



World Summit commits to environmentally sustainable poverty reduction

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The World Summit on Sustainable Development ended in Johannesburg on 4 September full of optimism for the future as world leaders reaffirmed their commitments to improving the lives of millions living in poverty while protecting the environment that sustains humanity.

"This Summit will put us on a path that reduces poverty while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples, rich and poor, today and tomorrow," said UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the end of the 10-day Summit.

Governments agreed on a range of commitments, targets and actions that directly affect people in southern Africa, as they do to millions of others around the world. The Implementation Plan, which is the outcome document produced by the Summit, contains a set of targets and the means and ways of achieving them.

Among the targets, says the UN, "is the reduction by half, the proportion of people who lack access to proper sanitation by 2015, restoring depleted fisheries and preserving biodiversity by 2015, phasing out toxic chemicals by 2005, adherence to good governance, promoting corporate responsibility, and reaffirmation to the Rio Principles."

continued on page 6



Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos

SADC Summit meets as peace dawns in the region

The SADC Summit meeting in Luanda, Angola, on 2-3 October is expected to consolidate current positive political developments in the host country and neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo.

"A new era of peace dawns in Angola following the cease-fire agreement, signed between the Angolan Army and the military wing of UNITA on 4 April 2002," SADC Executive Secretary Prega Ramsamy said when he briefed journalists in the run up to the Summit.

No violations of the ceasefire have been reported since the agreement was signed, he said. Ramsamy urged the international community to support government efforts to implement its 15-point Agenda for Peace, in which the Angolan government pledges to assist demobilized soldiers as well as take care of the disabled, orphans and widows.

Prospects for peace are also closer to reality in the DRC following the power sharing deal between government and Uganda-backed rebels, and the peace agreement between the government and Rwanda on troop withdrawal.

On the social front, the Summit is expected to discuss the daunting HIV/AIDS challenge which is reversing the region's development gains. Ramsamy told journalists that SADC has developed a multi-sectoral Strategic Framework and Programme of Action whose goal is to decrease the number of HIV/AIDS infected and affected individuals and families.

The Summit will also receive a report detailing efforts by member states in implementing the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, and its Addendum on

continued on page 5

SADC launches water report

A new technical report *Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa* was launched by SADC at the World Summit.

The first of its kind, the book was launched by Hon. Monyane Moleleki and Hon. Sen. Lebohlang Nts'inyi who respectively are Lesotho's Ministers of Natural Resources and of Tourism, Culture and Environment in their capacity as chairpersons of the relevant ministerial committees of SADC. The two ministers hailed the successful partnership involving SADC and five other partners. *Read more about the book on pages 8 and 9*



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Angola 4



Land 7



Environment 10



Tourism 11

- Policy Review: Restructuring - Ramsamy reviews progress **3**
- New book: *Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa* **8**
- SADC contribution to WSSD and NEPAD **9**
- Guest column: *Africa define yourself* – New book by President Thabo Mbeki **12**
- Community building: Culture and Sport **13**
- Around the region: newsbriefs **14**
- Book review & recent publications **15**
- SADC diary, public holidays & currency checklist **16**

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Tremendous progress achieved on restructuring – Ramsamy

Following are excerpts from a speech by Prega Ramsamy, Executive Secretary of SADC, on 17 September in Gaborone, Botswana. He briefed journalists about a number of regional developments including progress on restructuring of SADC institutions which began last year, as well as matters relating to community building.

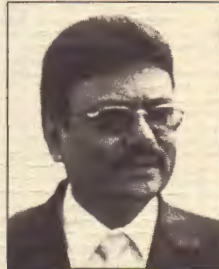
Inote with great satisfaction that tremendous progress has been achieved in terms of implementing the targets set for the restructuring exercise.

Tomorrow [18 September] we will be launching the Directorate on Social and Human Development and Special Programmes whose mandate among other things is to promote and harmonise policies and programmes to ensure sustainable human development. The directorate will be launched here at SADC House. The sectors of Culture, Information and Sport, Health, Employment and Labour and Human Resources Development will be housed in this directorate as well as Drug Control programmes. As you may recall, the remaining Directorate on Infrastructure and Services will be set up in December this year.

... the Directorates of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, which were both, launched last year are operating well and beyond our expectations.

Council [in Luanda from 30 September to 1 October 2002] will also assess progress on the formulation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the Studies on the Implementation of the New Structure; Self-Financing Mechanism and the Regional Development Fund.

The RISDP was presented to the Advisory Committee in August 2002 and recommended that the time-frame for the formulation of the exercise be



extended up to the end of April 2003 as more work still needs to be done on the report. Council is therefore expected to

approve the extension of the time-frame for the formulation of the RISDP including the Revised Work Programme for the RISDP team. As far as the study on the Implementation of the New Structure is concerned, Consultants have already been identified to carry out this exercise and are expected to submit their draft report by January 2003.

I am hopeful that during the first quarter of 2003, these key tasks would have been complete by then.

A Report on the Auditing of Assets, Programmes and Projects in Sector Coordinating Units and SADC Institutions will be tabled before Council. This Report reveals among other things, that the SADC Programme of Action has a total of 404 projects with an estimated cost of US\$6.1 billion, out of which about US\$2.3 billion or 38 percent has been secured. ...

