



## Trade Protocol to be implemented in January?

The SADC Summit, held in the Mozambican capital Maputo in August, declared the Trade Protocol, which seeks to gradually introduce a free trade area in southern Africa, will take effect in January 2000 following its ratification by seven of the eleven countries that signed the pact in 1996, while two more have pledged to ratify before the end of 1999.

Lesotho and Malawi joined five other countries — Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe — that had already ratified the Trade Protocol before the SADC Summit, held on 17-18 August. The seven countries now make a two-thirds majority.

The other countries that signed but have not ratified are Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia.

Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland have indicated they will ratify the protocol, seen as the key to meaningful regional integration, before the end of the year. This, said the summit in a communique, will ensure that the protocol enters into force in January 2000 as scheduled.

Economic commentators say, however, that although it may be legally binding that with seven countries, the protocol can come into force, much will depend on South Africa.

Without its commitment, they say, the protocol will be difficult to implement.

South Africa controls more than two-thirds of the regional economy put together.

However, the South African President Thabo Mbeki, who handed over the SADC chairmanship to President Joaquim Chissano at the same summit, gave his assurances saying his country will speed up the process of ratification, hoping to complete it before the end of the year. □

## Asante sana Mwalimu

Africa mourns the death of its beloved *Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere*, the charismatic but humble retired president of Tanzania.



He left his continent a legacy of hope that will guide Africa's renaissance into the millennium.

He died at 77 and was buried at his home in Butiama near Lake Victoria after the poor, the ordinary and the famous honoured him with their grief in Dar es Salaam.

*(See stories on pages 8,9,10 &11)*

## Smart partnership conference urges more action, less talk

by Munetsi Madakufamba

When politicians and business-people meet to discuss development issues, the question that is often asked at the end is whether a conference was well attended, and at what level, as a measure of its success.

Quite often, very little is said about the ground that was covered since the last conference, or the cost in terms of time spent sitting in such meetings.

Recently, a record 600 representatives of business, trade unions and the media had a chance to interact with 14 political leaders from most southern African coun-

tries, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Malaysia at the third Southern African International Dialogue (SAID'99) in Zimbabwe's resort town of Victoria Falls.

The last two editions, in Botswana (1997) and Namibia (1998), had not attracted so many participants nor were they attended by so many political leaders. The conferences at Kasane and Swakopmund were each attended by between 300 and 400 participants.

By usual standards, would one be wrong to conclude that the Victoria Falls dialogue was the most successful of the three? You would never be forgiven for making such a conclusion after listening

to South African President Thabo Mbeki's dinner message at SAID'99.

"We meet in conference to answer the question — what is to be done! At the conclusion of a successful conference we should have come to a determination as to what is to be done," President Mbeki told the participants in his speech entitled "From Swakopmund to Victoria Falls".

"However, the fact that we knew [at Swakopmund] what needed to be done did not mean that what we planned to do was therefore done," he said.

"Nothing is done until it is done," he reminded his colleagues before embark-

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### A note to the reader

We would like to notify you that *SADC Today* is now available through an annual subscription fee. For six issues a year, the fee is US\$30 for outside Africa and US\$15 for Africa. Your subscription will also enable you to receive *SADC Today* by airmail and electronically via e-mail and internet should you choose to do so. We would like to thank you for your comments and support throughout the past year and would also like to remind you that we welcome your contributions to the newsletter. For more details on subscriptions, please contact the Editor.

## Illicit drugs in southern Africa: The facts

This article was written by Bjorn Franzern, Drug Control Adviser at SADC Secretariat

The facts about the drug control situation in southern Africa have until recently been fairly vague. Police, customs, social workers and medical institutions have, however, noted alarming trends in the form of increased seizures of illicit drugs, increased number of drug abusers etc.

However, the official statistics have been far from conclusive regarding the actual scope of the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs.

According to global surveys done by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the only obvious problem in southern Africa is the production of herbal Cannabis (also known as *dagga*, *marijuana* or *bangi*). Knowledge about the situation has, however, widened thanks to recent research by various organisations and the establishment of the SADC Drug Control Database (SDCD).

Reports from the latter indicates that all nine countries that have submitted data for 1997, rank alcohol as both the most abused drug as well as the drug that causes the most social problems by all but two SADC countries. Similarly, Cannabis has been ranked as the second most commonly abused drug and one that causes the second most social damage.

The third drug on the ranking varies from country to country. Some consider heroin to cause the most social problems while others rank cocaine, methaqualone and other drugs as causing social problems in their respective countries.

Worrying is also that the prices for most illicit drugs have fallen sharply. According to sources in Pretoria, South Africa, the retail price of cocaine has almost collapsed in recent years.

The prices for ecstasy and heroin have shown similar trends. This is seen by most experts as a sign of traffickers depressing prices to establish a new market or that there may be a surplus of drugs in the region.

Police in South Africa estimate that

no fewer than 70 percent of attendees at rave parties are using ecstasy, 90 percent of these users fall into the 14-16 age group. Similar information is also coming from other big cities in the region such as Harare.

The responses to increasing drug trafficking are, however, many on both the national and regional level.

Several member states have or are in the process of establishing national inter-ministerial or departmental bodies to effectively coordinate, initiate, implement and monitor all national drug control-related activities.

Member states are also, for the same reasons that have prompted them to establish coordinating bodies, elaborating comprehensive, multi-sectoral national master plans for drug control that will ensure that the scourge of illicit drugs

does not continue to hamper the social and economic development of their nations.

The specific fight to combat the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, that is reducing the supply of illicit drugs, has also continued with varying levels of success on the national as well as regional level.

Police and customs authorities con-

tinue their difficult task of interdicting illicit drugs both at and within the national borders. Successful cross-border operations within the SARPCCO framework have been carried out in the region and more are planned.

Closely linked to these endeavors is the elaboration of efficient and adequate legal frameworks, which is currently given a high priority by most member states. SADC has, in cooperation with UNDCP made an assessment of the training needs within the legal sector as well as how to facilitate the accession of all SADC member states to the UN conventions.

On the regional level, a comprehensive, multi-sectoral, five years drug control programme has been developed by the SADC Secretariat and was approved by technical experts from the member

states at a SADC-EU conference in Gaborone, Botswana in February 1998. SADC Council of Ministers has subsequently approved it in principle for implementation, at its meeting in Mauritius, as soon as the necessary two-thirds majority of the SADC Member States has ratified the Protocol.

This was achieved on 20 March 1999 when the Protocol entered into force.

