



SADC seeks to move beyond cooperation towards integration

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The SADC Summit, held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 25-26 August reaffirmed SADC's commitment to moving beyond regional cooperation towards achieving deeper integration of the economies of its member states.

Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa, the new Chairperson of SADC, led the call when he urged his fellow leaders to put words into action.

"Our people are not asking for anything new. They only expect us to recognise our duty to transform the decisions we took at previous summits – embedded in multiple protocols and declarations... into time-framed, workable action plans."

The reaffirmation of SADC's long term objective of regionally integrated economies comes in the wake of concerns about slow ratification and implementation of sectoral protocols, of which 24 have been signed since 1992. Only 12 protocols are now in force. The organisation transformed in 1992 from a "coordinating conference" to a "development community",

adopting protocols as a key strategy for regional integration.

The ratification process varies from country to country. However, for most countries, the protocol, once signed, has to be approved at the national level, often by the national assembly after which the member state deposits its instruments of ratification with the Secretariat. This exercise signals the country's readiness to implement the legal instrument.

Mkapa challenged his fellow leaders to take the example of his country that has ratified all the SADC protocols signed to date. "Where there is political will, all these agreements can be given life," he said.

A new Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which was endorsed by the leaders in Dar es Salaam, is seen as the road map through which the organisation can achieve, as President Mkapa put it, its long-awaited dream of a common destiny.

The 15-year plan, to be implemented in three-year phases, spells out strategies for implementing time-

bound, prioritised, short and medium term projects with measurable impact in identified intervention areas.

For the first time since 1995, the heads of state and government in Dar es Salaam did not sign any new protocols. The leaders however, signed a Charter on Fundamental Social Rights and a Mutual Defence Pact.

SADC leaders also presented a united front in support of Zimbabwe, urging the Commonwealth, the EU and the US to lift sanctions and engage in a constructive dialogue.

The Summit "re-affirmed the indivisibility of SADC and solidarity with Zimbabwe" and said it would continue to work with the country to encourage and sustain the positive developments that are taking place in the search for lasting solutions.

Regarding the economic situation in the region, SADC leaders said they are satisfied with the sound macro-economic reforms being implemented, resulting in reduction of inflation rates and budget deficits in most Member States, and a regional GDP growth rate of 3.2 percent last year, up from 2.7 percent the previous year.

They noted the improvement in food security in the 2003/4 consumption year, with the number of people needing food assistance by January next year estimated at seven million, half of the 15.2 million figure for March 2003. They also noted a slight increase in regional cereal production to 22.89 million tonnes in 2002/3 leaving a shortfall of around 1.74 million tonnes, mainly in maize, wheat, rice, sorghum and millet.

Summit expressed concern at the devastating effects of HIV and AIDS as well as tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases on the population of the region, and the threat this poses to development gains.

Normal rainfall season expected ... no early indications of extreme climate conditions

Climate experts are predicting a normal rainfall season in most SADC countries.

The respective early indications of the causes of unusually heavy rainfall or of exceptionally dry conditions for the coming rainfall season, October 2003 – March 2004, are weak.

This was established by climate scientists from all SADC countries and from international organisations at a meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia in early September, organised by the SADC Drought Monitoring Centre.

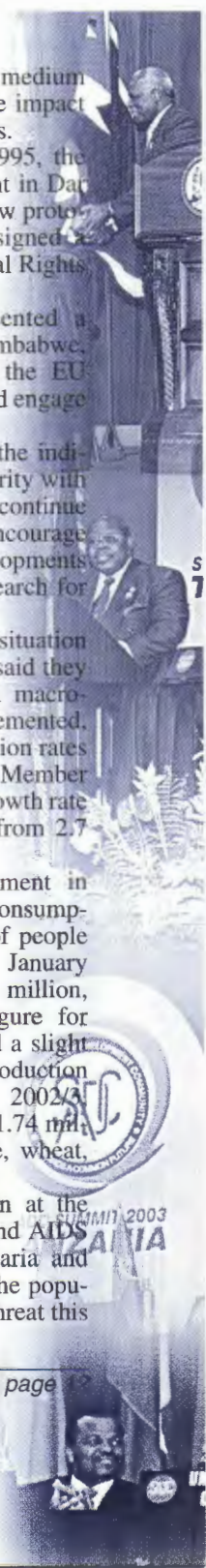
The scientific conclusions are based largely on recent satellite meas-

urements of sea temperatures, including El Niño in the Pacific Ocean.

Scientists have shown that sea temperatures in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans have a major influence on the amount of rainfall over many parts of the globe, including over southern Africa. This year, however, El Niño is not expected to occur, and sea temperatures in areas affecting southern Africa are moderate and so are not likely to have strong impacts on the region. This situation is different from last year, when El Niño and temperatures in the

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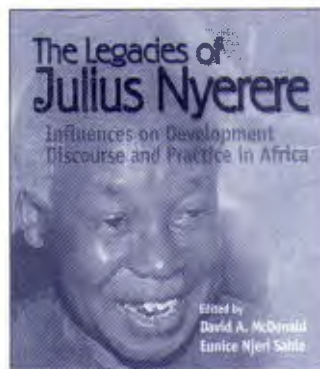
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SADC plans gender policy for member states

by Munetsi Madakufamba

SADC is in the process of developing a gender policy that will enable member states to assess their performance in line with norms and standards set at the regional level.

Christine Warioba, Head of SADC Gender Unit at the Secretariat said this when presenting an overview of progress on gender equality in southern Africa at the recent SADC Summit in the United Republic of Tanzania.

"Once developed, the framework will enable member states to assess their national gender policy frameworks – whether they are in line with the priorities, strategies and targets set at the regional level," she said.

The policy, which Warioba said was at the initial stages of development, is in line with the Declaration on Gender and Development that was signed by SADC heads of state and government in September 1997 in Blantyre, Malawi.

The declaration commits member states to achieving a target of at least 30 percent of women in political and decision-making structures by 2005. It promotes women's full access to, and control over productive resources to reduce the level of poverty among women.

Member states are also obliged to repeal and reform all laws, amend constitutions and change social practices that still subject women to discrimination. The declaration is supported by an Addendum on Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children that was signed at the 1998 Summit in Mauritius.

Warioba said since the signing of the declaration, there has been a deliberate albeit gradual increase in women's representation in parliaments, cabinets, and in other positions of power. She said some countries were on course towards achieving the 30 percent target.

"Member states have used a number of measures, for example constitutional and party quotas, increased campaigns, educational programmes and awareness raising on election of women to positions of decision-making," said Warioba.

Briefing journalists, SADC Executive Secretary, Prega Ramsamy, said a few countries have already attained the target. He said statistics compiled by the Secretariat in December 2002 indicated

that South Africa has a 31.3 percent women representation in parliament and 33.3 percent in cabinet.

Also doing well is Mozambique with 31.2 percent in parliament, while 13 percent are in cabinet. Botswana doubled the proportion of women in parliament to 18 percent during the 1999 elections while the cabinet reshuffle of 2002 increased representation in cabinet to 27 percent.

A 2000 constitutional amendment in the United Republic of Tanzania provided for a quota of 20 percent women representation in parliament and 33 percent in local government. The general elections the same year resulted in 22.5 percent in parliament and 33 percent in local government.

