



From Luanda to Dar es Salaam: SADC's 23rd Summit

by Munetsi Madakufamba

When SADC leaders met last year at the annual summit in Luanda, Angola, the region was celebrating the return to peace in the host country. President José Eduardo dos Santos in his speech as new SADC chairperson outlined his vision for his one-year term at the helm of the 14-member organisation and predicted that the region would be more peaceful by the next summit.

From 19-27 August 2003, the United Republic of Tanzania will host the 23rd annual SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, at the Golden Tulip Hotel with the official opening and closing ceremonies at the Diamond Jubilee Hall (once the seat of parliament). Officials from the 14 SADC member states will meet first, then Ministers, and finally the Heads of State and Government from 25 to 26 August. More than 700 delegates are expected.

As he hands over the chair to Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa, President dos Santos can point at a number of positive developments during the last 12 months.

The situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, though still frag-

ile, has markedly improved with the transitional government now in place and the stage set for multi-party elections. It is expected that current hostilities in the east of the country should cease, especially given that the leaders of the warring parties have accepted and taken up their positions in the transitional government.

In Angola, peace continues to take root, with government now raising resources for a general election. Although peace in the enclave of Cabinda is still delicate, the stability in the other 17 provinces from Zaire in the north to Cunene in the south should enable the government to devote more energy to the volatile oil-rich province.

Food security, a major worry as at the last summit, has significantly improved. As of end of 2002, nearly 15 million people in six countries – Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe – were at high risk of starvation.

However, improved rainfall and swift responses and measures undertaken by individual countries, the region, the UN and other agencies, saved the situation. Recent assessments now put

the number in need of food aid in the region at six million.

HIV and AIDS, which has topped the SADC agenda in recent years, is another issue that President dos Santos promised to give high priority to. A special summit was convened in Maseru in July under his chair. A landmark declaration was adopted and signed by all member states. (See pages 4 and 5 for excerpts of the declaration).

The restructuring of SADC institutions, which started in 2001, is nearing completion, with all directorates having been formally established at the Secretariat in Botswana. The directorates, four in total, are the new structures representing 21 sectors previously coordinated by member states.

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, the 15-year blueprint which spells out the implementation framework of the restructured organisation, is being finalised with member states having reviewed the working document adopted by Council at a meeting in Luanda in March 2003.

With all its structures and institutions in place, the new SADC should be able to better deal with the challenges that the region is facing, and feed into and from the emerging African Union. □

New AU Commissioners

Portfolios	Elected	Gender	Country
Chairperson	Alpha Konare	Male	Mali
Deputy Chairperson	Patrick Mazimhaka	Male	Rwanda
Peace and Security	Said Djinnit	Male	Algeria
Political Affairs	Julia Dolly Joiner	Female	The Gambia
Infrastructure and Energy	Bernard Zoba	Male	Congo
Social Affairs	Bience Gawanas	Female	Namibia
Human Resources, Science and Technology	Saida Agrebi	Female	Tunisia
Trade and Industry	Elisabeth Tankeu	Female	Cameroon
Rural Economy and Agriculture	Rosebud Kurwijila	Female	United Republic of Tanzania
Economic Affairs	To be appointed	Male	Southern Africa

SADC women in the AU Commission

Ms Bience Philomina Gawanas is a lawyer by profession and is currently Ombudswoman in Namibia. She is a former gender law lecturer and High Court Advocate. She holds a Masters in Business Administration and sits on boards of several local and regional organisations.

Ms Rosebud Kurwijila is an agriculturalist with a MSc in Agricultural Economics and a MPhil in Development Economics. She has served in the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture for 12 years in senior management positions and she is also a university lecturer.

(see AU page 3)

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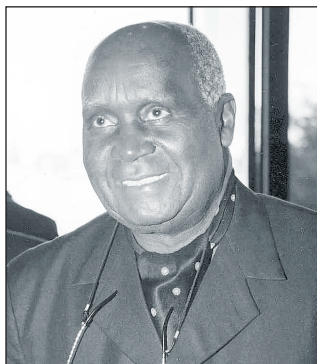
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Enormous task ahead for new AU leadership

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The African Union (AU) Commission, the most pivotal structure of the union created at the second ordinary summit in Maputo, Mozambique in July, has given the organisation new impetus vital in getting its remaining structures and various projects up and running.

The immediate task for Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, the new AU Chairperson, and the commissioners, is to juggle between operationalising the union and making sure that Africa's host of socio-economic and political challenges receive urgent attention.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe was elected as one of the five regional vice-chairpersons. And former Malian President Alpha Oumar Konare will head the Commission with his deputy Rwanda's Patrick Mazimhaka and seven commissioners – five of them women in line with the gender-sensitive AU constitution – completing the team appointed by the assembly.

The commissioners represent the five regions of Africa and one, still to be appointed, will come from southern Africa. Each one of them takes up a specific area such as peace and security or economic affairs. They will take up their posts in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in September.

Launched last year in South Africa's port city of Durban -- taking over from the political-focused Organisation of African Unity (OAU) -- the economic-centred AU set out to form new organs and institutions vital for its future success. The Commission – the engine room of the AU – becomes one of the most important institutions to be established.

Other institutions and structures such as the African Peer Review Mechanism, Pan-African Parliament, African Court of Justice and the

African Investment Bank are yet to be approved.

The AU's flagship project, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) will be cautiously integrated into the union over a three-year period. NEPAD, which is the framework for revitalising African economies and extricating its citizens out of poverty, has been operating as a semi-autonomous programme with a Secretariat in Pretoria, South Africa, while the rest of the AU institutions are in Addis Ababa.

Since its adoption in October 2001, NEPAD has received international support from countries and institutions such as the Group of Eight Industrialised Countries and the UN.

South African President Thabo Mbeki, who chaired the AU for the first year after the inaugural assembly in Durban, criticised his colleagues for not moving fast enough in ratifying the Peace and Security Council. Modelled on the UN Security Council, the organ will serve as a collective security and early warning arrangement, to facilitate prompt responses to conflicts and crisis situations in Africa.

The Security Council will be supported by the Commission, which runs union affairs on a day-to-day basis, as well as the yet to be created panel of the wise, a continental early warning system, an African standby force and a special fund.



Ferhat



Ferhat



Mukuzungu

African heads of state and government at the J. Chissano Convention Centre in Maputo, venue of the AU Summit, and Amara Essy, outgoing AU Commission interim chairperson.

The protocol establishing the Peace and Security Council requires a simple majority ratification by 27 countries for it to come into force and only 17 had done so by the end of the summit.

Africa needs the council to deal with conflicts in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and others. As President Chissano said, there cannot be investment without peace.

Despite being richly endowed with natural resources and unparalleled agricultural potential, many African countries have been condemned to extreme poverty, disease and hunger often due to either externally or self-induced conflicts and wars.

Increasingly, the world is calling on Africa to be at the forefront of solving its complex problems, among them conflicts, HIV and AIDS, food insecurity and other socio-economic challenges. And the continent is looking up to the new AU leadership for support and guidance.

