



Summit calls for peace, fight against food insecurity

... 2002 described as historic year for region

The 22nd SADC Summit held in Angola at the beginning of October cited the consolidation of peace in the region and a crusade against hunger as some of the challenges that the 14-member group must tackle urgently in order to sustain its long term goal of regional integration.

The leaders described 2002 as a "historic year for the region as epitomised by the peace and stability in Angola, the withdrawal of troops from DRC, the launch of the African Union and the hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development."

An atmosphere of peace and stability is rapidly taking root in Angola following the signing of an agreement between government and the military wing of UNITA on 4 April 2002. In a briefing to the Summit, the Angolan government said the guns had completely fallen silent in the entire country since the signing of the agreement.

The government has demobilised former UNITA soldiers and is intensifying efforts at reintegrating them into the society. It said about 5,000 soldiers had already been integrated into the national army and police, and more are being trained for civilian jobs.

The Summit also noted with satisfaction latest developments in the resolution of conflict in the DRC, which has so far claimed three million lives. Peace is fast returning to the vast African country following the signing of agreements between government and some of the rebel movements and their backers, Rwanda and Uganda. Foreign troops are in the process of



Presidents Muluzi and Dos Santos during the ceremonial handover of the SADC chair.

withdrawing and it is hoped that the UN is going to intensify its presence if current initiatives are to be sustained.

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe briefed the Summit on the political developments in the country, especially the land reform programme which received full support from fellow leaders.

Addressing journalists at the close of Summit, the incoming SADC Chairperson President Dos Santos said, "The position of the region [on Zimbabwe] remains the same – it is an expression of consensus... of solidarity and support..." He added that: "Those who want to reverse the land reform in Zimbabwe would be behind history."

Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa, who was elected deputy chairperson of SADC and will

host the Summit next year, said Zimbabwe's land question needs to be put in its proper historical context.

"Such reforms [as in Zimbabwe] ... respond to the justified need to correct injustices of the past," said President Mkapa.

He spoke of unity, saying "... SADC is rooted in struggle, from which we have much to learn, and draw the necessary inspiration to wage the new struggles facing our region in the 21st Century. ... Without unity the armed liberation struggle would have buckled in the face of the superior weaponry of our erstwhile enemies.

continued on page 11

Donors pledge support for SADC

SADC's International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) have pledged their full support for collective poverty reduction strategies that are being adopted by the 14-member organisation as it restructures its institutions.

The donors were meeting with representatives of SADC member states, NGOs and other stakeholders at a consultative conference in Gaborone, Botswana on 28-29 October.

Olav Kjørven, the Norwegian Secretary of State who spoke on behalf of the ICPs pledged support to countries that have "good poverty reduction strategies and concrete policies that fulfil preconditions for development".

The conference was officially opened by Botswana President Festus Mogae who said, "Poverty eradication and the upliftment of living standards of the people should be the concern of all development stakeholders..."

Chaired by Ana Dias Lorengo, Chairperson of SADC Council of Ministers and Angolan Minister of Planning, the conference underpinned the critical need for partnerships as SADC restructures its institutions and pursues development strategies that seek to enhance economic development and reduce poverty. □

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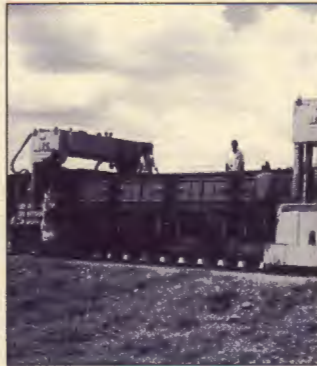
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Transport 4



Mozambique 5



SADC Summit 8



Community building 11

- Policy Review: New SADC Chairperson outlines his vision **3**
- Angolan refugees return home as peace takes root **6**
- 2002 SADC Summit Communique **8**
- Zambia in massive hydro-power project **10**
- SADC-Japan investment drive **11**
- Community building: Culture and Sport **12**
- Around the region: newsbriefs **13**
- Book review & recent publications **14**
- SADC diary, public holidays & currency checklist **16**

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Dos Santos outlines vision for SADC

Excerpts from speech by President José Eduardo Dos Santos who took over as the new Chairperson of SADC at the 22nd SADC Summit in Luanda, Angola on 2-3 October 2002.

... It is gratifying to see today, that efforts undertaken to find political solutions for the different armed conflicts afflicting some countries in the region, are now obtaining results.

Our region is taking giant and firm steps in the direction of peace and security. This is a primary condition to allow us to implement the policies of development that we keep in perspective. It is an established and firm fact that all action undertaken by our governments must have the objectives of stability, democracy, good governing and respect for the fundamental rights of citizens.

... in assuming the SADC Presidency, the Republic of Angola requests special efforts from all in taking appropriate measures in the long and short term, to alleviate the problem of food shortages that afflicts nearly 13 million people in some countries of the sub-region, either by virtue of natural calamities or from armed conflicts.

I shall for this reason, during my mandate, try to complete the pilot phase of the Centre for Food Security and Rural Development, so as to advance studies of national and regional policies relating to food security and the creation of an information system on food security. We must organize a crusade against hunger!

Questions relating to Hydro Resources that are also linked to the question of Food Security will get our full attention, mainly the development linked to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Regional Action, for an Integrated Management of Water Resources, as well as those relating to the Management Strategy of droughts and floods.

Apart from this, we must promote a regional mobilization to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS and other endemic illness-



Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos

es, and to this effect, create a Regional Centre for Specialization that would be entrusted with training staff responsible for the management of related questions.

In the field of education, it is important and essential to establish a regional and efficient data bank, through which we can carry out an interchange of experiences and information in the SADC region. We must create an atmosphere that allows citizens of our countries to use their knowledge and the services of information technology as a lever to promote sustainable socio-economic development.

We must ponder if it is right or not to dedicate 10 to 15% of the financing of great investments to be carried out in our countries, to the creation and administration, training of legislative and political institutions and the creation of administrative and regulating infrastructure that are necessary for the normal functioning of our societies.

On the other hand, the so-called tertiary education, research, information

and communication technologies constitute the key to regional integration. The investment in this sector will thus be the means to attain development and consequently, to combat poverty and develop human resources.