Ramsamy said these "examples indicate that some of the member states will be able to attain the targets set, while others might not be able to attain the targets, but they are on course in the process of increasing the number of women in decision-making positions".

He added that presidential and parliamentary elections lined up for 2004 and 2005 in a number of member states will provide an opportunity to correct the situation in those countries that have not yet reached the target.

The summit, which met on 25 to 26 August, received a report on progress by member states in implementing the 1997 gender declaration and its addendum of 1998. □

Forthcoming Elections in SADC Region

Country	Next elections	Type of elections
Botswana	2004	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative, local government
Lesotho	2004 May 2007	Local government Parliamentary
Malawi	May 2004	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative, local government
Mauritius	2005	Parliamentary
Mozambique	Nov 2003 Nov/Dec 2004	Local government Presidential, parliamentary
Namibia	Nov 2004	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative, local government
South Africa	2004 2005	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative Local government
Swaziland	Sept/Oct 2003	Primary and secondary parliamentary
United Republic of Tanzania	Oct 2005	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative, local government
Zambia	Dec 2006	Presidential, parliamentary/legislative, local government
Zimbabwe	2005 March 2008	Parliamentary/legislative, Presidential

Source: The Electoral Institute of Southern Africa, www.eisa.org.za

Agriculture key issue in multilateral trade talks

by Chengetai C. Madziwa

The importance of agriculture in SADC and other developing countries cannot be overstated, yet an agreement on this crucial issue continues to elude World Trade Organisation (WTO) meetings.

The lack of agreement at the recent WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun, Mexico, means that the developing world will have to live with the unfair trade practices in agriculture, at least for the time being.

With the high levels of protection and domestic support for farmers in developed states, coupled with tariffs that remain in the global trade arena, development in agriculturally driven economies will continue to be hampered.

In SADC states, the agricultural sector remains the main source of rural livelihoods. It employs more than two-thirds of the labour force in some of these countries. In the

United Republic of Tanzania for instance, agriculture contributes as much as 45 percent to gross domestic product and more than 25 percent to export earnings.

The crucial agricultural sectors in Mozambique and Zimbabwe also contribute respective averages of one-third and one-fifth of gross domestic product while at the same time taking significant shares in the countries' exports.

After clashing over agriculture for the entire five days of the ministerial meeting, the WTO talks collapsed when developing countries, particularly from Africa, Asia and Latin America also refused to discuss proposed new issues that the US and the EU wanted to put on the negotiating table. These new issues, commonly known as the "Singapore issues", include investment, competition policy and transparency in government procurement.

Speaking after the Cancun conference, the Botswana Trade and Industry Minister, Jacob Nkate, who headed the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group at the WTO talks said that he had for the first time seen unity among three important, overlapping groupings -- the ACP bloc, the least developed countries and the African Union.

"The smaller economies are saying that if we wish to be taken seriously, we need to come together and to speak with one voice," he said.

Until such a time when developed nations can take time to reconsider their attitude of putting profits before livelihoods of millions of people in poor nations, there can never be consensus in the WTO. And unfair international trade will continue to hurt the poor. □

Appeal for support to combat cross-border animal diseases

SADC has made an appeal to its international cooperating partners for US\$26 million to combat the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and other transboundary animal diseases affecting the region.

The financial resources will go towards implementing a two-phased project designed by SADC to control and prevent transboundary animal diseases (TADs).

Phase one of the project will require a 12-month emergency support to arrest the spread of FMD and CBPP. The second, also known as the recovery phase, "will encompass a programme aimed at a regionally coordinated strategy for the effective prevention and progressive control of FMD and CBPP," says an official document on the project.

Speaking at the launch of the appeal in Gaborone, Botswana, SADC's Executive Secretary Prega Ramsamy noted the importance of the livestock sector in the region.

"It is estimated that about 60 percent of the SADC population depends on livestock products in the region," he said.

Outbreaks of FMD in the last two years in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, and the recent incidents of CBPP, have raised concern on the region's ability to deal with the situation. SADC has been prompted to rethink its approach to effectively prevent and control the diseases.

The impact of TADs, especially foot and mouth is far reaching. In 2002, an outbreak of foot and mouth



Beef production contributes significantly to export earnings in most southern African states.

in Botswana resulted in temporary suspension of exports of livestock and livestock products to South Africa and the EU and as a result the country lost more than US\$37 million of export revenue.

Similarly, Zimbabwe, which is currently under an export ban following outbreaks since 2001 is losing, on average, US\$50 million per annum from its beef commercial exports.

"We cannot afford to lose export earnings especially at a time where we are facing so many economic and social challenges," said Ramsamy. □

President Mkapa calls for action not words:

Faster development of coherent SADC identity and shared destiny

Excerpts of speech by the SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Benjamin William Mkapa, at the opening ceremony of the 2003 SADC Summit, Diamond Jubilee Hall, Dar es Salaam, 25 August 2003

... About a hundred years ago, several things happened under whose shadow we continue to live, and from which we must now break away. On 26 March 1902, Cecil Rhodes died; but we still live under the shadow of his colonial enterprise.

In 1902 and 1903, news of the unprecedented genocide in the Congo, perpetrated by King Leopold's plunder and brutal regime there, spread across Europe and America; and we still live under the shadow of that terribly inhuman regime.

On 17 December 1903, the first controlled flight in a heavier-than-air machine by the Wright Brothers took off at Kitty Hawk, USA. Today, the technological gap between Africa and the industrialised rich countries is getting even wider.

My question today is: Do we need another 100 years to deal firmly with the legacy of the likes of Cecil Rhodes, and of King Leopold? And for how long shall the knowledge gap between the rich and the poor of the world continue to widen?

The distinguished African-American writer and poet, Maya Angelou, said: "History, despite its wrenching pain, cannot be un-lived, but if faced with courage, need not be lived again".

Let us, as united SADC member countries, build the courage to make sure we do not have to continue living the legacy of the darker side of our history. There is no better way to do so except to take regional integration and co-operation more seriously, more purposefully, and more speedily.

With every successive Summit, we must be more conscious of our special responsibility to translate and advance these aspirations into practical outcomes. And the time is now for taking a hard stock of our regional situation, and making an appraisal of the best way forward for our community, in keeping with our motto: "Toward a Common Future".

As you know, I am Co-Chair of the ILO sponsored Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation. We are in the process of finalising the writing of our Report. But I can frankly state to you the following.

Rapid and far reaching changes in the world reinforce the need to act together

with utmost urgency. Internationally, we face a world where an interplay of global forces demand change and adaptability.

Information and technological forces driving the process of globalisation have made the world a more complex place. This calls for concerted international and regional responses to the different challenges we all face. Only in regional unity can we face those challenges with confidence, and with a decent chance for success.

... Closer integration of our economies is an imperative we can only ignore at our own peril. SADC provides us with a strong framework to build upon, and to enable our people and region to make the necessary adjustments. It offers us our best vehicle for meeting the social, economic and political needs of our people and our region, and enables us to speak to the globalising world with a united, firm negotiating power that dare not be ignored!!