For President Chissano, it may be a tall order but certainly not an impossible task for a leader who has successfully steered his own country out of a bloody conflict, social and economic slump, to a peaceful democracy and investor-friendly nation.

His leadership of the AU will be crucial for the next 12 months before he hands over the chair at the next summit in Addis Ababa. □

Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDS, 4 July 2003

SADC heads of state and government signed a landmark declaration on combating HIV and AIDS. Recognising that HIV and AIDS is a key objective and top priority for SADC, the leaders hailed ongoing efforts at the regional, continental and global levels. While acknowledging the magnitude of the pandemic, the leaders agreed that the situation is reversible through multi-sectoral strategies that involve partnerships with all stakeholders. Below is an excerpt from the declaration.

...DECLARE the following as the priority areas requiring our urgent attention and action:

- **Prevention and Social Mobilisation by:**

- a) Reinforcing multi-sectoral prevention programmes aimed at strengthening family units and upholding appropriate cultural values, positive behavioural change and promoting responsible sexual behaviour;
- b) Intensifying the provision of comprehensive, affordable and user-friendly reproductive health services to youths, men and women and ensuring that essential commodities such as male and female condoms are made available;
- c) Strengthening initiatives that would increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV

- d) Promoting and strengthening programmes for the youth aimed at creating opportunities for their education, employment and self-expression, and reinforcing programmes to reduce their vulnerability to alcohol and drug abuse;
- e) Rapidly scaling up the programmes for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, and ensuring that levels of uptake are sufficient to achieve the desired public health impact;
- f) Scaling up the role of education and information in partnership with all key stakeholders including the youth, women, parents, the

community, health care providers, traditional health practitioners, nutritionists and educators as well as integrating HIV and AIDS education in both the ordinary and extra curricula at all levels of education, including primary and secondary education;

- g) Putting in place national strategies to address the spread of HIV among national uniformed services, including the armed forces, and consider ways of using personnel from these services to strengthen awareness and prevention initiatives.

- **Improving Care, Access to Counselling and Testing Services, Treatment and Support by:**

- a) Strengthening health care systems, especially public health;
- b) Strengthening family and community based care as well as support to orphans and other vulnerable children;
- c) Facilitating the expansion of workplace programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention and management among all levels of the workforce, supported by appropriate policy and legal frameworks;
- d) Development of service and caring capacity among all people caring for the HIV and AIDS infected persons, including the home based care providers, as well as upgrading of diagnostic and related technologies;
- e) Expanding access to voluntary counselling and testing;
- f) Preventing and removing stigma, silence, discrimination, and denial which continue to hamper and undermine HIV control efforts, particularly, towards the people living with HIV and AIDS;



President's Office - Zim

AT THE HIV AND AIDS SUMMIT IN MASERU, LESOTHO: (L to R) President dos Santos, host Prime Minister Mosisili, King Letsie III, Presidents Mugabe and Mogae.

- g) Putting in place national legislation and regional legal regimes to ensure the availability of technologies and drugs at affordable prices for treatment, including bulk purchasing of drugs and manufacturing of generic medicines in the region;
- h) Increasing access to affordable essential medicines, including ARVs and related technologies, through regional initiatives for joint purchasing of drugs, with the view of ensuring the availability of drugs through sustainable mechanisms, using funds from national budgets;
- i) Investing in nutrition programmes and promoting the use of nutritional supplements, production and consumption of locally available foods;
- j) Developing a regulatory framework and institutional capacity for the testing and utilisation of traditional medicines.

- **Accelerating Development and mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS by:**

- a) Creating and sustaining an enabling environment conducive to gender balance, rapid and broad-based socio-economic development of the region and addressing major underlying factors that lead to the spread of the HIV infection;
- b) Harmonising policies and strategies and undertaking joint programmes in the priority intervention areas including prevention, treatment, care, support, nutrition and food security;
- c) Enhancing the regional initiatives to facilitate access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for people living along our national borders, including sharing of best practices;

- d) Mainstreaming and factoring HIV and AIDS in our regional integration process and focal intervention areas, particularly in the areas of trade liberalisation, infrastructure development, food security, social and human development;
- d) Evaluating the economic and social impact of the HIV and AIDS epidemic and developing multi-sectoral strategies to address the impact at individual, family, community, national and regional levels;
- (f) Establishing mechanisms for mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including the provision of support to families, orphans and other vulnerable children, and strategies to ensure a sustained labour supply.

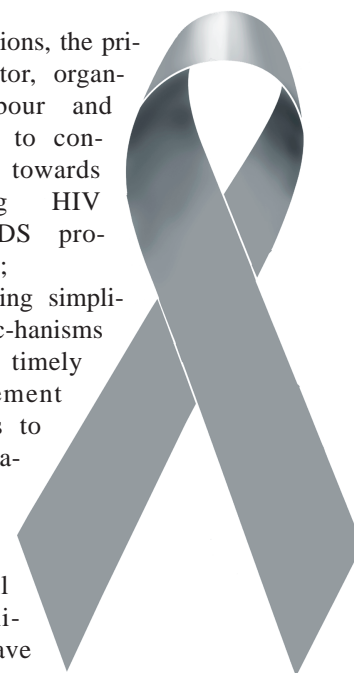
- **Intensifying Resource Mobilisation by:**

- a) Establishing a Regional Fund for the implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework (2003-2007);
- b) Reaffirming our commitment to implementing the Abuja Declaration on allocating at least 15% of our annual budgets for the improvement of the health sector;
- c) Urging the International Co-operating Partners, on humanitarian grounds, to assist our region by substantially increasing the provision of financial and technical support at country and regional levels through various initiatives and commitments such as the Global Fund to fight HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), Official Development Assistance, the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative; and the Multi-country AIDS Programme (MAP);
- d) Developing and strengthening mechanisms to involve all stakeholders, such as civil society

- organisations, the private sector, organised labour and business to contribute towards financing HIV and AIDS programmes;
- e) Establishing simplified mechanisms for the timely disbursement of funds to the operational level, ensuring that all communities have adequate access to these funds.

- **Strengthening Institutional, Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms by:**

- a) Developing and strengthening institutional mechanisms for HIV surveillance, sharing of experiences and exchange of information on key areas of interventions such as prevention, provision of care to, and support of, HIV and AIDS infected and affected persons and treatment of HIV and AIDS related conditions;
- b) Intensifying training and research initiatives or programmes to strengthen Member States' capacities to manage the epidemic;
- c) Developing and strengthening appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of this Declaration, and other continental and global commitments, and establishing targets and time-frames which will be included in the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action (2003 – 2007). □



Oil industry to boost economic development

by Chengetai C. Madziwa

As the oil industry on the African continent expands, there is an increasing need to make sure that revenues from this industry effectively contribute towards economic development and improvement of people's welfare.

Renewed concerns on transparency within this industry have been raised in the wake of a potentially significant increase in the crude oil exports from Africa.

Since the attack by US-led forces on Iraq, interest in Africa's oil resources has increased as the world's largest economies seek alternative sources.

Much of this interest has been spurred by the great potential of undiscovered crude oil on the continent. Southern Africa is of particular interest with the Tanzanian coast and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) believed to have crude oil deposits as well as the already existing vibrant oil industry in Angola.

A geological survey conducted by the United States Department of Interior during the 1990s identified the basins around the Kenyan, Somali and Tanzanian coast to have some potential for undiscovered crude oil as has the Gulf of Guinea, which has become the global hotspot for oil exploration in West Africa. The gulf covers Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and the DRC.

Angola, the largest producer of oil in southern Africa is also believed to have undiscovered crude oil reserves, which could boost production immensely. The SADC Investor Survey of 2000 revealed that Angola already accounts for over 90 percent (about 5.4 billion barrels) of the proven crude oil reserves of SADC. Further discoveries in that country could add five billion barrels in oil production, lifting the country into a major league of oil exploration.

The potential magnitude of the revenues to be gained from export of crude oil by these countries is what has triggered recent discussion on how trans-

parency in the industry needs to be instilled and maintained. Oil is not only lucrative in boosting economic growth, it is a potential source of evils such as conflicts, corruption and other concerns like environmental degradation.



An oil rig in Angola

A new campaign aimed at enforcing accountability is being driven by a number of international groups. The initiative, dubbed "publish what you pay", is meant to encourage corporate bodies to account for their expenditure to host governments. The campaign also encourages governments to "publish what you earn".

Publication of this information is important to citizens of the resource-producing nations and may help curb corruption, stimulate economic development and reduce poverty that continues to exist in these countries.

A large percentage of the population in oil producing developing countries still lives in poverty despite the huge revenue gains made from the resource. Nigeria for instance has made over US\$300 billion in oil revenues over the past 25 years, yet a large percentage of its people live on less than US\$1 a day. In Angola the poverty situation, which was exacer-

bated by a civil war, has about three quarters of its population living on less than a dollar a day.

It is in realizing this paradox of oil riches and poverty that the "publish what you earn" initiative comes about.

The Angolan government is one of the few that have publicly affirmed their commitment to the initiative.

"For the first time in Angola's history, the budget will encompass all revenue and that will send to the donor community the signal that the Angolan government is committed to a fully transparent way of managing the budget," says the Angolan Deputy Prime Minister, Agualdo Jaime with reference to the "publish what you earn" initiative.

With the support of major oil companies such as the state-owned Sonangol, Exxon and Mobil, it should not be an impossible task.

Such a commitment by the Angolan government dissolves negative opinion that has paralleled expansion in the oil industry in some African countries. It also strengthens efforts at reconstruction of the Angolan economy after more than 25 years of civil war.

As a member of SADC, the commitment by the Angolan government augurs well with the objectives of the recently adopted SADC Protocol on Corruption.

The objectives of this protocol are to:

- ◆ promote and strengthen the development, by each of the state parties, of mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sector;
- ◆ promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the state parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sectors;
- ◆ foster the development and harmonization of policies and domestic legislation of the state parties relating to the prevention, detection, punishment and eradication of corruption in the public and private sectors. □

SADC-EU: Promoting an integrated approach to investment



Increasingly SADC's efforts at attracting investment into the region places emphasis on an integrated promotional approach in line with the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

In recent years, SADC member countries have recognised the importance of making their private sector more competitive on the global markets as a way of enhancing economic growth and employment levels. There is evidently an increased commitment towards creating an environment conducive to greater intra-regional and foreign investment.

SADC's vehicle for realising this new vision, the EU-SADC Investment Promotion Programme (ESIPP) is steadily rising to the challenge of this demanding mandate. ESIPP's overall objective is to increase investment in the SADC region, enhance economic growth, job creation, strengthen the private sector and contribute to economic integration in the region and strengthen SADC's integration into the world economy.

"ESIPP is in line with our strategy to reshape the regional economy through increasing domestic and foreign investment in the region and so help reduce poverty," Prega Ramsamy, the Executive Secretary of SADC said at the first ESIPP Programme Steering Committee meeting held in Johannesburg recently.

Funded for 18 million Euros (approx. US\$20.5 million) by the European Commission under the 8th European Development Fund (EDF) for five years, ESIPP seeks to promote investment and inter-enterprise co-operation agreements (ICAs) in the SADC region. This is done through enhancing the capacity of regional investment promotion agencies to make the region attractive to both regional and international investors.

The programme's activities focus on five sectors: construction and building materials, tourism, light engineering, agro-industry and mining.

ESIPP supports SADC member countries via the following three main strategies:

- ♦ Institutional Strengthening - building capacity of investment-related intermediary organisations, institutions and groups of consultants in SADC, in the areas of advocacy and policy dialogue, investment-related services and organisation of business-to-business events;
- ♦ Project Support - provision of a) support on the identification and promotion of investment projects in the SADC region, b) pre and post support to participants in sectoral and sub-sectoral events which is provided on a continuous, demand-driven and cost-sharing basis; and
- ♦ Key Sectoral Support - supporting the development of five key sectors in terms of their potential for attracting investment flows and achieving investment and inter-enterprises co-operation agreements (ICAs). Activities financed

under this component are purposely focused on the organisation and delivery of sectoral business-to-business meetings, designated to facilitate one-to-one contacts among SADC and between SADC and EU entrepreneurs.

ESIPP is another institutional result of SADC's partnership with the EU in the framework of the Lomé Convention now replaced by the Cotonou Agreement. Furthermore, the programme intends to collaborate with other initiatives on the continent, Europe, and Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. This includes initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the New EU Strategy for the Development of Private Sector in the ACP countries.

ESIPP is managed by the SADC Secretariat through a programme management unit (PMU) based in Gaborone, Botswana and has an antenna office in Brussels, Belgium. □

Finance ministers hail economic recovery

The SADC ministers of finance have hailed recent positive economic developments in the region, notably the improvement from last year in food availability and overall economic growth.

The ministers meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 7 August noted that cereal production increased by six percent from last year, significantly improving food security in the region. However, some countries are still in need of food aid.

Similarly, the region achieved an average economic growth rate of 3.2 percent in 2002, which compares positively to 2.7 percent achieved in 2001. This makes southern Africa the only region on the African continent to have accelerated in growth.

Fastest growing economies in the region include Angola, Mozambique,

and the United Republic of Tanzania with gross domestic growth rates of 13.8 percent, 8 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively.

The finance ministers were, however, concerned with the continued high price of oil, which tends to adversely affect economic stability of the region.

The ministers approved a draft MOU on exchange control, which will be tabled for approval by Council. They agreed on macro-economic convergence targets on the acceptable indicators of rate of inflation, value of public and publicly guaranteed debt as ratio of GDP.

The Ministers also agreed on the establishment of a Peer Review Panel composed of Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors to evaluate and monitor the annual convergence programmes of member states. □

Tanzania: Continuing to build

by David Martin

On 9 December 1961, Tanganyika became the second country in southern Africa (after the Congo) to regain independence. Less than three years later, on 26 April 1964, Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar to become the United Republic of Tanzania.

The inspiration for the United Republic of Tanzania's nation-building was Julius Kambarage Nyerere, known as *Baba ya Rais* or Father of the Nation. Known affectionately in Swahili as Mwalimu (teacher), Nyerere, who died in 1999, left behind a legacy upon which future generations of Tanzanians could build.

As well as his legacy of the union of the mainland and Zanzibar, Nyerere

made Swahili the lingua franca, and left behind a national ethos and a nation that votes regularly, but neither regionally nor ethnically. The depth of the nation's experience, wisdom and leadership will be available to guide SADC in the coming year.

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, will become the next SADC chairperson, taking over the leadership from his Angolan colleague, José Eduardo dos Santos. It is the first time that the SADC summit has been held in the United Republic of Tanzania and it is a fitting tribute to a truly remarkable country.

Snowcapped Mt Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, was the inspiration for generations of freedom fighters who fought for the liberation of southern Africa.

Nyerere pledged in a 1959 speech, even before independence, that Tanzanians would "light a candle on top of Kilimanjaro" that would shine beyond its borders giving "hope where there was despair, love where there was hate, and dignity where before there had only been humiliation".

He remained true to his word and Tanzanians wholeheartedly supported other countries in the region and parted with their precious shillings in the name of liberation. Therein lie the roots of SADC, which had its gestation in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in 1979 and was launched in Zambia the following year.

When counting sub-Saharan Africa's modern wonders, many of them are in the United Republic of Tanzania: the renowned Serengeti Plains with its annual migration of wildebeest and zebra, the Ngorongoro Crater, the mysteries of Zanzibar with the aroma of cloves wafting through the air -- and Kilimanjaro.

Added to these highlights are countless other destinations in the United Republic of Tanzania such as the 60-million-year-old dinosaur bed at Tendaguru; the cradle of humankind Olduvai Gorge; nearby Laetoli where the oldest human footprints yet found were made 3.75-million years ago; the Selous Game Reserve, which is the continent's largest wet-season conser-

President Benjamin Mkapa

BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA was elected President of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1995 and again in 2000. On taking office, he set himself the goals of transparency and accountability, sustainable economic development, and gender equity, and gave top priority to the social sectors of health and education, as well as development of the mining and tourism sectors. Economic growth indicators show his achievements. He also turned his attention to regional development, and played a key role in reviving the now-dynamic East African Community of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, as well as participating actively in the African Union and in articulating a vision for SADC, which he will chair for the coming year.

Mkapa has an Honours degree in English Literature from Makerere University and post-graduate studies in International Relations from Columbia University. He did his National Service in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1971. He draws his inspiration from the late founding president of United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, whom he first met as his teacher at St Francis College, Pugu, in Dar es Salaam in 1949.

Mkapa was Managing Editor of Swahili- and English-language newspapers in the United Republic of Tanzania from 1966-1974, was founding director of Tanzania News Agency, Shihata, and for two years was press secretary to then President Nyerere. He was a Tanzanian representative in the East African Legislative Assembly 1970-1977, and was elected to the national parliament in 1980. He served as High Commissioner to Nigeria, Canada and the United States, and briefly as Minister of Information and Broadcasting, but is best known for his service as Foreign Minister from 1977-1980 and 1984-1990, during which he reinforced the United Republic of Tanzania's respected international stature. He later served as Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education. President Mkapa and his wife, Anna, have two sons.



Build the vision

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GDP Growth Rates (%)	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.5
Inflation rate (%)	21.0	16.1	12.0	7.8	5.1

Source: GDP, SADC Annual Report, 1999-2000 ; Inflation, SADC Industry and Trade Annual Report 2000-2001

vation area; the world's second largest inland lake, Lake Victoria, and the longest, Lake Tanganyika.

The United Republic of Tanzania itself is a wonder, combining Africa of the past, the present and the future. Twenty-eight percent of the country is set aside for conservation, and the vibrant tourism industry is targeted to surpass the one million mark by 2010.

The United Republic of Tanzania represents Africa at its finest, defying shrinkage through globalization and advanced technology, and leaving its imprint firmly on the continent of its birth.

Tanzanite, the most recently discovered precious gemstone that is a thousand times rarer than diamonds, is found in the foothills of Mt Kilimanjaro. Ranging from rich royal blue to delicate hues of violet, it is estimated that in 15 years time there will be no more Tanzanite stones. That makes it an ideal investment opportunity.

The United Republic of Tanzania also produces diamonds and gold, with the former more than doubling in production over the past five years to almost 240,000 carats in 2002, and five

major goldmines producing an output of 43,320kg worth US\$375 million in 2002, having increased onehundredfold from 425kg worth US\$3.3 million in 1998.

Mining is the fastest growing sector in the country's economy, earning \$431 million in export income in 2002.

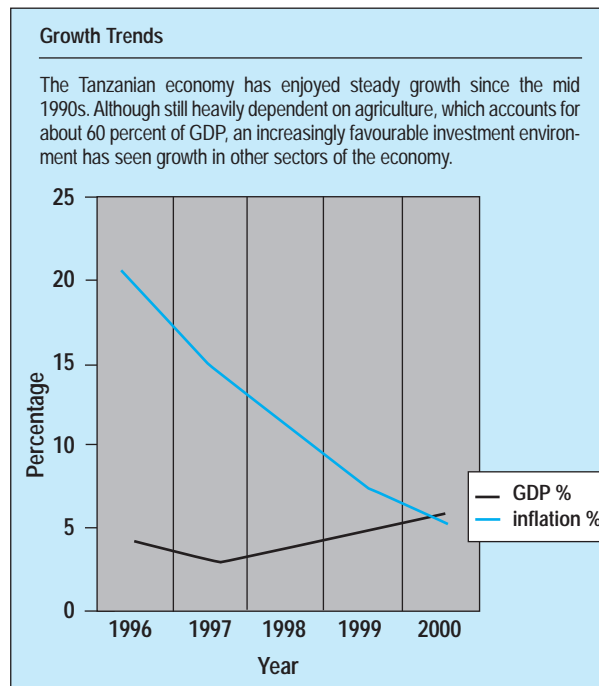
Africafe, a pure, instant coffee produced in the north-western Bukoba area, is the perfect gift to take home as are diamonds, gold, Makonde wood-carvings and the spectacular Tingatinga paintings that evoke images of this young, dynamic and independent nation.

But in the longer term, SADC leaders will be looking at what the United Republic of Tanzania's agriculture, industries, fisheries and mines produce and ascertaining whether their countries can import such items, and at what price. Thereafter, they will be endeavouring to increase regional trade.

The United Republic of Tanzania's 33.5 million people include 125 ethnic groups and their music, dance and folklore reflects the diversity and linkages of their culture and history.

Lying just south of the equator, the Tanzanian mainland is 937,576 sq km including 51,800 sq km of inland water. Zanzibar is made up of two islands, Unguja, which is 1,659 sq km and the northern island of Pemba, 985 sq km.

But size -- both of the land and the population -- meant nothing to



Nyerere and Zanzibar's first President, Abeid Amani Karume, who formed the union between the two sovereign and independent nations almost 40 years ago. Rather the union was a manifestation of what Africa believes in.

The United Republic of Tanzania has a democratic system of regular, multi-party elections, created to provide a framework for further uniting the patriotic energies and allegiances of its people of many backgrounds by allowing them to choose freely by whom, and how, they should be governed.

This is the mantle that President Mkapa was given by his country in November 1995 when he was elected as President for two terms. In these years since, he has transformed the United Republic of Tanzania into one of the success stories of Africa. Such is the vision he will now bring to SADC. □



Photos D Martin, APG

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Millennium Development Goals: Reflections by Kenneth Kaunda

Excerpts from a keynote speech by Kenneth Kaunda, First President of the Republic of Zambia, at a regional forum organised by the United Nations Development Programme on Sustainable Development in Southern Africa: Mobilising Partnerships and Capacity for Achieving MDGs, July 2003 in Johannesburg, South Africa

... I come here not as an expert, but to reflect and share views with you. I come here as one person interested in sustainable development. Over the years, I have had chance to reflect on the situation of our region and humanity as a whole. I remember the trauma of slavery. I remember the colonial times. I remember our struggles in support of the freedom of southern Africa.

I remember our struggles over economic issues. By the beginning of this millennium, Africa had made its political advances. In this region's journey, we have made strides and we have also experienced pain. Just after independence, we made achievements in people's access to basic needs. Yet as we entered this millennium, the quality of people's lives has generally declined.

This is a big question for people interested in the millennium development goals. How is it that southern Africa and Africa made advances just after independence, and then later there was decline and even reversal of the quality of people's lives? What is it from our past experience that hinders reaching the goal of millennium development?

What is it in our present that hinders reaching the millennium goals? What needs to be done to improve things? And what has to be undone in order to improve things?

The reflection and action and the future lie within our hands. Sustainable development will depend on our present actions. ...

We have come from a situation where, after independence, we tried to cover the millennium goals through meeting the basic needs of our nations. Access to health and education

increased tremendously. In Zambia, as other parts of the region, literacy rates increased multifold. Full school enrolment was reached for some age groups. Many girls were now able to attend school. Food production and nutrition went up. Infant mortality reduced. Water and sanitation improved. Shelter improved. Yes, life expectancy rose dramatically and poverty reduced. ...

...In southern Africa, we must remember the effect of regional events on our development process. The liberation struggle has left many countries burdened with huge debts. Thousands of people died as a result of the conflict involving racism and apartheid. Landmines are still there in parts of the region, killing, maiming, and preventing people from enjoying livelihoods. We were bombed and infrastructure was destroyed.

Economies were destabilised and, to make ends meet, governments went to borrowing. From borrowing came creditor conditionalities that further worsened our situation. For Zambia, southern Africa's liberation struggle led to financial costs of over \$20 billion. All over the region, countries were negatively affected. However, although the struggle against racism and apartheid was for the common good, there have not been regional and global programmes to redress the trauma and economic effects of the period. These effects live on today and affect how we will achieve the millennium development goals.

Southern Africa was also affected by internal conflict. Some of these conflicts affected neighbours and the region. The opportunities for develop-

ment were negatively affected.

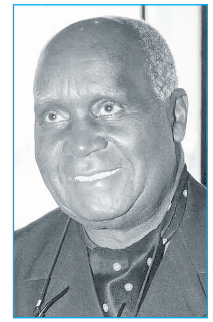
Yes. We are affected by conflict. As in the 1973 war in the

Middle East, when oil prices went up and affected economies, and as in the destabilisation systems of apartheid, the invasion of Iraq by the George W Bush and Tony Blair administrations will greatly affect the world. Economies and human relations will be affected. I must ask you, friends, to think about the effect of all these armed conflicts and wars on nations, southern Africa, and the whole world.

The journey to the millennium development goals is slowed down by armed conflict and war. As part of the goal of sustainable development in the millennium, we need healing of conflict. We need to deal with various causes of conflict at personal, community, national, regional, and world levels. Otherwise, time, energies and resources, which should go into achieving basic needs, will be redirected into the machinery of war. Peace and sustainable development are part of each other.

Chairperson, friends, I must also add that some things which have affected our development in southern Africa have not been of our own making. There have been floods and drought. Then there has been the emergence of HIV and AIDS, which has completely affected human endeavour and human kind, as we know it. Sub-Saharan Africa has high rates of HIV prevalence. Southern Africa has high rates, with Botswana and Swaziland rising to around 38 percent of those aged 15 to 49 years.

However, the way we respond to drought, flood, and HIV and AIDS depends on us and is of our making. We are not just victims. We can determine our future. Flood and drought



SARDIC

does not necessarily mean starvation. HIV and AIDS is not a death sentence. We can redress the impact of the HIV and AIDS pandemic. HIV and AIDS is part of the millennium challenge. Redressing the effects of HIV and AIDS will lead towards reaching the millennium development goals. The millennium goals programmes need to consider early warning and monitoring systems. They need to consider prevention, treatment, care, and mitigation of HIV and AIDS impact. When I have taken an HIV test, in the 2002, it has been part of breaking the wall of silence over HIV and AIDS. Even if I had been found positive, I still would have used that status to campaign against the pandemic, as I still do now. ...

To reach the millennium development goals, we must base our action on truth. We must be open and frank. We must learn from where we are coming from. We must know our present situation. We must have accurate data and statistics. Too often, there have been differences in data and statistics. The differences should make us strive to improve our measurement techniques. We need to debate analyses and findings. We must free our minds and explore the various possibilities that can make us reach the millennium goals.

Chairperson, friends, our economies were affected by high oil prices and cost of imports. The price of our export commodities went down - be they copper or coffee or tea. We began to note that the terms of trade became more and more unfair. As Zambia's president, I was troubled by the pressures of having to meet the basic needs of Zambia's people and the pressures of poor commodity prices and a harsh debt regime. Without fair trade, we will continue to be recipients of aid. Without fair trade, a fair trade whose benefits reach the small-scale producers and service providers, we will not reach the millennium development goals.

Without environmentally sound economic policies and practices, there can be no sustained development.

Friends, debt is still greatly affecting southern Africa's people. The con-

ditions by creditors are making it difficult for economies to be sustainable. Whatever we do, the goal posts by creditors keep on changing to our disadvantage. When I was privileged to be Zambia's President, I experienced harsh conditionalities. Unless the creditors and donors realise that our wellbeing is linked to their sustainable prosperity, it will be difficult to meet the millennium development goals. Our world will remain polarised with the rich creditor nations becoming richer and southern Africa poorer. "Globalisation" is turning out more and more for interests of the rich.

We need regional linkages. The Frontline States, SADC, COMESA, and the OAU, now the AU, are examples of what we tried to do. We also have NEPAD. They have come far. We need to analyse these institutions, their limitations, strengths, and how we can move ahead to reach the millennium goals. We need to collaborate with multilateral organisations like the United Nations and its agencies. There is also the Commonwealth group of nations. And the Non-Aligned Movement. As during the time of the fight against racism and apartheid, we have some people of good will in other parts of the world. We need linkages with people in other regions of Africa. We need linkages with people from other continents in the South. We need linkages and common action with colleagues in the industrial world. Together we can reverse negative policies and practices. Together, we can reach the millennium development goals.

Governments need to enable an environment, which promotes action

towards the goals. Governments need to consider various policies and practices and the way these affect the goals. Participants here can help create that atmosphere. We need to work with civil society, churches, business, and various sectors.

For governments to enable a creative environment, creditors and donors must enable them to develop their own appropriate policies. Creditor and donor yokes weigh heavily on people's journey on the path to millennium development goals. Agencies like UNDP can help to sensitise donors, remove the yoke and continue to call for humane and sustainable development. UNICEF has done very well on looking at the human cost of economic policies. UNDP has also done much with its national and international human development reports. These will continue to remind us about the gaps in the reaching the millennium goals.

Partnerships and networks involving various levels and platforms must be explored and created. We must also increase capacities at various levels.

Friends, crucial to the success of the millennium development programmes is participation. People from all walks of life need to be involved in finding solutions to their lives. We need to bring to the centre all the people on the margins. These include young persons, the elderly, women, people of various ethnic groups, people from other religions and spiritual beliefs, the poor, the businesspersons, people with disability, and every one. We can act together. We have a common future. We have a common millennium. ... □

Millennium Development Goals are a set of time-bound and measurable objectives and targets that were agreed to by all the member states of the UN at the millennium summit in September 2000. For each goal one or more targets have been set, most for 2015, using 1990 as a benchmark:

- ◆ eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- ◆ achieve universal primary education;
- ◆ promote gender equality and empower women;
- ◆ reduce child mortality;
- ◆ improve maternal health;
- ◆ combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
- ◆ ensure environmental sustainability; and
- ◆ develop a global partnership for development.

South Africa to host World Congress on Protected Areas

IUCN-The World Conservation Union in conjunction with its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the South African government will later this year host the Fifth World Congress on Protected Areas. This is the first time the Congress will be held in Africa.

The congress, also known as the World Parks Congress, is held every 10 years and provides a major global forum for setting the agenda for protected areas. Previous Congresses have had a tremendous impact in assisting national governments to create new protected areas, and direct more resources towards biodiversity conservation.

To be held in Durban, South Africa, from 8-17 September 2003, the

Congress is expected to celebrate protected areas, look at big issues such as the role of protected areas in alleviating poverty; how protected areas adapt and anticipate global change biophysically, economically, and socially; the place of protected areas as part of a sustainable future; and the contribution of protected areas to security.

Protected areas are specified spots in which biodiversity including animals, plants, trees, water, fish and

other inhabitants of the ecosystem deemed to be endangered are found. These are protected to ensure there is enough for future generations.

For the first time in the congress's 50-year history, the role of the youth in coming up with ideas and recommendations to inform the Congress on how best to manage protected areas during the 21st century will be considered as young people from the world over have been invited to make their input. □

Peace dawns in DRC

by Amos Chanda

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has made a giant leap towards ending war and creating democracy and peaceful commerce in a country torn by five years of armed conflict.

Many people see the inauguration of an inclusive power-sharing government as a bright ray of hope shining over the dark cloud of war that has engulfed the DRC since 1998 when fighting broke out sucking in five foreign armies -- Uganda and Rwanda on the side of rebels and Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe on the side of the government.

Zambian officials involved in the peace process say the deal for a new government in the DRC is a milestone achievement for SADC and Africa as a whole.

"We hope that the new power-sharing concept will not only be cosmetic but be able to yield the desired fruits of peace, which everyone has been waiting for," said Mutale Nalumango, Zambian Information Minister.

The new government has four vice-presidents: Abdoulaye Yerodia Ndombasi, representing the previous government; Arthur Ngoma, for the unarmed opposition; Jean-Pierre Bemba of the Ugandan-backed Congolese Liberation Movement (MLC); and Azaias Ruberwa of the Rwandan-backed Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD).

The power sharing government was agreed to in December last year during talks in Sun City, South Africa.

Five years of warfare has worsened the poverty situation in the former Zaire which was left on its knees by late Mobutu Sese Seko's three decades of foreign -backed dictatorship and misrule. DRC diplomats at Lusaka mission said the new power-sharing government is planning a blueprint that will lead the mineral and oil-rich country to elections in two years.

They are upbeat about the new era in the DRC because reports from Kinshasa indicate that all parties to the conflict have pledged full support to the peace process. "We have a good response from home. The government is sending positive messages of hope," said a senior diplomat at the DRC embassy in Lusaka.

In a dispatch from Kinshasa, former rebel leader Bemba said: "We have turned our back to war. Five years we spent in the rebellion gave us the pathways to get this country out of the crisis."

The less than 6,000 UN peacekeepers are by far, insufficient a number to keep the peace in a vast country the size of western Europe. The United Nations Mission in the Congo (MONUC), largely led by French troops has battled with considerable success to halt the bloodshed in the town of Bunia where new fighting broke out following the pullout of Ugandan troops. The UN estimates that some 3,3 million people have been killed since war broke out in 1998.

The road map to the DRC peace deal has been mediated largely by Zambian and South African diplomats and facilitated by retired Botswana President Sir Ketumile Masire. □

Ministers approve framework for peace, security

A Ministerial Committee that met in Maputo, Mozambique, on 7 August approved a draft plan that, if adopted by the SADC Summit, will see the implementation of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The draft Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ, which is the framework for the operationalisation of the protocol, proposes specific strategies and activities for achieving the objectives as laid out in the protocol. This includes military cooperation in defence of a fellow member state under external aggression.

The ministers further agreed that some of the elements of the draft plan should be included in the overall Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan which is expected to be approved at the August summit in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, who assumed the African Union (AU) Chair in July, opened the meeting calling on the ministerial committee to help operationalise the AU Peace and Security Council, especially in developing the African Common Defence and Security Policy. □

SADC Youth Parliament to deliberate on key issues

by Mukundi Mutasa

Recognising their role not only as tomorrow's leaders, but also as today's stakeholders, youths in the region are continuing to strengthen their participation in the regional integration of SADC.

A Youth Parliament organised by the SADC Youth Movement (SADCYM) in South Africa for September will present a platform for young people in the region to discuss issues of regional importance. HIV and AIDS, poverty, governance and economic development are some of the major issues that directly or indirectly affect the youth in the region.

The session is the second sitting and follows the first one that was held in South Africa last year. It proposes to increase participation both in terms of numbers and programme content by the youth and hopes to create and consolidate an environment appropriate for the youth to act together under the banner of equality and democracy.

Youth empowerment is important today as it is for the SADC society of tomorrow. Empowerment and participation are at the heart of action for social change and engagement, says the SADCYM project proposal for the 2003 SADC Youth Parliament.

The proposal has outlined the following as its major priorities:

- ♦ developing effective national poverty strategies;
- ♦ promoting growth, jobs and equity;
- ♦ strengthening democracy, governance and service delivery;
- ♦ reproductive health and HIV and AIDS, and gender; and
- ♦ involving the media for purposes of dissemination and informing the public.

Accepting the fact that the youth in the 16 to 30 age group are at the highest risk to HIV and AIDS infection, the Youth Parliament has proposed to put the pandemic on its agenda and seek

ways in which the youth can become part of the solution rather than the problem.

As Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos said at the recent SADC Summit on HIV and AIDS in Lesotho, the pandemic "affects, most directly, youths and adults in active age, who are the ones working in public administration, agriculture and other productive sectors, decision-making posts, the heads of families ... weakening the already fragile economies of our countries."

At the end of the parliament session, the participants are expected to adopt an action plan on HIV and AIDS with a specific time frame and activities.

The youth will also discuss poverty as it relates to HIV and AIDS and its effect on literacy rates and access to information and basic services.

As the beneficiaries of the future, the youth have also recognized that it is vital for them to learn and preserve their culture. The basis of their concern lies in the fact that change, and even destruction of many global cultures has given rise to a myriad of social issues and problems for young people.

As cultures change, so too do people's identities. Young people are especially vulnerable, as their identities may still be unfolding or at worst unclear. And as cultures change, young people can become detached from their traditional heritage and culture, says the proposal.

It is expected that the Youth Parliament will deliberate on other key issues such as education, making sure that literacy should be for all and should not be discriminatory in what-

"...literacy should be for all and should not be discriminatory in whatever form"

ever form -- race, gender or even financial status.

The strategies for adoption are varied, including aiming to influence policy on a bigger scale through institutions such as the

AU and its New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

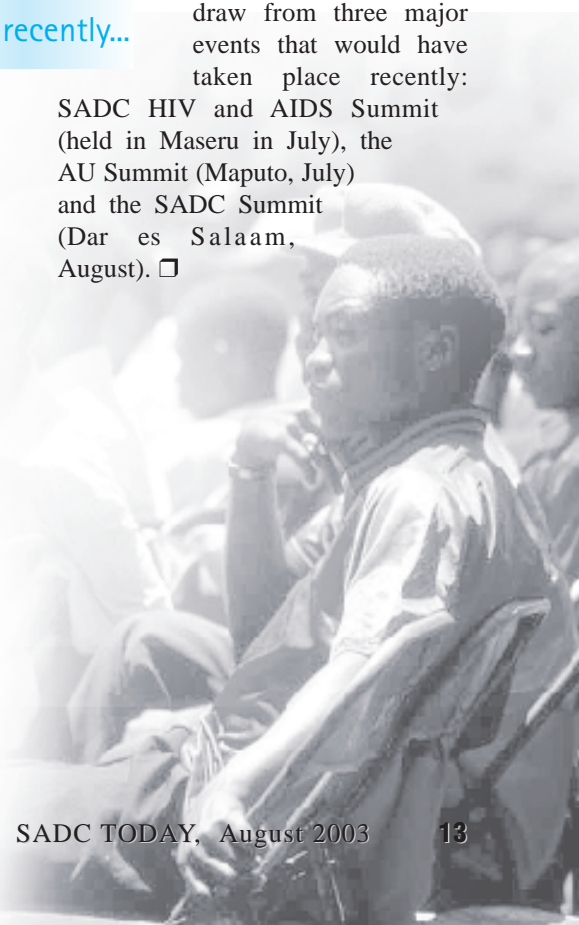
"The AU and NEPAD are expected to push for the promotion of democracy, human rights, sound economic policies and good governance. However, the non-engagement and lack of understanding by the young people ... is a negative indication in the light of youth development and empowerment," says the proposal.

The SADC Youth Parliament will seek to carve space for issues of relevance to the young in the AU and NEPAD.

Discussions will draw from three major events that would have taken place recently:

SADC HIV and AIDS Summit (held in Maseru in July), the AU Summit (Maputo, July) and the SADC Summit (Dar es Salaam, August). □

Discussions will draw from three major events that would have taken place recently...



Cahora Bassa: the history impacts the present

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM reports that the Portuguese government has refused to transfer its shares in the Cahora Bassa Dam to Mozambique until an accumulated debt of over US\$2 billion is paid back to the Portuguese treasury.

Portugal holds 82 percent of shares in the operating company, Hydro Cahora Bassa (HCB) and Mozambique holds the remaining 18 percent. At the

time of Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, it was envisaged that the shares would be transferred when the debt was paid, but the debt has continued to grow.

The Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation told AIM that "the conditions still do not exist to start to carry out this transfer". He said these conditions must involve negotiations between Mozambique and South Africa so that "HCB can operate

properly". HCB's largest client is the South African electricity company Eskom, which pays HCB at a price fixed in 1988, not sufficient to service the debt.

AIM says that Eskom is paying 3.6 South African cents (about 0.4 US cents) per kw hour, while HCB believes that a just price would be 13 South African cents.

The most recent meeting between Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa over Cahora Bassa was in Johannesburg in July.

The Portuguese minister said the debt could be settled only when a realistic price is paid for power, although he added that payment might be made "by alternative means". (AIM) □

SADC approves rules of origin

Southern African countries have approved the rules of origin for most products that are exported within the region with a few exceptions.

The approval means that products identified would gain entry from the country of origin into another country duty free.

The products whose rules of origin are still outstanding relate to wheat and wheat products, electrical and optical products.

Under the Trade Protocol, a product is required to undergo substantial transformation with a specified amount of local content before it can be exported. (The Herald) □

Strengthening cooperation among electoral bodies in SADC

The SADC Electoral Commissions Forum (ECF) held its fifth annual general conference in Maputo at the end of July, under the theme, "Election Management Bodies, Response to African Union Initiatives".

Issues for discussion included the impact of HIV and AIDS on elections in

the context of the declaration by African heads of state and government.

The ECF is an independent body comprising electoral commissions from SADC member states, and was formed in 1998 with the objective of strengthening cooperation among electoral bodies in SADC. □

Seychelles: an island in AU, SADC

Seychelles, heavily reliant on tourism revenue and hard-hit by the tourism slowdown following the 11 September 2001 disaster in the United States, is pondering its future relationships in the region. Delinquent in its payment of annual membership fees to SADC

and the African Union (AU), the representatives from Seychelles could not vote or speak at the recent AU summit in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, Seychelles has given notice to withdraw from membership of SADC after one year from July 2003. □

Agreement on Limpopo Basin expected

The countries which share the Limpopo Basin – Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe -- are advancing towards establishing a commission to manage the shared watercourse.

Senior officials from the four countries met in Maputo, Mozambique in July this year and agreed to set up the Limpopo Watercourse Commission, an agreement which should be signed before year end.

The meeting approved the terms of reference for a Limpopo Basin Study, which is to gather information on the current use of the Limpopo Water Resources, and the future demands that will be put upon them.