SADC began the process of protocol development as a strategy for regional integration in 1994.

To date, SADC takes pride in the fact that 20 Protocols have been developed covering major areas of integration such as transport and communications, water, trade, energy, mining, health and education and training.

Nine of these protocols have entered into force and are therefore being implemented.

Council will review progress on the status of ratification and accession of protocols. It will also consider the following Draft Protocols that will be submitted to Summit for adoption and signature:

- **Draft Protocol on Extradition** [whose main objective] is to facilitate the surrendering by one SADC state, at the request of another SADC state, of a person accused of a crime or alleged to be unlawfully at large after conviction, under the laws of the state requesting the extradition;

- **Draft Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters** [whose main objective] is the provision by each state party of the widest possible measures of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. Mutual legal assistance being understood to mean any assistance given by the requested state in respect of investigations, prosecutions or proceedings in the requested state in a criminal matter, irrespective of whether the assistance is ought or is to be provided by a court or some other competent authority;

- **Draft SADC Protocol on Forestry** [through which] SADC will promote the development, conservation, sustainable management and utilization of all types of forests and trees and the trade in forest products throughout the region...

- **Draft Agreement Amending the Protocol on Tribunal** to align it with the Treaty as amended. The Tribunal seeks to ensure adherence to and the proper interpretation of the provisions of the SADC Treaty and subsidiary instruments and adjudicate upon such disputes as may be referred to it. ... □



Angola rebuilding – A focus on the economy

by Chengetai C. Madziwa

With its mineral and agricultural might, Angola is potentially one of Africa's wealthiest countries.

The civil war over the past three decades has compromised the country's potential to develop economically despite its unparalleled endowment in natural resources, including oil and diamonds. However, the return to peace following an agreement signed early this year should pave way for economic development.

The country boasts abundant natural resources such as gold, extensive forests, Atlantic fisheries and of course the large deposits of diamonds, oil and natural gas. The exploitation of these resources for economic benefit would have contributed immensely to Angola's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) if it were not for the war. Estimates for 2000 put Angola's GDP at US\$10.1 billion.

Even as the war persisted, some sectors of Angola's economy continued to function with some of them even flourishing. Oil exploration and diamond mining, which continued in the face of war, are good examples.

Other sectors such as agriculture almost came to a standstill and forced Angola to import much of its food.

Oil production is particularly important as Angola is the largest producer of oil in the SADC region. With its oil reserves estimated at 5.4 billion barrels, Angola produces at a rate of 800,000 barrels per day. New discoveries may increase reserves to around 12 billion barrels.

The country's economy is currently dependent on oil exploration and pro-



Luanda

duction, which contributes about 45 percent to GDP and about 80 percent of government revenue while forming almost 90 percent of official exports.

The locations of oil exploration are divided into oil licence blocks. The main oil producing areas in Angola are Block Zero (70 percent of Angolan crude) situated off the Cabinda enclave in the north of the country; Block 3, off the northern coast; and Blocks 1 and 2 off Soyo, which is also in the north of the country. There have been significant discoveries of major oilfields in Blocks 14 (Kuito), 17 which is northeast of Luanda and 15 just south of block 14. These offshore discoveries have stimulated interest in Angola's deepwater concessions.

Diamonds are the second largest export for Angola. Official exports of diamonds totalled nearly US\$600 million in 1999. These exports constitute a combination of formal sector and informal sector diamond production. The formal sector comprises all mining consortia licensed through *Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola* (ENDIAMA), while the informal sector comprises licensed rough-purchasing companies which have been

merged into a single marketing entity controlled by the government.

Before the outbreak of war, Angola was an important producer of iron ore, gold and copper. Potential for base metal and gold mining still exists but has not been properly exploited in the past years due to the civil war, which hampered access to most areas in the country. With the return to peace in Angola, there is hope that the mining sector

will flourish especially in new areas such as gold and base-metal mining.

The World Bank and the British Geological Survey have been assisting the Angolan government with the promotion of the minerals sector, including the drafting of new mining laws. The existing diamond law, for example, gives mineral rights exclusively to ENDIAMA, the national diamond company, which can go into joint venture with private foreign and local investors. Under the law, a special provision is made for small-scale mining.

While mining partially survived the war, the same cannot be said about agriculture. Despite its vast arable land, Angola's agricultural production declined significantly.

In the decade before independence from Portugal in 1975, the country was a major food exporter. However, it is now a net importer of food. Subsistence agriculture has remained the main source of livelihood for 80 to 90 percent of the population, accounting for just 15 percent of GDP.

There have been some recent efforts to rejuvenate the agricultural sector, especially in coffee production which can become a major export for



Angola Factfile

Head of State	President José Eduardo dos Santos
Land Area	1,247,000 sq km
Population	12.9 million (1999)
Urbanisation	26 percent
Capital City	Luanda 3,000,000 (1998)
Main Towns	Huambo 400,000 (1995)
Climate	Tropical and Humid – north, subtropical with lower rainfall – south Summer: 25-35 degrees celcius, Winter: 18-22 degrees celcius
Languages	Official language: Portuguese Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo, Tchokwe and Ovambo are the national languages.