... We must not lose this opportunity and must not let down our people who expect and want to see their quality of life improved through increasing economic growth that is regionally driven and based, and is pro-poor. ...

With the challenges and opportunities of globalisation that we currently face, let us come to terms with reality by going beyond regional co-operation and focus on sectors that will enhance regional integration. These include trade, transport, information and communication technologies, energy and water resources that seek also to improve regional connectivity and sharing. We need to prioritise and focus on these regional veins of growth, as well as connective sectors and sub-sectors such as railways, road networks, telecommunications, and electricity grids for faster economic and social development.

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) we will launch this year, 2003/04, will provide a road map through which SADC can achieve its long awaited dream of common destiny. We need to devise strategies for the implementation of time-bound, prioritised, short and medium term projects that will have impact that is more meaningful in the identified intervention



The new SADC Chairperson, Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa presents the SADC vision for the coming year.

SADC Secretariat

areas. With such patently approved projects, readily and demonstrably partially regionally funded, we should call the bluff of our vociferous NEPAD development partners! We always ask them to put their money where their mouths are. Let us show them the way. ...

Another area we could show the way to others is to recognise and exploit our natural resources base to mutual benefit, nationally and regionally.

Tanzania, like many SADC member countries, is richly endowed with natural resources, including arable land, minerals, waters, flora, fauna, and, not least, human resources. We have every right - at local, national and regional level - to be sentimentally attached to those resources. But the truth remains that unused, or under-utilised, resources have little impact on our development - locally, nationally and regionally. ...

There is an on-going debate in my own country, Tanzania, about the extent of allowable external involvement to be brought into the country in order to convert these abundant resources into an effective catalyst for broad human development. I am sure such debates occur in other countries as well. But we, Africans, must now learn to stop whining, and be smart instead. We have resources, nationally and regionally, which, if we agree to rise above the parochial pressures of sentimentality, and take a broader, long-term strategic view, can give us much more than the situation now is. ...

In SADC, we learnt the concept of smart partnership from Malaysian Prime

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Minister, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed. This is what he says about applying this concept to the use of natural resources:

"We know that the wealth of a country depends on the ability and the skill to translate resources into products or services that can be marketed. The very rich oil producing countries had oil throughout the centuries of their existence. But they only became rich when this oil was piped up from the bowels of the earth and sold to consumers. The capability to bring up the oil was not with the countries concerned. But obviously until the oil was brought up these countries were extremely poor and undeveloped. It is equally obvious that it is not the resource but the ability to produce and market it that matters. Gold in the ground underneath our feet does not make us rich. But producing and selling it will." ...We must learn to be smart, nationally and regionally. Otherwise what God has endowed us with, will always remain idle, and we will always remain poor...

We have the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems, Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, Protocol on Fisheries, Protocol on Energy and Protocol on Mining all of which provide a sound basis for agreed, conventional and equitable exploitation of cross border natural resources. This, in my view, is the smart thing to do, and an important pillar of regional integration, unity, growth and sustainable development, nationally and regionally.

Trade within our region is an important vehicle for development, promoting, as it should, common tariffs, common standards and technological facilities, common frameworks for financial regulation, common targets for inflation and rules for investment procedures, and infrastructural capacity building. We need to harmonise our trade regime through effective implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol. Intra-SADC trade is still too low, with the possible exception of South African exports to the SADC member countries. And yet, it took us too long to sign and ratify the Trade Protocol.

...We need more vigorous intervention, and corrective measures, to unlock the doors between our countries and facilitate the free flow of goods and services among ourselves on a calculated asymmetrical basis that will ensure benefits of regional investment and trade are more fairly shared.

There are two areas in which focused work could yield substantially increased

benefits to the SADC members. One is intensified structural reforms, going beyond traditional pre-occupation with the dismantling of tariffs and largely administrative non-tariff barriers, to address:

- First, the relatively high cost of production, distribution and marketing in the less developed economies of SADC, owing to the underdevelopment of their infrastructure and institutions. The asymmetrical phasing-in of the free trading area provides a welcome leeway to address these structural problems. But the concerned countries would need to put in place well articulated action plans to address the underlying problems. The Directorate for Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment could enlist the assistance of competent persons in the region and elsewhere in developing these plans quickly.
- Secondly, we need to address the relatively high and unfair levels of financial and institutional support being provided in the more developed economies of SADC. At the globalisation level, we seek to expose the myth that we start on a level playing field. We should not be blind to our own regional circumstances. Imbalances do exist. A level playing field will be key for efficient functioning of the anticipated free trade area in Southern Africa. Here, again, The Directorate for Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment should review the situation prevailing in all member countries, and draw up programmes that are mutually agreed among the SADC members for phasing out, or harmonising, special assistance for goods that are traded within the SADC market.

In addition, intensified effort to develop vertically integrated industries within the SADC region, starting with textiles, and

selected agro-processed and mineral products, can be very helpful in spreading the benefits of regional integration. The preparation of needed action plans and projects should be entrusted to, and vigorously taken up by, the concerned Directorates of SADC, namely the Directorate for Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; the Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; and the Directorate for Infrastructure and Services. These could work with, and receive assistance from, the regional corporate sector and selected development partners. There is no doubt that a more integrated market would be attractive to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as well as domestic investment. ...

But regional integration must also incorporate key social targets. For, to succeed, it must be undertaken by people and for the people, and have, for its core vision, the interests of the people. Such a social dimension to our regional integration should, among other goals, include respect for basic human rights, the overall employment rate, poverty reduction, social protection and security, and educational opportunities. It must be regularly measured, and its results reported, disaggregated by gender. Such a formal review process by our regional organisation will, inexorably, create a wealth of usable best practices, and hence help to improve national policies in these areas, and consolidate tripartite dialogue between government, economic industry, and trade unionists.

We also have to find ways to evolve, and bring to an operational level, the Organ for Politics, Defence and Security. This will be our way to show our commitment to, and application of, the concept of African solutions to African problems. If we all promote the SADC region as indisputably a region characterised by democratic good governance, by peace and security, it will be against all unwarranted designations, a community of successful states. We know each other more than anyone else knows us. We are sensitive to the feelings that drive us one away or the other, even as we recognise the paramouncy of certain basic principles. ...

Assuredly, because internecine wars in some of our members are coming to an end, and there are no perceived potential conflicts between us in the short and medium term, SADC can be our sub-regional mechanism and vehicle for the practical implementation of the NEPAD peer review mechanism, and of the African Union's Peace and Security Council, at the regional level.

But let me point out that the SADC region is by far more identified by good governance than others are willing to concede. We should not be disheartened by the criticism that is sometimes levelled at us. Corruption, for instance, is a truly global phenomenon. It must be condemned and fought wherever it rears its ugly head. Yet, African countries are disproportionately presented as a spectacular and singular kind of corruption bastion. But we all hear of corporate corruption and political scandals of frightening proportions, including among public and corporate leaders, in rich industrialised countries. A "holier than thou" attitude towards the necessary discussion of good governance, and of corruption, is not helpful to a cause we all share. It is time the monitoring, inquiry and rating of corruption be a two way process, for our mutual honour!