The four countries envisage that the study will form the basis for future agreements on various aspects of the watercourse. (AIM) □

Sweden: A long history of solidarity and support to southern Africa

This is a formidable work on the Swedish role in the liberation of southern Africa, that earned its author a national award from the Swedish king, as well as the satisfaction of the profound results of eight years of scholarship and a lifetime of commitment to justice, equality and humanity. The three-volume study discusses the origins, developments and dimensions of Sweden's support for national independence, majority rule and democracy in the five southern African countries where a peaceful process of decolonisation and change was blocked by the colonial powers, that is, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Volume 1 covers the formative period until the close of the 1960s, when the Swedish parliament endorsed a policy of official, direct support to the southern African liberation movements. Volume 2 covers the increasingly pro-active and interventionist period which began around 1970 with direct official assistance to the liberation movements and continued until independence and majority rule.

The third volume is both a companion and a reference source. It contains edited interviews conducted in the course of research for the first two books, with individuals in southern Africa and Sweden who were involved in the liberation of southern Africa. During the course of the project, it became apparent that the testimonies contained relevant information and ought to be useful for further studies, and thus should be made available to a wider public.

In a review in *New Agenda*, the South African Journal of Social and Economic Policy (Issue 7, Third Quarter 2002) published by the Institute for African Alternatives, Professor Haroub Othman of the University of Dar es Salaam says:

"Tor Sellström presents a challenge to all of us. He has recorded in great detail what his people have contributed

towards the independence of our region. We need also to put on record what our people have contributed in the liberation of mankind. We need the assistance of those who were at the forefront of our liberation struggles. Let me call on people like Dr Salim Ahmed Salim who for many years was the chairman of the UN Decolonisation Committee and then Secretary-General of the OAU, and Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita, who was the longest serving Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, to write their reflections of what took place. ...

"United Republic of Tanzania and its late President, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, played a significant role in the liberation struggles of this continent, but particularly in this region. In fact, Sellström mentions that it was the co-operation established between TANU Youth League and Swedish youth, the first visit of Mwalimu Nyerere to Sweden just before independence [in 1961], and the friendship that existed between Mwalimu Nyerere and Olof Palme, which paved the way for Swedish involvement in the liberation movements. But that story needs to be fully told. This might not be the responsibility of Tor Sellström. But it is definitely the responsibility of Tanzanians."

When that work is undertaken by Tanzanians and others in southern Africa, these three volumes will provide a valuable starting point and reference that is very well sourced and easily accessible. □

Tor Sellström. Sweden and National Liberation in Southern Africa. Vol. 1: Formation of a Popular Opinion 1950-1970. (1999)
Vol. 2: Solidarity and Assistance 1970-1994. (2002)
Liberation in Southern Africa: Regional and Swedish Voices. (1999)
Published by Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (Nordic Africa Institute), Uppsala, Sweden.

Recent publications and acquisitions

Bringing the Food Economy Home: Local Alternatives to Global Agribusiness

By Norberg-Hodge, Helena.-2002

Available from: Zed Books, 7 Cynthia Street, London, N1 9JF

or David Philip, 99 Garfield Road, Claremont, 7700, South Africa Website www.newafricabooks.co.za

Currents of Change: Impacts of El Nino and La Nina on Climate And society

By Glantz, Michael H.-2001

Available from: Cambridge University Press, The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK. Website: www.cambridge.org

Fat Cats and Running Dogs: The Enron Stage of Capitalism

By Prashad, Vijay.-2002

Available from: Zed Books, 7 Cynthia Street, London, N1 9JF

or David Philip, 99 Garfield Road, Claremont, 7700, South Africa Website www.newafricabooks.co.za

Gender, Poverty and Environmental Indicators on African Countries:

Indicateurs Sur le Genre, la Pauvrete et L'environnement Sur les Pays Africains.

Vol 1.-2000 Available from: Strategic Planning and Research Department, African Development Bank, 01 BP 1387 Abijan 01, Cote d'Ivoire Email: afdb@afdb.org Website: www.afdb.org

Human Development Report 2003

Millennium Development Goals: A Compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty

Available from:

Website: www.undp.org/hdr2003/

Progress of the World's Women 2002: Gender Equality And the Millennium Development Goals.

Vol.2.-2002 Available from: United Nations Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM) 304 East 45th Street, 15th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA.

Email: unifem@undp.org

Website: www.unifem.undp.org

SADC diary

2003		Event	Venue
August	11-15	Southern Africa International Dialogue Meeting	Swaziland
	17	SADC Day	All SADC
	21-22	Regional Adjudication Committee of the SADC Media Awards	United Republic of Tanzania
	22	Malaria Managers Meeting Annual Conference	Zambia
	23	Parliamentary Forum	South Africa
	20-22	Standing Committee of the Senior Officials Meeting	United Republic of Tanzania
	23-24	SADC Council of Ministers Meeting	United Republic of Tanzania
September	25-26	SADC Summit	United Republic of Tanzania
	1-5	Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum	Namibia
	3-17	World Congress on Protected Areas	South Africa
	17-19	Task Team on NEPAD and Environment	Botswana
	26/09-02/10	Special ACP Trade Ministers Meeting	Belgium
October	1-3	AMCOW/SADC Preparatory Meeting	Lesotho
	9-10	Disaster Management Conference	South Africa
	6-10	SADC Master Sample Designs Training Workshop	Zimbabwe
	13-14	Regional Workshop on Review of the Implementation of the Protocol on Shared Water Courses	Lesotho
	14	SADC Creators Day	All SADC
	14-15	Second International Early Warning Conference	Germany
	12-15	Information and Communication Technology in the fight against HIV and AIDS in Africa	South Africa
	21-23	SADC Regional Anti-Money Laundering Seminar	South Africa

Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lwei)	81.1
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	4.85
DRC	Congo Franc	420.00
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	7.25
Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	94.07
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	29.14
Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	22,930.00
Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	7.25
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.18
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	7.25
Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	7.50
United Republic of Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	1,043.00
Zambia	Kwacha (100 ngwee)	4,620.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	824.00

Source: Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe, 29 July 2003

Public Holidays in SADC for the period September 2003 – November 2003

1 September	Ganesh Chaturthi	Mauritius
6 September	Somhlolo Day	Swaziland
7 September	Victory Day	Mozambique
17 September	Founder of Nations and National Heroes Day	Angola
24 September	Heritage Day	South Africa
25 September	Armed Forces Day	Mozambique
30 September	Botswana Day	Botswana
1 October	Public Holiday	Botswana
4 October	Peace Day	Mozambique
13 October	Mother's Day	Malawi
14 October	Mwalimu Nyerere's Memorial day	Republic of Tanzania
24 October	National Day	Zambia
25 October	Divali	Mauritius
November	Eid ul Fitr	United Republic of Tanzania
1 November	All Saints' Day	Seychelles
1 November	All Saints' Day	Mauritius
2 November	All Saints' Day	Angola
2 November	Arrival of Indentured Labourers	Mauritius
11 November	Independence Day	Angola
25 November	Eid ul Fitr	Malawi
26 November	Eid ul Fitr	Mauritius