The SADC Regional Drug Control Programme (SRDCP) is based on the recommendations made in the Protocol as well as on extensive consultations with regional and international experts. It covers six main areas of intervention:

**Regional Capacity Building and Coordination**, including the establishment of and support to a SADC Drug Control Committee, and the strengthening of the SADC Secretariat by recruitment of a Regional Drug Control Adviser;

**National Capacity Building and Coordination**, which will focus on the establishment of National Multi-Sectoral Drug Control bodies, and the elaboration of National Master Plans for Drug Control;

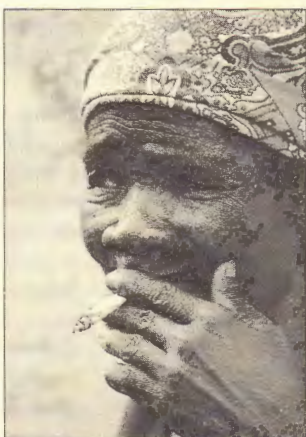
**Legal Development**, which will, inter alia, assist SADC Member States to develop and harmonize their national laws, facilitate extractions and mutual assistance, and establish legal frameworks for dealing with problems of money laundering;

**Supply Reduction**, which will entail, among others, the establishment of formal and informal networks for fast and secure exchange of information, enhancement of forensic laboratory capacities; and

**Demand Reduction** whose main focus will be on primary and secondary prevention, that is general and targeted prevention, interventions and support to treatment and rehabilitation activities; and

**Illicit Drugs and HIV/AIDS** which is aimed at assessing and determine relationships between Illicit Drugs and HIV/AIDS. Five studies are planned to be undertaken under this component of the Programme.

The process of developing both the SADC Drug Control Protocol and SRDCP has been financed by the European Commission (EC). A financing agreement worth US\$2.2 million has already been signed and a second agreement for approximately the same amount is currently being considered by the EC for the implementation of the SRDCP. □



Drugs cause social damage

# Commonwealth leaders to meet in Durban

The next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), the third to be held in Africa, takes place 12-15 November, hosted by South Africa in Durban, with the theme "People-centred development: The Challenge of Globalisation".

The Commonwealth is the second largest global association of independent states, after the United Nations. Today it has 54 member states of which 19 are in Africa; 19 in Asia and the Pacific; 13 in the Americas; and three in Europe.

Twelve of the 14 SADC states are members of the Commonwealth, and form an influential grouping in an association which has a total population of 1.7 billion people, and spans every major political grouping, regional bloc and economic zone in the world.

More than one in four people in the world lives in a Commonwealth country; its membership includes some of the world's fastest growing economies, as well as the richest and the poorest. The Commonwealth has no charter, its members voluntarily consult and cooperate; they subscribe to a number of declarations and uphold a set of fundamental principles, enshrined in the 1971 Singapore Declaration and the 1991 Harare Declaration.

These principles include the equality of all people, as well as democracy and good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and sustainable economic and social development. The leaders meet every two years.

There are regular meetings of ministers, ie finance, education, health, women affairs, and of parliamentary, media and other associations, including non-governmental organizations and private sector. Almost all English-speaking countries belong to the Commonwealth, except the United States of America and the Irish Republic.

Guided by its first African Secretary-General, Chief Emeke Anyaoku, a widely respected Nigerian diplomat, the Commonwealth has been able to put teeth into its declarations, suspending Nigeria's participation in membership until a democratically elected civilian government took office earlier this year, and welcoming back

Fiji which had been expelled. More recently, Pakistan has been suspended from participation in membership following the military coup in October.

A consistent proponent of equality and a "common humanity" and against racism in any form, perhaps its greatest success and involvement in the past decade, which went largely unpublicized, was the role of Commonwealth expertise in bringing to a successful conclusion the transition over apartheid in South Africa. As well as the part played by the Secretary-General in a "good offices" role behind the scenes, Commonwealth countries provided police and mediation trainers, elections experts and observers, and peace negotiators.

South Africa left the Commonwealth in 1961 after disagreement over its apartheid policies, and rejoined on 1 June 1994 after democratic elections. It is fitting therefore that, on the eve of the new millennium, Commonwealth leaders are coming home to southern Africa and South Africa.

Commonwealth leaders met previously in Lusaka, Zambia in 1979 in a historic summit that led directly to the successful Lancaster House negotiations on independence for Zimbabwe. They returned to southern Africa, to independent Zimbabwe, to meet in Harare in 1991, when the Harare Commonwealth Declaration set the association a new agenda for democracy, human rights and good governance.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Head of the Commonwealth, shown here with the Secretary-General, Chief Emeke Anyaoku from Nigeria. The Queen will visit Mozambique for the first time, just after the Durban summit on 15 November. Mozambique joined the Commonwealth in 1995.

Commonwealth Secretariat

The Millbrook Commonwealth Action Programme on the Harare Declaration was adopted in 1995 in New Zealand to facilitate implementation of these commitments. It established the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) to facilitate action between summits, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, Dr Stan Mudenge.

A number of advance meetings are planned, whose deliberations will inform the discussions at CHOGM. The Commonwealth Business Council meets in Johannesburg on 10-11 November to facilitate private sector consultations. The Commonwealth NGO Forum meets in Durban on 8-10 November, and the Commonwealth Press Union is holding a meeting of Editors on the same dates. The non-governmental sector, often called the "People's Commonwealth" will also hold an exhibition to coincide with the summit.

CHOGM ends with a closing session and communique on 15 November. □



Commonwealth leaders last met in Africa in 1991, in Zimbabwe, when they adopted the Harare Commonwealth Declaration. Since then, they have met in Cyprus in 1993, New Zealand in 1995 and UK in 1997

Commonwealth Secretariat

# New impetus for Africa's goal of an economic community as SADC-ECOWAS forge closer ties

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The Organisation of African Unity's fading hopes of establishing a continent-wide economic community has gained a new impetus since the arrival of Nigerian President, Olusegun Obasanjo, who has taken every opportunity to lobby for closer cooperation between SADC and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Almost three decades ago, the OAU began a process of adopting the Lagos Plan of Action, the final act of which was endorsed in 1980, envisaging the creation of an African Economic Community that would be built on regional economic groupings such as SADC and ECOWAS.

However, the pace has been slow as noted by President Obasanjo in his address to the SADC Summit in August in Maputo: "Africa's biggest handicap so far has been our lacklustre progress in economic cooperation and integration."

Only recently African leaders met in Tripoli where Libyan President Cnl Muammar Gaddafi led a renewed call for a United States of Africa. But many believe that goal can only be achieved through economic unity.

The call for a United States of Africa is not new. It is as old as the ideology of Pan-Africanism. The late Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah, during his time, called for the creation of a continental



President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, past SADC chairman

African government by treaty. Another great visionary, the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere too called for such unity but was for a stage-by-stage approach as a more practical way. He could not be more correct given the conflicts that still haunt and divide Africa today.

There are however, optimists who argue that conflicts such as those in Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, are not unique in the world. Europe, they say, went through periods of worse wars this very century. But today Western Europe, at least, has managed to forge an economic unity, which makes eventual political unity seem not only possible but also inevitable.

It is on the basis of this thinking that Obasanjo urges Africa to remain determined to reach continental political unity, but via the economic route.

"In 1970 we began the process with the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act which envisaged an African Economic Community by the turn of the century. Unfortunately, the consequent progress towards our integrational goals has been slow and deficient in political will and determination," he says.