Let us revitalize SADC's Cultural Fund whose objective is to mobilize financial and other resources to pay for our projects and cultural programmes, to free and safe-keep our most profound identity.

We believe it is beneficial to carry out a seminar during this mandate, with the aim of elaborating a plan of action that will help to implement the results of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, recently held in Johannesburg.

If we manage to materialize all these measures, along with others, namely in the sectors of transport infrastructure, communications and energy, we will be able to obtain a speeding-up of the process of regional integration and to contribute in a decisive way so that our continent may be successful in reaching its development goals, and become an effective partner in the global economy.

In this sense, the different organizations of the African regional integration must be in harmony over their positions, developing mechanisms that guarantee the rationalization of structures, reducing their duplication and making policies and work programmes more compatible, so as to complement the African Union. In this prism, NEPAD constitutes an initiative that will be in a position to offer a precious contribution for the development of the Continent.

Beyond these aspects, we will try during our mandate, to work for the peaceful resolution of remaining armed conflicts, to consolidate peace, security, human rights and democracy, as these are considered as prime conditions for development, as well as for political and economic integration. ... □

Railway restructuring to facilitate trade

by Tafadzwa Sekeso

Southern Africa is currently undergoing an extensive railway-restructuring programme aimed among other things at easing problems faced by traders in the region.

In a recent report by the Southern African Transport Communications Commission-Technical Unit (SATCC-TU), the estimated cost of the project will be US\$12.1 million and has the potential to immensely improve the operational efficiency of the SADC railway network.

"The project entails the provision of the necessary software, computers, satellite and microwave communication systems as well as the necessary training for using the system to all the railways involved in the project and also at the regional level," says SATCC-TU in its 2001-2002 annual report.

The project, also known as the Rolling Stock Information System (RSIS), will enable railways to know on almost real time basis where all their rolling stock is and perhaps more importantly, where the customers' shipments are and advise them as necessary.

RSIS is set to address one of the key complaints of railway customers, which is the information on the whereabouts of their cargo once handed over to the railway system.

Also included in the restructuring process are the railway reforms that comprise rail tracks, locomotives and wagons, general rehabilitation of infrastructure

and inclusion of the private sector in the provision, operation and management of the railway systems in the region.

"Restructuring is ongoing and will be undertaken by the individual railway administrations," said Southern African Railways Association (SARA) Executive Director, Engineer Remy Makumbe.

The most favoured method of involving the private sector in the running of railways has been through concessioning as opposed to outright sale of the railway system to private investors.

Apart from South Africa, private sector participation in the railway industry is visible in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe where efficiency gains are beginning to be experienced and benefits of a market driven rail transport industry are being realized, says the SATCC-TU report.

At the earlier stages of the project, an increased self-sufficiency of the railways is expected and thereafter involvement by the private sector in the provision, operation and management will be intensified.

The restructuring comes at a time when most railways in the SADC region are experiencing problems in attaining financial viability, a situation

which has been brought about by challenges faced by railways and posed by several factors such as:

- withdrawal of financial support by government
- excess capacity in the transport sector;
- intense competition from road transport;
- changing of needs of customers in service quality;
- loss of traffic from other state-owned enterprises because of economic reforms; and
- functioning in a framework of government ownership as parastatals.

"The railways management and governments are keenly aware of the deep-rooted problems of the railways non-viability and are seeking remedial measures," the report explains. "Railways of the region need to be market driven, understand customers' requirements and design services to meet emerging customer needs."

The restructuring also comes at a time when criticism has been leveled against the reliability of the industry following two fatal accidents experienced in Mozambique and Tanzania. Both accidents happened a month apart involving train compositions with passenger coaches and both were suspected on malfunctioning of locomotives

on inclines, resulting in the passenger coaches rolling back.

The SATCC-TU report says the reforms are being undertaken in the context of the transport protocol, which states that public and private sector partnerships and involvement in all transport sectors should be strengthened. □



The Beitbridge-Bulawayo Railway is one of the projects in which the private sector have successfully participated.

Mozambique: A decade of peace

by Bonifacio Antonio

The Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said that the 10 years of peace in Mozambique had allowed the country to rebuild its economy, which is now growing at an average rate of seven percent a year.

Speaking at a rally attended by thousands of people in Maputo's Peace Park, where the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the peace agreement took place, Chissano warned, however, that there are still serious challenges to be overcome: the huge disparity in wealth between Maputo city and the rest of the country, and the political problems this could provoke.

The most serious challenge faced by the country is the sharp rise in epidemics such as malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS. "Not a week goes by without someone that we know being struck down by one of these diseases," he stressed.

Chissano said that the peace accord signed in Rome on 4 October 1992 had ended "a decade-and-a-half of suffering" in which millions of people had been displaced from their homes.

The Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama, also attended the celebrations. Speaking at the same rally, Dhlakama declared that Mozambique is an example of "stability, achieved through a strong peace that nothing can shake".

He said that Renamo had played a key role in "political stabilisation and democratisation".

"We (Renamo) always relied on the unconditional support of the Mozambican people. Our great goal is the well-being of the Mozambican people," he said.

Dhlakama said that, now that political independence and peace had been achieved, Mozambique should strive



Maputo has fully benefited from the peace dividend.

for "development and social justice".

Among the foreign dignitaries present at the ceremony were Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and South African Deputy President Jacob Zuma.

"It was your war yesterday, but it was also our war to bring about peace as we fought together for seven years," President Mugabe said.

"We of Zimbabwe, being the neighbours of Mozambique and also Mozambique having been an ally of Zimbabwe as we fought for our own independence, are full of emotion and joy that this day has come to you. It's your peace, it's our peace."

One of many foreign guests invited to the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the peace agreement was Aldo Ajello, the Italian diplomat who was United Nations Special Representative in Mozambique from 1992 to 1994.

Ajello declared that Mozambique has become "a compulsory reference point" in all discussions of successful peace processes.

After the solemn start to the celebrations, with the laying of wreaths at the Monument to the Mozambican Heroes, Ajello told reporters that the international community continues to regard Mozambique as "an example of peace and reconciliation".