*Intra-SADC trade
is still too low...*

I believe that the more our economies are integrated, the more matters of good governance, and of peace and security, will blend in with economic integration and co-operation, and mutual prosperity. It is not by accident that present and past leaders in the SADC region have played a key role in the search for peace and security within and beyond our borders. Tanzania's role in the Great Lakes Region is one case in point. But, of even greater significance, is the active role played by our elder brother and retired President Nelson Mandela, and now by President Thabo Mbeki and his Government, in bearing a disproportionate burden of the search for peace, security and stability, not only within SADC, but also in countries immediately bordering the north-central borders of the SADC region, and further afield on the continent. We, in Tanzania, recognise and gratefully salute that role.

We welcome, and are grateful for, the co-operation that is developing between SADC and other regional bodies, notably the European Union, and other major countries such as the USA and Japan. That cooperation has produced visible advances in economic growth, and the capacity of our countries to expand social service delivery, especially in the fields of health and education.

But it is important to reaffirm the foundation upon which this cooperation should stand. We must not lose sight of the need to have mutually supportive, balanced and respectful relations; relations that recognise we are independent, sovereign states. And, secondly, that we too have our own priorities which should be respected and facilitated. We cannot see eye to eye on everything; neither should that be our goal. But where there is mutual respect, history and diversity cannot be the reason to harm our relations. Cooperation, stability, peace and security in the new millennium require that nation states conduct themselves as global citizens. The demand for such comportment should not be made exclusively on least developed, or developing countries. It must be demanded inclusively, of all nation states, big and small, rich and poor! Again, the sensitive call for ADJUSTMENT should not be a one-lane process!!

I take time, on behalf of my country, with your indulgence, to acknowledge with tribute the attitude of successive governments of Japan on this aspect of international cooperation philosophy. When they have differed with us on internal policy they have done so and professed their advice with quiet diplomacy and respectful deference. And they have

made a clear, humanitarian distinction between aid that nurtures social livelihood, and that which may avoidably strengthen what is loudly publicised as undemocratic political power. We thank successive Japanese governments for this exemplary realism, and the social benefits it has conducted and sustained in our region.

And here let me make two very clear statements.

One is that I do not believe the application of sanctions in the case of Zimbabwe is a good, warranted, or even effective strategy. It has not worked, it will not work, and it only makes the life of the ordinary people in Zimbabwe unnecessarily difficult. Those sanctions should now be lifted. The quicker they are lifted, the quicker more influence for positive growth and change can emerge.

The second statement is about land. Frankly, I find it insulting that there are powers and people who believe food shortages in the region can only be averted when Africans become servants on white people's land, rather than when they work on their own land. Not many black farmers in Africa will be as productive as their white counterparts. And, this is not surprising taking into account their counterparts' access to soft capital and years of experience. But, that is no reason to perpetuate historic injustices, and to consign Africans to subservience in this age.

It is with fervent reason that Africans most times call themselves "sons and daughters of the soil." Our multi-faceted attachment to land is deep, solemn and unwavering. Our friends and partners must learn to understand this, and work to help our farmers improve production. This is the real challenge that begs urgent attention. Do not let this be interpreted as apologetics for arbitrary, illegal, unlegislated, and economically unproductive and unbalanced restitution, or, in Tanzania's case, of alienation. It is to underscore policies and movements that recognise the inevitable and timely need to redress the usurpations of yester centuries carefully, orderly, fairly, sustainably, BUT, necessarily and irreversibly!

Our region is the epicentre of the HIV/AIDS scourge. So many of our people are HIV positive, or sick with AIDS, that the proper, frank name for the challenge ahead is survival. For, there is a distinct threat of some communities in our

nations disappearing, or being so debilitated by the combined effects of this disease, loss of skilled or other labour, and costs of medical care, that generations of social and economic progress risk being completely wiped out.

We must find a way to survive. It must not be old people burying young people. Our children and grand children must survive. The hope of future generations depends on how successful we can be in containing this pandemic. And there is no better way than to ensure those infected live as long as possible, and those that are not yet infected stay that way. It is a matter of life and death; and I plead that no weapons in the cultural and scientific arsenal should be off-limits. And, certainly, no concern for intellectual property protection should supersede our peoples' very basic right to life.

... I have today argued, too passionately perhaps, for a more united and integrated SADC; for the faster development of a coherent SADC identity and shared destiny; for a more rigorous awareness that we can, and that we should, stand together; and that the primary responsibility for peace, stability and well-being lies with us; and for the glorious duty to wean our national communities from fragmentation to a regional society.

From time to time extra-regional and extra-continental powers extend a helping hand, on humanitarian grounds. We must remember that behind these altruistic reasons there are also

national, and their national citizens' interests. We need and heartily welcome support, especially in building local and regional capacity in what we

seek to do on our own. But above all, once we have put our act together, as member nations and in regionally inclusive and participatory ways, we have the right to demand a fair chance, including through temporary special and differentiated treatment, in a globalising world.

Robert Smalls, a black US Congressman, said about 120 years ago:

"My race needs no special defence, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere. All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life".

As delegations from our countries convene in Cancun next month, let us commission our SADC delegates to go and speak with the strongest united voice for an equal chance in the battle of life.

God Bless Africa; God bless SADC. □

Our multi-faceted attachment to land is deep, solemn and unwavering.

2003 SADC Summit communiqué

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 25-26 August, and was chaired by His Excellency, Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. All heads of state or government attended with the exception of Seychelles.

...In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, outlined the major achievements during his tenure as Chairperson. He expressed his satisfaction with progress made in the implementation of the restructuring exercise, in particular the completion of the formulation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, which is the blueprint for the economic development of the region. He stressed that the challenge now is to implement this plan, which has clear timebound goals and targets that member states should adhere to if poverty is to be reduced significantly in the region. ...

The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and host of the 2003 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to the United Republic of Tanzania, and particularly to Dar es Salaam. Paraphrasing the words of the late founding President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, H.E. Mkapa urged SADC citizens to mould themselves into a modern day candle whose light will shine beyond the borders of individual member countries, and also in the rest of the African continent, giving hope where there is despair, love where there is hate and dignity that comes from victory in the war against poverty and HIV and AIDS.

...In his acceptance statement, President Mkapa outlined his vision as Chairperson of SADC for the next year. He noted that the rapid and far-reaching changes in the world reinforce the need to act regionally with utmost urgency to keep pace with the information communication and technological forces that are driving the globalisation process. He emphasised that SADC provides a strong framework to build upon, and to enable the region to speak to the globalising world with a united and firm negotiating power that cannot be ignored. ...

H.E. President Mkapa called upon member states to implement all protocols as they help exploit the region's natural resources and the creation of a large integrated regional market, which is a decisive lead factor for attracting foreign direct investment.

Summit elected the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and H.E. President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as the Deputy Chairperson. In his acceptance statement, Rt. Hon. Mosisili pledged his utmost commitment to the execution and realisation of the Organ's mandate. He called for the strengthening of the Organ in order for it to respond to challenges such as the observance of the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and commitment to democratic governance.

In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that the Summit was a historical one as the venue was home to most of leaders during the time they were fighting against oppression in all its forms. These leaders are now in another fight, which is more complex and difficult. This is the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. ...