Source: SADC Secretariat

Economic Indicators (1999)

Currency	Kwanza (Kzr) = 100 lewi
GDP per Capita	US\$434
GDP	US\$7.85 billion
Exports	US\$5.03 billion
Imports	US\$2.82 billion
Principal Exports	Crude oil, Diamonds, Refined Petroleum
Principal Imports	Consumer, capital and Intermediate Goods, Food
Main Export Destinations	USA, China, Belgium Luxembourg, France
Main Import Origins	Portugal, South Africa, USA, Spain
Life Expectancy	42 years
Literacy	40 percent

the country. The *Angola Peace Monitor* reported in 2000 that a three-year pilot project supported by the International Coffee Organisation was being put in place to rehabilitate the coffee growing sector. With a budget of US\$8 million, the project stated as its main objective the provision of sustainable income for up to 1,000 families in a pilot project in Kwanza Sul province. With peace in the country, this and other similar projects will be easier to implement and monitor.

Despite the war, Angola has managed to build strong trading ties in diamond and oil exports with some countries. Angola is the third largest trading partner of the United States in sub-Saharan Africa, which imports over four percent of its oil from Luanda. On the other hand, Angola imports industrial goods and services mainly for its

oil-field equipment, mining equipment, chemicals, aircraft and food from the United States. Portugal and Brazil are also major trading partners.

Angola is an obvious key trading partner for most of the countries in southern Africa. It's 1600-km coastline and its four major ports will make the country a natural trans-shipment point for the region.

And with the completion of hydroelectric projects in Angola, energy supply in the region is set to rise. Possibly, Angola will provide a vital link to DRC and the rest of the region, through the extension of the energy grid of the Southern African Power Pool.

However its fragile infrastructure, devastated during the years of armed conflict, requires major rehabilitation. The cost of the war on the country's once promising infrastructure is

already being felt in current efforts to distribute food aid to drought-stricken areas. The Benguela railroad which used to carry metals from the mines of neighbouring DRC and Zambia's Copperbelt, bringing in critical revenue is now in a state of collapse due to the civil war. Efforts are currently underway to revive the rail route.

Once peace is consolidated in one of Africa's emerging giants, it should not be difficult to lure back investors and donors, especially given the country's critical importance to SADC. Regional companies led by South Africa have already started flocking back while the IMF and the World Bank have given Luanda a seal of approval.

For the region, there cannot be a better show of confidence as SADC leaders hold their ordinary Summit in Luanda from 2-3 October 2002. □

SADC Summit

continued from page 1

the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children.

Regarding economic developments, the leaders are expected to find ways of increasing economic growth from the meagre regional average of 1.9 percent recorded in 2001 to the

international minimum target of 6-7 percent required to reduce poverty by half in 2015.

During the official opening, Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos is expected to take over as chairperson from President Bakili Muluzi of Malawi. The Summit will also elect a new chairperson of the

SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique currently chairs the Organ, which is lead by a *Troika* that also comprises leaders of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The Summit will be preceded by meetings of Council, senior officials and the finance committee. □



World Summit on sustainable development



Rights for people, Rules for big business. Art installation at Sandton Convention Centre put up by protesters to remind world leaders of the challenge to serve humanity. [Insert] Car manufacturer BMW claims that it is for clean energy.

continued from page 1

While committing to the increased use of renewable energy, the leaders however, could not set a target for achieving a certain level of renewable energy use and whether countries should establish programmes to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services.

The Summit started with high-level negotiations on 25 August and was officially opened on 2 September by South African President Thabo Mbeki. Just over 100 world leaders made it to the Summit along with other government representatives, NGOs, business, civil society and the media – almost 60,000 in total.

Several parallel events ran alongside the main Summit, including the Water Dome, which sought to put water high on the world agenda, and the NGO-organised People's Global Forum. All the events were spread out

in different parts of Johannesburg. The obvious centre of attraction was, however, the Sandton Convention Centre where government delegates negotiated various agreements leading to the Johannesburg Declaration and the Implementation Plan.

In his opening address to the Summit, whose theme was "People, Planet and Prosperity", President Mbeki urged his fellow leaders to "produce concrete results".

To help achieve the set goals, the Summit agreed to establish a voluntary world solidarity fund which will now see a stronger partnership between governments, civil society groups and business. Several such partnerships sealed during the Summit mobilized resources to the tune of US\$235 million dollars while many more were announced outside the formal proceedings of the Summit.

While the Johannesburg Summit was admittedly not a fund-raising forum, the amount secured is only a drop in the ocean considering the billions needed to reverse world poverty while protecting the environment.

However, Summit Secretary-General Nitin Desai said, "Many of the new resources [mobilized at the Summit] will attract additional resources that will greatly enhance our efforts to take sustainable development to the next level."

Despite all the optimism, questions were still asked whether countries would now be more determined to shake off the Rio shadow, characterised by lack of implementation on a number of commitments made at the 1992 Earth Summit.