Matteo Zuppi, of the Catholic Santo Egidio Community, who was one of the mediators during the two years of negotiations in Rome that led

to the peace accord, called on the whole society to make the effort needed to preserve peace.

"I think peace has come to stay," he said. "The 10 years that have passed is a long time. But I think it's everybody's responsibility, from the politicians down to the ordinary citizens."

Armando Guebuza, who headed the government delegation that negotiated the accord, admitted that initially he was not sure that it would hold. "There were moments of great anxiety at first, and then ones of great emotion," he told reporters.

"I was asking myself whether this agreement that had just been signed would bear fruit. But I must say that I'm satisfied that everything worked out".

"I think the agreement has been complied with," said Guebuza who is Frelimo secretary-general adding that, "and in such a way that we're here 10 years later, without any shooting, with the guns silent, and with Mozambicans using dialogue – not guns – as their weapon."

For his part, Raul Domingos who led the Renamo negotiators, said he hoped the country would continue to set an example to Africa and the world.

"I can't say the agreement is being implemented 100 percent," he said. "But the important part, which was to stop the war, has been complied with." □

Angola's ray of hope

... thousands of refugees return as peace takes root

by Amos Chanda in Lusaka

Thousands of Angolan refugees in Zambia will start a hearty journey back home in April next year following the dawn of peace and stability in a country that was torn apart by 27 years of civil war between the rebel UNITA movement of the late Jonas Savimbi and the MPLA government of President José Eduardo Dos Santos.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka says they will repatriate some 40,000 Angolan refugees next year and another 30,000 in 2004.

Zambia hosts a total of 218,000 Angolan refugees in settlements and camps mainly in northwestern Zambia on the border with Angola.

"Our projections indicate that we shall be able to begin the repatriation at the end of the rainy season in April next year," said UNHCR Zambia public information assistant, Kelvin Shimo.

The repatriation of Zambian-based Angolan refugees is a part of the consolidated southern African regional programme in which the UN refugee agency intends to execute the return of Angolans from Zambia, Namibia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The UNHCR did not say how much the budget was for the consolidated regional programme.

These are organised voluntary repatriations, Shimo said. At Meheba Settlement, Zambia's largest refugee facility, 750 km north-west of the capital Lusaka, there are some Angolans who settled there as early as 1968. In this group many prefer to remain in Zambia for life.

According to the UNHCR, 35,000 refugees reside at Meheba; 24,000 at Nangweshi camp, 700 km west of Lusaka, and another 20,000 at Mayukwayukwa Settlement in Kaoma, 320 km west of Lusaka.



Angolan women queue for immunization.

"Those from the former UNITA areas are hesitant," he said. But those that came in 1998 and 1999 are ready to go when we are ready," said Shimo.

The Zambian government has begun to work on plans to revise the Refugee Act to provide for the full integration of refugees into the Zambian society.

"We are encouraged that the Zambian government has told us they intend to revise the refugee law to provide for this scenario," he said.

Under a unique programme called the "Zambian Initiative" the government has accepted to absorb all refugees who will opt to stay on when the repatriation drive begins next year.

Shimo said the United States government has approved US\$1 million for the initiative and that other western donors have pledged to support the project.

The initiative will involve building schools, clinics, and water and sanitation infrastructure.

UNHCR estimates that up to 30,000 long-term Angolan refugees will opt to be integrated into the Zambian society.

Many are keen to reunite with their families back home from whom they have been separated by a whole generation of warfare. But for others, Zambia has become their home, so they are reluctant to go.

Zambian Home Affairs deputy minister Kennedy Sakeni said the government recognises the fact that there are some Angolan refugees who have decided to make Zambia their home.

Sakeni said Angolans who had lived in Zambia for over 15 years but were not born there will be allowed to apply for Zambian citizenship.

"Those that came during the war and have lived here for 15 years or more will be allowed to

apply through the citizenship board like anybody," he said.

He said Zambia would not force refugees to return home because of the humanitarian crisis in Angola despite the end of the war.

"We will not force the refugees to leave because the situation is still bad. There are no schools, no hospitals in most places and we are sympathetic with the Angolan government," he said.

An estimated 10,000 refugees have returned to Angola spontaneously following the end of the war in February this year, said Michael Salomons, senior UNHCR Zambia refugee protection officer.

In the Zambian refugee camps and settlements, the UN refugee agency has begun landmines awareness programmes targeted at Angolans because some will be repatriated to areas that could have landmines.

The awareness is a collaborative effort by the UNHCR and UNICEF and will involve NGOs working with refugees.

"Landmines are a major source of danger even when a country has been restored to peace and stability. The anti-personnel landmines kill and maim indiscriminately. It is important that refugees are made aware of the dangers they face as they go back home," he said.

The Angolan peace process that was revived on 4 April 2002, after a change of heart in the UNITA camp following the killing of Savimbi, has ignited unprecedented hope in the regional and international community. SADC leaders who met at the group's 22nd Summit in Luanda on 3 October, upheld the revival of the peace process as the most important development in the region in recent times.

Both government and UNITA are determined to make Angola a bastion of peace and stability in the region.

President Dos Santos in his address to the SADC Summit said the advent of peace in Angola was the most important milestone in southern Africa in the last one year.

"Going beyond the domestic level, it also brings excellent prospects of strengthening, deepening, and consolidating multilateral cooperation among all SADC member states," President Dos Santos said.

He added: "We must combine our efforts to ensure that peace becomes a common value shared throughout the SADC area, so as to begin a new cycle of progress, security and well-being within its blossom for all the peoples that comprise it," he said.

Opposition UNITA leader Paulo "Gato" Lukamba says his party is determined more than ever before, to uphold the 1994 Lusaka Peace Protocol because it was the most viable instrument for peace and stability, not just in Angola, but in the region as well.

Lukamba, the UNITA chief who succeeded Savimbi, said the former

rebel group "respects all the provisions of the Lusaka peace accord."

"UNITA will cooperate with the government to achieve the objective of peace and reconciliation. On 4 April 2002, we signed a memorandum of understanding and we hope that spirit will guide the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol," said Lukamba, popularly known as Gato.