Dr Ramsamy also highlighted the challenges facing the region such as HIV and AIDS, which is having a devastating impact on development, high external debt and perennial disaster hazards from drought and floods, which need to be managed properly. He underscored the need for the region to embark on prioritised programme of activities for sustainable growth and development.

Ambassador Keitaro Sato from Japan delivered a special message from the Japanese Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Junichiro Koizumi, in which Japan pledged to strengthen ties with SADC as a regional bloc as well as through continental initiatives such as NEPAD. He also welcomed SADC leaders to the 3rd Tokyo International Conference on

African Development (TICAD III) to be held in Tokyo in October 2003.

...Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, which indicated that generally peace and stability continue to prevail in the region. The report covered the situation in Angola, the DRC, Zimbabwe and terrorism.

...Summit commended Angola for the orderly manner in which the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons is being undertaken. It also noted the political measures such as the review of the constitution and electoral bill the government has taken towards consolidating peace and political stability. In this regard, Summit urged all member states to support Angola in her efforts towards the consolidation of peace and in mobilising the donor community to attend the International Donor Conference on the Reconstruction of Angola. Member states were also urged to support Angola in the resettlement of over three million refugees and displaced persons....

On the DRC, Summit welcomed the peace process... which has led to the inauguration of the Transitional Government. Summit urged all the signatories to the Global and Inclusive Peace Agreement to ensure lasting peace and stability in the country by honouring all the commitments made in the agreement. ...

On Zimbabwe, Summit noted that the region continued to work with Zimbabwe to address its political and economic situation within the framework of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Summit re-affirmed the indivisibility of SADC and solidarity with Zimbabwe and that it will continue to work with the country in order to encourage and sustain the positive developments that are taking place in the search for lasting solutions.

Summit also committed itself to continue opposing the Commonwealth,

the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (US) sanctions as they hurt not only ordinary Zimbabweans but also have profound social and economic implications on the region as a whole. In this regard, Summit urged SADC International Cooperating Partners, particularly the Commonwealth, the EU and the US to lift the sanctions and engage in a constructive dialogue with Zimbabwe. ...

Summit adopted new criteria for admission of new members.

With regard to the economic situation in the region, Summit expressed satisfaction at the sound macro-economic reforms being implemented by SADC member states, which resulted in the reduction of inflation rates and budget deficits in most of the Member States. Summit observed that in 2002, the region achieved a GDP growth rate of 3.2% an increase from the 2.7% achieved in 2001.

Summit noted the devastating effects of HIV and AIDS as well as tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases on the population of the region. In particular, Summit expressed concern that the HIV and AIDS pandemic in the southern African region continues to be a major threat to the developmental gains attained so far. Summit commended the outgoing Chairperson for convening a Summit on HIV and AIDS in Maseru, Lesotho in July 2003. One of the outcomes of the Summit included approval for the establishment of a regional fund for the implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007. The Summit in Maseru also adopted and signed the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region which identifies a number of priority areas...

Summit noted the improvement in the food security situation in the region during the 2003-2004 consumption year compared to the previous year. The number of people needing food assistance is estimated to reach 7.0 million by January 2004 compared to 15.2 million people in March 2003. The food shortages are mainly a result of two consecutive years of droughts and floods aggravated by a general reduction in resource allocation to agriculture and the HIV and AIDS pandemic, which increased the vulnerability of affected families.

Summit noted that the regional cereal production increased slightly from 21.55 million tonnes in 2001/2002 to 22.89 million tonnes in 2002/3. However, the region is still expecting a cereal shortfall of around 1.74 million tonnes. This is mainly in maize, wheat, rice, sorghum and millet.

On the issue of gender equality, Summit noted with satisfaction that the overall regional situation indicates that member states are making progress in the promotion of women's representation in political structures. ...Summit urged those Member States that have not attained the target to use the opportunities of the forthcoming elections and other measures to achieve the minimum 30% of women's representation in political and decision-making structures by 2005.

...Summit approved the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO), urged all SADC member states, institutions and stakeholders to participate in their implementation. Summit called for the coordination and rationalisation of the two plans in order to maximise the synergies inherent in them.

On community building, Summit noted with concern that member states were slow in ratifying or acceding to protocols. To date twelve (12) protocols have been ratified and entered into force. Eleven protocols still need to be ratified in order to enter into force. ...

Summit received a progress report from the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the review of the operations of SADC institutions. These include the major tasks, which have been completed, the tasks under implementation and the challenges being encountered in the restructuring process. Among the tasks completed are:

- The establishment of all four directorates, namely: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources; Infrastructure and Services; and Social and Human Development and Special Programmes,
- The operationalisation of the Integrated Committee of Ministers,
- The mobilisation of resources in the form of human resources from Member States through second-



ment of officers to the Directorates and funds from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) for financing key activities related to the restructuring exercise,

- The establishment of SADC National Committees in most Member States,
- Completion of the formulation of the RISDP, and
- The adoption and operationalisation of the study on the Implementation of the New SADC Structure.

Summit noted that at the continental level, the region hosted the Summit of the AU for the second consecutive year and congratulated H.E. President Chissano for his election as Chairperson of the AU...

With regard to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Summit urged member states to integrate NEPAD agreed priorities in areas such as agriculture, health, information communication and infrastructure development into their National Development Plans and to increase resource allocation to these priority areas. Summit directed for the convening of a High Level Ministerial meeting on NEPAD to facilitate the integration of NEPAD into SADC's regional integration programme activities.

Summit endorsed the Council decision which mandated the Ministers of Trade to meet as a matter of urgency to prepare negotiating guidelines and to initiate negotiations with the EU on Economic Partnerships Agreements. ...

Summit expressed its gratitude to the international community for the support extended to SADC.

...Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth of the Republic of Mauritius passed a vote of thanks in which he invited his colleagues to attend the next ordinary Summit in Mauritius in 2004. ... □

Social charter: Towards people-centred development

by Chengetai C Madziwa

People's interests are an important aspect of development and regional integration as acknowledged by SADC heads of state and government when they recently signed the Charter on Fundamental Social Rights at the annual summit in Dar es Salaam.

The charter among other things seeks to retain the tripartite structure of the three social partners, namely: governments, organisations of employers and organisations of workers. It also promotes the formulation and harmonisation of legal, economic and social policies and programmes, which contribute to the creation of productive employment opportunities and generation of incomes in member states; and provide a framework for regional co-operation in the collection and dissemination of labour market information.

Equal treatment for men and women and the protection of children and young people in labour relations is also clearly stated in the charter.

The charter embodies the recognition by governments, employers and workers in the region, of the universality and indivisibility of basic human rights proclaimed in instruments such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Constitution of the ILO, the Philadelphia Declaration on Workers' Rights, and other relevant international instruments.

There has been a general consensus among human rights advocates that a progressive achievement in granting

economic and social rights is possible.

This consensus implies that even where resources are limited, their allocation should seek to ensure that the basic dignity of individuals is upheld through equitable distribution of 'the national cake'.

