



## NEPAD and SADC macroeconomic policies

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The success of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) will rely significantly on the strength and performance of regional integration organisations such as SADC, which are the building blocs of the continental framework. This article highlights some of the key aspects of SADC's macroeconomic environment and the policies that, if implemented effectively, can help the region achieve NEPAD goals and objectives. In another article in this issue we look in some detail at SADC's single most important economic policy instrument, the SADC Trade Protocol.

NEPAD was formally adopted as the development framework of the African Union in Durban, South Africa, last year. Its long-term objective is to "eradicate poverty" and to "place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development", ending the continent's long history of marginalisation in global affairs.

Specifically, NEPAD hopes to achieve and sustain an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of above seven percent per annum for the next 15 years. Through NEPAD, African leaders take cognisance of the need to achieve existing international development goals one of which is to "reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half between 1990 and 2015".

For SADC, a region with about 40 percent people living in severe poverty, NEPAD objectives and targets pres-

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### Real GDP Growth Rates

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Angola	3.6	4.0	2.7	6.0	5.4
Botswana	5.6	8.1	4.1	7.7	9.2
DRC	-6.4	-3.5	-5.0	5.0	-4.0
Lesotho	8.1	-4.6	2.0	4.0	2.6
Malawi	6.6	3.3	4.2	3.0	1.7
Mauritius	5.8	5.8	3.4	4.0	5.4
Mozambique	11.3	12.1	7.3	8.0	14.0
Namibia	4.5	3.3	4.3	3.9	4.0
Seychelles	11.7	5.5	2.9	2.0	-1.9
South Africa	2.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	2.6
Swaziland	4.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.5
Tanzania	3.5	3.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
Zambia	3.3	-1.9	2.4	3.0	3.9
Zimbabwe	3.7	2.5	0.5	-3.0	-8.4
<b>SADC</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.95</b>

Source: SADC Secretariat, Various publications.

## Strategic plan for national consultations

SADC's 10-year strategic plan which spells out the implementation framework of the restructured 14-member organisation has been adopted by Council as a working document and will undergo further scrutiny at the national level during stakeholder consultations.

Under preparation since March 2001 when the organisation's restructuring process was formally endorsed by heads of state and government, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) has been keenly awaited as the blueprint for a reformed SADC. The strategic plan was adopted at the March Council of Ministers meeting in Luanda, Angola.

SADC Executive Secretary Prega Ramsamy described the plan as a "key instrument in translating SADC objec-

tives and common agenda into a coherent implementation framework".

The plan will underpin the restructuring of SADC institutions and provide a clear orientation for SADC's policies and programmes over the medium to long-term, he said.

Explaining that the RISDP takes into account Africa-wide initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Ramsamy said the plan among others, defines:

- the SADC vision, mission and strategic objectives;
- the shared policy framework required to achieve SADC's objectives;
- the policy reforms and programmes which need to be implemented in order to achieve the set social and economic targets;

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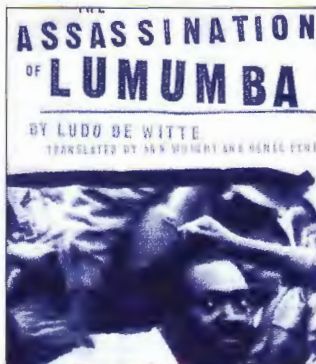
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## Establishing SADC National Committees: Progress to date

One of the major components of the ongoing restructuring process of SADC institutions is the establishment of SADC National Committees in each of the 14 member states. These committees are expected to encourage national participation by various stakeholders in SADC matters.

The SADC National Committees were created so as to maintain a sense of ownership as well as to broaden stakeholder participation in SADC affairs, a role that was initially played by the Sector Coordinating Units that have been phased out in the process of restructuring the institution. In order to achieve full participation, the committee draws members from a broad spectrum of stakeholders that include government, private sector, civil society and labour.

The major functions of these Committees are to:

- Promote and broaden stakeholder participation in SADC affairs in member states;
- Facilitate information flows and communication between member states and the SADC Secretariat;
- Provide inputs at the national level in the formulation of regional policies, strategies, programmes and projects;
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of these policies, strategies, programmes and projects at the national level; and
- Serve as a forum for consultations amongst key stakeholders in member states on SADC matters.

The committees, which are chaired by the SADC National Contact Points, are expected to set up technical committees to deal



SADC media coordinators seen here with participants from the region at a media workshop in Windhoek, Namibia. The media is considered a key partner in communicating SADC objectives and programmes.

with issues pertaining to the SADC core areas of regional integration and cooperation namely: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR); Infrastructure and Services; and Social and Human Development and Special Programmes.

The technical committees are expected to ensure adequate gender

representation as they operate at both the ministerial and officials levels.

A fully-funded National Secretariat, located in the SADC National Contact Points, is also mandatory in the functioning of the SNCs. These secretariats are further expected to submit reports to the SADC Secretariat on a quarterly basis, based on committee meetings, which are expected to take place in the form of consultative fora, four times a year.

A number of member states have already established national committees while others have gone further to officially launch them as per requirement by SADC Council. The process of establishing the committees began in 2001 and member states were expected to have established and launched these committees by November of the same year. Constraints at the national level have however, delayed the process in some member states. □

### Progress of SNCs by country

COUNTRY	STATUS	
Angola	Established May 2002	Launched January 2003
Botswana	Established 1999	Launched September 2002
DRC	No info received	
Lesotho	Established	
Malawi	Established October 2001	Launched September 2002
Mauritius	Established August 2002	Launched August 2002
Mozambique	Advanced stage	
Namibia	Established March 2002	
Seychelles	Established February 2000	
South Africa	Established and Operational	
Swaziland	Advanced stage	
Tanzania	Established April 2002	Launched August 2002
Zambia	Established March 2002	Launched March 2002
Zimbabwe	Established	

Source: SADC Secretariat

## Ministerial committee of the SADC organ meets

The third session of the committee of ministers of the organ on politics, defence and security cooperation met in Harare recently to review the political developments at the national, regional and global levels.

In reviewing the peace process in Angola, the ministers pledged their full support for efforts by government in reintegrating internally displaced people and refugees, as well as preparations for a major international donor conference to be held in Brussels, Belgium.

On Zimbabwe, the meeting noted progress on the land reform programme. The meeting was also informed that approximately two million ex-farmworkers mainly of Malawian, Mozambican and Zambian origin would soon attain Zimbabwean citizenship following a new act that grants citizenship to those resident in the country as at 18 April 1980.

The meeting heard that Zimbabwe's new information law, which has caused

discomfort among some media houses, was being amended taking into account their concerns. Noting that land was a core issue in Zimbabwe, the ministers warned against "selective diversion of attention on governance and human rights issues". They urged political protesters to express themselves in accordance with the laws of the country.

In a bid to end the diplomatic stand-off between Zimbabwe and the European Union, the ministers appealed for more dialogue and called for lifting of sanctions imposed on the southern African country.

Regarding the delicate peace process in the DRC, the ministers pledged support and welcomed the new agreement, which allows for an interim constitution and a transitional government. President Joseph Kabila is the head of the transitional government and is to be assisted by four vice presidents drawn from the country's major opposition parties.

Mauritius briefed the meeting on the new leadership which will assume office in September 2003 in line with a 2000 electoral pact between the ruling coalition. Current Prime Minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth will assume the post of president with enhanced powers while current Deputy Prime Minister, Paul Berenger will become the prime minister.

The meeting appealed for more international aid to curb acts of banditry on Tanzania's western border with Burundi, Rwanda and DRC, which are fuelled by inadequate humanitarian assistance provided to more than 600,000 refugees in the area.

On global matters, the ministers expressed concern on the possible negative impact of the Iraqi crisis including increase in terrorist activities, distortion of oil prices and slow down in the global economy.

The meeting was attended by all countries except DRC, Seychelles and Swaziland. □

### Nacala development corridor

by Bonifacio Antonio

Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia are currently leading a sub-regional development initiative aimed at stimulating inter-regional trade, economic growth and improving the quality of life of about 40 million people in the three countries.

The initiative involves attempts to develop the Nacala corridor, the rail line that runs from the Nacala port on the Indian Ocean, to landlocked Malawi and Zambia, and various large-scale projects throughout the northern four provinces of Mozambique - Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia.

The Nacala Development Corridor initiative among other regional development corridor initiatives, forms part of the Spatial Development Initiatives Programme whose key objectives include the need to:

- increase the rate of regional and national economic growth and development;
- generate long term and sustainable regional and national employment;
- enhance the levels of economic integration of SADC;
- promote greater harmonization in economic strategies between southern African countries as opposed to unnecessarily competing structures of production;

- enhance intra-regional trade and correct the large trade imbalances between South Africa and the wider region;
  - increase international competitiveness of southern African exported goods; and
  - mobilize increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment.
- Last February, Mozambique hosted an Investment Conference on the Nacala Development Corridor under two main purposes:

- To disseminate information to the existing and prospective investors in the Nacala Development Corridor and its hinterland about development projects implemented over the past 3-5 years, as well as those projects already planned, programmed and funded.
- To present new infrastructure and economic development projects to the private sector and donors as potential investment projects.

Speaking during the conference, the Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano called for greater cooperation between the southern African countries, so that together they may seek concrete actions to overcome their problems.

Chissano declared that regional cooperation "fits perfectly into the spirit of the great initiative of the African Union that we are together creating - the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)".

"That is the spirit that brings us together in Nacala," he said.

# STATUS OF SADC PROTOCOLS, JANUARY 2003

Protocol/Charter	Angola	Botswana	D R Congo	Lesotho	Malawi	Mauritius	Mozambique	Namibia	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Treaty of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Immunities and Privileges	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems		●		●	●	○	▼	●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Energy	●	●		●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology	●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs		●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Trade		●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA)	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol of Education and Training		●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
SADC Protocol on Mining		●		●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
SADC Protocol on the Development of Tourism		●		●		●	●	●		●	●	●		●
SADC Protocol on Health	▼	●	▼	●	●	●	●	●	▼	●	▼	●	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	▼	●	▼	●	●	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼	●	▼	▼
* SADC Protocol on Tribunal and Rules of Procedure	▼	●		●	▼	●	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Legal Affairs	▼	●		●	●	●	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses	▼	●		●	▼	●	●	●	▼	●	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Amendment Protocol on Trade	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Agreement Amending the Treaty of SADC	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation		●	▼	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials in SADC		●	▼	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC protocol on Fisheries	▼	●	▼	●	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport	▼	●	▼	●	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol Against Corruption	▼	●	▼	▼	●	●	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Extradition	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Forestry	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼			▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
SADC Amendment Protocol on Tribunal	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼

● Country Signed Protocol      ▼ Country Ratified Protocol  
 ○ Country Acceded to Protocol      ◆ Country Adopted Amended Protocol

\* Ratification by other Member States is not required following the adoption of the Agreement Amending the Treaty, 2001

## NEPAD and SADC macroeconomic policies

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ent undoubtedly a major but achievable development challenge.

The average growth rate for the SADC region in 2001 was 1.95 percent, down from 3.4 percent achieved in 2000. The trend is likely to hold for 2002 the figures for which are not yet available. In fact the region has been averaging just over two percent since 1999. The major contributing factor for the decline can be attributed to drought, which hit much of the region over the last couple of seasons. The majority of southern African economies are agro-based and as such a poor season tends to have ripple effects on all sectors of the economy.

Needless to say, the adverse effects of drought were exacerbated by the vicious cycle of HIV/AIDS the impact of which analysts say will not be fully felt for another 10-15 years. HIV/AIDS stands as the greatest development challenge for the region insofar as it threatens not only the agricultural sector, but negates economy-wide development gains achieved to date.

Although its impact is multi-dimensional, the immediate blow is on the sexually active population who happen to be the economically active, working class in all countries. The worst burden among the affected and infected is naturally felt by the defenceless – the poor, the majority of whom are women and children.

On the whole, SADC's average two percent annual growth rate falls short of the seven percent internationally agreed development target needed to halve the number of people living in poverty by 2015. However, this average obscures realities at the national level.

Despite the negative impact of poor seasons and HIV/AIDS, there are some countries that have recorded consistent growth rates, well above the target seven percent. The fast growing economies are Botswana and Mozambique, which respectively



Sandton: Financial hub of South Africa. SADC has policies for cooperation in finance and investment.

recorded 9.2 and 14 percent in 2001. Zimbabwe, Seychelles and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) recorded negative growth rates in the same year of -8.4 percent, -4 percent and -1.9 percent respectively.

It is hoped that with peace returning to Angola and the DRC, the two countries will soon be among the high performers in the region, given their abundant natural resources and re-invigoration of their agricultural sectors. Further, meteorological data shows that the region is set to enjoy better crop seasons beginning 2003/2004. This would come as a major boost to the agro-based economies.

In terms of policy, member states committed themselves to macro-economic stability when they signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Macro-economic Convergence last year. Through this instrument, member states agreed to implement policies that encourage movement towards regional macroeconomic stability and convergence through:

- prudent fiscal and monetary policies;
- provide a framework of cooperation in finance;
- promote development of sound investment policies;
- enhance savings;
- facilitate and stimulate investment flows; and
- facilitate technology transfer and innovation in the region.

According to Fudzai Pamacheche, supervisor of the SADC directorate of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment which is charged with implementation of the MoU, all countries should restrict inflation to low and stable levels. They are required to maintain a prudent fiscal stance that eschews large fiscal deficits and high debt servicing ratios, and minimise market distortions such as fixing exchange rates.

Pamacheche said a macro-economic surveillance mechanism will soon be established to monitor member countries' adherence to selected indicators.

The MoU recognises the fact that trade and investment are so intrinsically inter-related that you cannot have one without the other. As such policies in investment and finance are meant to complement trade liberalisation.

In addition to macro-economic convergence, other complementary policies being pursued include:

- coordination of direct and indirect taxes;
- liberalisation of current and capital account transactions;
- reform of payment systems;
- resource mobilisation through development finance institutions and other financial entities;
- facilitate investment through favourable investment acts, codes or guidelines and policies that promote free movement of capital; and
- encouraging member states to accede to international conventions on the protection and guarantee of investments.

The extent to which these policies are being effectively implemented in the region at the moment varies from country to country. However, if strictly adhered to, these policies should place SADC and its individual member states on a stronger footing towards achieving NEPAD's ultimate objective of poverty eradication. □

## Engaging legislators in ACP-EU trade negotiations

by Chengetai C. Madziwa

**N**egotiations on multi-lateral trade agreements such as those under the framework of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states and the European Union (EU) are often complex and take several years to conclude. Legislators, as elected representatives of the wider community need to be actively engaged if concerns of the general public are to be taken into account.

For southern Africa, limited participation by legislators and other stakeholders such as civil society has been a result of a variety of reasons, including lack of awareness. Negotiations for a new framework of relations between the regions was officially launched in September last year and will run for five years.

In a bid to improve knowledge of national parliaments in various regions of the ACP on the Cotonou Agreement, the Belgian Development Cooperation initiated a series of seminars directed at legislators. One such recent seminar, facilitated by the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), drew legislators from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) to Cape Town, South Africa.

The Cotonou Agreement constitutes an important change to the Lomé Conventions, which have determined relations between the ACP and EU states for 25 years. For all their criticism, Lomé Conventions achieved a lot in shaping economic relations between the two regions. However, global realities and other factors have necessitated renegotiation of the framework of agreement.

The Cape Town seminar was an opportunity for legislators to exchange information and clarify implications of the new convention as well as preparing them for implementation challenges.

The Belgian-supported initiative sought to enhance capacity of parliamentarians in:

- facilitation of dialogue and participation of various stakeholders;
- priority-setting and coherent allocation of budgetary resources;
- making legislation and creating an enabling environment;
- monitoring and control of the implementation of the quality and programme and the budgetary allocations; and
- participation in international dialogue through the ACP-EU joint parliamentary assembly and other organizations such as the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

It is hoped that participation by legislators can encourage and promote debate on the Cotonou agreement amongst stakeholders in their constituencies.

A paper entitled "Priority and Follow-up Actions" from the SACU seminar in Cape Town says that there is need for appropriate institutions through which Members of Parliament can actively and efficiently keep up to date with relevant information concerning the Cotonou Partnership Agreement. This is vital to strengthen their analytical capacity.

"National parliaments have a fundamental role to play in setting the terms of the debate on national development priorities," says another paper by the ECDPM.

The ECDPM paper goes on to say about parliamentarians, "as the elected representatives of the people, they provide the framework in which the full range of popular views can be expressed, the plans of governments debated and progress in implementation monitored." □

## Combating transboundary animal diseases

by Tafadzwa Sekeso

**S**ADC will soon launch a US\$20 million-dollar regional appeal for support to control transboundary animal diseases (TADs) to curb the worsening situation.

"This appeal has the potential to significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the SADC member states to stop the further spread of TADs from one member state to another," said SADC's Executive Secretary, Prega Ramsamy, addressing the media at the headquarters of SADC in Gaborone, Botswana.

The major TADs in the region are Foot and Mouth Disease, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, African Swine Fever, Lumpy Skin Disease and Newcastle Disease.

SADC ministers noted at their meeting in Luanda that there was urgent need to establish a central control and coordinating body through which all aid to SADC for the control of transboundary animal disease could be channeled.

Recent droughts may also have led to widespread livestock movements and thus further facilitated disease spread. SADC veterinary authorities have been warned to be on high alert. □

## Towards a free trade area by 2008

The 14-member SADC is in the third year of implementing the Trade Protocol, the most important legal instrument in the organisation's quest for economic integration. This article revisits the various features of the protocol, its evolution, progress and outstanding tasks regarding its implementation.

Signed in 1996, the Trade Protocol came into force in January 2000 after painstaking negotiating and national consultation processes. The SADC Protocol on Trade, as it is officially called, envisages the establishment of a free trade area in the region by 2008. The overall goal of the protocol is to attain a free trade area as a step towards achieving a Customs Union and subsequently a Common Market.

The protocol is in line with SADC trade policies and strategies which seek to eliminate obstacles to the free movement of capital, labour and goods and services and improvement of the region's economic management and performance.

Its objectives are to:

- further liberalise intra-regional trade in goods and services;
- ensure efficient production;
- contribute towards the improvement of the climate for domestic, cross-border and foreign investment; and
- enhance economic development, diversification and industrialisation of the region.

Specific strategies adopted to achieve the objectives are:

- gradual elimination of tariffs;
- adoption of common rules of origin;
- harmonisation of customs rules and procedures;
- attainment of internationally acceptable standards, quality, accreditation and metrology;
- harmonisation of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures;
- elimination of non-tariff barriers; and
- liberalisation of trade in services.

### Negotiation process

Between 1996 and 1998, studies were carried out to find out the best possible approach to trade liberalisation. It was finally agreed that an offer approach designed on the basis of asymmetry, which takes into account the level of

development of member states, would be the best.

Real negotiations only started in January 1999 under the auspices of the Trade Negotiating Forum (TNF), which is the negotiating arm of member states as provided for in the protocol.

Category of goods	Tariff reduction
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Immediate reduction of duty to zero upon gazetting of tariff schedules by member states;</li> <li>● On average 47% of all goods traded under this regime by August 2001.</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gradual tariff reduction over 8 years;</li> <li>● 85% expected to trade at zero tariff by 2008.</li> </ul>
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sensitive products mainly in areas of security, health &amp; safety;</li> <li>● Constitute 15%;</li> <li>● Tariffs expected to be eliminated by 2012.</li> </ul>

The composition of the TNF, in terms of country delegations, is the prerogative of member states but it allows the participation of the private sector.

The negotiations centred on tariff reduction schedules, rules of origin, dispute settlement mechanism, special trade agreement on sugar, elimination of non-tariff barriers and harmonisation of customs and trade documentation and clearance procedures. The most difficult part was on rules of origin, which are product specific.

There was consensus on most of the issues under negotiation, resulting in the launch of the free trade area on 1 September 2000. This marked the beginning of a process of tariff reduction and elimination of non-tariff barriers.

An eight-year period was given as the target for achieving a free trade area upon which 85 percent of all commodities in the region should be

traded at zero duty. Due to the complex nature of the process, member states were required to deposit instruments of legal intent indicating readiness to start implementation. For this reason, implementation did not start at the same date for all countries.

### Tariff reduction

The reduction of tariffs is being carried out on the basis of three categories, as shown in the table.

The Trade Protocol, as amended on 7 August 2000, does not cover second hand goods, which shall continue to attract duty at current levels.

### Special agreement on trade in sugar

Sugar is a sensitive product world wide and its price is distorted, often due to subsidies. The region has agreed that initially, sugar producers should have access to the large Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) market, including the SACU producers themselves. A market growth share has been agreed upon which will see a steady increase in sugar tonnage exports into the SACU market until 2012 when total liberalization of the SADC market is expected to take place subject to the developments on the world market. Market access is based on a country's exposure to the world market on trade in sugar, and not to preferential markets.

The marketing year for sugar has been set to be from 1 April to 31 March each year. While there was agreement on market share distribution for sugar, non-SACU sugar producers were also allocated another 20,000 tons per year which would be distributed among them on the basis of an agreed formula and based on their exposure to the international market for sugar. The trade in sugar is duty free.

Existing bilateral preferential agreements on trade in sugar are not affected by this multilateral agreement. This agreement is therefore an added advantage to all sugar producers, such as Zimbabwe, which already has bilateral agreements with Botswana and Namibia.

### Agreement on textiles and clothing

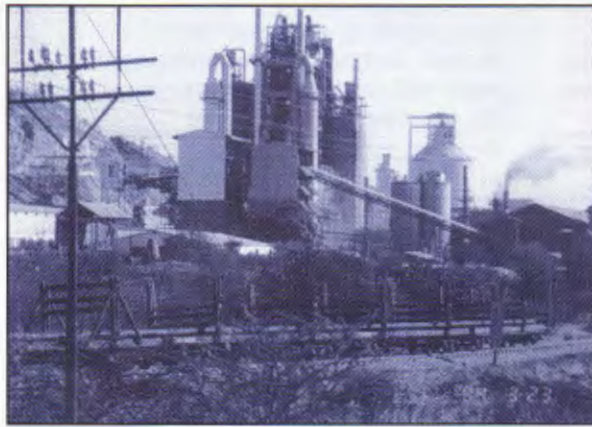
Trade in clothing and textiles is based on a two-stage substantial transformation rule of origin. However, for countries such as Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, the SACU group agreed to allow them to access their market under a one-stage transformation rule subject to quotas. The quotas are based on current production capacity. This dispensation has been put in place for a period of 5 years during which these countries are expected to graduate to the two-stage transformation rule of origin where there are no limits on market access. Import duties in this sector are being reduced at an accelerated pace for those countries that are not benefiting from the special dispensation. A Clothing and Textiles Committee was set up to continuously monitor trade in the output of the sector and take corrective measures as necessary.

### Rules of origin

Negotiations on rules of origin, which seek to promote use of local raw materials, were the most difficult. Agreement has been reached on most products except for wheat flour products, which is expected to be resolved soon. Although there was agreement on motor vehicles, more work is still needed to improve the operations of the industry.

### Dispute settlement procedures

A dispute settlement mechanism was adopted as part of the amendment protocol of 2000. The mechanism provides for complaints by member states in terms of implementing the Trade Protocol against another member state to be lodged with the Trade Implementation Unit, now under the TIFI Directorate, which would facilitate the resolution of such disputes through consultations, good offices and panel of experts. The ruling by the panel of experts once adopted by the Committee of Ministers of Trade is final. Disputing member states are expected to imple-



Efficient industries are needed to produce regionally competitive products

ment the decision.

A disputing member state can use the WTO route but will not be allowed to revert to the SADC mechanism. Only one route can be used for any particular dispute. It was resolved that disputing nations provide the resources, as is the case under the WTO. This decision was taken in order to discourage member states coming up with unnecessary disputes.

### Customs cooperation

Substantial work has been done with respect to harmonisation of documentation and procedures. Further work is being carried out by the Subcommittee on Customs Cooperation which has constituted five Customs Advisory Working Groups tasked with harmonisation and implementation of programmes under a customs action plan covering operationalisation of

rules of origin, customs cooperation, trade facilitation, transit and training. Under rules of origin, regulations have been developed to assist customs officers implement rules of origin and interpret them correctly.

The customs cooperation component deals with issues of networking customs administrations and cooperation in information exchange and investigations as well as questions of the integrity of customs officials. A code of conduct has been developed for customs officials. The aim is to improve the conduct and efficiency of customs border clearance systems.

The transit component is tasked with improving the movement of traffic in transit by simplifying the documentation and procedures. Initial effort is being placed on main routes, which have a lot of traffic. The aim is to reduce transaction or border clearance costs.

Customs officers being trained on various aspects of the trade protocol, as they are at the end of the day the implementers.

### Standards and other technical barriers to trade

A great deal of work has been done to ensure that member state products are competitive and comply with internationally acceptable standards, quality, accreditation and metrology. A policy framework for technical regulations on standards is being put in place. This takes into account the implementation of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

Substantial work has also been done on the harmonisation of sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, which are expected to enhance intra-SADC trade in agricultural products. An annex to the Trade Protocol will soon be tabled for negotiation.

Regarding trade in services, a legal framework is being developed to facilitate the liberalization of services in the region and ensure compliance with international commitments made by SADC member states at the WTO level.

## Towards a free trade area by 2008

*continued from page 9*

### Non-tariff barriers

In general, a number of non-tariff barriers have been removed particularly those pertaining to import and export permits. However, there are some non-tariff barriers related to administrative systems that still need to be dealt with. Member states have agreed to notify each other of any such barriers their exporters may identify in other markets so that these can be resolved or eliminated.

### Notification to the WTO

In compliance with WTO regulations, the SADC Trade Protocol has been notified to the multilateral body.

### Trade protocol and other trade agreements

When the SADC Trade Protocol was implemented, there were already other trade agreements in place under which some of the member states were benefiting. These include:

- SACU;
- the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA);
- the European Union (EU)-South Africa Trade and Development Agreement;
- the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP)/EU Cotonou Agreement;
- the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and
- several bilateral trade agreements.

These trade agreements pose both challenges and opportunities for the region.

The SACU arrangement, which is a higher level of integration, is viewed as a stepping-stone for SADC as the ultimate objective to create a common market requires that a customs union be achieved first. COMESA plans to establish a customs union by 2004. In terms of working relations with COMESA, there is adequate cooperation that is meant to avoid duplication and to harmonise and have joint activities where necessary and possible.

Currently dual membership under COMESA and SADC presents a prob-

lem when deciding what regional configuration to take when negotiating new trade arrangements with the EU under the Cotonou Agreement. A political decision may have to be taken if the process is to move forward.

In preparation for the negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) under the Cotonou Agreement, which commenced in September 2002, the SADC Secretariat held two workshops to discuss possible options for EPA negotiations. Member states were urged to carry out their own internal analysis and to define their needs and priorities in the context of the Cotonou Agreement and suggest their best options. There was consensus that SADC, like all ACP, endorses a two-stage approach to the negotiations with issues of common interest being negotiated at the all ACP level. Regionally specific details would then be negotiated at the level of the proposed geographical configurations. It is the decision on this regional configuration that is a problem.

### Conclusions

Effective implementation of the trade protocol by all member states is imperative if a free trade area, customs union and eventually common market are to be realised. However, given the regional and global developments, the key challenge for SADC is to do this within a reasonable timeframe in order to increase the percentage share of SADC trade in the world market.

This will only be possible, when member states comply with the decisions agreed within the framework of the SADC Trade Protocol and speed up implementation bearing in mind the underlying principles and objectives of the protocol. This also entails compliance with and implementation of WTO obligations as well as taking advantage of preferences provided under the Cotonou Agreement and AGOA.

It would be essential therefore to address the supply side constraint as well as competitiveness of industry

with regard to production and to cushion the impact of the international tariff reduction on the development of the smaller, landlocked and less developed members of SADC.

As SADC moves into higher levels of integration such as the customs union, the issue of overlapping membership of SADC countries in a number of other regional bodies and the conflicting obligations arising thereof need to be addressed urgently. A resolution on this issue would strengthen SADC's position as a building bloc of the African Union. The challenges posed by globalisation especially within the framework of the WTO, AGOA and the Cotonou Agreements cannot be overemphasised.

The other challenge is in developing new policies and strategies that would target vulnerable groups such as the rural and urban poor, small businesses, informal operators and women to ensure that they take advantage of the policies.

With the right policies, there is a need for the creation of a conducive environment to make the policies work and deliver the kind of development that would lead to poverty reduction and its subsequent eradication.

What is required is collective commitment and perseverance if the SADC vision of "a common future, a future in a regional community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, peace and security for the peoples of southern Africa" is to be realised. □

*This article is adapted from recent presentations by Fudzai Pamacheche, supervisor of the SADC directorate of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI). TIFI is one of four directorates based at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana. The directorates are a result of the current restructuring of SADC institutions and were established following clustering of 21 sectors previously coordinated by member states.*

# Revisiting gender equality and the millennium development goals

by Barbara Lopi

The global theme for this year's International Women's Day (IWD), "Gender Equality and the Millennium Development Goals", provided an opportune time for re-examining progress towards the millennium development goals.

Commemorated every 8 March, IWD accords women around the globe the opportunity to review their achievements towards gender equality and women's emancipation. The day also gives women a platform to echo their concerns at the pace the globe is moving towards a gender-sensitive and just society.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) come from the agreements and resolutions of the world conferences organised by the United Nations in the first half of the 1990s and provided an opportunity for the international community to agree on steps needed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, countries throughout

the world reaffirmed their commitment to working toward a world in which sustaining development and eliminating poverty would have the highest priority.

The first seven MDGs are mutually reinforcing and are directed at realizing measurable improvements in people's lives in all its forms in the areas of poverty, education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and the environment. The last goal -- global partnership for development -- is about the means to achieve the first seven.

According to the progress on the MDG in the 2002 Human Development Report, at least 49 percent of the countries worldwide are either on track or have achieved the goal on poverty reduction. More than 50 percent of the countries in the world are also either on track or have achieved the target to eliminate gender disparities in all levels of education.

In SADC, progress on the MDG indicates that most of the countries have either achieved or are on track towards achieving the goal on gender equality.

This goal challenges states to make progress towards gender equality and empowering women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005. But although the gender gap may be narrowing, girls' enrolments remain persistently behind those of boys.

With regards to the goal to reduce the proportion of women and men living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015 by half, only a few SADC countries are on track while the rest are either far behind, slipping back or lagging.

Many countries are also slipping back in their pursuit to reduce under-five and infant mortality rates by two-thirds. Out of the 14 SADC countries only Mauritius and Seychelles are on track towards meeting the benchmark under the child mortality goal.

The MDGs are to be achieved over a 25-year span starting in 1990 and 40 percent of the road should have been covered by 2000 — meaning that SADC member states still have a lot of work before they could meet the targets. □

Millennium Development Goal Progress						
	% Undernourished people (1997/1999)	% Net primary enrolment ratio (1998)	% Children reaching grade 5 (1995-97)	% Gross female enrolment ratio (2000)	Under five mortality rates per 1,000 live births (2000)	% Population with access to improved water sources
Angola	51	57	--	25	295	38
Botswana	23	81	90	70	101	
DRC	64	32	--	37	207	45
Lesotho	25	60	--	57	133	91
Malawi	35	--	--	78	20	57
Mauritius	6	93	99	62	188	100
Mozambique	54	41	--	26	200	60
Namibia	33	86	86	77	69	77
South Africa	--	100	--	89	70	86
Swaziland	12	77	76	74	142	
Seychelles	--	--	99	--	17	
Tanzania	46	48	81	33	165	54
Zambia	47	73	--	52	202	64
Zimbabwe	39	--	79	67	117	85

Source: 2002 Human Development Report

## SADC MEDIA AWARDS COMPETITION



The SADC Secretariat announces the launch of the 2003 Media Award Competition which is open to all journalists who are SADC nationals. The award is in the fields of Print Journalism, Radio Journalism, Television Journalism and Photojournalism.

### COMPETITION RULES

- The entries should have been published/ broadcast between January and December 2002 by an authorised media agency in any of the SADC Member States;
- The themes of the entries to be submitted for the competition must be related to issues and activities promoting regional integration;
- All journalists who are SADC nationals may enter the competition, except institutions or organisations and SADC Secretariat staff;
- All works entering the competition should be in one of the SADC working languages, i.e. English, Portuguese and French and they should be submitted as they were published/ broadcast (newspaper cuttings, magazines, audio or video cassettes);
- Entries are invited from the following categories:
  - ◆ Print Journalism: comprising features/articles published in newspapers and newsletters;
  - ◆ Radio Journalism: comprising broadcast material;
  - ◆ Television Journalism: comprising televised material;
  - ◆ Photojournalism: comprising published still and motion pictures with a caption or text;

*Print Journalism submissions should have a minimum of 1000 (one thousand) words and a maximum of 2000 (two thousand) words.*

Broadcast or televised materials should have a maximum duration of twenty minutes.

- The National Entries will be initially screened and judged by the National Adjudication Committee, which will select the best entry in each of the four categories to be forwarded to the Regional Adjudication Committee, through the SADC Secretariat;
- The selection of the best regional works will be decided upon by the Regional Adjudication Committee;
- The Regional Adjudication Committee reserves the right not to award the prizes if the works submitted do not meet the competition requirements;
- The decision of the Regional Adjudication Committee shall be final;
- The winners will be announced and the prizes awarded at a ceremony to take place on the occasion of the SADC Summit of the Heads of State and Government;
- The Awards will include Print, Radio, Television and Photo journalism and each category will carry a prize money of two thousand American Dollars;
- The monetary prizes will be accompanied by a certificate signed by the SADC Chairperson;
- The prizes will be paid directly to the winner. In the case of a winner being unable to be present at the ceremony, SADC will make arrangements to give the prize in his/her home country;
- All submissions must contain full contact details of the journalist, including, passport-sized photograph, physical address, telephone and, where applicable, fax number and e-mail address;
- All entries must be submitted to the National Adjudication Committee by 31 May 2003;

Further details may be obtained from the National Adjudication Committee in each Member State.

*The SADC Secretariat shall not be responsible for any loss or damage to the work or material submitted.*

## BELGIAN GOVERNMENT - SPONSORED POSTGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SADC NATIONALS

The Government of Belgium has, since 1999, been offering a limited number of scholarships to SADC nationals, to pursue the Master's Degree in Public Administration (MPA), tenable at the University of Botswana, which was nominated as a SADC Centre of Specialisation in Public Administration and Management (CESPAM). SADC nationals, who possess the requisite entrance requirements, are invited to apply for this year's scholarship. The academic year will begin in August 2003.

### Masters Degree in Public Administration

Applicants must satisfy the following entry requirements for the Masters degree in Public Administration at the University of Botswana:

- Possess a Bachelor's Degree in any Social Science discipline with a minimum of second-class, second division 2 (ii) classification.
- Preference shall be given to those applicants with majors in Public Administration and/or Political Science

The scholarship shall cover the following:

- Tuition fee
- Monthly stipend
- Medical insurance
- Book allowance
- Travel allowance

One third of the scholarship shall be given to Botswana nationals (as required by the Co-operating Partner). Applicants should submit an application form for the course and a separate letter to apply for the scholarship. Those who have already submitted entry applications and wish to apply for a scholarship should send a letter indicating that they would also like to be considered for a scholarship. These scholarships are for fulltime study only and successful applicants need to sign a contract to that effect.

All letters of application to obtain the scholarship and a completed application forms should be addressed to:

The Graduate Admissions Secretary  
School of Graduate Studies  
University of Botswana  
Private Bag UB00706  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: (267) 355 2862  
Fax: (267) 3185 100  
Email: Sogras@mopipi.ub.bw

Completed and fully documented applications should reach the Graduate Studies Office no later than 30th May 2003.

# Communicating SADC institutional reform

## ... Media practitioners appraised on restructuring exercise

Media practitioners from the southern African region had a rare opportunity to acquaint themselves with SADC's ongoing restructuring process at a recent workshop organised by the SADC Secretariat in the Namibian capital, Windhoek.

Funded by the European Union (EU), the workshop sought to engage the media from the region on SADC matters with special emphasis on restructuring which started in 2001, centralising operations of the organisation in Botswana for better management. Through its Public Relations and Information Unit, SADC also used the opportunity to review current channels of information dissemination at its headquarters in Gaborone.

Mocks Shivute, Permanent Secretary in the Namibian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who opened the workshop said the process of engaging the media was in line with the thrust of the restructured SADC, which calls for full participation of all stakeholders.

"The media has a major role to play in fostering popular public participation through conveying the relevant information to the public in order to give it access to the developments that will be shaping the future," said Shivute.

Coverage of SADC in the region's media outlets is often limited to major events such as the summit. The limited coverage is constantly blamed on lack of information about, or understanding of, the organisation's objectives and programmes.

Shivute attacked the state of affairs which he described as discouraging. He said, "The non-coverage of SADC issues is not only depriving us as SADC citizens of access to information, but depriving us from participating in the debates on issues that have a bearing on our day-to-day lives."

He said, "In SADC, just as is the case with the rest of Africa, little space and time is devoted to what is taking place in the region. If something is publicised on the region it is usually negative and sensational, while positive developments are completely ignored.

"The land issue in Zimbabwe is an excellent example of this negative publicity. Land is an emotional issue affecting the whole region and what is happening in Zimbabwe has a bearing on all of us. Unfortunately, I have not seen any investigative report that addresses the land issue in a regional instead of national context."



Mocks Shivute, Namibian Information Permanent Secretary (centre) with Esther Kanaimba, head of SADC Public Relations (left) and Antonius Brueser, head of EU Delegation in Namibia.

The journalists positively received the criticism, challenging SADC to improve on its ways of information dissemination. In particular, they complained that press releases were coming in late from SADC, making it stale news especially for daily newspapers, radio and television bulletins.

Ambassador Antonius Brueser, Head of European Commission delegation in Namibia, expressed full support of the EU for SADC's current institutional reform. He said, "The responsibility of SADC institutions in the integration process of its member states has grown over the years and hence it is of utmost importance to

have it structured in a way that is conducive to fulfil in the most efficient manner their manifold tasks."

Ambassador Brueser added that, "It is equally important that information about this integration process and the role of SADC institutions therein, is disseminated in the most transparent way to the people of the region, thereby raising and improving public awareness and participation."

Esther Kanaimba, Head of SADC Public Relations and Information Unit, made a detailed presentation about SADC's restructuring exercise, making particular emphasis of formation of national committees which, among other functions, are meant to preserve ownership of SADC at the national level. Petronilla Ndebele, SADC Information Officer, unveiled a new information project called Information 21. The project, which aims at "bringing SADC to the people", is soon to be implemented in partnership with SARDC, IPS and SABA.

The media practitioners were also appraised on the work of one of four directorates at SADC Secretariat which is the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment. The Directorate Supervisor, Fudzai Pamacheche, presented a paper on the SADC Trade Protocol in the context of SADC Free Trade Area.

Pedro Cossa of Mozambique's foreign affairs ministry took the participants through the history and progress on the implementation of Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport under which policy related to media is spelt out.

The workshop was attended by about 40 participants representing SADC media coordinators, and the public and independent media. Also invited were representatives of SADC collaborating partners which included SARDC, IPS, SABA and MISA. □

## Iraq war could hurt poor nations

Mozambique President Joachim Chissano has warned that the war on Iraq will have a negative impact on developing nations. He said during a recent visit to Ottawa, Canada, that the billions of dollars spent on the war by the United States and Britain could be used to tackle the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and

tuberculosis, as well as problems caused by endemic poverty.

"If the United States of America has got money to spend on weapons and war we would also like to see it increase -- because they may have spare money -- their help to the poor countries and to reconstruction elsewhere," he said. □

## DRC: New peace pact

A new peace deal for the Democratic Republic of Congo was signed on 2 April in South Africa. The agreement provides for a transitional government that will run the country, in terms of an interim constitution, for two years. In

the agreement, Joseph Kabila becomes the new president of the transitional government aided by four vice-presidents who represent the interests of the existing government and the three main opposition groups. (*Allafrica.com*) □

## Summit on HIV/AIDS

SADC heads of state are scheduled to convene in Lesotho in June for a Summit on HIV/AIDS. According to press reports, Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Chairperson of SADC, will chair the summit.

The scheduling of the summit follows a decision made by heads of state and government during the SADC Summit in 2002.

The Lesotho summit will seek to adopt a coordinated strategy of action towards creating mechanisms for the execution of a plan for prevention, treatment and control of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. (*ANGOP*) □

## SADC strategic plan for national consultations

*continued from page 1*

- a quantification of the targets for economic and social development to allow for the effective monitoring of SADC's actual performance as against set targets;
- linkages among the social and economic development targets in order to reveal the coordination and harmonization required between SADC's sectoral policies; and
- where appropriate, macroeconomic policy convergence targets.

Member states had an opportunity to comment on the first draft of the RISDP at a meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 11-13 February, 2003.

The RISDP is one of the three studies that were undertaken as part of a process of operationalising the transformation of SADC institutions. The other two are (i) an audit of assets, and projects in member states and (ii) a study on the implementation of the new organisational structure.

The asset audit was completed last year and the report reveals that SADC

has a total of 404 projects in member states. Although the estimated cost of the projects is US\$6.1 billion, the report says only US\$2.3 billion had been secured from donors at the time of its completion.

Ramsamy said substantial work has been done on the "New SADC Organisational Structure". A progress report was tabled for consideration by the ministers in Luanda. Finalisation of the report is expected by end of April. The study on the organisational structure is expected to:

- give expression to the new organisational structure of SADC as approved by the Summit in March 2001;
- look at reporting lines within the new organisational structure as approved by Summit;
- look at personnel requirements, personnel administration and conditions of service as well as cost implications; and
- look at policies, procedures and regulations for the new organiza-

tion and provide a strategy for expeditious implementation of the new organisational structure.

The current restructuring process has centred on three main components: namely (a) the conducting of the three studies on the existing projects and assets of SADC; the RISDP and the study on the new structure; (b) the phasing out of sector coordinating units and commissions and the clustering of their activities under four directorates at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana; and (c) the establishment of SADC National Committees.

Twenty-one sector coordinating units, previously coordinated by member states, have now been clustered into four directorates for central management at the SADC Secretariat. The directorates are on food, agriculture and natural resources; trade, industry, finance and investment; social and human development and special programmes; and infrastructure and services. □

## The Assassination of Lumumba, 40 years on

Finally, after more than 40 years, the truth is revealed about the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the democratically elected first Prime Minister of the Congo.

His death, just six months after Independence in June 1960, disrupted economic and political development not only in the Congo (now DRC) but in Africa, and the impact is still with us today.

"When this book first appeared in Dutch," says the Preface to the English-language edition, "the press duly concentrated on its main conclusion, that the Belgian government was primarily responsible for the murder of the Congolese prime minister Patrice Lumumba.

"It is obvious to the reader, however, that other parties were equally guilty. ... without the steps taken by Washington and the United Nations during the preceding months, the assassination could never have been carried out."

Through access to official documents of the period as well as recollections and recent admissions by some of the participants, the author has presented a thorough analysis of Western strategies for the break-up of the Congo through secession of Katanga and Kasai, including details of troop deployments, diplomatic intrigue, state visits

and the rhetoric of the media.

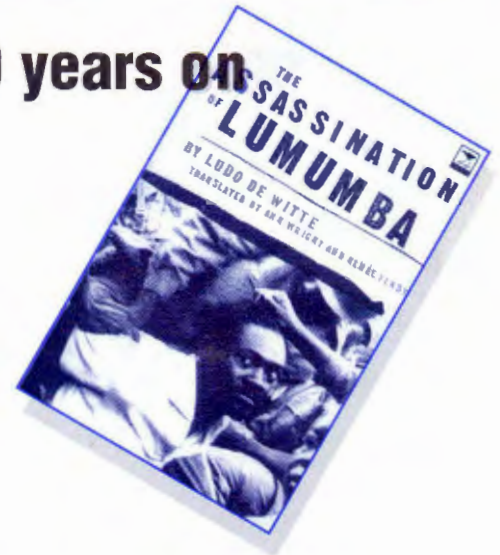
He also reconstructs Lumumba's last days and hours, and "the suffering of the world's then most famous prisoner", including the garish details of his violent death and disappearance through dismembering of his body which was dissolved in acid.