But the veteran leader who stood by Savimbi for 27 years in guerrilla warfare, stressed that Angolan peace, reconciliation, and stability depended on the successful demobilization of the remaining 80,000 ex-combatants still in the bush.

"UNITA has been demilitarized and now government has to do its part. It is not enough to thank the ex-combatants for laying down arms. We have to give them 'new arms' — new skills to enable them meet the new challenges of a new life," said Lukamba.

The UNHCR is equally encouraged by the dawn of peace in Angola. They see it as a major boost for stability in the SADC region.

"We are hopeful and supportive of the peace process in Angola, and we are urging a quick tie-up of all legal, political and military issues there," said Shimo.

Shimo says the Angolan government is saddled with two immediate and critical questions, one of them, the return of refugees, and the other, the issue of internally displaced persons.

"But there has to be quick action by government to deal with the demobilization and integration of ex-UNITA combatants as soon as possible," he said.

Some 5,000 UNITA ex-fighters have been re-integrated into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and others are expected to be trained for civil jobs. Others still have to be assisted in different forms of resettlement, so will be the returnees from Zambia, Namibia, and the DRC.

UNHCR representative in Zambia, Ahmed Gubartalla says the Angolan peace process is a "bright ray of hope"



A deminer clearing landmines in Angola.

for the region despite the existence of many challenges on the way.

"Recent developments in Angola have presented a window of opportunity for sustained peace and prospects of repatriation of Angolan refugees," he said.

"We believe the political developments in Angola herald a new beginning for the region and the continent." The UNHCR, he said, have an interest to ensure that the "returns take place in an organized manner, are voluntary, and in conditions that are conducive to return."

The repatriation exercise is a regional programme that involves three SADC nations that hold a sizable number of Angolan refugees. The UNHCR convened a meeting in Pretoria in June this year to harmonise the Angolan refugees repatriations from Zambia, Namibia and the DRC.

"As soon as the parties sign the tripartite agreement, the UNHCR can begin to organise the voluntary repatriation of Angolan nationals to their country," said Gubartalla. □

2002 SADC Summit final communiqué

Following are excerpts from the communiqué released after the 2002 SADC Summit held in Luanda, Angola, from 2-3 October.



Council of Ministers with the SADC Executive Secretary (front row extreme left), in Luanda

... In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, described 2002 as a historic year for the region as epitomised by the peace and stability in Angola, the withdrawal of troops from the DRC, the launch of the African Union and the hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. President Muluzi also spoke about the need for sustainable development and emphasised that it required acknowledging people and putting them at the centre of development policies.

... The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. José Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola and host of the 2002 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to Angola. He noted that the Summit was taking place at the time when Angola had achieved peace and stability. He noted that SADC had to define the cor-

rect strategy for the also harmonisation of macroeconomic policies bearing in mind the need for regional economic growth and the potential of each country.

... In his address to the Summit, the President of the African Development Bank, His Excellency Omar Kabbaj said that SADC holds the promise of achieving rapid and sustainable development as a result of the commitment of its members to regional cooperation and integration. He noted that SADC had made significant progress in drawing up effective plans for the exploitation of common resources and for the development of regional infrastructure projects.

In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that with peace and stability in SADC, the prospects for enhancing and consolidating the integration process were now brighter. He indicated that substantial progress had been achieved in the Restructuring of SADC Institutions, a process aimed at

consolidating and deepening the SADC integration agenda. He also highlighted the inclusiveness aspects of the exercise. ...

... Summit welcomed the Angolan Government's decision to hold elections in principle in 2004.

Summit acknowledged with appreciation the efforts made by the Government of Angola and the international community in the provision of humanitarian assistance to the demobilized former UNITA forces, to their families and to all population affected by war as well as in the mobilization of resources for social integration. ...

His Excellency President Joseph Kabila briefed the Summit on the latest developments in the resolution of the conflict in the DRC which has so far claimed three million lives.

Summit commended the DRC Government, and in particular President Kabila for his flexibility and goodwill towards building peace and promoting national reconciliation. Summit pledged its continued support for the DRC in its efforts to re-build the country and a new society.

His Excellency President Robert Mugabe briefed the Summit on the situation in Zimbabwe particularly on the land reform programme.

Summit also noted that the region continues with efforts directed at deepening and accelerating reforms to constitutional, political and electoral systems to ensure that they are participatory, transparent, accountable, inclusive and predictable.

Summit received a report from the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, which gave an overall picture of the political, defence and security situation in the region. ...

Summit noted that at the continental level, through collective efforts, remarkable progress has been achieved towards strengthening African unity.

To this end, a giant step has been taken with the launch of the African Union in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa. Summit also noted that the region is faced with a formidable challenge to ensure that the African Union works for the benefit of all the people of the continent. ...

With regard to the economic situation, Summit observed that on average, the region has achieved positive GDP growth rates since the mid 1990s. Notwithstanding this, Summit acknowledged that the region still faces major challenges such as poverty, low rates of growth, low levels of industrialisation, inadequate macro-economic policy coordination, HIV/AIDS and food insecurity. In this respect, Summit mandated the Troika to guide and expedite the development of the Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) which should be completed soon. Summit also directed the Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Finance to meet urgently to work on a short-term plan to revitalise the regional economy with a view to ensuring sustained growth and development. ...

Summit noted with great concern the food crisis gripping six Member States in the region and the attendant humanitarian situation caused by the acute food shortages. The six countries affected are Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Summit also noted that Angola and DRC were also forecasting food shortages. ...

Summit noted the Joint SADC/UN Appeal for assistance to avert the humanitarian crisis, which was launched in New York on 18th July 2002 for an amount of US\$611 million. Of this total, US\$507 million is for food aid and US\$31 million is for agriculture, among others, for the six affected countries. By September 2002, about US\$183 million had been mobilized for food aid and US\$12 million for non-food requirements. Summit called upon the SADC Secretariat to intensify its resource mobilisation efforts.

... Summit also noted the establishment by the SADC Council of Ministers of an Advisory Committee on GMOs to develop guidelines to assist Member States guard against potential risks in Food Safety, Contamination of Genetic Resources, Ethical issues, Trade related issues and Consumer concerns. ...