The economic route is the principal message of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of 1980, which are the foundation stone of the Abuja Treaty of 1991. Obasanjo says the Abuja Treaty, which also seeks to establish the African Economic Community, is now the main hope.

The treaty, he adds, is the platform



President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, new SADC chairman

for consolidating the vision of a viable continental community, capable of promoting common interests and lift Africa into the global mainstream of contemporary economic interaction.

"We have been unable to complete the projects and programmes set out for the first stage of the Abuja Treaty. But we should not despair," he told delegates at the 1999 SADC summit which he attended as guest of honour. Obasanjo described SADC and ECOWAS as "two dynamic organisations with enormous potential to be cornerstones of the African integration process."

He added that the two regions are "beckoned by history to provide the impetus for a timely realisation of the African Economic Community of our dreams.

"I therefore call on our two communities to explore, immediately, the prospects and possibilities of cooperation, both at the institutional level of the two secretariats and in enhanced bilateral interaction between the various member states, under an inter-regional framework." □



President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria

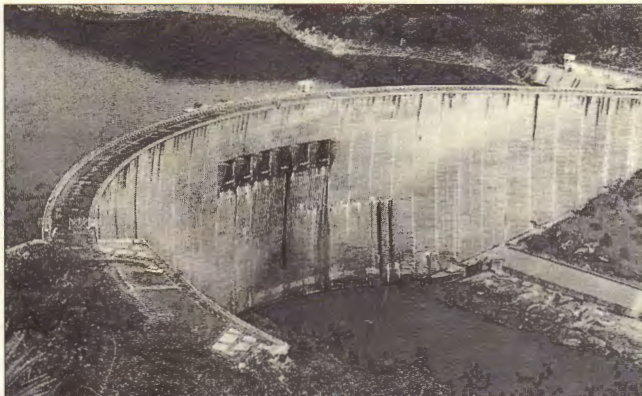
# World water visioning kicks off

by Munyaradzi Chenje

Zimbabwe has kicked off a SADC-region initiative that will, among other things, contribute towards the development of the world water vision for the millennium by March 2000.

The initiative coordinated by the Ministry of Rural Resources and Water Development, involves a series of 11 water week workshops to be conducted throughout mainland Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, with the exception of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for the next two months. The first three-day workshop was held in Harare recently.

The objective of the water weeks is to highlight water issues in a region in which droughts are common and water is critical to development. In addition to diverting public attention to water issues and



Water harnessing is critical to the drought-prone southern Africa

publicising the region's four-year old Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems, Zimbabweans are also expected to provide their vision for water resources management in the 21st century.

Each SADC member was expected to undertake similar activities, which culminated in the second regional stakeholders' meeting held in Gaborone in November. The first stakeholders' meeting, held in Pretoria at the beginning of July, was organised by the Global Water Partnership Southern African Technical Advisory Committee (SATAC).

SATAC is chaired by Ms Tabeth Matiza-Chiuta, a wetlands expert and field programmes coordinator of the Harare-based World Conservation Union Regional Office for Southern Africa (IUCN-

ROSA). She says the GWP, which groups individuals and organisations involved in various areas of water management, was initiated in 1996 to provide a global forum for action-oriented decision-making, focusing on translating the international agreements into practice and supporting developing countries in the sustainable management of their water resources.

"With the establishment of close ties with the SADC Water Sector, GWP-SATAC hopes to assist the water sector to implement effective IWRM in which all the stakeholders are involved," says Matiza who has just been elected to the global membership steering committee at a GWP meeting in Stockholm.

At the GWP fourth annual consultative group meeting held between 12-13 August in the Swedish capital, SATAC submitted its draft report on the region's vision: Southern Africa Vision for Water, Life and Environment in the 21st Century. The report, which was produced following the first stakeholders' meeting, will be the basis for national-level debate in SADC countries over the next two months.

The report gives an overview of water in the SADC region, highlighting the variability of rainfall across the region and variations in rainfall from season-to-season, often creating water shortages or severe droughts in some parts of the region.

"Droughts exert a severe impact on a wide range of environmental and economic activities in the region," says the report, adding that many people in SADC countries struggle to gain access to a minimum human requirement of 25 litres a day.

The major problems highlighted by the report in terms of water resources management in the SADC region include the following:

- A rapidly growing and urbanising population;
- Widespread absolute poverty;

- Widespread food insecurity;
- Minimal coverage of water and sanitation services among the urban and rural poor;
- Disease and premature death;
- Polluted water bodies;
- Low levels of energy supply;
- Degraded watersheds;
- Transboundary river basins with complex water rights issues; and
- Constraints in water management institutions.

Other water-related issues that have received public attention include the proposed Zambezi water pipeline. Similar water issues exist in the other SADC countries and will further be highlighted in national visions before a regional vision is finalised.

The SATAC draft report states a developing and sustainable southern African population that is economically prosperous needs a vision of:

- Access to safe water for all;
- Proper sanitation and waste disposal;
- Food security for all households;
- Energy security for all households;
- A protected environment;
- Security from natural disasters;
- New approaches to the economics and financing of water management; and
- Water policy, management institutions and participation in decision-making.

"Recognising that the potential water world could be substantially improved from that which exists at present, the peoples of southern Africa express a desire to derive the maximum benefits from the water resource during their own time.

"They also wish to bequeath the same benefits to their children and to successive generations. The peoples of southern Africa, as individuals, as families, as communities, as social groups, as nations, and as a common people of a common region are committed to achieving the vision," says the document.

Ultimately, it is hoped that the vision would be endorsed by SADC water ministers and presented at the second World Water Forum and Ministerial Conference scheduled for The Hague in March 2000.

The Hague conference would articulate the World Water Vision for the 21st Century and the Framework for Action. □

## Smart Partnership conference

continued from page 1

ing on a recital of Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky's "Conference Crazy". In this light but serious recital, President Mbeki called for future conferences where political leaders would be asked to explain what they had done to implement decisions taken at the last conference.

"The question that all of us should answer as smart partners is – since Victoria Falls, what have we done actually to implement the decisions we took to realise the perspective of smart partnership?" he said, adding that

"The first political leaders to report would be ourselves, given that we were the last in our region to be exposed to the excellent idea of smart partnerships."

He summed up his contribution with the call to include time factor as a cost of production. "Perhaps to declare war on the misuse of this resource [time], we could count the time spent on planning as a cost and the time spent doing what we had decided to do as a benefit," he advised delegates.

The concept of smart partnership was adopted from Malaysia, which started it four years ago as an attempt to bring to dialogue, governments, business and labour. Meeting

in an informal interactive atmosphere, away from the usual "jacket-and-tie" formalities, the players engage in frank discussions with the hope of finding solutions to the many problems that plague society today.