The fulfilment of the rights in this charter, though focusing on labour relations, should be viewed to potentially allow for the realisation of other basic economic, social and cultural rights of individuals. These include the right to food, health, shelter, self-determination and education. □

Global partnerships key in development

SADC Executive Secretary, Prega Ramsamy, has called for strong partnerships among African countries that are underpinned by regional cooperation and integration. Ramsamy said this when he was addressing a recent human rights conference on Global Partnerships for Africa's Development in Gaborone, Botswana.

He noted that for initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to be successful, there is need for close collaboration among African states so as to attract private and public resources necessary for development. NEPAD, he said, defines a new relationship between Africa and its development partners. This relationship is based on issues of mutual concern, such as good governance, trade, human rights and security for Africa.

Apart from regional cooperation and integration, Ramsamy cited a number of issues as being pertinent to the success of development initiatives on the continent including strategic alliances between government and the private sector.

He also spoke about the need for multilateral assistance that is tailor made for the specific requirements of individual countries, a stable world economic environment and participatory decision making structures in African countries.

Ramsamy said SADC, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the East African Community (EAC) are key regional organisations on the continent whose role in fostering a strong African partnership is vital. These are also the building blocks of the African Union. □

Mutual defence pact to strengthen military cooperation

Leaders of SADC approved a Mutual Defence Pact at the summit in the United Republic of Tanzania on 26 August, providing the framework for further cooperation on politics, defence and security matters.

The landmark pact is part of the operationalisation and implementation of the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation which was signed in Blantyre, Malawi, on 14 August 2001. The Mutual Defence Pact is supported by the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ, which was also approved by

the leaders at the close of the two-day summit in the Tanzanian commercial capital, Dar es Salaam.

The plan proposes specific strategies and activities for achieving the objectives as laid out in the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The implementation of the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ will be harmonised and rationalised with SADC's 15-year blueprint for regional integration, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) which was also endorsed by the leaders. □

Regional Climatic Outlook

October - December 2003				
Outlook	Above normal to normal rainfall	Normal to above normal rainfall	Normal rainfall	Below normal to normal rainfall
Zone	Northern and western DRC, northwestern Angola	Northern Tanzania, southern DRC, northeastern Angola and northern Zambia	Southern Zambia, southern Malawi, much of Zimbabwe, southeastern Botswana, central and southern Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and eastern half of South Africa	Southern Tanzania, northern Malawi and northern Mozambique
		Southern Angola, northern Botswana and Namibia and western Zimbabwe		Southwestern Botswana, coastal Angola, southern and coastal Namibia and western half of South Africa
		Mauritius 7		Seychelles 8
January - March 2004				
Zone		DRC, most of Angola, northern Mozambique and Zambia, Malawi and much of Tanzania	Southern Angola and Zambia, northwestern and eastern Botswana, northern Namibia, much of Zimbabwe, central and southern Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and eastern half of South Africa	
				Central and south western Botswana, northwestern Zimbabwe, southern Namibia and western South Africa
		Mauritius 5	Seychelles 6	
<p>NB: i) Northern Tanzania, Zone 2, has equal probability of rainfall occurring in any of the above categories during the period January - March 2004. ii) Zones for the October - December 2003 period are different from those of the January - March 2004 period because of changes in rainfall patterns.</p>				
Source: Drought Monitoring Centre website- www.dmc.co.zw				

Normal rainfall season expected

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Indian Ocean were partly responsible for drier than usual conditions over much of the SADC region.

The meeting in Lusaka of climate scientists, media representatives, water resources experts, and participants from international organisations and donors was held to discuss prospects for rainfall for the 2003/2004 season over the SADC countries. The scientists agreed that most of the region currently has no strong reason to expect conditions much drier or wetter than usual, except for the south-west part of the region, where there is some chance of conditions being drier than they normally are.

Every year the amount of rainfall varies considerably across the SADC

region. Much of the DRC, for example, often receives more rain than most of Namibia. So what is a dry year in the DRC may be wet by Namibian standards.

The scientists encouraged users to seek assistance from National Meteorological Services, which can provide additional guidance relative to the situation in each country as the season progresses. This applies to tropical cyclone conditions that cannot be predicted at the moment.

Both the exact timing and the amount of rain that will be received this season cannot be predicted precisely, and scientists warn that the rainfall is more difficult to predict in the absence of unusual climatic indica-

tors. In comparison with last season when there was an El Niño and the Indian Ocean was unusually warm, scientists this season are being more cautious in issuing their predictions. They emphasise that although normal rainfall is the most likely outcome, heavy rainfall and exceptionally dry conditions could still occur in some areas.

The Seventh Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-7) was hosted by the Zambian Meteorological Department, and sponsored by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of Global Programs (NOAA OGP), and the Kingdom of Belgium. □

Integration

continued from page 1

Meeting in Lesotho in July, the SADC leaders had adopted the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV and AIDS in the SADC region, and approved a regional fund for implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007.

On gender issues, the Summit expressed satisfaction that the overall regional situation indicates progress in

the promotion of women's representation in political structures, and a deliberate and gradual increase in the proportion of women's representation in various structures. In this regard, Summit noted that following the recent constitutional review in Swaziland, the draft national constitution provides for 30 percent women's representation in all power and decision-making positions.

Summit urged Member States that have not yet attained the target of 30 percent women's representation in political and decision-making struc-

tures to do so by 2005, through various measures including the opportunities presented by forthcoming elections in most member states over the next two years.

SADC is in its final stages of restructuring, centralising management at the Botswana-based Secretariat. Sectors that were previously coordinated by member states have now integrated into four directorates that are now managed by the Secretariat. SADC national committees have been established in most member states. □

Status of SADC Legal Instruments as of 18 September 2003

Name of the Instrument	Date of Signature	Date of entry into force	
SADC Treaty	17 August 1992	30 September 1993	
Protocol on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges	17 August 1992	30 September 1993	
Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa	8 September 1997	8 September 1997	
Protocol on Energy	24 August 1996	17 April 1998	
Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology	24 August 1996	6 July 1998	
Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems	28 August 1995	28 September 1998	
Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking	24 August 1996	20 March 1999	
Protocol on Trade	24 August 1996	25 January 2000	
Protocol on Mining	8 September 1997	10 February 2000	
Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology in SADC	9 November 1999	16 July 2000	
Protocol on Education and Training	8 September 1997	31 July 2000	
Amendment Protocol on Trade	7 August 2000	7 August 2000	
Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure Thereof	7 August 2000	14 August 2001	
Agreement Amending the Treaty of SADC	14 August 2001	14 August 2001	
Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Taxation and Related Matters	8 August 2002	8 August 2002	
Memorandum of Understanding on Macroeconomic Convergence	8 August 2002	8 August 2002	
Amendment Protocol on Tribunal and Rules of Procedure Thereof	3 October 2002	3 October 2002	
Protocol on the Development of Tourism	14 September 1998	26 November 2002	
Protocol on Health	18 August 1999	Ratification by two-thirds of SADC Member States required	
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Enforcement	18 August 1999		
Protocol on Legal Affairs	7 August 2000		
Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses	7 August 2000		
Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	14 August 2001		
Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials in SADC	14 August 2001		
Protocol on Fisheries	14 August 2001		
Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport	14 August 2001		
Protocol against Corruption	14 August 2001		
Protocol on Extradition	3 October 2002		
Protocol on Forestry	3 October 2002		
Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	3 October 2002		
SADC Mutual Defence Pact	26 August 2003		
SADC Charter on Fundamental Social Rights	26 August 2003		
Source: SADC Secretariat			

SADC launches 2004 media awards

... Angola, Zambia excel in 2003

The 2004 Media Awards have been launched following the eighth meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC).