On the issue of gender equality, Summit received a report on the progress made by SADC Member States towards reaching the target of 30 percent of women in politics and decision-making structures by the year 2005, which was set out in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development.

Summit observed that overall women remain largely under represented in decision-making positions. Most reports recommend that more work should be done in order to achieve the minimum target. Summit urged Member States to continue to seize the opportunity presented by elections and cabinet reshuffles to nominate more women in decision-making positions.

On community building, Summit noted that twenty-one protocols have been successfully negotiated and concluded and of these, ten have entered into force. Summit also urged member States to ratify or accede to all Protocols as speedily as possible. Summit also signed four legal instruments, namely: the Protocol on Extradition, Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Protocol on Forestry and the Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal.

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 encoun-



First Ladies follow proceedings.

tered in the restructuring process. Among the tasks completed are:

- The establishment of three Directorates, namely: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Directorate on Social and Human Development and Special Programmes;
- Mobilisation of resources in the form of human resources from Member States through secondment of officers to the Directorates and funds from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) for financing key activities related to the restructuring exercise;
- The adoption of a formula for Member States contribution;
- The establishment of SADC National Committees in most Member States;
- The completion of the Study on the Auditing of Assets, Programmes and projects of SCUs and SADC Institutions;
- The production of the Consolidated version of the Treaty and the consequential amendments of Protocols;
- Commencement of work on the RISDP, including the recruitment of experts and the production of the Interim Report on the RISDP;
- Summit directed that work on the RISDP should be expedited.

Summit accepted the offer by His Excellency President Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in 2003 in Tanzania. ... □

Zambia's massive hydro-power project to benefit SADC

by Amos Chanda

Power experts say Zambia will contribute significantly toward lighting up SADC and much of Africa when it completes a US\$700 million hydro-electric power project at two sites in the southern part of the country.

Using its vast water resources, SADC power experts see Zambia as a critical engine of development in the region where industrial and agricultural developments are fast outstripping the current power capacities. Construction of the two hydro-power stations, one at Lower Kafue Gorge, and another at Itezhi Tezhi begins in 2003.

The Lower Kafue Gorge station, which will take five years to complete, will produce 600 megawatts and the smaller unit at Itezhi Tezhi, to be completed in two years, will generate 120 megawatts.

Experts say one megawatt (MW) of electricity can light up 200 homes or an equivalent of 10,000 bulbs.

Power is desperately short in much of Africa where rural communities often have no access to clean, reliable energy in the home, piped water and telephones due to lack of developed electricity infrastructure. Frequent power cuts are a constant drawback to industrial and

agricultural development in Africa.

John Wright, manager of the Office for Promoting Private Power Development in Zambia says the two hydro-power stations will increase the country's power production by between 720 and 2,220 megawatts within five years, far above the local demand.

"Exporting electricity will become a critical component of the country's attempts to diversify its economy away from the dwindling copper fortunes," said Wright.

Zambian Minister of Energy and Water Development Kaunda Lembalemba said Zambia's two power projects are part of an enhanced regional programme to push up electricity generation under the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP), within the framework of SADC.

"Zambia is endowed with cheaper means of power production in the vast water resources it holds. We want to take advantage of this to help other SADC states that have huge power deficits," Lembalemba said.

Zambian authorities say South African energy giant Eskom could become the key importer of power from Lower Kafue. Eskom, which generates more than 50 percent of Africa's energy needs, is keen to beef up stock to meet the rising demand from consumers.

The SAPP estimates that power demand in South Africa is growing at 4.9 percent annually and it is held that the region's economic anchor will need between 1,000 to 15,000 megawatts per year from 2008.

SADC power experts say SAPP is a commodity exchange where contracts for short-term, medium term and on-the-spot power deals are signed between buyers and sellers.

SAPP is a regional organisation established in 1995 through a SADC agreement, and comprises 12 electric power utilities whose countries are mainland SADC member states.

In a bid to expand the quantity and quality of electricity supply, the regional power house has also decided to modernise generation and distribution with state-of-the-art technology.

SAPP has put out invitations for tender from local and international firms for the supply, installation and operation of a VSAT (very small aperture terminal) satellite communications system initially comprising three VSAT terminals in South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Tender notices have been floated in regional media, indicating that the installation works might take effect early next year. □

Installed hydro-electric power capacity

Country	Utility	Installed capacity (MW)
Angola	ENE	612
Botswana	BPC	132
DRC	SNEL	2,360
Lesotho	LEC	72
Malawi	ESCOM	305
Mozambique	EDM	307.2
Namibia	Nampower	393
South Africa	ESKOM	41,298
Swaziland	SEB	50
Tanzania	TANESCO	591.1
Zambia	ZESCO	1,632
Zimbabwe	ZESA	1,990

Source: SAPP

Hydro-electric power potential in SADC

Source	Megawatts
Inga III (DRC)	3,500
Grand Inga (DRC)	39,000
Mupanda Uncua (Mozambique)	2,060
Batoka Gorge (Zimbabwe)	1,600
Kariba Southern Extension (Zimbabwe)	150
Kafue Lower (Zambia)	800
Capanda (Angola)	390
Kapichira (Malawi)	128
Rumakali (Tanzania)	204
Mpanga (Tanzania)	160

Source: SAPP

SADC courts Japanese investment

Japanese senior government officials and captains of industry have expressed commitment to strengthening business relations between the rich Asian country and members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

At a first ever SADC exhibition to be held in Japan, over 300 dignitaries, among them top Japanese government officials and representatives of leading Japanese industries, interacted with their counterparts from the region.

Addressing the exhibition which opened on 15 October, former Japanese Prime Minister, Yoshiro Mori said the exhibition was a landmark activity aimed at promoting and strengthening relations between Japan and the SADC member states. He said this was part of Japan's global diplomacy strategy of focusing on African issues. Mori expressed optimism that the exhibition would result in an



SADC textiles could soon find a market in Japan.

increased information exchange between Japan and SADC at both the corporate and citizens' levels.

Among the delegates were Japanese vice ministers of foreign affairs and economy, trade and industry, as well as the Chairperson of the Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO), Osame Watanabe and the Angolan Minister of Trade, Vitonno Hossi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tetsuro Yano hailed SADC as one of the regions in Africa with the greatest potential for development. He

expressed hope that the SADC exhibition would trigger more investment from Japan into the SADC region.

