateral and international trade agreements that SADC countries are members of. These include the trade agreement between South Africa and the European Union (EU) and the SADC-EU trade agreement under Suva I, a successor to the Lomé Convention.

The Trade Protocol will be implemented over an eight-year period up to 2008. □



Firms will need to increase their productivity to withstand increased competition in the free trade area

Thomson Publications

Revitalising mining operations in southern Africa

Mining, along with agriculture, is the backbone of many economies in SADC. But the industry faces loss of investment on the back of falling global commodity prices. However, as Kaputo Chenga, a Lusaka-based journalist reports, efforts are underway to revitalise the fortunes of the sector.

The week of 9 to 13 October was a busy one for Lusaka which was the venue for the SADC-EU Mining Investment Forum called Mines 2000.

Zambian President, Frederick Chiluba, officially opened the forum. In a speech read on his behalf by Vice President Christstone Tembo, Chiluba said the region's expectations from the forum were increased foreign investment inflows coupled with technology transfer.

"The mining industry in our region should not forget our aspirations to improve the quality of life of the people through creation of jobs and wealth," said Chiluba.

The main feature of the forum was the one-to-one business meetings between project promoters and investors. These meetings, organised through the 'blind date concept' afforded project promoters and investors to schedule business appointments, discuss and where possible enter into business arrangements.

Workshops on diverse aspects of mining – such as mining finance, industrial minerals, dimension stone, and the small scale mining initiative also characterised mines 2000.

Mines 2000 was organised by the SADC Mining Sector and the European Commission (EC) with the support of the Centre for the Development of Enterprises (CDE, formerly Centre for the Development of Industry) and was funded by the European Development Fund (EDF). This is the second Forum organised by the SADC mining sector and the EU after the success of the 1994 event (FOMIN'94)

The European Union has approved the financing of the EU-SADC Investment Programme (ESIP), the purpose of which is to promote investment and inter-enterprise co-operation agreements in key sectors of the SADC economy.



Mining is the backbone of many economies in SADC

Mines 2000 is one of many EU-ACP (African, Caribbean and the Pacific) initiatives for the development of private enterprises in the SADC region. The SADC mining sector will receive additional support from the ESIP programme that will commence in the year 2001.

The SADC and EU approach for staging the forum is to encourage mining investment in the region. The southern African mining industry is said to be important and dynamic and has the potential to create increased economic growth and job opportunities as more

mineral deposits are discovered. Currently, mining contributes an estimated 60 percent of the SADC foreign exchange earnings, about 10 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and provides approximately five percent of all formal employment.

In addition, the range of commodities that are already mined in the SADC region are unrivalled in the world and the prospects are great as there are many parts of the region which have not undergone modern exploration, says the 2000 SADC-EU Forum Project Profiles document.

According to the *Review of the Mining Industry* done by the SADC mining sector for the year ending December 1999, the recessionary pressures in East Asia resulted in low mineral commodity prices. Gold was the commodity most affected by the recession and prices dropped to US\$253 per ounce in the third quarter of 1999 but like many other mineral commodities, recovered in the last quarter of the year.

In addition to the mineral potential of the region, SADC member states have taken a step further in encouraging investment in the region by updating their mining policies, and improvements in infrastructure required by mining such as energy and transport.

SADC also has long term plans to develop the region's abundant hydro-electric power potential. SADC member states have agreed on co-operation in mining, through the Mining Sector Protocol, which has since come into force. On the other hand, the EU and CDE have established a technical assistance fund to facilitate the development of selected projects initiated during the EU-ACP Fora.

The four days of the forum provided a working and meeting framework for business people with the objective of establishing new contacts between European, Australian, Canadian, Indian and USA (third countries) on one hand and African enterprises on the other hand, in order to promote the mining sector development in the SADC region.

In attendance also were ministers of mines or their equivalent from SADC member states and representatives of the EU and the CDE. □

Exploiting economic potential of tourism in SADC

by Tinashe Madava

SADC officials at World Exposition 2000 in Hanover, Germany which ended in October, took the opportunity of attendance by a wide sector of the potential European market to promote the region's diverse tourism.

Thousands of Europeans touring Expo 2000, which ran for five months, had an opportunity to sample what the region has to offer and SADC countries showcased their artistry and marketed their tourist destinations.

The participation of SADC at Expo was a joint exhibition with individual pavilions located around the regional body's presentation. This helped to market the region as a single tourist destination. Moves are on to exploit the economic potential of tourism in the region.

Last year's Southern African Investment Dialogue (SAID 99) at Victoria Falls stressed the regional nature of tourism and its importance for development. This year's meeting held in Maputo reaffirmed this priority and called for faster progress towards harmonising visa and other policies in order to encourage travel. The recent *International Herald Tribune's* Southern African Investment summit in Windhoek also reiterated the need to exploit SADC's tourism potential.

The concept of a single regional visa for tourists visiting southern Africa is currently being explored aimed at boosting tourist arrivals to the region.