"The issue now is making it happen," said Jacob Nkate, Botswana's minister of lands, housing and environment.



Civil society groups, who thronged the streets of Johannesburg, made their feelings known about lack of commitment by governments to agreed targets. They staged protests, urging governments to be more practical. The activists also expressed their scepticism about the new partnerships between governments and business, saying this would offer the latter a back door opportunity to profiteer from the environment.

"This is tantamount to selling off the resources of Planet Earth to big business," said one environmentalist.

But the leaders would argue that their declaration on strict corporate governance would put a check on irresponsible behaviour from corporate entities.

Mbeki, who is well-known for his demand for more action than words said, "We are ready and prepared to be judged not by the number and elo-

quence of the resolutions we adopt, but by the speed and commitment with which we implement our agreements that must serve the peoples of the world."

And as he said, millions around the world will be hoping "for a practical and visible global development process that brings about poverty eradication and human advancement within the context of the protection of the ecology of the Planet Earth." □

Landless make their point

Thousands of landless people and smallholder farmers from around the world joined their South African counterparts at a conference in Johannesburg which ran parallel with the main Summit in the hope of bringing pressure to bear on world leaders.

Supported by international NGOs, they set up what they called the "Landless Camp" in Shareworld, Johannesburg, where they held several seminars.

In sharp contrast with the majority of the delegates who, while staying in world-class hotels, came to Johannesburg to discuss how to end global poverty, theirs was a derelict building with water spewing out of broken pipes. But it was rent-free.

They came from all corners of the globe – Australia, Brazil, Caribbean Islands, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe and many other places where land is a hot issue.

The conference culminated in a mass protest when the landless joined about 10,000 other demonstrators who peacefully marched from Johannesburg's poor suburb of Alexandra to the venue of the Summit in wealthy Sandton.

Inside the main Summit, their message was carried to the rest of the world by two southern African leaders – Presidents Sam Nujoma and Robert Mugabe – who gave

powerful speeches on what is a hotly contested issue in the region.

President Mugabe, who strongly defended Zimbabwe's current land redistribution exercise, said, "The poor should be able to use their sovereignty to fight poverty and preserve their heritage in their corner of the earth without interference.

"That is why we, in Zimbabwe, understand only too well that sustainable development is not possible without agrarian reforms that acknowledge, in our case, that land comes first before all else, and that all else grows from and off the land."

President Nujoma attacked developed countries for discriminating against Africans

saying the land problem in southern Africa was created by colonial Britain.

In what is seen as a response to mounting pressure from landless people, South Africa has announced that it will redistribute 30 percent of land currently owned by white commercial farmers by 2015. Land affairs director-general Gilingwe Mayende was recently quoted by a local financial daily as saying, "If the process of negotiations fail irrevocably, then we have the option of invoking the right of the state to expropriate land in the public interest."



Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa

Freshwater is a scarce resource in southern Africa, and its low level of development for consumptive and non-consumptive uses is a limiting factor for sustainable growth and poverty alleviation. For a region whose population is primarily rural-based and still heavily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, the availability of water largely determines when and where development can take place.

For every country in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), water is an essential resource for all sectors of the national economy, including the generation of hydropower; agricultural, commercial and industrial development; sustenance of wildlife and national parks; terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; sanitation and navigation; and water also nourishes a range of spiritual values that contribute to the wellbeing of society.

Water is a limited resource that is already scarce in a number of local basins. By 2025, on the basis of data on renewable supplies and demographics, it is expected that Malawi and South Africa will face water scarcity (availability of 1,000 cubic metres of freshwater/person/year, or less), and Lesotho, Mauritius, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe will be water stressed (availability of 1,000-1,700 cubic metres of freshwater/person/year, or less); while Angola, Botswana, DRC, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia are likely to experience water quality and availability problems in the dry season. Notably, the most arid country, Namibia is shown as having adequate supplies, due to its small population,

however there are significant variations within countries such as Malawi and Namibia where water resources are located in one area while other parts of the same country are already short of water.

In southern Africa, water is a vulnerable resource due to:

- extreme climate variability and emerging climate change which, in a predominantly rural-based society and agrarian economy determines if a season will result in bountiful harvest or a catastrophic event (such as the current drought in the region or recent floods);
- increasing degradation of water resources due to unsustainable water and land-use practices such as over-abstraction of surface sources or over-pumping of groundwater, pollution of water, watershed degradation, loss of and encroachment on wetlands, proliferation of aquatic weeds and introduction of alien species; and
- numerous transboundary waters in the region with complex water rights issues, contributing to the insecurity of downstream uses and nations.

This and other information is contained in a technical report commissioned by the SADC Environment and Land Management Sector (ELMS) and the SADC Water Sector, and launched at the WaterDome during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

SADC commissioned this technical report on *Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa*, prepared by specialists from the region, to contribute to the public policy debate and to support the develop-

ment of practical approaches for the integration of environmental quality objectives in the planning and management of the water sector.

The report addresses a key SADC objective, "to achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment", and supports the integration of environmental quality objectives into the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, and the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management in the SADC Countries (1999-2004).