Speaking at the same ceremony, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Prega Ramsamy said the exhibition was a demonstration of the common objectives between SADC and Japan to reduce poverty through accelerated economic growth and sustainable development. He further noted that although Japan and the SADC region are far apart, they are both united in their common ideals and endeavours.

Ramsamy appealed for massive inflows of foreign investment from Japan into sectors such as education, health, infrastructure, agriculture and manufacturing. He also appealed for the transfer of technology from Japan to the SADC region.

More than 60 industries from 10 SADC member states showcased their products at the exhibition. The exhibition was jointly organised by the SADC Committee of Ambassadors in Tokyo and the JETRO which provided most of the funding for it. □

Summit pledges to consolidate peace, fight food insecurity

continued from page 1

"And today, as we wage the struggle to carve for ourselves a place at the table of a global economy, we must remain united. There is no alternative to unity."

President Mkapa said one way of achieving unity was to ratify and begin to implement the various SADC protocols. Prior to the Summit, 21 protocols had been successfully negotiated and concluded, with 9 having come into force. Four legal instruments were signed in Luanda, namely: Extradition; Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters; Forestry and the Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal.

The Summit witnessed a ceremonial handover of the SADC Chair from Malawian President Bakili Muluzi to President Dos Santos. Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano was unanimously re-elected Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and

Security Cooperation for a further one-year term. Lesotho's Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili was elected Deputy Chairperson.

President Dos Santos was appointed as the fourth member to represent SADC on the Heads of State Implementation Committee of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The other heads of state are Botswana's Festus Mogae, President Chissano and South African President Thabo Mbeki.

Regarding the economic situation, the leaders noted that while a positive gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate had been achieved since the mid 1990s, the region still faces major challenges such as poverty, low rates of growth, low levels of industrialisation, inadequate macro-economic policy coordination, HIV/AIDS and food insecurity.

In this respect, the Summit "directed the ministers responsible for economic development and finance to meet urgently to work on a short term plan to revitalise the regional economy..."

In its final communiqué, the Summit expressed deep concern over the food crisis gripping some of countries in the region. The leaders stepped up their appeal for international assistance. In July, SADC launched a joint appeal with the UN for US\$611 million in aid to avert a humanitarian catastrophe as well as fund agricultural development.

The leaders welcomed the formation of an advisory committee on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), which will develop guidelines to assist member states guard against potential risks in food safety,

continued on page 13

SADC launches media award

SADC has launched the 2003 SADC Media Award competition, which will attract entries from media practitioners in the region. The award was launched by the Mozambican Minister of Youth and Sport, Joel Libombo, who is also outgoing Chairperson of the SADC Committee of Ministers of Culture, Information and Sport at the opening ceremony of the SADC Summit which took place in Luanda, Angola, from 2-3 October.

The 2003 SADC Media Awards, to be presented at next year's SADC Summit in Tanzania will consider entries published or broadcast between January and December 2002. The closing date for entries is 31 March 2003 and the articles should be submitted to each country's National Adjudication Committee, says a statement issued at the Summit.

The 2003 SADC Media Awards will include print, radio, television and photo-journalism and each category will carry a prize money to be announced in February 2003.

The winners of the 2002 SADC Media Awards were honoured with certificates of Notable Mention and each received an amount of US\$1,800 during the opening ceremony of the

Summit in Luanda. The winning entries were received from Ellen Muleya Chikale (of the *Zambia Daily Mail*) whose article examined how SADC countries are uniting in the wake of globalisation to develop their economies and political systems, Raphael Ralph Mweninguwe (of the *Nation* in Malawi) who wrote about the effects of AIDS on the SADC region, and Takawira Musara (of *People's Voice* in Zimbabwe) whose article examined the advantages of free trade for the region.

The three winners were selected from nine entries received from SADC member states. The Regional Adjudication Committee of the SADC Media Awards, who met in Harare in June this year, noted that only the three entries partially met the competition rules but they were not good enough to be awarded any of the three top prizes.

The regional competition is open to journalists whose works are published or broadcast in a recognized media agency between January and December of each year. The competition rules are available from the National Adjudication Committee in each member state, says the statement.

The proposal of the establishment of

a SADC Media Award was first considered during the SADC Council of Ministers held in Pretoria, South Africa, on 10 July 1995. The main objective is that of recognizing the best media work produced or published by individuals or organizations in the community, advancing its ideals, projects, programmes and activities.

The proposal also highlighted the fact that the award would encourage the mass media to play a leading role in the dissemination of information in SADC. It was during that session that Council approved the establishment of a working group composed of Lesotho, South Africa and Zambia to study the feasibility of introducing a SADC Media Award and present recommendations on regulations and financing of the competition, as well as terms of reference and timeframe of the working group.

The working group produced recommendations which were considered by Council at its session held in Maseru, in August 1996. The major recommendations were that the awards should be based on work that focused on development aspects within SADC and that national Adjudication Committees and a SADC Regional Adjudication Committee comprising the chairpersons of the national committees should be set up. □

Mauritius scoops top prize

Vicky K. Lurchman, a high school student from Mauritius has won the 2002 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition whose winners were announced at the opening ceremony of the SADC Summit in Luanda.

The second prize went to Melissa Meyer of Namibia while the third was won by Kagiso Jani of Botswana. The SADC Secondary Schools essay competition is the only activity by the regional body that targets the youth. It is aimed at creating awareness among secondary school pupils.

The competition is run at two stages, beginning with national finals from which top three qualify for the regional competition. The top three from the regional competition receive prize money and are announced during the official opening of the SADC Summit.

This is the fourth year that this competition is being held.



Vicky K. Lurchman and Kagiso Jani
The regional schools essay competition seeks to popularise SADC among the youth.

Namibia needs US\$350 million for HIV/AIDS

Providing anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs to all HIV positive Namibians would cost the Namibian government about N\$3.6 billion (approx. US\$350 million), Health and Social Services Minister, Libertine Amathile has said.