SAID'99 was unique in that it brought into the fold a fourth "smart partner" – the media. This also marked a reversal of roles – when



President Thabo Mbeki and his delegation on arrival at Victoria Falls for SAID '99

heads of state and government fired questions to media chiefs. In a no-holds-barred two-hour discussion, political leaders grilled journalists on whether they be-



Some of the leaders who attended SAID '99 discuss the finer points of Smart Partnership

lieved in the efficacy of a partnership in development and how the latter could contribute to the process.

The media's first contribution, the editors concurred, would be to monitor the process of development, beginning with assessing progress on implementation of conference decisions.

To be able to do that, the politicians were told, journalists needed a constitutional guarantee on the freedom of the press.

The pledge to monitor development progress could not have come at a better time, especially given the long wish-list of projects drawn at the end of the conference. The dialogue agreed on an economic programme that will promote cross-border investment especially in tourism, transport and energy sectors.

"Several business projects, such as regional tourism, have been identified as having immediate and great potential.

The economic benefits of regionally packaged tourism in terms of labour intensive employment, and the potential from the development of infrastructural and other ancillary services, were recognised," said host President Robert Mugabe in his closing remarks entitled "The Way Forward".

So much to be implemented by governments, business and labour as they race against time in the run-up to SAID'2000 planned for Mozambique in the new millennium.

But for the media, the way forward as watchdog of the society would be to continuously remind their fellow "smart partners" that "nothing is done until it is done." □



There was a reversal of roles at SAID '99 when heads of state and government quizzed the media on their role in development

President's Office - Zim

President's Office - Zim

# Mwalimu Julius K

## “He carried the torch that liberated Africa”

**M**walimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere was the father of southern African liberation, and one of the founding fathers of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which later became the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Born in Butiama near Lake Victoria on 13 April 1922, when he passed away in a London hospital 77 years later on 14 October 1999 after a long bout with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, Africans everywhere shared the sense of loss felt by Tanzanians.

He was *Baba wa taifa*, father of the nation, the moving force for the independence of Tanganyika on 9 December 1961 and for its unity with Zanzibar on 26 April 1964 to create the United Republic of Tanzania.

A charismatic leader of sharp intellect and great personal integrity, he welded a country and a national identity from over 120 ethnic groups, united by their language Swahili and by a social harmony constructed on the ideals of peace, justice, unity and personal commitment. This was his greatest national achievement, followed closely by the provision of universal education and healthcare.

His firm support for equality and tolerance ranged across all diversity of race, religion, class and gender. He encouraged Tanzanian women to play a leadership role in society and adopted a parliamentary system that has guaranteed seats for women.

Tanganyika's independence in 1961 was an inspiration to all those who believed that political independence could be achieved by non-violent means and he worked tirelessly in support of this, for: Zambia(1964), Malawi(1964), Botswana (1966), Lesotho (1966), Mauritius(1968), Swaziland(1968) and Seychelles(1976).

When the other countries of southern Africa were forced into wars of liberation to eventually achieve the same end, Tanzania provided political, material and moral support until independence and majority rule were achieved in 1975 (Mozambique, Angola), 1980 (Zimbabwe), 1990 (Namibia) and finally, 1994 (South Africa).

Julius Kambarage Nyerere pursued the ideals of liberation, democracy and common humanity into the rest of the continent and with the leaders of the other few African

countries which were independent in 1963 established the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The main objective was political liberation for the rest of the continent. Their tool for achieving this, the OAU Liberation Committee, was hosted by Tanzania, and most liberation movements were based there at one time or another.

The leaders of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana formed the Front Line States in 1974 to work together in a united front for common security and for majority rule in neighbouring countries, under the chairmanship of *Mwalimu* Nyerere, and this was a forerunner of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. The political changes in Namibia and South Africa in this decade, in 1990 and 1994, changed the face and future of the African continent, and completed the work of the OAU Liberation Committee, but socio-economic development has remained a vision.

Through *Mwalimu's* leadership, all Tanzanians were able to take pride in their contribution to the liberation of the region, through “people-to-people” support in hosting refugees, contributing food, clothing, and shillings. One very successful campaign drew a voluntary contribution of one shilling each to support Mozambicans.

*Mwalimu* often said that he was a leader only through the support of the people, and that he was able to lead only because the people of Tanzania “have faith in me”.

“Some people in the world do not have the right to vote in any form. They have no Parliament. Their leaders are chosen for them and they must accept it. Make use of your privileged position,” he told Tanzanians.

Although the decision to initiate the SADCC was taken in Arusha, Tanzania and the launch was in Lusaka, Zambia, the organization was hosted by Botswana, and *Mwalimu* used any occasion to give credit for its formation to his colleague and close friend, the late President Seretse Khama of Botswana.

When the SADCC was formed in April 1980, Khama saw the difficulties ahead when he predicted that, “The struggle for economic liberation will be as bitterly contested as has been the struggle for political liberation.”

SADC, formally established by the Windhoek Treaty in 1992, has turned its vision of

regional integration and free trade into a formal agreement to be implemented soon after the turn of the century, and most member states have developed a national Vision of where they want to be by 2016 or 2020.

The Lagos Plan of Action for socio-economic development of Africa is the OAU's plan of action 1980-2000.

Meeting in Lagos in April 1980 just after the SADCC was launched, African leaders inspired by Nyerere and Khama, reaffirmed their commitment to set up an African Economic Community by the year 2000, “so as to ensure the economic, social and cultural integration of our continent.”

The aim of this community, in the terminology popularized by *Mwalimu*, “shall be to promote collective, accelerated, self-reliant and self-sustaining development of Member States; co-operation among these States; and their integration in the economic, social and cultural fields.” The African Economic Community was formally constituted and held its first meeting in 1997. *Mwalimu* Nyerere was present at the OAU summit in Algiers in July this year, when his contribution and inspiration over the past 36 years was acknowledged.

He retired as president of Tanzania in 1985 and as chairman of the party *Chama Cha Mapinduzi* in 1990. Tanzania has had two presidential transitions since then, first to Ali Hassan Mwinyi for two five-year terms, and then in 1995, when Benjamin William Mkapa was elected President.

After leaving office, *Mwalimu* devoted his vision to mechanisms to strengthen developmental links between developing countries of the South. He chaired the South Commission from 1987-90, and dedicated the next decade to the service of the South Centre, tirelessly fund-raising for a capital fund and operating costs.

Unfortunately, the targets have not yet been met and there is serious concern that the South Centre may not survive the loss of its charismatic chairperson unless others are prepared to commit themselves for this purpose.

*Mwalimu* often said that his generation had achieved at least one goal, that of the political liberation of Africa, and that the next generations must take up the next goals.

A long memorial verse by his close friend and colleague, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the former President of Zambia, reminds us all that, “The best way of mourning him is to carry on where he has left.” □



The late Mwalimu

# Kambarage Nyerere

State funeral for Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, National Stadium, Dar es Salaam Thursday, 21st October 1999

## Asante sana, Mwalimu

by Phyllis Johnson

Leaders and representatives came from every region of the world to bid farewell to Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, from the governments of 70 countries including 16 serving or former African heads of state, from regional and international organizations, and European royalty. It was the largest gathering at this level in the history of Tanzania; they crowded into the National Stadium with 35,000 Tanzanians filling it to capacity.

And when the coffin draped in the national flag was loaded onto the gun carriage surrounded by a guard of honour and began moving off on the journey to its final resting place, they wept.

In a list headed by the Crown Prince of the Netherlands and the Princess Royal of the UK, this region was well-represented by the SADC chairman, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and six other heads of state: President Robert Mugabe, President Sam Nujoma, President Frederick Chiluba, President Bakili Muluzi, President Thabo Mbeki, and the host, President Benjamin Mkapa.

Two former heads of state of member countries who attended were Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana; and the widows of Eduardo Mondlane and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The other leaders of the East African Community attended: Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda. And two heads of state from the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana and President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria. The leaders of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Rwanda attended, as did the OAU Secretary-General, Salim Ahmed Salim, who is a Tanzanian, and the current President of the UN General Assembly, Theo-Ben Gurirab from Namibia.

There was high-level representation from Cuba and Jamaica; from Vietnam and China; from Canada, India and the Commonwealth; and the United States of America was represented by Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright.

Those who spoke echoed the themes of Mwalimu's commitment and legacy of integrity, unity, dignity and equality.

"He is our father, and we are his children." President Chissano spoke from the heart, thanking the Tanzanian peo-

ple led by Mwalimu for what they did to liberate Mozambique.

"All Tanzanians accepted sacrifices for this. ... Mwalimu was not only able to think and launch slogans on freedom and unity but he could install them into the hearts of citizens."

He said the unity of the people of Mozambique and Tanzania was cemented when Mwalimu said, "*Uhuru na umoja*: Freedom for Tanzania and Africa. Unity for Tanzania and all of Africa." These were not just slogans, Chissano said, "he thought and practised, and showed us how to achieve them."

"Mwalimu directed Tanzanians to put a torch on top of Kilimanjaro to illuminate the struggle in southern Africa, and they did – all Tanzanians did so, and Tanzania was made poorer as a result."

We do not have real liberation yet, he said, "we still have to go ahead. Mwalimu taught us how to move together... by beginning SADC... to meet the challenges. ...

"Today we are building a strong region, but we still have weak economies. Tanzania could have had a strong economy today if it did not accept sacrifices in building the future of the region."

Mwalimu "taught us the main thing that prosperity is built on the people. ...We will try to follow his teachings and his example of *Uhuru na umoja*."

President Moi spoke of Julius Nyerere's commitment to unity in the East African Community (EAC) such that he offered to delay Tanganyika's independence so Kenya and Uganda could become independent at the same time. "One of the greatest leaders and thinkers of the 20th century."

President Rawlings spoke of Julius Nyerere's commitment and devotion to the cause of African freedom, the passion with which he presented those ideas, and the single-mindedness with which he pursued them.

And the President of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, spoke eloquently of the experiences of those such as himself "who had the fortune to work closely with Mwalimu. We feel a great loss."

Obasanjo addressed the Presidents of Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa directly when he said: "their presence here is an eloquent tribute to the commitment of Mwalimu to the liberation of Africa."

"He gave leadership involving personal and national

*continued on page 10*

### Peace Justice Democracy Humanity Unity Love

"Goodbye Mwalimu,  
The great towering pillar of Tanzania,  
Africa, and  
All peace loving people!

You taught us,  
How to think,  
listen,  
urge,  
debate,  
convince and persevere.

Your charisma, humility and intellect,  
Taught us  
how to accept diversity,  
Diversity among individuals,  
communities, tribes,  
nations, countries,  
religions, beliefs, cultures  
and philosophies.

Go well Mwalimu,  
The Great son of Africa!

Go peacefully,  
And tell  
Nkrumah, Lumumba,  
Nasser and Machel that,  
Africa still needs them,  
They should send us their blessings,  
To make Africa  
The millennium continent.

Rest in eternal peace, Mwalimu!"

(by Prof. LDB Kinabo of Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania, dedicated to Mwalimu for his noble service to mankind, reproduced in the Daily News, Dar es Salaam, 22 October 1999).

# State funeral for Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere

continued from page 9

sacrifice. ...I bowed out of government and I came to him wanting to establish the Africa Leadership Forum. He said 'what will you do for Africa?' I said, 'enhance and strengthen its leadership'. He said, 'let's work together'." "He was an icon at home and a patron in Africa."

Vice-president Kant of India said Nyerere was "the voice of freedom and unity in Africa and the developing world." He said he was speaking on behalf of one billion people of India, with whose leaders *Mwalimu* worked "shoulder-to-shoulder against colonialism and apartheid."

The OAU Chairman, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria sent a message describing *Mwalimu* as: "...the tireless defender of just causes and worthy architect of the conquest by African peoples of their rightful place among nations of the world."

In his condolence message, SADC Executive Secretary, Kaire Mbuende said, "Tanzania, SADC, Africa and the World have been robbed of a great man who has played an instrumental role not only in the development of our region, but also in laying the ground work for its development. Nyerere was one of the founding fathers of SADC, whose sagacity guided this organisation in its formative years."

SADC has continued to benefit from his wisdom even after his retirement from active politics."

The World Bank was represented by its vice-president for Africa, Callisto Madavo from Zimbabwe, and the message from his President, James D. Wolfensohn, on behalf of the international financial institutions, was perhaps one of the most surprising, as Julius Nyerere had challenged and critiqued the economic prescriptions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund when he was President of Tanzania, and afterwards as

Chairman of the South Commission.

"While world economists were debating the importance of capital output ratios, President Nyerere was saying that nothing was more important for people than being able to read and write and have access to clean water.

"His political ideals, his deep religious convictions, his equally deep religious tolerance, and his belief that people of all ethnic and regional origins should have equal access to knowledge and material opportunities have marked his country – and Africa – forever.

"... Many of us still regard ourselves

as his students, and we feel very honoured to have known and worked with him in his life. ... the example he set and the ideals he represented will remain a source of inspiration and comfort for all of us," Wolfensohn's message said.

US Secretary of State Albright described Julius Nyerere as "one of the great leaders of our time.

"As leader of this young nation, President Nyerere refused to accept

the idea that liberty could be divisible. "He was a champion of the struggle

for independence and for racial justice in southern Africa. He was the driving force behind the Southern African Development Community, and the man who stood up to the tyranny of Idi Amin (of Uganda).

"During President Nyerere's visit to the United States in 1963, our own young president John Kennedy received him and called attention to the Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial, both of which were visible from where the two leaders stood.

And President Kennedy spoke of President Nyerere's role as the father of his country, and as a man deeply engaged in the hard work but great work of building freedom."

The current presidency of the European Union is held by Finland, and its President, Martti Ahtisaari, a friend and former ambassador to Tanzania in the 1970s and UN Commissioner for Namibia in the 1980s, came personally to bid farewell.

*Mwalimu* dedicated his life to the ideals of human dignity and common humanity, Ahtisaari said. "His contribution to promoting these values in Tanzania, in Africa and worldwide is indisputable and uncomparable."

Julius Nyerere was "a great freedom fighter" and a "tireless mediator and peace-builder... who promoted peace and stability in Africa and was an advocate of good governance worldwide." Ahtisaari spoke for everyone when he said at the end of his statement:

"Asante sana, *Mwalimu*. Thank-you, *Mwalimu*." □



The late Nyerere with Keli Walubita Zambia's Foreign Affairs Minister during a visit to Lusaka

E. Mwanalaza



Part of the hundreds of thousands of mourners who lined up the streets of Dar es Salaam to pay their last respects to the former Tanzanian president Julius Kambarage Nyerere who passed away in a London hospital on 14 October 1999

President's Office - Zm

## Excerpts from address by President Mkapa at funeral

"...This is the most sad day in the history of our country. It marks a life ceased and a service ended. ...I thank everyone who stood by us, and helped us, and all those that sent messages of support and encouragement during Mwalimu's illness, and condolences on his demise. ...

"Now that he is no more we have all joined hands across the country, regardless of tribe, faith, gender or race to mourn his passing away in unity, solidarity, peace and tranquillity just like Mwalimu taught us. We have learnt well, and this is clearly a good beginning for life after Mwalimu.

"There are very, very many in this country who, like me, consider ourselves lucky that our lives were touched by Mwalimu. I for one have no hesitation to say, with pride, that I learnt politics at the hand of a true master; a man who proved that politics does not have

to be, as conventionally portrayed, a dirty game; an upright man, a man who would stand for what is right and just though heavens fell.

"In his 77 years of mortal life, Mwalimu did much for our nation, for the African continent, and for the world. He made us free and contributed to the freedom of others beyond our borders. Like Nkrumah he believed the indignity of one

African was the indignity of all Africans; and that as long as there was an African country under colonial domination, the freedom of one African country was meaningless. He mobilised our national will, spirit and resources for the total liberation of Africa.

"He built a united nation with a vision of equality and respect across racial, religious, tribal, and gender divides. Until this day, the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar remains an enduring example of African unity. We shall defend and strengthen this Union with all our might.

"His commitment to unity within the country, and African unity, had an almost missionary zeal. To him the imperative of unity, solidarity, and

co-operation between poor and weak countries in pursuit of greater democracy on a global scale, and the sovereign equality of nations, was paramount. We are not less human just because we are poor, he consistently told his political and economic interlocutors.

"Love begets love, trust begets trust, respect begets respect, he taught us. Mwalimu, as a result, was loved, trusted

and respected by all tribes, all races, all religions and all regions of Tanzania. ... His concern, perhaps even obsession, with removing inequalities in society, and in the world is legendary. ...

"This is a sad occasion. But I am sure if Mwalimu could speak to us now, he would be exhorting us to pick up his mantle and carry on the struggle against poverty, against injustice, against bigotry. He would exhort us, as he always did in his life time, to cherish and protect the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

"So sad as we are, this must also be a celebration of the life of an outstanding man – an extraordinary man who more than any other devoted his whole life and being to the service of others, within and beyond Tanzania. ...

"There is no doubt that Mwalimu was richly blessed by the Almighty God. He used those talents as his Maker wanted him to. And as he stands before God at the end of his life's ministry, I am sure he can say with confidence: Lord, I used everything you gave me, not for personal gain or comfort, but for the freedom, dignity and well-being of the people you put under my charge, and those well beyond Tanzania's borders and shores.

"Our world is composed of givers and takers. The takers may eat better, but the givers sleep better. In death, as in life, Mwalimu sleeps better. For his entire life was a life of giving, not taking." □



President Mkapa

### The week southern Africa will long remember: 18 - 24 October

The week of *Mwalimu's* final journey, 18-24 October, is a very special week for southern Africans to rededicate themselves to the struggle for Africa's future, as it contains a number of significant dates that touch different member countries and the whole of the SADC region.

On 22 October 1959, exactly 40 years ago, when most of Africa was still under colonial rule, the visionary young African leader made a commitment on behalf of his people: "We, the people of Tanganyika, would like to light a candle and put it on the top of Mount Kilimanjaro which would shine beyond our borders giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate and dignity where there was before only humiliation."

When *Mwalimu* Nyerere made that speech, almost all of Africa was still under colonial rule, except for nine countries (Ethiopia, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia). Political pressure for independence had begun and the "wind of change" was gathering strength, but most of the southern African political parties and liberation movements which later fought and won majority rule were still banned or had not yet been constituted.

*Mwalimu's* dedication and commitment to the liberation of the sub-continent, to African unity and to pan-Africanism is unsurpassed.

True to his vision, it can be said now, 40 years later, that he "carried the torch

that liberated Africa".

Those are the words of the SADC Chairman, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, whose Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) was based in Tanzania for over a decade prior to independence from Portugal. On that day, 22 October 1959, Chissano, then a student, turned 20 years old; this week he turned 60, and it is his generation that has been handed the torch.

- 19 October is the commemoration of the death of President Samora Machel and 34 others in a plane crash in South Africa in 1986.
- 24 October is the date of Zambia's independence 35 years ago, in 1964.

## Vision of the SADC Parliamentary Forum for the Year 2000

*The SADC Parliamentary Forum, formed two years ago, now has a fully functional Secretariat based in Windhoek, Namibia. In this article, Dr Kasuka Mutukwa, who was appointed Secretary General by the Forum's Plenary Assembly in June 1999, outlines the principal objectives and expected outputs of the organization in the new millennium.*

**T**he SADC Parliamentary Forum offers a permanent platform for dialogue and advocacy on regional cooperation at the parliamentary level, thereby bringing issues of regional integration to the forefront of national agendas as we enter the new millennium.

With membership from all parliaments in SADC, lawmakers are afforded the opportunity to work together and thus contribute to peace, development and prosperity of all citizens and residents of the SADC region.

This will be made possible by bringing about a more comprehensive participation of MPs and other stakeholders in the process of regional integration, which has been a missing link in earlier efforts.

The Forum also expects to contribute to the advancement of the desires for peace building, economic prosperity, democratic governance and freedoms for citizens of the Community through their elected representatives.



"Forum expects to have Citizens of SADC who are informed and can participate in driving regional integration efforts from bottom-up"



### VIEW ON PARLIAMENTS

Dr Kasuka Mutukwa

By encouraging MPs to work together, the Forum is expected to initiate and strengthen the evolution of common approaches on policy issues at country levels that will eventually promote and complement regional integration efforts.

Also to be established are common standards and consensus on democratising elections, electoral processes and their management.

The Forum hopes to strengthen the knowledge base of MPs on the issues of regional cooperation, leadership roles and skills including parliamentary diplomacy and networking.

Equally essential is the increased role of Parliaments on legislation and programmes on regional integration being implemented by executive branches at ministerial levels.