"Zimbabwe and its neighbours have outstanding natural attractions that together make this a unique regional destination. The challenge is to work concertedly to remove the obstacles to travel within the region, so that we examine the tourism potential and share its benefits," says Herbert Nkala, chairperson of the Environment and Tourism Committee of

Zimbabwe's National Economic Consultative Forum.

The Southern African Initiative of German Business (also known as SAFRI) predicts the region will soon enjoy the world's strongest growth rates. SAFRI is convinced that the service sector, especially tourism, could greatly bolster the region's economies.

"If a country exports tourist services, it can make use of its natural competitiveness. In an increasingly globalised

in the wildlife and scenic aspects, the tourism industry will without doubt be one of the growth sectors.

A recent SAFRI report says that in 1999, tourism contributed on average 23 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the region and catered for 17 percent of employment needs in Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles. In countries such as Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia, the travel and tourism sector contributed 5.3 percent to economic output and 5.2 percent to employment.

Some 1.6 million new jobs could be created in the travel and tourism sector in southern Africa by the year 2010, a June 1999 study by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) says.

"With its unique diversity of natural and cultural heritage, the countries of southern Africa have enormous strengths and with the right government action, are set to become key global tourism players with growing demand for adventure tourism, eco-tourism and independent travel," says the study.

Political transformation has benefited the image of the region as a tourist destination with the de-

velopment of large scale cooperative projects such as transnational wildlife reserves.

The increasing liberalisation of air transport and the development of international harbours is now allowing direct access to more destinations throughout SADC.

However, there is still need for investment in infrastructure in many areas, particularly in key countries such as Angola and Mozambique. □



SADC boosts a diverse culture and rich wildlife resources

world, there are less and less immobile locational factors which cannot be brought from country A to country B where they can use B's much more favourable basic conditions for production," says Michael Blank of Africa Association, a Germany-based organisation working to improve trade relations between Germany and Africa.

He adds that since SADC countries have considerable potential for the expansion of travel and tourism activities

Mkapa wins second term

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lost in the Chagga ethnic heartland around Kilimanjaro in 1995.

There had been fears that religious appeals, notably by the Civic United Front (CUF) party, both of whose candidates on the presidential ballots were Muslims, would make greater inroads. About one-third of Tanzania's 32 million people are Muslims who live mainly along the coast. But the CCM won almost all the coastal seats.

On Zanzibar, where the elections in 16 constituencies were postponed for a week after ballot papers went missing, the CCM greatly increased its majority winning five of the 21 constituencies on the northern island of Pemba.

In 1995, all of these constituencies had been won by the CUF although the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP, the forerunner of CCM) had won four seats previously.

On the main southern island of Unguja and on the small neighbouring island of Tumbatu, the CCM won all 29 constituencies. This gave the CCM candidate, Amani Abeid Karume, 67 percent of the popular vote and he was sworn in as the island's president on 8 November.

There were, however, clear signs that Karume, whose father emerged as the island's first African leader after the 1964 revolution which ousted the Arab minority (the second largest minority in Africa after the whites of South Africa), would win the presidency replacing the CCM incumbent, Dr Salmin Amour.

The younger Karume, then a cabinet minister, had stood alone in refusing to persecute and repatriate senior Pemba officials from his office when all other ministers did so following the 1995 CCM electoral defeat.

It was also widely known on Zanzibar that many of the younger Karume's own family had previously been members of CUF and his mother, who has strong roots in Pemba, had assiduously campaigned for him on the northern island.

Zanzibaris were also more conscious this time of the implications of the United Republic of Tanzania created in 1964 by Nyerere and Karume senior.

They recognised that a vote for CUF could prejudice the future of the union upon which Zanzibar is economically heavily dependent.



Men and women stood in separate queues during the 29 October Tanzania elections

The island's 27,000 civil servants knew that it was Mkapa and not the CUF presidential candidate on the islands, Seif Shariff Hamad, who had paid their salaries in recent months and that a vote for CUF could jeopardise this arrangement because Hamad was ambivalent about the future of the union.

The integrity of Nyerere and Mkapa, the latter having skillfully backed down Amour from running for a third unconstitutional term as the island's

had been opposed to some of Amour's policies and had been opposed by the increasingly unpopular Amour as the CCM candidate. In a curious sense Amour's opposition became an asset for Karume.

Western donors made it clear in private that they recognised that a win in the island's presidential race by Hamad spelled disaster for the union. Karume junior spoke in reconciliatory terms at his subsequent inauguration indicating that the 18 CUF members held for over two years on treason charges would be freed in the next few days.

Such reconciliation may go even further. Karume, unlike his predecessor, was expected to include some CUF members in those he was to nominate to the island's assembly and it is clear that he and Mkapa can work together to turn Zanzibar's economic malaise around.

Inevitably the opposition parties, humiliated at the polls, are crying foul. Even if the parallels are not exact, the Tanzanian press quickly seized on the American electoral deadlock with *The Guardian* newspaper in Dar es Salaam 9 November headlining "US Joins Third World in Mismanagement of Elections".

At the end of it all Zanzibaris are looking for a president who offers reconciliation and prosperity to the impoverished islanders whose main export earner comes from seaweed farming and not cloves. In Mkapa's economic achievements on the mainland, and in his ability to work with Karume, they believe they have now elected the right people. □



CCM candidate Amani Abeid Karume won the Zanzibar presidency

president, was better known than it had been five years ago. Creek Road in Zanzibar Town which separates the former African and Arab dwellings, had even been renamed after Mkapa.

But the final psychological clincher for many voters was that Karume junior

Gender intervention at SADC-PF Plenary Assembly

by Nomalanga Moyo

Legislators are an integral part in the implementation of the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and have a mandate to formulate and implement gender friendly legislation, as well as facilitating good governance.

This was said by legislators during a gender intervention at a plenary assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum held in Malawi from 29 October to 3 November 2000. Parliamentarians from around the region attended the meeting.

Delegates explored ways of projecting and strengthening the gender agenda within SADC parliaments while also defining the role of parliamentarians in achieving equality.

MPs also had a chance to review and strengthen resolutions made in 1997 when governments signed a Declaration

on Gender and Development which committed them to "ensuring the equal representation of men and women in 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."

encies by enacting legislation that uphold democratic practices and good governance, promoting gender equity and equality while implementing the resolutions of the international conventions signed by their respective governments.

As part of efforts to engender regional parliaments, SADC PF enlisted the assistance of Southern African Research and Documentation Centre's Women In Development Southern African Awareness Programme (SARDC-WIDSAA) and the SADC Gender Unit to facilitate this activity and provide technical assistance on how to spearhead, implement, monitor and assess progress of the strategies used to mainstream gender into political structures. This process is funded by USAID under its regional Strength programme.

The session was organized using a toolkit designed by WIDSAA and the SADC Gender Unit which emphasizes the

olution and Gender, summed up the general feeling among delegates when she said: "At the beginning of the intervention, it was clear that there were a lot of differences in terms of the levels of our understanding of gender issues. It is my belief that we have come a long way within a short period and narrowed the gap."

Deliberations focused on:

- bringing the attention of MPs to the commitments made by SADC member states towards the achievement of gender equality, especially in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and the 1998 Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children;

- sensitizing MPs on the inequalities that exist between women and men in various sectors in SADC member states, and the fact that gender equality is a critical issue of development, democracy and human rights;



use of a proactive and participatory approach rather than passive intervention measures. The toolkit will be used for training SADC decision makers on gender issues.

Participants hailed the session as having been a success. Leya Chatta-Chipepa, one of the resource persons with WIDSAA, observed that as the meeting progressed, there was a notable shift from the different perceptions and misconceptions to a deeper appreciation of what gender is and the need to address gender gaps. The meeting also underlined the need for civic education for both women and men on gender.

Charity Mwansa, an MP from Zambia and Chairperson of the SADC PF Committee on Democracy, Conflict Res-

- sharing with MPs the rationale and importance of decision makers understanding key gender concepts, as a way of ensuring that they can play a meaningful role in the achievement of gender equality;

- updating MPs on the steps that have been taken to implement the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and its Addendum;

- examining the role that MPs can play in the implementation of these instruments, both at national and regional levels; and

- identifying concrete ways in which the SADC PF can mainstream gender into its policies, programmes and activities. □

Statistics on the gender situation in different countries were presented and the meeting noted with concern that the number of women in key politics and decision-making positions declined during the last elections. This could mean that the 30 percent target might prove elusive unless intervention efforts are consolidated.

MPs acknowledged that they have a role to play in improving their constitu-

Disaster preparedness comes under spotlight

by Tinashe Madava

As SADC enters a new rainy season fresh from devastating floods early in the year, a more accurate assessment of its preparedness is needed before disaster strikes again.

Disasters in southern Africa have often been a tale of two extremes. While the previous rainy season was characterised by floods, in the past droughts have been more prevalent in the region. When floods devastated most countries in southern Africa early this year, Mozambique was the hardest hit. Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa parts of Zambia and Zimbabwe were also affected by the floods, though to a lesser extent.

Health and relief systems in the region were over-stretched. Infrastructure worth millions of US dollars was destroyed. However, the aid given to Mozambique by other countries in the re-

gion was crucial, although better preparations can still be put in place using its experience.

The Mozambican government is preparing for possible floods this season. Foreign Minister Leonardo Simao speaking at a recent seminar on lessons learnt during the last floods, pointed out that even if rainfall is normal, and does not reach the levels of last season, the danger of flooding remains because the soils in much of southern and central Mozambique are still waterlogged. With the water table at a very high level, the capacity of the soil to absorb more water is limited.

Simao said that the challenge the country faced was "to verify our level of preparedness for an eventual new catastrophe, particularly during the period between January and March".

According to David Magang, Botswana's Works, Transport and Communications Minister, SADC lacks the ca-

capacity for early warning on adverse weather effects. Addressing the fourth Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum in Botswana, Magang emphasised the need for cooperation at regional and global levels to address such issues as early warning. He called for the strengthening and enhancing of basic infrastructure and capacities of national meteorological and hydrological services.

One such institution in the region is the Drought Monitoring Centre in Harare. It is aimed at promoting technical and scientific capacity and producing, disseminating and applying climate forecast information in weather sensitive areas such as agriculture, health, energy, water, forestry and transport.

The Botswana conference was called to discuss the vital role of weather and climate information and facilities needed in addressing the challenges of weather related natural disasters in the southern Africa region. □

Maputo summit tackles intricacies of peace in DRC

continued from page 1

even accorded the traditional formality of preparing a communiqué in a separate room as the summit proceeded.

Notable absentees at the summit were the official SADC mediator in the DRC conflict, President Fredrick Chiluba of Zambia, and President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The absence of the Angolan delegation at the summit was initially attributed to "logistical problems". But when the Angolan foreign minister, João Miranda, visited Maputo two days after the summit to convey a special message from President dos Santos to his Mozambican counterpart, it turned out that, from the Luanda government's perspective, the summit was convened in a haste and did not give enough time for the Angolans to prepare for it.

The summit itself was carefully crafted to avoid any unnecessary hitches. Hence, no representative of the rebels fighting the government of President Kabila were invited. In the past, President Chissano's propensity to listen to the warring sides had led to the boycott

of the summit by the Kinshasa government. This time around President Chissano explained their absence saying that the meeting was convened specifically to deal "with matters that can be solved by the states in the conflict".

The summit agenda was meant to deal with the external element in the conflict, namely a return to the positions the Ugandan and Rwandan forces held inside Congo when the cease-fire was signed in 1999 and a pull back of a further 15 kilometres.

At the summit, President Kagame pledged to voluntarily withdraw to 200 km from Rwanda's current position, which is an indication of how deep the Rwandan troops have penetrated Congolese territory.

This was not the first time that the parties to the conflict in the DRC had agreed on a pull back. At a summit in Kampala, they had agreed to pull back by 15 km but the agreement was violated several times.

This time round, it is hoped it will be different. The group pledged to seek the support of the United Nations to monitor the compliance with the Maputo agreement, including the areas held by

the government which has been a major bone of contention in the past.

The initial indication was that the parties to the agreement were complying with the commitment to troop withdrawal. Nevertheless, if one takes a historical perspective on agreements signed and violated in the Congo and the fact that one key recommendation of the Maputo summit, the commitment to hold another summit two weeks later, was not complied with, it becomes obvious that bringing peace to the DRC will require additional diplomatic efforts by the region. The Maputo summit was in that sense another step in the right direction.

Another summit on efforts to end the DRC conflict was also held in Tripoli, Libya. The summit was attended by Presidents Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Uganda's Museveni, Kagame of Rwanda and the president of Mali, as well as host Col Muammar Gaddafi of Libya. Angola, DRC, Namibia and South Africa were represented at ministerial level.

The Tripoli summit called for the deployment of a "neutral African force" to fulfil the Lusaka and Sirte agreements both of which seek to bring lasting peace to the DRC. □

Documentalists in bid to market information services

by Chipu Muwezwa

Marketing information services is a challenge southern Africa should overcome to consolidate its development efforts and withstand the tide of globalisation. This was the challenge that faced SADC documentalists who attended a workshop at Malawi's lakeside resort town of Mangochi.

In his opening remarks, Orton Kachinjika, Deputy Director of the Malawi-based SADC Fisheries Sector, challenged participants to "perceive information as a national resource of great value in the same manner that land, capital and other resources that are essential to the social-economic and technological development of our region are perceived."

He urged institutions to "become key in today's information-driven society whereby activity is in one way or another driven by availability and access to information."

The workshop, held on 18-20 October, is part of a series of meetings which commenced in 1997. The need for such workshops arose from a growing appreciation that information is crucial to the integration process in southern Africa and therefore the need to organise regular consultations between librarians from official SADC institutions and partner organisations.

The major objective of the workshops is to rationalise and coordinate systems and programmes to improve information flow and exchange among SADC institutions and their counterparts in the region and beyond. The SADC Secretariat, based in Botswana, organises the workshops that have become an annual event.

The nature of the meetings has shifted from seminars to full-fledged training sessions, to enable documentalists to sharpen skills in areas of need.

Under the theme "Marketing Information in SADC Institutions" the aim of this year's workshop was to develop successful marketing strategies that aggressively reach out to customers. This was seen as the only way

libraries could succeed in the new information world, where increased competition exists and the emphasis is on consumer convenience.

Professor Kingo Mchombu, facilitator of the workshop and Head of the Information and Communication Faculty at the University of Namibia, noted that there are gaps in skills needed for marketing of information services among library professionals.

"Many people within and outside the profession think they know what marketing is when they do not, hence the workshop could not be more timely to fill in this gap," said Mchombu.

The workshop explored the marketing concept, which seeks to identify customer requirements, coming up with products and services designed to answer the needs, give information and provide a service. Kachinjika said that "information should be regarded as a valuable commodity that has to be properly processed, packaged and marketed to potential consumers"

It is the role of information managers to use marketing to reach the target market operating within the mandate of the parent organization, noted the workshop.

Recommendations by Mchombu centred on the use of strategic planning to guide documentalists to come up with

good marketing strategies. Emphasis was placed on the need to develop a comprehensive marketing plan outlining the current marketing situation, identifying key performance areas, analysing opportunities and challenges both internally and externally. It was also noted that there is need to, decide on the marketing strategy and action plan to be put in place considering the cost factor.

Obstacles identified include an observation that some institutions exist without mission statements or in the case where they are available, they do not clearly state the mandate, the mission and the values of the organisation. There was consensus among participants that information centres or institutions have some aspects of the marketing plan in place but the challenge is for information managers to develop a comprehensive marketing plan.

The workshop enabled participants to reflect on the marketing strategies currently in place in their institutions, come up with designs to improve on them and also put new strategies in place.

Twenty-one information managers from six SADC countries — Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe — attended the workshop. □



Computers have changed the face of information exchange. Libraries are gradually turning virtual.

SADC's infant stock exchanges show potential

The past decade has seen most SADC countries adopting free market economies. The countries have embarked on structural adjustment programs to rehabilitate their impoverished economies. A successful by-product of the restructuring exercise has been the establishment of stock exchanges in the region. The authorities in the region are increasingly using the exchanges to privatise former parastatals.

Many of the stock exchanges are in their infancy having only been established in the last decade. The exchanges are either corporate bodies or quasi-parastatal. Both the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange are more than a hundred years old. Most markets in the region are fairly illiquid and lack depth and breadth, and have therefore not attracted the high levels of portfolio inflow that some emerging markets have in other regions. In terms of technology and adherence to international standards many of the exchanges are rather small and hence do not have the finance to invest in the state of the art capital equipment.

Only the JSE has an electronic trading system, which it has offered to the other exchanges at cost. The Namibia Stock Exchange was the first to take up the offer and has been successfully linked to the J.E.T. (Johannesburg Equities Trading) System. Clearance and settlement are mostly manual and hence inefficient. Mauritius was the first to install a central depository system and South Africa is currently implementing its own project.

Most of the SADC countries have not completely liberalised their economies except Botswana, Mauritius and Zambia. Exchange controls in some of the countries do not allow the free outward movement of capital. In some cases there are restrictions on foreign ownership.

The use of technology continues fundamentally to alter the entire capital and financial markets landscape.

Technology is a major tool for cross border exchange alliances as exchanges with compatible trading systems will be able to begin joint operations. For stock exchanges financial success of the enterprise is paramount. Exchanges are businesses like many others, albeit subject to regulations by authorities. They

should seek out economic roles in the market place, form short term and permanent alliances and suffer from competition. Exchanges in the region are seeking to be commercially accountable as well as regulated and thus exploring their options including demutualisation.

The SADC Committee of Stock Exchanges has been meeting since 1996 and became part of the formal SADC structure in July 1997 and reports through the Committee of Central Bank Governors. Membership of the Committee is open to all SADC member countries and the following countries have established exchanges; Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

By the year 2006 the SADC Committee of Stock Exchanges will be an integrated real time network of national securities markets in the region. Each exchange will offer automated trading for a wide range of financial instruments



Emmanuel H. Munyukwi

View on Stock Markets

(with trading systems accessible from a single desktop workstation), and settlement and central depository facilities of international quality and standards. There will be seamless clearing and settlement, compatible with international systems, across the region. Harmonised, regulation, surveillance, listing and other functions would remain the responsibility of the designated regional body. The network will be justified as a business case with associated costs being a direct function of exchange size.

To achieve this vision the committee will increase co-operation and links in operations, communications, regulations, technical skills development and other areas between the stock exchange-

es of the SADC in order to:

- maintain and improve market integrity in order to have markets that are fair, efficient and transparent with proper price discovery;
- increase the liquidity of trading in equities, bond, derivatives and other financial instruments;
- enforce legislation and rules and protect market participants and investors;
- make the SADC securities markets more attractive to local and international investors;
- raise capital for regional economic development, including developing infrastructure and human resources and raising living standards;
- improve the operational capacity of SADC stock exchanges;
- advocate and lobby for private sector led regional market integration;
- build co-operation between the SADC stock exchanges and their regulators;
- establish a forum through which SADC policy makers can consult the region's existing securities markets before planning further developments in this field.

Progress to date is satisfactory. The listing requirements in the region have been harmonised, based on the requirements of the JSE. The committee is seeking donor funding to establish central depository systems in Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Both the JSE and Bond Exchange of South Africa provide technical and operational advice to the other exchanges.

Efforts are underway to develop a regional stockbroker curriculum that meets local needs whilst retaining the value of regional integration and international standards. Additionally, dual listings are being encouraged to facilitate cross border activities.

The committee successfully lobbied the South African authorities to allow South Africans to invest in the regional exchanges. Member exchanges are exploring ways of adopting the J.E.T. system as their trading platform. □

The author, Emmanuel Munyukwi, is the Chief Executive of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and a committee member of the SADC Committee of Stock Exchanges.

Conference to look at role of culture in regional integration

by Jabulani Sithole

A SADC inter-ministerial conference on the place and role of culture in the regional integration agenda is set to run from 27-30 November in Maputo, Mozambique.

The major aim of the conference is to demonstrate that culture is a cross cut-

players in the industry to assist in the formulation of concrete and relevant recommendations that will propel the sector to success," said Renato Matusse, coordinator of the SADC Culture, Information and Sport Sector in Maputo.

"Ministers of Trade and Finance and Investment will be invited to attend the conference," said Matusse. He hoped the meeting would acclimatise the different ministers on how culture can be treated in regional integration.

Calls ahead of the conference are that, its high time SADC recognises the culture sector as a potential and viable business. It is therefore imperative for SADC to forge strong links between governments, the artist

and the private sector and other important players with the culture sector for the growth of the cultural industry in the region. The conference will review a report from a consultant who undertook a research on the cultural sector and how

it can reorganise itself. The report analyses the role of the different festivals and how they can become self-sustaining.

"Festivals should be the backbone of the sector's expression of the state of the cultural industry in SADC," said Stephen Chifunyise a cultural activist and former permanent secretary in the Zimbabwe ministry of education and culture. There is a need to evaluate problems and major setbacks that hinder the growth of the cultural industry within the region.

There are also calls that institutional mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate the growth of the sector and instil a perception of culture as a viable business industry. "The sector has to promote the culture industry as a potential business industry capable of employing the youths and generating income," said Chifunyise.

The conference will also look at how the region can enhance its consumption of the different cultural products. There is a need to promote a wider circulation of the region's music, plays and books. To this end the meeting will discuss the cultural industry in light of the SADC Trade Protocol. □



Culture is a key aspect of SADC's community-building efforts.

ting issue with a critical role in the regional integration process and in economic growth. It is set to promote and strengthen regional markets for arts and cultural products. "The conference hopes to bring together the different

Women soccer championships

Women continue to break gender barriers, venturing into soccer, a sport that was previously reserved for men. South Africa was hosting the African women's soccer championship in which other seven countries were participating.

The tournament was split into two groups pitting the Reunion, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the hosts in one group, and Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco and Nigeria in the other. Two countries from each group would qualify for the semi finals. Nigeria are the current holders.

Zimbabwe, one of the two southern African representatives qualified by beating Namibia and Lesotho, while South Africa qualified by virtue of being host.

The tournament's top three teams qualify for the world cup to be hosted by Argentina in 2001.

Mozambique, SA win medals at Sydney 2000

by Mukai Mutandavari

Mozambique and South Africa won SADC's only medals at the recent 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia.

Maria Mutola of Mozambique, popularly known as Maputo Express, set the tone when she won Africa's first gold medal in the women's 800m event. The gold medal proved a sweet reward for Mutola (28) who first ran in the Olympics as a 15-year old in Seoul, Korea in 1988. She finished fifth at Barcelona four years later and won a bronze medal at the Atlanta games in 1996. During the 1997 World championships in Athens, Mutola won a bronze medal before scooping a silver medal in Seville in 1999.

South Africa also managed to get two silver medals and three bronzes. The first silver medal was won by Hestrie Cloete in the women's high jump. The other silver was won by 20-year old Parkin Terence in one of the swimming events. The

bronze medals were won by Herbert Llewellyn in the 400m hurdles, Kruger Frantz in men's discus, and Penny Heyns in a swimming event. □



Maria "Maputo Express" Mutola

Mozambique report wins international accolade

The *Human Development Report for Mozambique 1999*, edited and produced by the Maputo Office of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), is in the top league of national reports in the world as classified by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Mozambique report was ranked among the 10 best reports in the world, which won awards for aspects ranging from quality of content, use of human development measurement tools, design and presentation, impact on policy formulation as well as the participatory process that leads to their production. The report was awarded two prizes for excel-

lence in "presentation and design" and "participation and policy impact".

The National Human Development Report, produced in Portuguese and English, is a product of a partnership between the Mozambique country office of the United Nations Development Programme, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) and SARDC.

The first national human development report on Mozambique was launched in December 1998 under the title *Peace and Economic Growth: Opportunities for Human Development*.