Responding to questions in a recent sitting of the National Assembly, the minister noted that this amount does not include other related costs like laboratory tests and non-ARV medicine. The current operational budget of the ministry is N\$1.4 billion. She said there are currently 285 patients who are registered with the ministry's pilot programme to receive ARV treatment.

Although the programme provides treatment to both sexes, very few men participate in it, the minister said. Only the Oshakati State Hospital and Katutura State Hospital currently provide the treatment.

Amathila said the programme would be expanded to other hospitals in the country once the target number of 500 patients has been reached at the two health institutions. She said factors such as trained personnel and availability of funds would be considered before the treatment is extended to other health facilities. (NAMPA) □

World Bank's US\$1b HIV/AIDS fund

The World Bank has committed US\$1 billion to fight HIV/AIDS in Africa and much of the support will be in the form of grants, the bank's Vice-President for Africa Callisto Madavo has said.

Analysts say AIDS is decimating the cream of African professionals faster than replacements can be trained

and millions of dollars are required by each country for prevention and awareness campaigns as well as to boost healthcare.

AIDS has killed more than 20 million people and infected 40 million more, most of them in Africa.

African countries have previously complained that financial support from the World Bank was in the form of credits, and states worst hit by HIV/AIDS were far too poor to afford loans.

"We have significantly upped our commitment to fighting AIDS in Africa. I have approval to commit \$1 billion," Madavo said. (*The East African Standard*) □

Cahora Bassa threats criticised

The Mozambican government is opposed to threats by HCB, the company that operates the Cahora Bassa dam on the Zambezi, to cut off the supply of power to the dam's main client, the South African electricity company Eskom.

The Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy, Castigo Langa, recently said that the government believes it is still possible to reach "an amicable agreement" that covers all matters in dispute, and not merely the price that Eskom pays for Cahora Bassa power. (AIM) □

Peace and food insecurity

continued from page

contamination of genetic resources, ethical issues, trade related issues and consumer concerns.

With regards to gender equality, the "summit received a report on the progress made by SADC member states towards reaching the target of 30 percent of women in politics and decision-making structures by the year 2005, which was set out in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development," reads the communiqué.

Brain drain hits Africa

Loss of professionals from sub-Saharan Africa to developed countries has raised major concern as it has become one of the region's greatest threats to economic development.

Emigration of qualified personnel, especially academics from African universities was one of the central issues that were discussed in South Africa recently.

The meeting heard that in less than two decades, sub-Saharan Africa had lost a third of its skilled professionals and had to replace them with over 100,000 expatriates from the west at a cost of US\$4 billion a year.

Chris Buckley, a senior researcher at the University of Natal and an expert on Africa's human capital flight, said between 1985 and 1990 Africa had lost over 60,000 middle-level and high-level managers to Western economies. About 23,000 lecturers from African universities also continued to emigrate each year.

"The biggest migratory flows are from Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana, in that order," said labour experts at Addis Ababa-based United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. (*The Business Tribune*) □

The report indicated that in general women remain largely under represented in decision-making positions and member states were encouraged to do more work in order to achieve the minimum target.

The summit was attended by all countries, with 11 of them represented at the highest level, while Lesotho and Mauritius were represented by their deputy prime ministers and Seychelles by its high commissioner to South Africa. □

Trade, globalisation and the fight against poverty

"If Africa, East Asia, South Asia, and Latin America were each to increase their share of world exports by one per cent, the resulting gains in income could lift 128 million people out of poverty."

With this startling pronouncement, Oxfam introduces its new report on trade, globalisation and poverty, entitled *Rigged Rules and Double Standards*, promising its determination not only to present a powerful case for change but to work to make change a reality.

The report, which has a Foreword by the respected global development economist and Nobel Prize winner, Amartya Sen, is written and presented in an accessible manner to share well-researched analysis of what it calls "the paradox at the heart of international trade" that is a source of unprecedented wealth and mass poverty. It makes the case, quite eloquently, that world trade has the potential to be a "powerful motor"

for poverty reduction and economic growth but says this potential is being lost because "the rules that govern it are rigged in favour of the rich".

The idea that globalisation is something new "is a conceit of the late twentieth century", says the report, when in fact economic globalisation has been going on for more than 500 years. However, the saying that 'we sink or swim together' has taken on a new meaning in which the future direction of change will have profound implications for poverty reduction.

The report studies trade liberalisation, transnational companies (investment, employment and marketing), and international trade rules as an obstacle to development.

A substantial section is devoted to the heavy dependence on primary commodities by many of the world's poorest countries, more than 50 of whom depend on three or fewer commodities for more than half of their export earnings. "National economies of these countries and the household economies of millions of poor people have been devastated by a protracted decline in prices."

More than half a century after the economist John Maynard Keynes argued for a new international institution to address the problems faced by exporters of primary commodities, the low and unstable prices for commodities are among the most powerful influences that prevent trade from working for the poor, says the report.

Keynes argued in 1944 that, "Proper economic prices should be fixed not at the lowest possible level, but at a level

Recent publications and acquisitions

Agreement amending the protocol on tribunal.

Protocol on extradition.

Protocol on forestry.

Protocol on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

Available from: SADC Secretariat, SADC house, P/Bag 0095,

Gaborone, Botswana

Email: registry@sadc.int

Website: www.sadc.int

African foreign policies in the 21st Century: Working papers.

Serapiao, Luis.- 2001

Available from: Africa Institute of Southern Africa, PO Box 630,

Pretoria 0001, South Africa.

Email: ai@ai.org.za

Website: www.ai.org.za

Building businesses with small producers: successful business

development services in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Kapila, Sunita and Mead, Donald.- 2002

Available from: ITDG Publishing, 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HL, UK.

Website: www.itdgpublishing.org.uk

Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries.

The World Bank.- 2002

Available from: The World Bank, 1818H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, Email:

pubrights@worldbank.org

SADC Country Studies, Lesotho, 2001

SADC Country Studies, Namibia, 2001

SADC Country Studies, Zimbabwe, 2001

SAPES.- 2001

Available from: SAPES Books, PO Box

MP1005, 2-6 Deary Avenue, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Email: administrator@sapes.org.zw

Website: www.sapes.co.zw

Trade relations in the 21st century:

Focus on the Southern African

Development Community (SADC)

Ncube, Patrick, Hartzenberg, Trudi

and Tekere, Moses.- 2002

Available from: SAPES Books, PO Box MP1005, 2-6 Deary Avenue,

Harare, Zimbabwe.

Email: administrator@sapes.org.zw

Website: www.sapes.co.zw

World Development Report 2002,

Building Institutions for Markets.

The World Bank.- 2002

Available from: The World Bank, 1818H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433,

Email: pubrights@worldbank.org

sufficient to provide producers with proper nutritional and other standards.”

“The price of coffee is destroying this community.”

The report cites coffee as one of the commodities worst affected, saying prices have fallen by 70 percent since 1997, “costing developing country exporters some \$8bn in lost foreign exchange earnings”, losses which have outweighed the benefits of aid and debt relief.

Research among coffee farmers in Tanzania, southern Mexico, and Haiti found families “reducing their general consumption, taking children out of school, and facing extreme difficulties in meeting health costs. Family and community structures were coming under strain, as women were forced to increase their off-farm labour, and men to migrate in search of work.”

A coffee farmer in the Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania said, “The price of coffee is destroying this community.”

The general problem, says the report, is one of structural over-supply, in which the output across a wide range of products is consistently exceeding demand, leading to excessive stocks and periodic price collapse.

The report recommends a new institution to oversee global commodity markets, a new system of commodity agreements, and the adoption by transnational companies of socially responsible purchasing operations.

Specific recommendations are made with regard to trade liberalisation and to transnational companies, and a key section of the report deals with market access and agriculture, saying that northern governments reserve their most restrictive trade barriers for the world’s poorest people.

The Oxfam Double Standards Index

The double standards are most apparent in agriculture, says the report, where total subsidies to domestic farmers in industrialised countries amount to more than \$1bn a day, ben-

efiting the wealthiest farmers, causing environmental damage and generating over-production. The surpluses, financed by taxpayers and consumers, are further subsidized before dumping on world markets.

Describing the European Union and the United States as “agricultural superpowers”, Oxfam says they are exporting agricultural produce at prices more than one-third lower than the cost of production, driving down prices for exports from developing countries.

“Some of the world’s poorest farmers are competing against its richest treasuries.”

The Oxfam Double Standards Index is an analysis of free trade rhetoric versus protectionist policies and gives 10 indicators of trade barriers facing developing countries in the European Union, United States, Canada and Japan.

The report calls for a general reduction in tariff peaks, accelerated phase-out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement to allow greater market access for textiles, a comprehensive ban on export subsidies, duty-free and quota-free access for low-income countries, and recognition of the right of developing countries to protect their agricultural systems for food security purposes.

Saying that international trade is badly managed at global and national levels, the report advocates for a new world trade order, stressing that “continuing on the current path is not an option”. This new order would be grounded in “new approaches to rights and responsibilities, and in a commitment to make globalisation work for the poor.”

Among the recommendations for reforms to trade governance are:

- increased technical support through a Financing Facility for Trade-Relations Capacity Building;
- development of a Global Anti-Trust Mechanism;
- greater transparency on informal influence;
- improved transparency and

accountability on trade policy reform;

- action to tackle corruption, on all sides; and
- redistributive reforms linked to poverty-reduction strategies, such as land redistribution, changes in public spending priorities, infra-structural development, and measures to overcome gender-based barriers to equity in local markets.

The Oxfam report provides a thorough, critical analysis of the issues and answers, and says this is the opening shot in a campaign to Make Trade Fair, that it hopes will build the kind of momentum that brought an end to apartheid, banned the use of landmines, and made real progress in reducing Third World debt.

“In their rhetoric, governments of rich countries constantly stress their commitment to poverty reduction. Yet the same governments use their trade policy to conduct what amounts to robbery against the world’s poor. When developing countries export to rich-country markets, they face tariff barriers that are four times higher than those encountered by rich countries. Those barriers cost them \$100bn a year – twice as much as they receive in aid.

“Various polite formulations can be found to describe the behaviour of rich-country governments. But the harsh reality is that their policies are inflicting enormous suffering on the world’s poor. When rich countries lock poor people out of their markets, they close the door to an escape route from poverty.” □

Rigged Rules and Double Standards: trade, globalisation, and the fight against poverty. Published by Oxfam in 2002. 272 pages. Oxfam is a confederation of 12 development agencies that work in 120 countries. The report is available from all of them. Contact advocacy@oxfaminternational.org or visit www.maketradefair.com

SADC diary

2002		Event	Venue
November	3-15	CITES Conference of Parties 12 (CITES COP 12)	Chile
	7-8	SADC - EU Ministerial Meeting	Mozambique
	18-21	Customs Advisory Working Groups	South Africa
	20-22	8th SADC Drug Control Committee Meeting	Angola
	25-29	Bi-Annual Review Conference on Women in Politics and Decision Making	Seychelles
December	1-8	Drug Law Enforcement Seminar	Zimbabwe
	3-6	International Conference on Adult Basic and Literacy Education In SADC	South Africa

Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lwei)	50.25
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	6.24
DRC	Congo Franc	663.00
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	10.33
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	79.30
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	29.59
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	23,420.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	10.33
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.62
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	10.33
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	10.33
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	976.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 cents)	4,500.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	55.00

Source: Standard Chartered Bank, Zimbabwe Ltd, 21 October 2002

Public Holidays for the period Nov – Dec 2002

Date	Holiday	Country
2 November	All Saints Day	Angola
2 November	Commemoration of the 1st Indentured Labourers in Mauritius	Mauritius
4 November	Divali	Mauritius
11 November	Independence Day	Angola
16 November	Beginning of Ramadhan	Tanzania
6 December	Eid-UI-Fitr	Mauritius
8 December	Immaculate Conception	Seychelles
9 December	Independence Day	Tanzania
10 December	Human Rights Day	Namibia
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
16 December	Eid El Fitr Day 1	Tanzania
17 December	Eid El Fitr Day 2	Tanzania
22 December	National Unity Day	Zimbabwe
23 December	Public Holiday	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	All SADC
26 December	Boxing Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
31 December	Last Day of the Year	Angola