The central messages are that:

- effective development and effective management of water resources are essential for sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the SADC region; and
- sustainable water resources management must balance between the short term needs of the people for their social and economic development and the protection of the natural resource base.

The specific intention of the report is to provide a framework for defining tools for sustainable management of water resources and for operationalizing complex concepts related to the impacts on the water environment of changes resulting from direct water development activities, as well as indirect land use and other activities within the river basin. The report is based on an analysis of best practices from the region.

The target audiences of this report include water resources and environmental policy makers, planners, man-



Mozambique: Zambezi Basin declared a NEPAD project

by Bonifacio Antonio

The Mozambican Minister of Industry and Trade, Carlos Morgado, recently announced that the Zambezi Basin is a NEPAD project aimed at poverty reduction beyond the national borders.

"The agricultural, energy and mineral potential of the Zambezi Basin, creates opportunities for sustainable development not only in Mozambique, but in the entire Southern African region," declared Morgado, addressing business leaders in a conference on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The conference aimed at presenting the NEPAD initiative and all its priority areas to the local business community, as well as possible ways of involving the business community in the proposed areas.

With an area of about 1.32 million sq. km, the Zambezi Basin is the most shared in Southern Africa covering the territory of eight different countries - Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The population of the river basin is estimated at 38.4 million.

The Mozambican side of the Zambezi Basin, covers an area of 225,000 sq. km including the following administrative areas:

- the whole Tete province;
- the districts of Morrumbala, Mopeia, Chinde, Milange, Mocuba, Maganja da Costa, Nicoadala, Inhassunge and Quelimane in the Zambezia province;
- the districts of Gorongosa, Maringue, Chemba, Caia, Marromeu, Cheringoma and Muanza in the Sofala province; and
- a small part of the Manica province, consisting of the districts of Barue,



Tambara, Guro and Macossa.

The total population of the Zambezi Basin in Mozambique is around 3.75 million inhabitants (about 1/5 of the country's population).

Studies made in the late 1950s indicate that the Mozambican side of the Zambezi Basin has over 5.5 million hectares of arable land (about 50 per cent of total arable land of the country), of which some 2.5 million hectares have potential for intensive farming.

The wide diversity of soil types and the diverse climatic conditions in the basin makes it suitable for a large variety of crops including food crops (maize, rice, beans, potatoes), fruit trees, tea, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, oilseeds, and coconut palm.

Most of the agriculture practices in the basin are rain-fed. However, the total potential of irrigated areas is esti-

ated at 1.5 million hectares (around 45 percent of the total irrigation potential in the country).

Mozambique has been spearheading the process to promote the NEPAD initiative and all its projects and programmes at national and regional level.

The Mozambican Minister of Industry and Trade told the business leaders that "NEPAD is an African initiative, done by Africans for Africans".

"We must have a common understanding on the NEPAD strategies. This is the only way for an effective African integration," he said.

NEPAD was adopted by the last summit of leaders of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Zambia in 2001 and launched at the first summit of the African Union in South Africa in 2001.

The programme is directed by an implementation Committee of Heads of States chaired by President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, supported by a Steering Committee and Secretariat, which have been charged with developing and guiding the implementation of a strategic plan to ensure domestic support in African countries and facilitate public-private sector partnership and international commitment.

According to its founding document, the objective of NEPAD is "to consolidate democracy and sound economic management on the continent. Through the programme, Africa's leaders are making a commitment to the African people and the world to work together in rebuilding the continent.

"It is a pledge to promote peace and stability, democracy, sound economic management and people-centred development, and to hold each other accountable in terms of the agreements outlined in the programme." □



Prime Minister Jugnauth launches regional tourism project

by Tafadzwa Sekeso

A regional project which is expected to form part of an integrated tourism strategy and aimed at establishing a comprehensive tourism and resource development zone in SADC was launched by Mauritian Prime Minister, Right Honourable Sir Anerood Jugnauth, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The Okavango Upper Zambezi International Tourism (OUZIT) is a visionary project designed to be recognized internationally as a model for environmental conservation, cultural preservation and diversity of experiences, said the Mauritian prime minister.

"The OUZIT project is expected to link all the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) with Coastal Resort Hubs and other tourism products with a view to positioning the SADC region as a premier eco-tourism resort destination in the world," he said.

Tourism is playing a significant role in the global economy and has the potential to boost economic activities and create jobs for the unemployed. For most SADC countries, it is a leading contributor to gross domestic product and is among the fastest growing sectors of the economy.

Sir Jugnauth said that tourism has its socio-cultural and economic dynamics which can be excellent instruments for promoting peace, alleviating poverty as well as improving the standard of living of the people of the region.

"Tourist arrivals in the SADC region have increased from seven mil-

lion in 1994 to 13 million in 2002, accounting for more than 46 percent of the total arrivals in Africa. However, the share of SADC tourist arrivals in the global market is still very low and stood at around two percent," he said.

OUZIT was conceptualized in 1993 as a wildlife sanctuary to be located within the Okavango and Zambezi wetland systems. The project was initially focused on a core development area comprising approximately 260,000 sq km in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Subsequently, the project was extended to other SADC member states which have potential to add or to develop beach leisure destinations. This was done with the aim of establishing a comprehensive coast-to-coast tourism, conservation, and resource development zone built around a core network of TFCA.