The Forum anticipates expanding opportunities for the participation of other stakeholders in the processes of regional integration and democratisa-

tion involving civil society, non-governmental organizations, community-based organisations, professional associations and groupings with particular emphasis on involving women.

It is also hoped that an atmosphere will be created that will allow parliamentarians to work in close cooperation with the Summit and the SADC Secretariat in facilitating and advancing the noble cause of the Southern African Development Community.

The Forum Secretariat will serve as a Regional Resource Centre on issues of strong and effective parliamentary institutions on regional integration, democratisation, and SADC parliamentary practices, on governance and human rights.

It serves as a capacity building centre for Parliaments at the regional level.

Thus the Forum shall have a strong database and a roster of professional resource persons on all core areas of need, by using the state-of-the-art information technologies in its own premises at Windhoek, which are inter-linked to other Parliaments in the region.

In the long run, the Forum expects to have citizens of SADC who are informed and participate in driving regional integration efforts from bottom-up.

*The author, Dr Mutukwa, is a former Zambian MP whose career started in the university as an academician.*

*Born in 1947, his previous engagements include working as director general of the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (1987-93), chief of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Environmental Education and Training Unit (1981-85), Zambia's deputy permanent representative to the UN in New York (1977-81) and head of department of Political and Administrative Studies at the University of Zambia. □*



Speaker of the Namibian Parliament and chair of the SADC Parliamentary Forum  
Dr Mose Tjitendero

## Leaders show their will toward community building

The SADC Heads of State and Government underlined their commitment to the concept of community building when they converged in the Mozambican capital Maputo to commemorate SADC Day, 17 August.

For the first time since the treaty establishing SADC was signed in 1992, Heads of State and Government took part in the celebrations, set aside for all citizens of the region to rededicate themselves to the ideal of a common vision.

The celebrations kicked off with traditional dances by various Mozambican groups at Maxaquene stadium in Maputo.

This was followed by addresses by the host President Joaquim Chissano, Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, Angola's José Eduardo dos Santos and guest of honour President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria.

The occasion, attended by nearly all the 14 SADC leaders, was also graced by former presidents Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, who are among the founding fathers of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), which preceded SADC.

Dr Kaire Mbuende, the outgoing SADC Executive Secretary, presented prizes to winners of a regional schools essay competition contested by primary school children, as part of an effort to popularise SADC among the youth.

Botswana scooped the first and third prizes while the second prize went to South Africa.

To wind up the day, delegates were treated to some exciting international football in a match that pitted the Mozambican national team against African giants, Nigeria. The Eagles of Nigeria won the match, played before a capacity crowd at Maputo's Machava stadium, by one goal to nil.

**New stamps to popularize SADC Day**  
SADC Day is now commemorated in some countries with various sporting



Neita Usasano

**MAKING MUSIC:** The celebration of SADC Day on 17 August, under the theme "SADC in the next Millennium: Working Together for Peace, Progress and Prosperity", had a special importance. It brought together nearly all SADC heads of state and government, and it was the last SADC Day of the 20th Century. Members of the SADC Cultural Ensemble are seen here entertaining delegates in Maputo



SADC

School children, too, were there because the day is targeted at the young and provided them with the opportunity to learn more about SADC

events, cultural dances and other activities.

Angola and Botswana have introduced stamps to commemorate the SADC Day, 17 August.

Botswana has a five-pula stamp issued with the flags of all the 14 SADC countries and a map of Botswana and its immediate neighbours. The stamp was introduced this year.

Angola's 1 million Kwanza stamp depicts the geographical location of SADC in the planet drawn in sky blue with light from the rising sun seen through a satellite picture. □



Neita Usasano

Sir Quett Masire, one of the invited guests

## African women miners win UN support

Women miners from the southern African region have obtained a promise from the UN Development Programme to help them get training in Europe.

Namakau Kaingu, chair of the Southern Africa Development Community Women in Mining Trust, said this support could help her organisation win recognition from the World Bank and open doors to other credit giving finance institutions.

Olubanke King-Akerele, the resident UNDP representative in Zambia, has already promised to help the women miners, as well as Gita Welch, the UN Fund

for Women regional advisor.

According to Kaingu, the UN officials have said they can arrange for the training in the Czech Republic, at no extra cost to the participants, provided the women can raise return airfares to Europe.

The UNDP has also accepted to help Zambian women stone-crushers, who presently operate from near quarries in Kalingalinga and Misisi townships of Lusaka, move away from their road-side niches.

The Zambia Mines and Minerals Development Deputy Minister, Kaunda Lembalemba, described the women min-

ers as a latent force capable of transforming southern Africa through the exploitation of the minerals potential and transforming it into wealth.

SADC Energy and Minerals team leader, Pierre Adama Traore, agreed with Lembalemba but pointed out that women miners deserved more financial help than what is already extended to their male competitors.

"Even if the women are involved in activities that give them money they will unfortunately use it to help the family and because of this women cannot keep money for investment," he said. (PANA) □

## Investment summit for Maputo

Southern Africa's trade and investment outlook will once again come under spotlight when the International Herald Tribune convenes its fifth annual summit in Maputo, Mozambique later this year.

The Southern African Trade and Investment Summit will run from November 30 to December 1, bringing together over 300 international investors with business and financial leaders from southern

Africa and beyond.

Organisers said the summit will put emphasis on dialogue among delegates in order to facilitate greater interaction and make the meeting more interesting and effective.

The summit will be chaired by Peter Goldmark, Chairperson and CEO of the International Herald Tribune, Graca Machel and Tokyo Sexwale. (SARDC) □

## SADC chamber of commerce formed

Dialogue between the business community and governments of the 14-member Southern African Development Community (SADC) is set to improve following the formation of an association of regional chambers of commerce.

The Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCT) elected its leadership, which will serve for two years, at a recent meeting in Mauritius.

The Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry was elected to the presidency for two years while the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce was elected to the vice-presidency for the same period.

The Mauritian chamber will play host to the body's secretariat for the two years after which the leadership will rotate among the SADC countries.

Objectives of the body include the nurturing of a culture of dialogue between governments of the region and the business community, as well as engaging other key players in the development process.

It will also seek to promote cross-border investments and trade, add value to the region's primary products and enhance the competitiveness of its affiliate bodies. (SARDC) □

## Botswana's ruling party sweeps to victory

The ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) swept 33 of 40 seats in the nation's Parliament, almost wiping out the opposition, which had gone into the 16 October election holding 13 seats.

The historical opposition party, the Botswana National Front (BNF) picked up six seats, four more than they had when Parliament was dissolved, and the breakaway Botswana Congress Party (BCP) was reduced to a single seat, its leader defeated and 10 of its MPs sent to political oblivion. It had split from the BNF in 1998 and voters seemed set to punish them.

President Festus Mogae has now firmer control of the ruling party than ever and a cabinet of fresh faces has already been announced. He will now enjoy a full, fresh term of office.

President Mogae took over as president in April 1998 after Sir Ketumile Ma-

sire retired from office.