The second report, released in June 2000 is entitled *Economic Growth and Human Development: Progress, Obsta-*

cles and Challenges. The major highlight of the report was the quantification of the development imbalances inside Mozambique by breaking down the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each administrative region and the calculation of the respective Human Development Index (HDI) for comparison purposes.

UNDP says that more than 260 national reports from 120 countries have been produced in recent years and have become useful tools for heads of states, policy makers, media, civil society organisations and researchers in the academia. The 260 reports constituted the entries that contested the awards.

The prize-giving ceremony was held during the Second Global Forum on Human Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in October.

Mozambique, Burkina Faso and Egypt are the only African countries whose reports won prizes. □

Gender equity is a challenge not a threat

The effectiveness of Africa's development efforts and the ability to sustain them are dependent on the full utilisation of all human resources, regardless of gender. Yet in many countries there is a continued under-utilisation of women despite the fact that they constitute more than 50 percent of the population.

Although women — especially in southern Africa where some governments have made deliberate empowerment policies — are slowly breaking the barriers that have for a long time hindered their effective participation in the decision-making process, there are still some societies that view gender equity as a threat.

However, "gender equity is a challenge, not a threat," as highlighted at a recent conference held in Douala, Cameroon. The conference, organised by the African Caravan for Peace and Solidarity was on "Women's reality in Africa".

The conference theme was explained by Suzanne Kalla Lobe, a Cameroonian journalist. She said, "Gender is a challenge, not just in terms of numbers, but equally and more importantly, the contribution this would make to the removal of silent discrimination enabling African women and men to be equal partners in the process of providing development assistance."

The conference provided an opportunity for African women to share and discuss gender policies, strategies, mechanisms, modalities and possible net-

works throughout Africa. Participants represented governments, NGOs, academic institutions and the media from Cameroon, Gabon, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. □

Chissano calls for cooperation in water

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has stressed the need for careful management of southern Africa's shared river basins, so that both upstream and downstream countries benefit from the water available.

He was speaking in Maputo at the opening of a two-day international conference discussing this year's catastrophic flooding in southern and central Mozambique.

The conference brought together ministers with responsibility for water matters from seven SADC member states and a wide range of experts from across the region and the globe.

Chissano noted that water is a very special commodity, in that "both an excess and a shortage can kill".

Since the amount of water reaching Mozambique depends, not only on climatic factors, but also on the use of rivers in the upstream countries, the Mozambican government had, ever since independence, "worked for a healthy and fruitful relationship with our neighbours in the area of water resources".

He said that the recently revised SADC protocol on the use of shared

watercourses incorporates principles that are "generally accepted as appropriate instruments for balanced management that satisfies the needs of all in a just and equitable manner".

Those principles involved "cooperation between states in the balanced use of water resources, taking into consideration mutual interests and the need to guarantee adequate protection for those resources".

Such cooperation sought to ensure that the downstream states received sufficient water for their needs. For Mozambique, where nine of the region's major rivers flow into the ocean, this was of particular importance, stressed Chissano.

The protocol should ensure that Mozambique's geographical position "does not mean that we receive all the discharges in periods of flood, but receive no water in periods of drought because of upstream extraction".

Chissano said during the February floods 30,000 square kilometres (or an area almost the size of Holland) had been inundated. Over 700 people had lost their lives, and the economy had suffered a serious blow. (AIM) □

The world's women 2000: trends and statistics

The World's Women 2000: Trends and Statistics was published by the UN, 2000. Review by Leya Chatta-Chipepa

The book presents and interprets statistics on how conditions are changing or not changing for women worldwide. These statistics cover the status of women in six specific fields of concern: population, the family, education and communication, work, politics and human rights. The analysis provided is intended to increase awareness of the strides that have been made in bringing the world's women into the global community and the challenges that still lie ahead.

The book is the third edition that has been published by the United Nations. This edition was produced to coincide with the 23rd special session of the General Assembly, which was held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2000 to review progress since the historic Beijing conference and to set in motion future actions for further implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

The publication has six chapters, with each covering a broad policy area, highlighting the main findings on the situation of women worldwide. While each chapter provides new findings in each of the subject areas, as well as up-to-date country and regional analysis of both new and early data, a number of cross-cutting themes that point to changes emerge – some positive, others negative – occurring in women's lives at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

The basic grouping of countries is done by continental region. The presentation of data for regions and sub regions is based on un-weighted data for the countries and areas for which data are available. For the Africa region, the basic groupings are northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. Of the sub-regions in Africa, southern Africa is the only one for which data is made available in most of the tables.

Areas for which there are statistics for the sub-region include: women immigrants, the average age at first mar-

riage, contraception use, fertility levels, female-headed households, life expectancy at birth, health care, primary-secondary school enrolment ratios, illiteracy rates, third level enrolment and career fields, percentage of teachers, percentage of labour force, economic activity rate, informal sector employment, percentage distribution of labour force by occupational group and women in public life.

This publication has made commendable efforts to provide a general overview of the world's progress, and in particular, data measuring women's progress in regions and sub-regions such as SADC, where vital gender disaggregated statistics often do not exist or if they do, are out-of-date. Furthermore, countries often use different indicators or definition of indicators, making a cross-country analysis difficult and sometimes unreliable. The publication should prove to be useful to governments, non-governmental organizations, researchers, academics and activists around the world. □

Recent publications and acquisitions

Angola Torchbearers

—Chikueka, Maria Chela.- 1999

Available from: Chela Book group c/o Bloor Street United Church, 300 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1W3

Can Africa Claim the 21st Century?

—World Bank.- 2000

Available from: World Bank PO Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172-0960 USA

Children in Our Midst: Voices of Farmworker's Children

—McCartney, Irene.- 2000

Available from: Save the Children, PO Box 4689, Harare or Weaver Press, PO Box 1922, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe

Collection of Papers from SARIPS Annual Colloquium 2000

SARIPS, Annual Colloquium 2000, Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Past, Present and Future, Zimbabwe, Harare, Sheraton Hotel, 24-27 September 2000

—.- 2000

Available from: SAPES/SARIPS, PO Box 111, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe

Development, NGOs, and Civil Society: Selected Essays from Development in Practise

—Eade, Deborah.- 2000

Available from: David Philip Publishers, PO Box 23408, Claremont 7735, RSA

Effects of Structural Adjustment in Southern Africa: The Case of Zimbabwe's Manufacturing Sector During Phase 1 of ESAP: 1991 - 1995

—Kadenge, Phineas G; Chipika, Jesimen T and Chibanda, Stanford.- 2000

Available from: SAPES Trust Regional Office

Industrialising Africa: Development Options and Challenges for the 21st Century

—Alemayehu, Makonnen.- 2000

Available from: Africa World Press, Inc. PO Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08607 or PO Box 48 Asmara, Eritrea.

The Institutional Context of Poverty Eradication in Rural Africa: Proceedings from a Seminar in Tribute to the 20th Anniversary of the International

Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

—Havnevik, Kjell J. and Sandstrom, Emil (ed).- 2000

Available from: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (The Nordic Africa Institute) PO Box 1703 SE-751 47 Uppsala, Sweden

Land Reform Under Structural Adjustment in Zimbabwe: Land Use Change in the Mashonaland Provinces

—Moyo, Sam.- 2000

Available from: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

Namibia Trade Directory 2000: A Review of Namibia Trade and Industry

—Namibia Trade Directory CC.-2000

Available from Namibia Trade Directory CC, PO Box 21593, Windhoek, Namibia Website: www.tradedirectory.com.na

On the Other Side: NGO Social Development Report

—Andersen, Carsten; Hansen, Henning and Wissing, Jens (ed.).- 2000

Available from: Socialpolitisk Forlag, DK-2400, Copenhagen

SADC diary

2000		Event	Venue
Nov	12-15	Ad Hoc Expert Group Management on Gender Networking	Zambia
	13-15	Meeting of African Trade Ministers	Gabon
	18-22	Smart Partnership Dialogue	Malaysia
	25	International Day of No Violence Against Women	All SADC
	25/11-10/12	10 th Annual 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence	All SADC
	26-28	Southern African Regional Civil Society Meeting	Botswana
	27-28	Workshop on Women's Land Rights in Southern Africa	Zimbabwe
	27-30	14 th Commonwealth Education Ministers Meeting	Canada
	27-30	SADC Inter-ministerial Conference on the Role of Culture in Regional Integration	Mozambique
	28	SADC Extra-ordinary Committee of Ministers	Botswana
	29-30	SADC/EU Ministerial Conference	Botswana
Dec	1	World AIDS Day	All SADC
	5	South Africa Municipal Elections	South Africa
	9-16	Regional Conference on Violence Against Women	Lesotho
	10	Human Rights Day	All SADC
	14	50 th Anniversary of UNHCR	All SADC
	14	SADC Annual Briefing of Diplomats	South Africa

Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lewi)	14,434.00
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	5.40
DRC	Congo Franc	757.00
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	7.55
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	78.85
Mauritius	Ruppee (100 cents)	27.20
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	16,364.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	7.64
Seychelles	Ruppee (100 cents)	5.90
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	7.62
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	7.55
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	798.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 cents)	3,700.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	55.00

Source: Standard Chartered Bank, Zimbabwe Ltd, 14 Nov. 2000

Public Holidays in SADC for the period Dec - Jan 2000/1

Date	Holiday	Country
8 December	Immaculate Day	Seychelles
9 December	Republic Day	Tanzania
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	National Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	All SADC
26 December	Boxing Day	All SADC
26 December	Family Day	Namibia
26 December	Day of Goodwill	South Africa
27 December	Eid-UI-Ftr	Mauritius
28 December	Eid-UI-Ftr	Mauritius
1 January	New Year's Day	All SADC
2 January	Public Holiday	Botswana
15 January	John Chilembwe Day	Malawi
3 February	Heroes Day	Mozambique