"Tourism in southern Africa is now entering a defining period in its evolution, growth and future direction," said Nando Bodha, Mauritian Tourism Minister, who was also at the launch ceremony of OUZIT.

Bodha, who is Chairperson of the SADC Committee of Tourism Ministers said, "Over the next 20 years, the growth in the tourism sector in the region will be attributed to a change in market place, the expanding nature of tourism and relatively unexplored African tourism destinations, which could appeal to a large market base by providing a unique and distinct product."

SADC has integrated all its tourism products, including safari tours, giving mixed impressive overwhelming choices, said Sir Jugnauth, adding that this rare combination of sea and inland tourism holds a great potential for pro-



The Okavango Delta is a major tourist attraction.

moting sustainable development to the tourism sector.

Prime Minister Jugnauth said the key domestic factors for building a successful tourism industry in the SADC area are security, a trained labour force and encouraging strategic partnerships in the resort development as well as an improved sea and air communications.

He said that tourism in southern Africa has been developing in an ad-hoc fashion. The driving force, he said, which contributes to tourism growth will need to be reassessed so that co-operation between public and private sectors are enhanced and financial as well as human resources are properly allocated.

"Africa must find itself solutions to the problems it is now confronting. We also need to adopt a common development agenda for Africa and ... initiatives like the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) can help us achieve our objectives for the tourism sector," said Sir Jugnauth. □



Africa define yourself

From an address by President Thabo Mbeki to the National Assembly

A recent publication of the World Bank asks the question: Can Africa claim the 21st century? It is our firm view that together, as Africans, we must answer that question with a resounding yes. Africa's time has come.

When, at the end of the century historians cast their eyes back over this, the 21st and African century, what will they see! ...

They should see the reality of a new African, who, having refused to be conditioned by circumstances imposed by a past of slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, has succeeded to create a new world of peace, democracy, development and prosperity.

These are Africans who have chosen to define themselves in action. They had grown tired of being told who they are, where they come from, where they ought to go and how they should proceed with their journey.

The historians should see that at last an age-old dream of the unity of Africa has been realised among the millions on our continent who are bound together by the oldest and most enduring land mass, who breathe the same air, till the

same soil, dream the same dreams and awake together from the long night rocked by terrifying nightmares.

They should see walking their continent and the common globe proud Africans who, by reclaiming their place as equals with other human beings, would have banished from the earth the scourge of racism and racial discrimination.

The African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development constitute the ways and means we have chosen to take us forward decisively towards the realisation of all these goals. ...

It is therefore obvious that a new partnership for the development of our continent would not have been possible if part of Africa was still under the yoke of colonial or white minority rule. ...

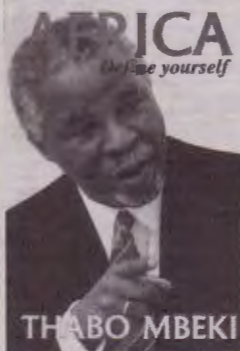
Secondly, Africans themselves, particularly the leadership, had to arrive at a common perspective that democracy is fundamental to the regeneration of our countries and continent, and that responding to the correct demand for democracy is being true and faithful to the people on whose behalf we aspire to govern.

Thirdly, a new partnership for development was possible when many of our people on the continent came to the common determination that proper adherence to good economic governance, aimed at the emancipation of our people from poverty, is as important as ensuring political democracy. ...

Fourthly, we are able to take practical steps in the renewal of the continent because we have resolved that we should find the ways to use our natural riches to improve the living conditions of all our people, instead of these riches benefiting outsiders and a small elite.

Fifthly, the Renaissance of the continent is possible because the process will involve the mass of our people in their various formations and from different stations in life as conscious agents of change. The business people, the women, the intelligentsia, the youth, the workers, the politicians, the media workers – all of us – have crucial and specific roles that we can and must play to ensure that the renewal of our continent becomes a reality.

Lastly, the African Renaissance is possible because we have entered into a new partnership with the rest of the world on the basis of what we, as Africans, have determined as the correct route to our own development. □



Thabo Mbeki is the President of South Africa, Chairperson of the African Union and of the Non-Aligned Movement, and immediate past chairperson of the Commonwealth. He chaired the recent United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development.

This is another excellent volume of Mbeki's speeches, from the time of his election as President in June 1999 – "The people have spoken" – right up to his 60th birthday in June 2002, when Oliver Tambo's widow, Adelaide spoke of, "My son, my president and my comrade, Thabo".

The Foreword says he has a "volatile command of the English language", drawing freely on the poets and the sages of history to illustrate his points, and he has an attachment to empirical inquiry and intellectual debate. The Foreword also notes that his speeches have a "living vibrancy" and says those who read them in preparation for the book "declared themselves deeply inspired".

His speeches range through the African Renaissance and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the launch of the African Union and the World Conference Against Racism, as well as eloquent and emotional farewells to Parks Mankahlana and Steve Tshwete. A selection of his pre-1999 speeches was captured in an earlier volume, *Africa: The time has come*.

AFRICA Define yourself. By Thabo Mbeki. Published by Tafelberg-Mafube, South Africa 2002.



Regional cultural festivals lined up

SADC member states are to host a number of theatre and art festivals between 2004 to 2012 as part of efforts to promote community building in the region.

Zambia is expected to host a mono-disciplinary festival on music in 2004, followed by Mozambique which will organise a multi-disciplinary festival in 2006. More mono-disciplinary festivals are expected in Tanzania (theatre, 2008) and Malawi (visual arts, 2012).

Community building events organised by member states in the past, such as the dance festival in Zimbabwe last year, have proved popular with both artists and fans alike. The events are coordinated by the sector on Culture, Information and Sport. □



Performers at the SADC Dance Festival in Harare last year.

Secondary schools essay competition

The winners of the 2002 Regional Secondary Schools essay Competition will be announced during the Summit in Luanda. SADC Executive Secretary, Prega Ramsamy has disclosed that the finalists are from Botswana, Mauritius and Namibia.

The competition is in its fourth year and is open to secondary schools in SADC countries. The SADC Secretariat provides prize money to the winners – US\$300 for first prize, while the first and second runners get US\$200 and US\$100 respectively.

• Meanwhile SADC will inaugurate a media award at the Summit. Three finalists from the region will be announced during the official opening of the Summit. Ramsamy said the primary objective of this award is to

encourage the media in the region to play a leading role in the dissemination of information on regional developmental issues. □

SADC Anthem

The Council of Ministers in Luanda is expected to select the SADC Anthem from three best melodies presented to it by a panel of experts which is to adjudicate on entries from 10 countries.

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have submitted entries for the SADC Anthem.

This process started in August 2000 after a Council meeting held in Windhoek directed the Sector on Culture, Information and Sport to work with the SADC Secretariat on producing the SADC Anthem. □

Erratic rainfall expected

The southern African region, currently hit by drought and flood-induced food shortages, is expected to experience an erratic rainy season with the northern parts of the region expected to receive good rains while the greater part of southern areas is projected to receive insufficient rains, according to latest weather forecasts.

Experts attending the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum which was held in Zimbabwe's capital Harare from 4 to 6 September 2002, said the first half of the season (ie from October to December 2002) will be good for northern SADC while the rest of the region will likely range from normal rainfall to below normal. The second half, from January to March 2003, is expected to be largely normal, with notable exceptions.



Region needs better weather equipment

A regional climate expert has said it will take a long time for the southern African region to come up with accurate weather forecasts.

SADC Drought Monitoring Centre climate expert Brad Garanganga said that the region has the problem of lack of advanced meteorological science equipment and depends on probabilities.

"There are many non-realities associated with weather forecast in the region," said Garanganga. "It will take some time to have pin-point accuracy in our predictions." Garanganga said most countries in the region are using weather trends to come up with a probability of the state of weather.

He said there is need for countries in the region to equip their climate

experts with skills to understand systems and methodologies of weather forecasting. (*The Weekend Tribune*)

Mauritius invests in Mozambican sugar

Mauritian companies have so far invested about US\$110 million in the Mozambican sugar industry.

President Karl Offman of Mauritius says the figure does not represent the total Mauritian investment in Mozambique.

He says businesses from his country are also involved in banking, airports and other areas in the southern African country.

The Mauritian head of state was addressing the media after talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique. (*Sabanews*)

Zambia allows GM food for refugees

Zambia has allowed the World Food Programme to start distributing genetically modified (GM) food aid to refugees.

James Morris, the UN agency's executive director, told reporters that GM foods were being used to feed about 130 000 refugees from Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo. "They have given us permission...to feed refugees here in Zambia and we are now feeding about 130 000."

But the Zambian Government is continuing to resist the UN agency's calls to distribute GM food aid to nearly 2,5 million of its own people on the grounds that it is "poison".

Zimbabwe has "accepted commodities which have a GM component". Morris said he believed the US-produced GM maize would be milled before being allowed to enter Zambia, and added that he had had a "good conversation" about bringing in non-GM wheat. (*Business Tribune*)

Malawi's sole textile maker shuts down

Malawi's loss-making giant textile manufacturer has closed shop and laid off 2,000 workers, trade and commerce minister Peter Kaleso said recently.

Kaleso said the Malawi government had decided to stop subsidizing David Whitehead and Sons, the only textile manufacturer in the southern African country.

The government was paying US\$70 million annually in direct subsidies to the company, seen for many years as a symbol of economic growth and large-scale employment.

The state had a 51 percent share in the company, with the reminder owned by grain marketing parastatal Admarc. (*The Business Tribune*)

Mozambican ports key to food distribution

The World Food Programme (WFP) coordinator for the food crisis in southern Africa, Judith Lewis, has said in Maputo that Mozambique is likely to be of critical importance in the distribution of food aid to the drought-stricken parts of the region.

She told reporters that as much as 70 percent of the food aid intended for drought victims is expected to pass along the Mozambican transport routes. (*AIM*)

Namibia to fish in SA

Namibian Fisheries and Marine Resources Minister, Abraham Iyambo has announced that South African authorities have granted the country access to their pelagic fish stocks up to the end of this year.

His South African counterpart, Mohammed Valli Moosa, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism said that the fish exists in abundance in South Africa. (*NAMPA*)



A regional framework to combat corruption

The SADC Protocol Against Corruption is popularised in a new book that traces development of the protocol and provides an analysis of its contents. The protocol is the first of its kind in Africa and one of few regional instruments against corruption in the world.

Published by the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa, an independent institution that facilitated the process and helped to draft the protocol, the book admits that classifying and codifying corruption is not easy, as it is "multifaceted, multidimensional with a disastrous impact on national development".

However, the authors commend the region's concern about corruption and determination to combat it; and they acknowledge the SADC Heads of State and Government for demonstrating their political by adopting and signing the protocol.

The book acknowledges that definitions are difficult and examines national statutes that deal with the issues, such as:

The Zimbabwe Prevention of Corruption Act, which defines corrupt practices as:

- Any agent corruptly soliciting, accepting, obtaining, agreeing to accept, or attempt to obtain from any person a gift or consideration for himself or any other persons as endowment or reward for doing or not doing or having done or not done any act, in relation to his/her principal's affairs or business.

The Malawi Corrupt Practices Act identifies component of corruption as:

- Soliciting, accepting, or obtaining, or to be giving, promising or offering of a gratification, by way of a bribe or other person temptation, enticement or

inducement.

The Zambian Anti-Corruption Act of 1996 defines corruption as:

- The soliciting, accepting, obtaining, giving, promising or offering of a gratification by way of a bribe or other personal temptations of inducement or the misuse or abuse of public office for private advantage, benefits and corruptly shall be construed accordingly.

The authors cite corruption as a violation of human rights that undermines fair play, justice and equal opportunities, equity and non-discrimination, especially of economic human rights. And they give examples of the separation of cultural practices that are not corrupt unless abused by individuals.

Other examples in southern Africa include the case where multinational corporations from Sweden, Canada, the United Kingdom, United States and South Africa were involved in a scandal over a major project for bribing a chief executive to gain contracts for dam construction. While the recipient has been arrested, tried and imprisoned, the country "is still fighting to bring to book the culprits from the other countries".

The book traces the process through which the SADC Protocol Against Corruption was developed, as SAHRIT facilitated the evolution of consensus through to the development and subsequent signing of the protocol in August 2001.

Several initiatives were undertaken between 1998 and 2001, including three regional roundtables on ethics and governance attended by senior government officials, politicians, heads of anti-corruption agencies, members of the judiciary and speak-

ers of parliament. The methodology was anchored in participation and ownership by stakeholders. Common strategies and mechanisms at national and regional levels were identified.

In developing the protocol, the experts did not attempt to reinvent the wheel but were guided to a large extent by similar documents in other parts of the world, notably the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. The protocol attempted, where necessary, to embrace good practices and experiences in other parts of the world.

The SADC protocol has 22 articles setting out the purpose, defining corruption, providing for preventive measures, defining jurisdiction of States Parties in corruption cases, harmonisation of legislation, confiscation and seizure of instrumentalities and proceeds of corruption and related offences and monitoring and implementation procedures. It addresses corruption in both the public and private sectors and bribery of foreign officials. An important aspect which distinguishes the SADC protocol from similar instruments and which reflects on the seriousness of the States Parties involves is that it does not allow for reservations.

The SADC Protocol Against Corruption: A regional framework to combat corruption. By Constance Kunaka, Noria Mashumba and Philliat Matsheza. Published by the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa (SAHRIT), Zimbabwe 2002. Available from:

SAHRIT, email hrrdtsa@africaonline.co.zw website www.sahrit.org Fax 2634 - 339818 Tel 2634 - 339819



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SADC diary

2002		Event	Venue
October	30/9-1/10	SADC Council of Ministers Meeting	Angola
	2-3	SADC Summit Meeting	Angola
	28-30	SADC Consultative Conference 2002	Botswana
	28-30	Technical Sub-Committee Meeting for Forestry Research -FORNESSA	Botswana
	23-02/11	The African Youth Parliament (AYP2002) & partners	Kenya
November	3-15	CITES Conference of Parties 12 (CITES COP 12)	Chile
	4-5	SADC - EU Joint Steering Committee Meeting	Denmark
	6	SADC - EU Senior Officials Meeting	Denmark
	7-8	SADC - EU Ministerial Meeting	Denmark
	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)	48.32
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	6.25
DRC	Congo Franc	365.00
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	10.59
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	78.66
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	29.45
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	23,350.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	10.59
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.62
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	10.59
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	10.59
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	974.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 cents)	4,450.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	55.00

Source: Standard Chartered Bank, Zimbabwe Ltd, 18 September 2002

Public Holidays for the period Oct – Dec 2002

Date	Holiday	Country
1 October	Public Holiday	Botswana
4 October	Independence Day	Lesotho
11 October	Mothers Day	Malawi
14 October	SADC Creators & Performers Day	All SADC
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia
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