The BCP, trying to put the best spin on its dramatic reversal, said it would regroup, stand behind its leader Mike Dingake and would never rejoin the BNF. Dr. Kenneth Koma, returning to Parliament as opposition leader, was equally adamant that BCP was a spent force and could only return to a unified opposition on an individual basis.

The Electoral Commissions Forum of the SADC countries issued a press release saying that the election was managed competently "despite the fact that the ballot paper system, being used for the first time, caused some delays. In addition the centralised counting system further delayed the exercise."

"The electoral process and its outcome reflect the will of the people of Botswana. The mission congratulates them for a successful election," the statement added. (SARDC) □

## Book highlights state of region's financial infrastructure

*Payment Systems in the Southern African Development Community prepared by the SADC Committee of Central Bank Governors and the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten Countries (G-10). Available from the Bank for International Settlements Information, Press and Library Services, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland.*

How payment systems in different countries work is a fairly intricate subject to many including those who work in the banking industry. Generally defined as a system that facilitates the process of making payments, consisting of instruments, banking procedures and interbank transfer systems that enable the circulation of money, payment systems affect all players in any economy one way or the other.

The book, *Payments Systems in the Southern African Development Community*, is an attempt to increase the understanding of the way payment systems work in 12 of the 14 SADC coun-

tries. (Not included are the Democratic Republic of Congo and Seychelles, which joined SADC in 1997 after the project had started).

Recognising the need for an efficient and secure financial infrastructure, the SADC countries have set themselves the ambitious task of modernising their existing payment and settlement systems. To speed the process, says the book, they have chosen to adopt a cooperative, regional approach.

The SADC Committee of Central Bank Governors, co-publishers of the book, says the publication is part of its broad strategy based on the premise that a sound financial basis must first be laid within each of the participating countries before it can be extended to the region as a whole.

"The main objective is therefore to learn from each other and to help each other to create appropriate structures for the central bank, the private banking sector and the financial markets in each of

the members of SADC.

"The domestic financial sector reforms introduced in each country must, however, even at this early stage, take cognisance of the development needs of the region and the longer term objective of a more coordinated and regional financial sector," recommends the book.

The publication is seen as a joint effort, involving all SADC central banks, to lay the foundation for the development of a compatible and inter-linkable national payment, clearing and settlement systems for financial transactions.

Having successfully completed the first stage of the project – analysing the state of domestic payment systems – the publishers hope to do a second edition that will look more closely at

cross-border settlements. Regular updates of the payment systems in SADC will also appear in future editions of this series dubbed the "Green Book", according to the publishers. □

### Recent publications and acquisitions

*1999 SADC Summit Communiqué*  
—SADC.-1999.

Available from SADC Secretariat, P Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana

*Africa Works: Disorder as Political Instrument; African Issues*

—Chabal, Patrick and Daloz, Jean-Pascal.- 1999

Available from James Currey Ltd., 73 Botley Rd, Oxford OX2 OBS

*Amnesty International Report 1999*

—Amnesty International.- 1999

Available from Amnesty International Publications, 1 Easton street, London WC1X 8DJ, United Kingdom

*The Crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo*

—Baregu, Mwesiga (ed).- 1999

Available from SAPES Books, Box MP111 Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe

*Directory of Non-governmental Organisations in Seychelles*

—Liason Unit of Non-Governmental Organisations of Seychelles (LUNGOS).- 1999

Available from PO Box 885, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles

*Global Environment Outlook 2000:*

*UNEP's Millennium Report on the Environment*

-United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).-1999

Available from SARDC IMERCSA

*Landmine Monitor Report 1999: Toward a Mine-Free World*

—International Campaign to Ban Landmines.- 1999

Available from Human Rights Watch, 350 Fifth Avenue, 34th floor, New York, NY10118-3299, USA

*The Life and Times of Thabo Mbeki*

—Hadland, Adrian and Rantao Jovial.- 1999

Available from PO Box 5563, Rivonia, 2128, South Africa

*New African Year Book 1999/2000*

—Rake, Alan.- 1999

Available from IC Publications Ltd., 7 Coldbath Square London EC1R 4LQ, United Kingdom

*Regionalisation in Africa's Integration and Disintegration*

—Bach, Daniel C.- 1999

Available from James Currey Ltd.

*Reporting Gender in Southern Africa: a Media Guide*

—Lopi, B (compiler).- 1999

Available from SARDC, or Zambia Institute of Mass Communication Education Trust, PO Box 50386, Lusaka, Zambia

*SADC Fifth Parliamentary Intra-Regional Workshop on Human Resources [Collected Papers], Zimbabwe, Harare, 1-3 September, 1999*

—.- 1999

Available from Parliament of Zimbabwe, Box CY 298, Causeway, Harare

*Urban Safety, Safety for all: Report of the International Conference for Crime and Prevention Partnerships to Build Community Safety*

—Meek, Sarah (ed).- 1999

Available from Institute for Security Studies, PO Box 1787, Brooklyn Square 0075, Pretoria, South Africa

*Zimbabwe's Public Eye: Political Essays (October 1997 - October 1998)*

—Sithole, Masipula.- 1999

Available from Rujeko Publishers (Pvt) Ltd.

**SADC diary**

1999	Event	Venue
November	08-10	Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) Editors Forum
	08-12	Mining Sector/Sub-Committee Meetings
	10-11	Commonwealth Business Forum under the theme; "Making globalisation work: economic advance with social development"
	12-15	Commonwealth NGO Forum
	12-15	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
	14-18	Geology/Sub-Committee Meetings
	16-18	Human Resource Development/ Sub-Committee Meetings
	17-18	Mineral Processing/Sub-Committee Meetings
	22-27	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) preparatory meeting for Beijing +5
	24/11-17/12	Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the International Criminal Court at the UN
	25/11-10/12	16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women
	30/11-01/12	Southern Africa Trade and Investment Summit
	30/11-01/12	Presidential and Legislative Elections
December	03-4	Presidential and Legislative Elections
	03-11	Annual World Conference and Expo, film and Video festival
	08-11	World Civil Society Conference 1999

**Currency checklist**

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lewi)	-
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	8.3
D.R.C.	Congo Franc	-
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	6.3
Malawi	kwacha (100 tambala)	45.70
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	23.90
Moçambique	Metical (100 centavos)	11 933
Namibian	Dollar (100 cents)	6.1
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	12.54
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	6.3
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	6.3
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	676
Zambia	kwacha (100 ngwee)	2245
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	37.65

Source: Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe Ltd, 15 October 1999

**SADC Public Holidays****November - December 1999**

Date	Holiday	Country
2 November	All Saints Day	Angola
11 November	Independence Day	Angola
9 December	Independence Day	Tanzania
10 December	International Human Rights Day	Lesotho
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	SADC
26 December	Public Holiday	Zimbabwe
26 December	Day of Goodwill	South Africa
26 December	Family Day	Namibia
26 December	Boxing Day	Zambia, Tanzania, Swaziland, Malawi Lesotho and Botswana