The meeting, which was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania during the SADC summit, was attended by representatives from Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and the SADC Secretariat.

The SADC Media Competition for 2004 is inviting entries from work published or broadcast in a recognized media agency between January and December 2003. Entries should be submitted to the National Adjudication Committee (NAC) in each member state. The closing date for submission of entries by the NACs to the RAC is 31 March 2004.

Entries are invited from print journalist; radio journalist; television journalist and photo journalist.

The primary objective of the SADC Media Awards is to encourage the media to play a leading role in the dissemination of information on SADC and to recognise the works of

journalists in the categories of press, radio, television and photo journalism in the promotion of regional integration.

Angola and Zambia excelled in the 2003 SADC Media Awards. Rosaria Mwila Lubumbashi, a radio journalist from Zambia Information Services, won the radio category while Zambia Daily Mail's Amos Chanda scooped the print category award. The television category was won by Luis Domingos of Angola Television.

The winners were awarded with prizes of US\$2000 each, presented to them by outgoing chairperson of SADC, President José Eduardo dos Santos during the official opening of the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit, in United Republic of Tanzania.

Lubumbashi's winning radio programme was entitled, "Agro-biotechnology and Food Security in the South Central Region." The 20-minute piece focused on the use of biotechnology in achieving food security in the region.

"Angolan refugees take a hearty journey back home" was the article



Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos congratulates winners of the 2003 media awards during the SADC summit

that won Chanda the print category award. The article focused on the repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambia back to their homes given the prevailing peaceful environment in their country.

Domingos' television programme focused on HIV and AIDS in Zambia. The documentary focused on how the HIV and AIDS pandemic is affecting Zambians and the work being done by different organisations to combat the pandemic. □

Regional secondary schools essay competition

Three students from Botswana, Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania excelled in this year's SADC Secondary Schools essay competition. Lesotho's Nthabeleng Moketsepane submitted the winning essay, while Kaelo Tinkane of Botswana and Tanzanian Andrew Chagula won the second and third prizes respectively.

The topic for this year's competition centred on the production of illicit drugs, trafficking and abuse and the SADC Regional Drug Control Committee was tasked with the responsibility of marking the essays.

Speaking at the presentation of the awards during the official opening of the SADC summit, Pedro Hendrik

Vaal Neto, the Angolan Minister of Social Communication said, "It is my conviction that the topic of abuse of drugs is essential to our youths who often fall prey to the dangerous problem of drug abuse."



Winners of the secondary schools essay competition with President José Eduardo dos Santos.

"The topic gave the youth of our region an opportunity to scrutinise the problem of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse and its negative effects. The youth also had the opportunity to propose ways and means of addressing the problem from their own perspectives."

The competition began in 1999 and has been held annually since then, both at the national and regional levels.

The primary objective of the competition is to raise awareness among the youth on the activities and programmes of SADC and at the same time bring to their attention issues that affect them and how these can be solved or prevented. □

Central bankers set inflation targets

Central bank officials from 12 SADC countries have agreed to bring inflation down to single-digit figures by 2008, and bring it down further to less than five percent by 2012.

South Africa's Reserve Bank governor Tito Mboweni said the region's central bankers were aiming for macroeconomic convergence in a three-step process, with the first stage coming to an end in 2008.

"The objective is economic integration in the region," said Mboweni, after a recent meeting of central bank governors from the region.

The bankers also pledged to restrict government debt as a percentage of gross domestic product to no higher than 60 percent by 2008, and keep it under 60 percent beyond 2012.

Government deficits would be restricted to less than five percent by 2008, before dropping to three to four percent by 2012 and to less than three percent after that.

Mboweni said many of SADC countries already had inflation at ten percent or below, with Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola lagging.

"Those countries will have to try to pursue fiscal and monetary policies that would be supportive of the objectives." (*Business Day*) □

South Africa's deep well of pride

Based on Africa's first oil-producing ship - 95 kilometres off the south-coast - PetroSA's R3 billion, ultra-high tech Sable Mining Project successfully opened the last of its four wells recently, approaching its goal of 40,000 barrels a day within a week of opening.

This will mean that South Africa now produces roughly half of its petroleum needs. From October 2003 almost one in every 10 litres of petrol South Africans buy will have come from the giant storage tanks of Sable.

This milestone achievement is viewed by the South African government as a source of both state revenue and stability in oil supply. This will also bring home to South Africans as well as other SADC states the fact that South Africa is an oil-producing nation. The country has been producing oil since 1997 yet the general perception has been that South Africa does not produce oil. (*Sunday Times*) □

Mozambique: New customs regime

The director general of the Mozambican Customs Service, Barros dos Santos, recently announced a new customs regime under which key industries will be exempted from customs duty on imported raw materials.

The new regime covers agro-industry and food processing, textiles, engi-

neering, and the chemical, plastics and rubber industries.

Only companies with products where at least 20 percent of the final value has been added in Mozambique will qualify. The incentive is in line with the SADC trade protocol, which is aimed at setting up a free trade area in the region by 2008.

All import duties on goods produced in the SADC region are to be gradually lowered to zero. Mozambique has agreed that its tariffs on SADC manufactured goods will reach zero in 2008. (*AIM*) □

Ratify security protocol, Chissano

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has again urged the member countries of the African Union (AU) to ratify the organization's protocol on Peace and Security.

Speaking recently at a meeting of southern African police ministers, Chissano stressed that, as current chairperson of the AU, he believed that ratification of the protocol "is an urgent necessity, and it is the individual responsibility of each of our countries to carry this out".

Currently only 14 AU member states have ratified the protocol, but it needs at least 27 ratifications before it can take effect. The protocol provides a framework for collective prompt responses to security matters on the African continent. (*AIM*) □

Air forces in joint exercise

Airforces from eight SADC countries took part in an exercise in Zambia aimed at testing and strengthening the region's capacity in responding to natural disasters.

Officially opening the exercise code-named "Blue Angel" at Lusaka Air Base, Zambian President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa said the exercise would build a solid foundation for peaceful coexistence and interdependence, which are co-values for the success of the conceptualised common African Defence and Security Policy and African stand-by force under the African Union.

"It is idealised that the existing defence and security framework at the continental, regional and sub-regional levels will constitute the organs for implementation of the common defence and security policy. And as such, it is imperative that regional groupings be strengthened," said President Mwanawasa. (*The Sunday Mail*) □

Malaria control

SADC member states attending a consultative meeting in Lusaka, Zambia recently agreed to finalise the implementation of the 2003-2004 annual plans to reach the Abuja targets on malaria control.

World Health organisation country representative Dr Everisto Njelesani said the nine SADC countries were urged to closely adhere to the Abuja targets.

The Abuja targets include provision of anti-malaria drugs and control of malaria material and improving managerial capacities of health ministries. "The meeting also raised the need for recognition of each country's progress in implementing the 2003-2004 annual plans," said Dr Njelesani. (*The Herald*) □

The Legacies of Julius Nyerere

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere was the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, chair of the Front Line States group of leaders who supported liberation and opposed apartheid, and host of the 1979 Arusha meeting which laid the foundation for the formation of the Southern African Development Community.