The book unravels the details of the six-month period after Congo's independence on 30 June 1960 to Lumumba's death, including the coup d'état on 14 September by the Belgian officer corps and the army chief of staff, Joseph Mobutu. One week later, during a meeting of US President D. Eisenhower with his National Security Council, the CIA chief Allan Dulles stressed that "Lumumba... remained a grave danger as long as he was not disposed of". The Belgian intelligence code for Lumumba was "Satan".

Thereafter, followed the imprisonment of Patrice Emery Lumumba and his subsequent murder on 17 January 1961, age 35.

The Belgian government apologized in 2002, for the actions of the government of Gaston Eyskens 40 years earlier. The other parties have yet to acknowledge their role.

In a last letter to his wife from his prison cell, Lumumba said he preferred to die with his head held high than to



live in slavery. He said he had confidence in the ability of his country to defend its independence and freedom.

"History will one day have its say," he continued. "It will not be the history taught in the United Nations, Washington, Paris, or Brussels, however, but the history taught in the countries that have rid themselves of colonialism and its puppets. Africa will write its own history, and both north and south of the Sahara it will be a history full of glory and dignity."

*The Assassination of Lumumba* by Ludo de Witte, translated to English by Ann Wright and Renée Fenby, published in South Africa by Jacana 2002, [www.jacana.co.za](http://www.jacana.co.za) □

### Recent publications and acquisitions

#### *SADC Sector Reports for 2001 – 2002:*

*Culture Information and Sport Sector Report*

*Regional Drug Control Programme Report*

*Gender Sector Report*

*Health Sector Report*

*Human Development Sector Report*

*Employment and Labour Sector Report*

*Transport, Communications and*

*Meteorology Sector*

*Tourism Sector Report*

Available from: SADC Secretariat, P

Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana.

Website: [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

*Approaches to Environmental Litigation and Advocacy in Southern Africa*

*IUCN Handbook No.3. -2002*

Available From: IUCN-Regional Office

For Southern Africa, 6 Lanark Road, Box 745, Harare, Zimbabwe. Website: [www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

*Beyond Boundaries: Transboundary Natural Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa.*

Van Der Linde, Harry [et.al]. -2001.

Available from: Biodiversity Support

Program, c/o World Wildlife Fund, 1250

24th St. NW, Washington, DC 20037

USA. Email: [BSP@wwfus.org](mailto:BSP@wwfus.org) Website:

[www.BSPonline.org](http://www.BSPonline.org)

*Gender and HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe: A Community Based Research. - 2002.*

Available From: UNIFEM-SARO, PO

Box 4775, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Email: [nomcebo.manzini@undp.org](mailto:nomcebo.manzini@undp.org)

Website [www.unifem.undp.org](http://www.unifem.undp.org)

SARDC-WIDSAA,

PO Box 5690, Harare.

Email: [widsaa@sardc.net](mailto:widsaa@sardc.net)

Website: [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net)

*Human and Social Perspectives in Natural Resource Management: A Regional Training Course Handbook, Series No.4 -2002*

Available From: IUCN-Regional Office

For Southern Africa, 6 Lanark Road, Box

745, Harare, Zimbabwe. Website:

[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

*Mapping Poverty and Livestock in the Developing World.*

Thornton P.K. [et.al.]- 2001.

Available From: International Livestock

Research Institution (ILRI), PO Box

30709, Nairobi, Kenya. Email:

[ilri@cgiar.org](mailto:ilri@cgiar.org) Website: [www.ilri.org](http://www.ilri.org)

## SADC diary

2003	Event	Venue		
May	5	Fourth Steering Committee Meeting of the SADC/EU Statistics Training Project	Malawi	
	6-7	SADC Workshop on the Implementation Strategy for the Protocol on Wildlife	Angola	
	6-9	Annual SADC Statistics Committee Meeting	Malawi	
	8-9	SADC Wildlife Technical Committee Meeting	Angola	
	12-16	SADC Restructuring Review Committee	Botswana	
	15	SADC-Regional Environmental Education Support Project Steering Committee Meeting	South Africa	
	19-21	SADC Steering Committee of the Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FanGR) Project	Mozambique	
	22-23	Global Forum for Agricultural Research and Training (GFAR)	South Africa	
	25	DFI Sub-committee-SADC Development Fund Report	United Republic of Tanzania	
	26-28	SADC Legal Framework on Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FanGR)	Mozambique	
	27-29	Ninth SADC Drug Control Committee Meeting	South Africa	
	June	1-3	SADC Summit on HIV/AIDS	Lesotho
		2-4	SADC Technical Committee for Agricultural Research and Training	South Africa
2-6		SADC Training Workshop on Presentation/Report Writing and Computer Skills	Swaziland	
4		SADC Funds for Innovative and Collaborative Research in Support of Small Farmers Development (FIRCOP) Steering Committee	South Africa	
11-13		World Economic Forum	South Africa	
20-21		SADC Environmental Education Network Meeting	Namibia	

## Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 Iewi)	69.25
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	5.26
DRC	Congo Franc	610.70
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	7.95
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	89.00
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	26.95
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	22,995.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	8.05
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.62
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	8.05
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	8.01
United Republic of Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	1,027.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 ngwee)	4,820.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	824.00

Source: Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe, 7 April 2003

## Public Holidays for the period April – June 2003

Date	Holiday	Country
18 April	Good Friday	All SADC
18 April	Independence Day	Zimbabwe
19 April	Public Holiday	Botswana
19 April	King's Birthday	Swaziland
19 April	Holy Saturday	Zambia
21 April	Easter Monday	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
25 April	National Flag Day	Swaziland
27 April	Freedom Day	South Africa
28 April	Union Day	United Republic of Tanzania
28 April	Public Holiday	South Africa
30 April	Education and Youth Day	DRC
1 May	Workers Day	All SADC
3 May	Martyr's Day	Malawi
4 May	Cassinga Day	Namibia
5 May	Public Holiday	Namibia
14 May	Moulid (Birth of Prophet)	United Republic of Tanzania
17 May	Liberation Day	DRC
25 May	Africa Day	Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe
26 May	Public Holiday	Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe
29 May	Ascension Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland
1 June	International Children's Day	Angola
5 June	Liberation Day	Seychelles
14 June	Freedom Day	Malawi
16 June	Youth Day	South Africa
18 June	National Day	Seychelles
19 June	Corpus Christi	Seychelles
24 June	Fisherman's Day	DRC
25 June	Independence Day	Mozambique
29 June	Independence Day	Seychelles
30 June	Independence Day	DRC