Nyerere, who died on 14 October 1999, is widely recognized as one of the most important leaders of the 20th century.

"From politics to economics to language policy and education, Nyerere has had an important influence on development discourse and practice in Africa and beyond," says the Preface to this book.

The book is a collection of essays written by North American-based scholars with experience in development debates in the United Republic of Tanzania under Nyerere and who, after Mwalimu's death, had a strong desire to meet and talk about the man and his impact.

They attended a conference at Queen's University in Canada in February 2000 which, in the depths of a cold Canadian winter, attracted 200 participants from Canada and the United States. This "speaks to the enormous influence that Nyerere has on popular and scholarly work on Africa," say the editors, whose collection of essays cover a wide range of themes and perspectives, and offer a critical reflection "good, bad and undecided".

Most of the chapters are based on presentations made by scholars and authors who had either known or worked with Nyerere.

Topical essays include development challenges, education policy and the politics of self-reliance. There are particularly significant contributions by Prof Cran Pratt on The Ethical Foundation of Julius Nyerere's Legacy, and by Gerry Helleiner, An Economist's Reflections on the Legacies of Julius Nyerere. Both of these essays address the dichotomy between the deep respect and affection for Nyerere within and outside Africa, and the critical and sweeping judgements made in some quarters about his political and economic policies.

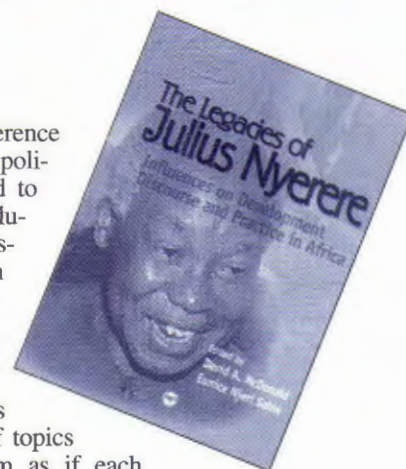
The purpose of the conference was to discuss Nyerere's policies and philosophies, and to reflect critically on his influence in the development discourse and practice in Tanzania and Africa. The collection of essays is intended as a contribution to this debate.

While the book achieves that goal, the collection of topics appears somewhat random as if each scholar selected their own subject. Missing from the contents are some key areas such as the contribution of Julius Nyerere to the liberation of southern Africa. This is an odd omission given the key role that he and his country played, and the firm support (diplomatic, moral and material), especially to the people of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, including Tanzania's hosting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee. However, given the magnitude and scope of the topic, perhaps this is the subject of a separate book or books.

There is an important Appendix, a reproduction of the introduction to Nyerere's 1968 book *Uhuru na Ujamaa: Freedom and Socialism*, and a useful and extensive list of his publications. The editors have included this essay because it demonstrates the articulate and lively manner in which Nyerere spoke and wrote, and is an eloquent example of his formidable writing style, providing an intellectually stimulating presentation of a core set of moral values and material rights.

"Nyerere's essay," says the Preface, "is still very contemporary and reminds us, in this era of global neoliberal hegemony, that a more just and equitable vision of the world is still possible." □

The Legacies of Julius Nyerere: Influences on Development Discourse and Practice in Africa. Edited by David A. McDonald and Eunice Njeri Sahle. Africa World Press, USA. 2002



Recent publications and acquisitions

Official SADC Trade, Industry and Investment Review 2003
Available from: Southern African Marketing Ltd, Website: www.sadcreview.com and SADC Secretariat, P Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana Website: www.sadc.int

SADC Annual Report 2001/2
Available from: SADC Secretariat.

23rd SADC Summit Anniversary Brochure 2003
Available from: SADC Secretariat.

African Development Indicators 2003
Available from: The World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433
Website: www.worldbank.org

African Political Parties: Evolution, Institutionalisation and Governance
Salih, Mohamed M.A (ed.) 2003
Available from: Ossrea, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia or Pluto Press, 345 Archway Road, London N6 5AA, UK
Website: www.plutobooks.com

Agriculture, Trade, and the WTO: Creating a Trading Environment for Development
Ingeo, Merlinda D (ed) The World Bank, 2003
Available from: The World Bank

SADC Socio-Economic Data series: Namibia 2002
SADC Socio-Economic Data Series: Zimbabwe 2002
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Information and Communication Technologies for Development in Africa, Vol.1 Opportunities and Challenges for Community Development
Thioune, Ramata Molo(ed.).- 2003
Available from: IDRC, Website: www.idrc.ca or CODESRIA, P.O Box 3304, Dakar, Senegal. Website: www.codesria.org

Pan-Africanism and Integration in Africa
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Website: www.sapes.co.zw

SADC diary

2003	Event	Venue	
October	1-3	AMCOW/SADC Preparatory Meeting	Lesotho
	6-10	SADC Master Sample Designs Training Workshop	Zimbabwe
	13-14	Regional Workshop on Review of the Implementation of the Protocol on Shared Water Courses	Lesotho
	13-17	SADC Collection of Information on the Vegetatively Propagated Plants	Mauritius
	14	SADC Creators Day	Member States
	15-17	SADC Water Resources Technical Committee Meeting	Lesotho
	15-19	Second International Early Warning Conference	Germany
	21-23	SADC Regional Anti-money Laundering Seminar	South Africa
	23-25	UN ODC/ISS/SARPCCO/SADC Organised Crime Seminar	Mauritius
November	5	From Policy to Implementation: Assessing NEPAD's Path and Progress Conference	South Africa
	8	SADC Malaria Day	Member States
	12-14	SADC Bankers Training and Development Forum Steering Committee meeting	Mozambique
	24-25	SADC Currency Conference	Botswana
	29 Nov - 10 Dec	32nd FAO Conference	Italy
December	1-7	Commonwealth Peoples Forum (CPF)	Nigeria
	5-8	Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting	Nigeria
	10-12	World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)	Switzerland

Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lwei)	81.14
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	4.98
DRC	Congo Franc	411.42
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	7.36
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	106.50
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	28.55
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	22,950.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	7.36
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.18
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	7.36
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	7.36
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	1,050.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 ngwee)	4,705.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	847.98

Source: Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe, 18 September 2003

Public Holidays in SADC for the period October 2003 – December 2003

1 October	Public Holiday	Botswana
4 October	Peace Day	Mozambique
13 October	Mother's Day	Malawi
14 October	Mwalimu Nyerere's Memorial Day	Tanzania
24 October	National Day	Zambia
25 October	Divali	Mauritius
1 November	All Saints Day	Seychelles, Mauritius
2 November	All Saints Day	Angola
11 November	Arrival of Indentured Labourers	Mauritius
11 November	Independence Day	Angola
25 November	Eid ul Fitr	Malawi
26 November	Eid ul Fitr	Mauritius
8 December	Immaculate Conception	Seychelles
9 December	Republic Day	Tanzania
10 December	Human Rights Day	Namibia
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	National Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	All SADC
26 December	Public Holiday	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe