

## Mauritius hosts SADC annual summit

by Munetsi Madakufamba

Leaders of SADC member states will convene in Mauritius on 16-17 August to review the socio-economic and political situation in the southern African region since the last summit, held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

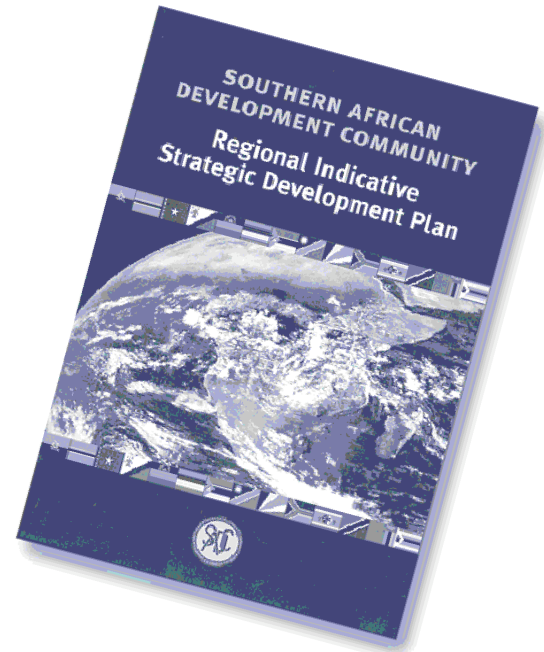
A number of key developments have taken place during the last 12 months, including the launch of SADC's longterm development blueprint in March, the adoption of the food summit declaration in May, and general elections in Malawi and South Africa.

Outgoing SADC Chairperson, Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa, who outlined a results-based agenda when he took over the rotating chair in August 2003, launched the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) during the Council of Ministers Meeting in Arusha in March. The RISDP outlines SADC's longterm vision over the next 15 years and seeks to realign the integration agenda.

In line with the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the RISDP sets time-bound targets for the region's identified priority areas. The SADC Secretariat is in the process of unbundling the blueprint into business plans, which are expected to be launched at the Council of Ministers in January/February 2005.

In response to the critical, recurrent food shortages in parts of SADC, President Mkapa convened an Extra Ordinary Summit on Agriculture and Food Security on 15 May. The summit committed member states to addressing the issue of food security on a sustainable and regional basis, as opposed to relying on external aid.

The leaders adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, which sets priority areas for the next two years, as well as for the medium to long-term. They agreed to



consider establishing a regional agricultural development facility, as well as a regional food reserve facility that would strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness.

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## President Mkapa inspires Secretariat staff

Tanzanian President and outgoing SADC Chairperson, Benjamin Mkapa, has exhorted SADC Secretariat staff to be efficient and effective, and to rise to the challenge of championing faster regional cooperation and integration.

During a visit to the Secretariat in Botswana on 27 July, President Mkapa spoke around the vision, mission and values of the SADC Secretariat, emphasising the primary task of enabling member states to achieve their goal of creating one strong integrated and competitive development community.

He said that regional integration is "... driven by the spirit of looking forward, and jointly working towards the kind of role we want to play as a region, and the opportunities and benefits we want to access in a globalising world."

President Mkapa said the work of the Community is a partnership where the political leaders bring political will and resources for regional cooperation and integration, while the Secretariat brings expertise to transform that political will and resources into visible and shared progress.

"We bring the what, you bring the how," the Tanzanian president emphasised, saying that without the SADC Secretariat, "no amount of political will, guidance and oversight from us will produce effective regional integration and sustainable development."

The SADC Secretariat was challenged to go beyond coordination and harmonisation of policies and rather objectively monitor compliance and timely implementation of decisions because, "... anyone among us who slows down nationally slows down every one of us regionally."

On the restructuring of SADC institutions, President Mkapa said that the challenges relate to management of institutional change where human nature, apprehensive of new arrangements, resists change.

"I want to assure you that most of the fears of change are largely unfounded. Reform does not necessarily mean the end of the world we know. All challenges should be seen as transitional problems, and the birth pangs of new, more effective and more efficient SADC institutions," he said. □

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## SADC Protocols

At the SADC summit held in August 2003 in the United Republic of Tanzania, Heads of State and Government noted with concern that member states were slow in ratifying or acceding to protocols. By 23 June this

year, 15 protocols had been ratified and entered into force. In August 2003, 12 protocols had been ratified and were ready for implementation. The three protocols that have come into force since last year are: the Revised Protocol on Shared

Watercourses; Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; and the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement. Eight protocols still need to be ratified by the required two-thirds in order for them to enter into force. □

### Status of SADC legal instruments as of 23 June 2004

Name of Instrument	Date of Signature	Date of Entry into force
SADC Treaty	17 August 1992	30 September 1993
Protocol on Immunities and Privileges	17 August 1992	30 September 1993
Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems	28 August 1995	28 September 1998
Protocol on Energy	24 August 1996	17 April 1998
Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology	24 August 1996	6 July 1998
Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs	24 August 1996	20 March 1999
Protocol on Trade	24 August 1996	25 January 2000
Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA)	8 September 1997	8 September 1997
Protocol on Education and Training	8 September 1997	31 July 2000
Protocol on Mining	8 September 1997	10 February 2000
Protocol on the Development of Tourism	14 September 1998	26 November 2002
Protocol on Health	18 August 1999	
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	18 August 1999	30 November 2003
MOU on Cooperation in Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology in SADC	9 November 1999	16 July 2000
Protocol on Legal Affairs	7 August 2000	
Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure	7 August 2000	14 August 2001
Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses	7 August 2000	22 September 2003
Amendment Protocol on Trade	7 August 2000	7 August 2000
Agreement Amending the Treaty of SADC	14 August 2001	14 August 2001
Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	14 August 2001	2 March 2004
Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in SADC	14 August 2001	--
Protocol on Fisheries	14 August 2001	8 August 2003
Protocol on Culture, Information and Sports	14 August 2001	--
Protocol Against Corruption	14 August 2001	--
Protocol on Extradition	3 October 2002	--
Protocol on Forestry	3 October 2002	--
Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	3 October 2002	--
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure	3 October 2002	3 October 2002
MOU on Cooperation in Taxation and Related Matters	8 August 2002	8 August 2002
MOU on Macroeconomic Convergence	8 August 2002	8 August 2002
Mutual Defence Pact	26 August 2003	--
Charter of Fundamental Social Rights	26 August 2003	26 August 2003
Declaration on Gender and Development	8 September 1997	
The Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children, an Addendum to the Declaration on Gender and Development	14 September 1998	Do not require ratification
Declaration on Productivity	18 August 1999	
Declaration on Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	August 2001	
Declaration on HIV and AIDS	4 July 2003	
Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security	15 May 2004	

Source: SADC Secretariat

## Economic Summit highlights Africa's positive changes

by Munetsi Madakufamba

The World Economic Forum's (WEF) Africa Economic Summit, held early June in the Mozambican capital Maputo, came out strongly against repeated negative imaging of Africa, noting that there are many positive changes that are often ignored.

The summit, which brought together political, business and civil society leaders, heard that while mistakes had been made in the past, a lot was being done to create an environment conducive for foreign investment.

Using an example of remarks by South African President Thabo Mbeki made during one of the sessions at the summit, host President Joaquim Chissano said journalists only reported when the South African airline departures were late.

"Please report when we start leaving on time, and Africa has started leaving on time," Chissano said, emphasising, "Let us travel together and let us arrive at our destination on time. The destination today is the Millennium Development Goals, the defeat of absolute poverty and the beginning of sustainable development for all."

The Africa Economic Summit is an annual event of the Swiss-based WEF. The Maputo summit focused on the role and contribution of business in development, highlighted best practices and provoked concerted action among role players.

Thulani Gcabashe, Chief Executive of South Africa's power utility company, Eskom, challenged stakeholders to align and integrate their actions and discover synergies. As an example, he

said the private sector is not aware of what the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is doing in short-term infrastructure projects.

He said 20 NEPAD projects are awaiting development and implementation, five of them in the energy sector. The largest and most ambitious is the West Corridor project, which plans to develop hydroelectric power at Inga III in the Democratic Republic of Congo and supply several countries in SADC.

The NEPAD secretariat was challenged to ensure a better flow of information so that businesses are aware of such opportunities.

Levy Mwanawasa, President of Zambia, said governments have a responsibility to ensure that development is equitable and as such business should be given guidelines on where to invest in a country. He said this is also important to curb urban migration from underdeveloped areas.

Like other African countries, President Mwanawasa said, Zambia encourages foreign direct investment, but wants investors to go into joint ventures with local partners. He argued that this is necessary so that local people can also own the instruments of development and to ensure that, if investors leave, the investments will remain.

Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development of Norway, called for a global reform agenda, which she said was an essential prerequisite for Africa's success. She said the challenge of getting investment into the continent is shown by the fact that Africa's share of foreign direct investment is only 2-3 percent. Africa is significantly behind on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, and donors and investors have had mixed experiences within the continent, she noted.

If Africa is to have better and more aid, the continent and its cooperating partners must



improve the way they work together. A major impediment is the multiplicity of international framework conditions in financing, trade and tender documents. Efforts to harmonise these requirements are making slow progress.

Johnson cited the example of the United Republic of Tanzania where the finance minister had complained some years ago that he had to read 10,000 reports and meet 2,000 donor missions every year.

She criticised what she termed the "donor circus" where some donors are more intent on waving flags and raising their own profile than in delivering progress on the ground. The objective is to have one unified tender document but some "profile oriented" donors are resisting this, said the Norwegian minister.

In keeping with the African tradition, participants in one of the sessions on African Leadership for Tomorrow gathered under the spreading fig trees of Maputo, stressing the need to invest resources in developing leadership at the community level.

The participants noted that Africa has values of its own – traditional wisdom, in particular, which leads to consensus. They agreed that such values should be used for cultivating Africa's leaders for tomorrow.

The previous Africa Economic Summit was held in 2003 in Durban, South Africa. □



## ACP countries seek real instruments of development in future relations with EU

by Chengetai Madziwa

**S**ADC launched its negotiations with the European Union (EU) on 8 July in Windhoek, Namibia, a process that is being done within the cooperation framework of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. The launch was attended by a SADC task force of trade ministers and EU commissioners.

SADC has tasked Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania to negotiate on behalf of the region, while South Africa will participate as an observer. Botswana is coordinating the negotiating team while the other countries are responsible for various technical areas.

The position of the ACP countries is to negotiate Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the EU that complement rather than derail existing efforts towards development.

EPAs with the EU should be used "to strengthen regional cooperation, and not to dismantle our organisational blocs. Only thus can the outcome of this process have a positive impact on the development of our countries," said Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano during the ACP summit that was held in Maputo late June.

During the launch in Windhoek, SADC and EU representatives agreed that the EPA should contribute to the regional integration process, particularly in enhancing the diversification, production and supply capacities of SADC countries.

The previous ACP-EU trade agreements known as the Lomé Conventions, which preceded the current Cotonou Agreement, were criticised by developing countries for lacking a developmental objective. The Cotonou Agreement under which EPAs are being negotiated was thus designed to have more emphasis on the development agenda of ACP countries.

The ACP summit mandated its council of ministers to "ensure that EPAs are not simply agreements on free trade but should ensure real instruments of development that con-

tribute to foster sustainable development and poverty reduction."

The thorny issue of agricultural subsidies, especially on sugar, dominated discussions in Maputo. Developing countries argue that financial assistance given to EU farmers distort world prices for commodities, rendering poor countries' farmers uncompetitive.

At the launch in Windhoek, the SADC Ministers and EU Commissioners agreed that the period from July to December 2004 will be for priority setting and preparations.

Substantive negotiations on market access for agriculture and non-agriculture products and fisheries, trade in services, development cooperation,

other trade related issues, will take place from January 2005 to June 2007.

The last stage will be the finalisation of the agreement, which should be signed by December 2007 and expected to enter into force in January 2008. □



## DRC: The search for peace continues

by Juakali Kambale

**S**ADC has declared that it would not tolerate any activities to destabilise the peace process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) or against the transitional government.

The organisation has warned anyone involved in the political disturbances in the DRC that it does not accept any unconstitutional change of government in the region and reserves the right to intervene in such an event.

This follows threats to the peace process after President Joseph Kabila faced two attempted military coups in March and June. There were also reports of mutiny within the national army in the provinces of North and South Kivu.

Although the coup attempts were foiled, SADC has pledged to establish the real cause of disturbances and to support efforts to ensure that adopted peace agreements are implemented.

A SADC meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia in June, within the framework of the Protocol on Political and Security Co-operation and Mutual Defence Pact, recommended a fact-finding mission to the DRC.

Citing "... unwelcome armed military activities, particularly in the eastern part of the country, that can revive the cycle of violence and ruin the peace process," SADC decided to send the fact-finding mission made up of Lesotho, Mozambique and South Africa, derived from the members of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mohlabi Tsekoa, who is chairing the mission, said that they hoped to meet president Joseph Kabila and the Governor of Bukavu, among others.

Tsekoa said they would also visit Rwanda where they hope to meet with that country's president. "... there is great suspicion that Rwanda assists rebel soldiers disturbing the peace process in the DRC. And it is believed that some of those rebel soldiers come from Rwanda," he noted.

The African Union Peace and Security Council also expressed grave concern over the situation in Bukavu and the DRC in general and urged the UN Security Council to increase the size of the peacekeeping mission. □

## Women's economic empowerment vital for regional cooperation

Women in business from 10 SADC countries converged on Botswana's capital, Gaborone in June to showcase their products in a move to strengthen trade co-operation and opportunities in the region.

The Fourth Women in Business SADC Fair and Investment Forum saw a majority of exhibitors clinching business deals with various business agencies from different countries including Europe.

Businesswomen from Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe confirmed that they had clinched some deals with companies from Botswana and Europe.

The Botswana Minister of Labour and Home Affairs, Thebe David

Mogami, officially opened the fair. "We have to uphold the objectives of the investment forum which entail the promotion of intra and inter-regional trade among women and ensure economic empowerment of SADC women through the creation of opportunities for women in business," he said.

Speaking at the fair, United Republic of Tanzania's Minister for Community Development, Gender and Children, Asha-Rose Migiromo, said the investment forum would facilitate poverty alleviation and economically empower women. She noted the importance of African governments taking a leading role in financing small-scale women's entrepreneurial activities to enable them to compete in large-scale businesses.

Malawi, in this case, should be commended for paying for all the 12 stalls occupied by women from that country.

The significant turnout of women involved in various businesses showed the determination of women to advance themselves and develop the region. Parallel meetings facilitated the exchange of ideas on how to respond to common challenges. The need to create business trust starting amongst them to enable linkages in business ventures within and outside the region was emphasised.

Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were represented at the trade fair. □

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Member states also agreed to progressively increase financing to agriculture by allocating at least 10 percent of national budgets within five years, in line with a commitment in the African Union's Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security adopted a year ago.

On the political front, the search for peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues. Recent military disturbances including two foiled coup plots have heightened fears that the transitional government may not meet its deadline to organise elections by June 2005.

In South Africa, the ruling African National Congress (ANC) won an overwhelming majority in the country's third democratic elections. It was a double celebration for President Thabo Mbeki's ANC party with the country commemorating the first decade of democracy on 27 April.

The ANC won 69.7 percent of the 400-seat parliament. One of the highlights of the new cabinet that was announced by President Mbeki soon after the elections was the 43 percent women representation, surpassing the SADC target of 30 percent by 2005.

Malawi's general elections held on 20 May, the third multi-party poll since the demise of Kamuzu Banda's one-party system in 1994, ushered in new faces. Economist cum diplomat, Bingu wa Mutharika, won the presidential election on a United Democratic Front (UDF) ticket, despite his party winning 49 seats in the 193-seat parliament. The majority parliamentary winner was the opposition Malawi Congress Party (MCP), which garnered 60 seats.

With the Malawi and South African elections having come and gone, the spotlight now shifts to Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique, three SADC countries to hold polls before the end of the year. Botswana general elections are expected on 16 October, Namibia on 15-16 November and Mozambique on 1-2 December.

In Mauritius, the leaders will also discuss a report from the Council of Ministers on the restructuring of SADC institutions. The restructuring started in 2000 and to date, all four directorates have been created at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone. The Integrated Committee of Ministers

and National Committees have been created, the RISDP was approved and its implementation has begun, and the job evaluation exercise has been completed.

Other reports to be considered are on the review of the regional situation with specific reference to the region's economic and social situation, agriculture and food security, gender, and HIV and AIDS, as well as President Joaquim Chissano's AU report and progress on NEPAD. Specific recommendations are expected to be adopted on these issues.

The summit will consider application for SADC membership from Madagascar. Current membership stands at 13 countries, since the withdrawal of Seychelles became effective at the beginning of July.

President Mkapa will hand over the chair to Mauritian Prime Minister, Paul Raymond Bérenger, who will steer the regional grouping for the next 12 months. A new chairperson for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security will also be elected to take over from Lesotho's Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili. □

# President Chissano hands over continent poised to achieve socio-economic integration

by Virginia Muwanigwa

**M**ozambican President and former chairperson of the African Union (AU), Joaquim Chissano, in July presented to his successor, a continent poised to achieve socio-economic integration through poverty reduction and participation in the global economy.

The 3rd Annual Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly held in July in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, discussed among other issues, sustainable peace to foster socio-economic development, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Pan African Parliament (PAP), gender, governance and strategies to combat diseases, especially HIV and AIDS.

The strategic framework developed by the AU as a road map for 2004-2007 formed the basis for discussions.

The summit also provided opportunity to assess progress on the Maputo declaration signed at the summit in Mozambique in July 2003 when President Chissano took over the chair amid commitment to the AU's wider goal to combat poverty, corruption and conflict on the continent.

The AU summit noted President Chissano's commitment and dedication in carrying out his responsibilities as Chairperson, at this early stage of the organisation's establishment.

Several critical institutions were launched during his tenure, including the AU's Peace and Security Council (PSC) in Addis Ababa, headquarters of the pan-African body, on Africa Day, 25 May.

Launching the PSC, Chissano said the council is "... an efficient tool for the realisation of the African Agenda in issues of prevention, management and resolution of conflict."

A recommendation by the AU leadership, for an African Standby Force (ASF) charged with prevention and resolution of conflicts on the continent in conformity with AU mandates ranging from observer missions to peace-keeping operations and intervention, was also adopted.



During his term, President Chissano visited many African states including Burundi, Congo Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, Libya and São Tomé e Príncipe, to facilitate dialogue on sustainable peace on the continent. Mozambique has also contributed soldiers to peacekeeping missions.

In view of the pending Mozambican elections after which President Chissano will hand over power to his successor, the AU summit congratulated him for abiding by the constitution of his country to hand over power peacefully.

On the DRC, President Chissano has responded to the political disturbances in that country, as part of the troika in charge of the SADC organ on politics, defence and security, Mozambique is part of a fact-finding mission to the DRC to help bring stability and ensure that adopted peace agreements are upheld.

Chissano's term also ushered in the Pan African Parliament launched in March this year, expected to ensure the full participation of Africans in the socio-economic development process and resolution of challenges.

To be based in South Africa, PAP scored a first by electing a woman, Gertrude Mongella of the United Republic of Tanzania, as president. In addition, women hold two of the five top positions in the parliament. The AU has also achieved 50 percent parity in the appointment of the AU commissioners.

The outgoing AU Chairperson has also rallied support for NEPAD, the AU body charged with ensuring economic development. During a UN General Assembly meeting and other international fora, President Chissano urged the international community to channel development support to Africa through NEPAD.

The period under review has seen the launch of the African Peer Review Mechanism, one of the key AU initiatives through which member states can submit themselves to voluntary peer monitoring and evaluation by fellow member states.

In addition, the AU has initiated discussions on developing a Charter on Elections, Democracy and Governance, to guide electoral processes. At least 10 African countries are scheduled to conduct elections in 2004 and the AU is sending observer missions.

As chairperson of the AU, President Chissano has spearheaded a campaign to ensure sustainable food security through the establishment of an African Agricultural Development Fund as a follow up to AU leaders' commitments in Maputo to allocate at least 10 percent of their national budgets to boost agricultural production.

The AU summit also noted the important and historic role played by the Mozambican president in the struggle for the liberation of his country and the promotion of peace and stability and socio-economic development throughout his tenure as the second president of the country.

Tribute was paid to the outgoing chairperson for his "dynamic leadership and contribution to the achievement of the objectives." President Olusegun Obasanjo, who took over the AU chair, pledged to consolidate the work to ensure socio-economic integration in Africa, initiated by his predecessor.

The challenge remains to strengthen the institutional framework so that the AU effectively delivers on its mandate. □

# Zambezi Watercourse Commission: The origins

The signing of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission agreement on 13 July is one of SADC's achievements toward poverty eradication and economic development as outlined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

The agreement was signed in Kasane, Botswana, by ministers responsible for water from seven of the eight riparian states -- Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Zambia did not sign but pledged to do so before the August SADC Summit after further consultation at national level.

SADC has identified poverty reduction as the number one priority on its integration agenda, and the launch signifies strategies for poverty reduction through shared resources including water.

The Zambezi Commission is one of the goals set for the Zambezi Action Programme (ZACPRO6), that seeks the participation of all riparian states in making decisions on the management of the river basin. The Commission also seeks to demonstrate that management of the basin should not be restricted just to the river and its immediate environment but to every aspect of development.

## Functions of the commission

- ◆ collect, evaluate and disseminate all data and information on the Zambezi Watercourse as may be necessary for the implementation of this Agreement;
- ◆ promote, support, coordinate and harmonise the management and development of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse;
- ◆ advise Member States on the planning, management, utilisation, development, protection and conservation of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as on the role and position of the public with regard to such activities and the possible impact on social and cultural heritage matters;
- ◆ advise Member States on measures necessary for the avoidance of disputes and assist in the resolution of conflicts among Member States with regard to the planning, management, utilisation, development, protection and conservation of the Zambezi Watercourse;
- ◆ foster greater awareness among the inhabitants of the Zambezi Watercourse of the equitable and reasonable utilisation and the efficient management and sustainable development of the resources of the Zambezi Watercourse;
- ◆ co-operate with SADC institutions as well as other international and national organisations where necessary;
- ◆ promote and assist in the harmonisation of national water policies and legislative measures; and
- ◆ carry out such other functions and responsibilities as the Member States may assign from time to time.

ZACPRO is a product of the Zambezi River Action Plan (ZACPLAN), adopted in 1987. ZACPLAN has 19 projects, of which ZACPRO6 is at the core.

ZACPLAN resulted from the realisation that as demand for the basin's water resources increases in the riparian states, so will competition to utilise the basin profitably and therefore the possibility of conflicts.

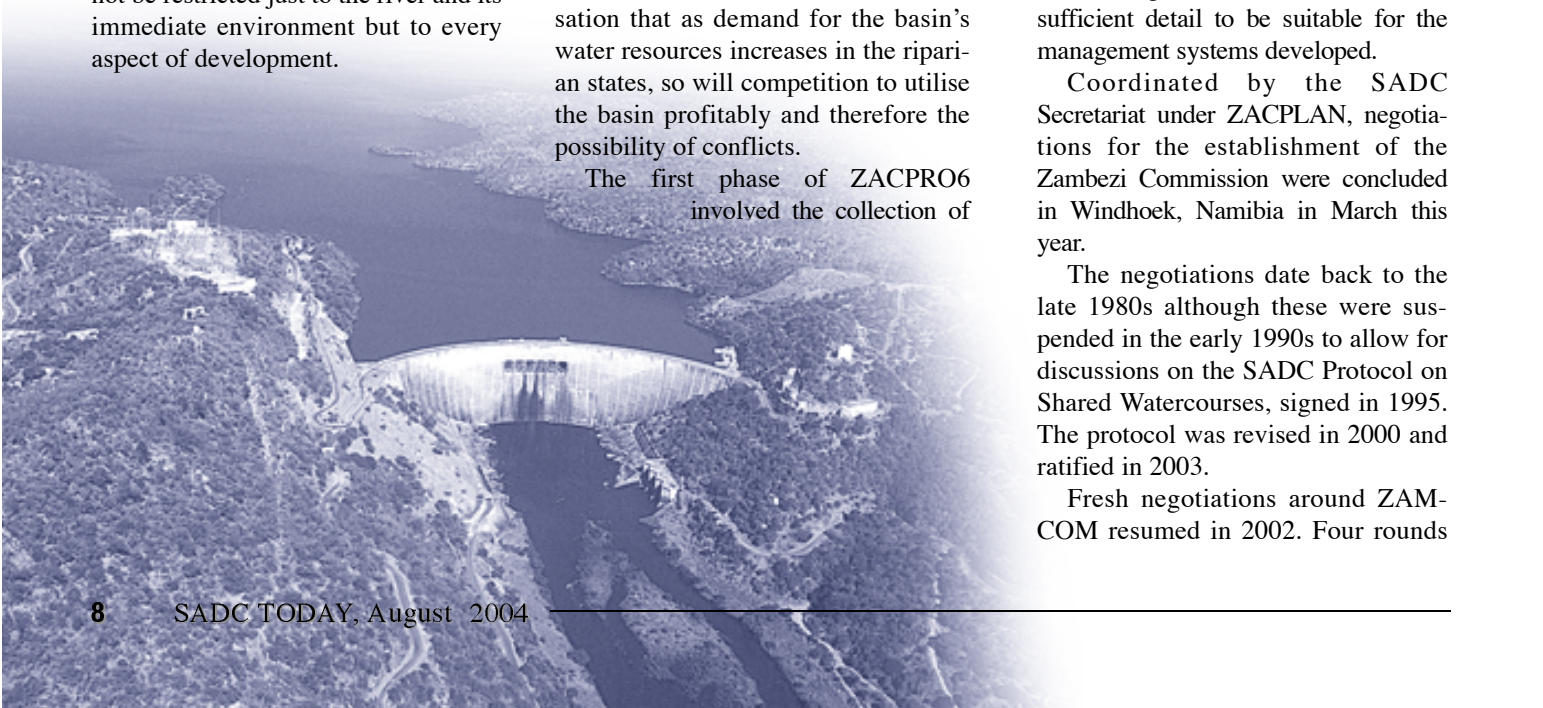
The first phase of ZACPRO6 involved the collection of

information on water quality and quantity. This was based on the understanding that the basis for planning is information. Strategies had to be developed to ensure that reliable information and data were provided in a format and in sufficient detail to be suitable for the management systems developed.

Coordinated by the SADC Secretariat under ZACPLAN, negotiations for the establishment of the Zambezi Commission were concluded in Windhoek, Namibia in March this year.

The negotiations date back to the late 1980s although these were suspended in the early 1990s to allow for discussions on the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, signed in 1995. The protocol was revised in 2000 and ratified in 2003.

Fresh negotiations around ZAMCOM resumed in 2002. Four rounds



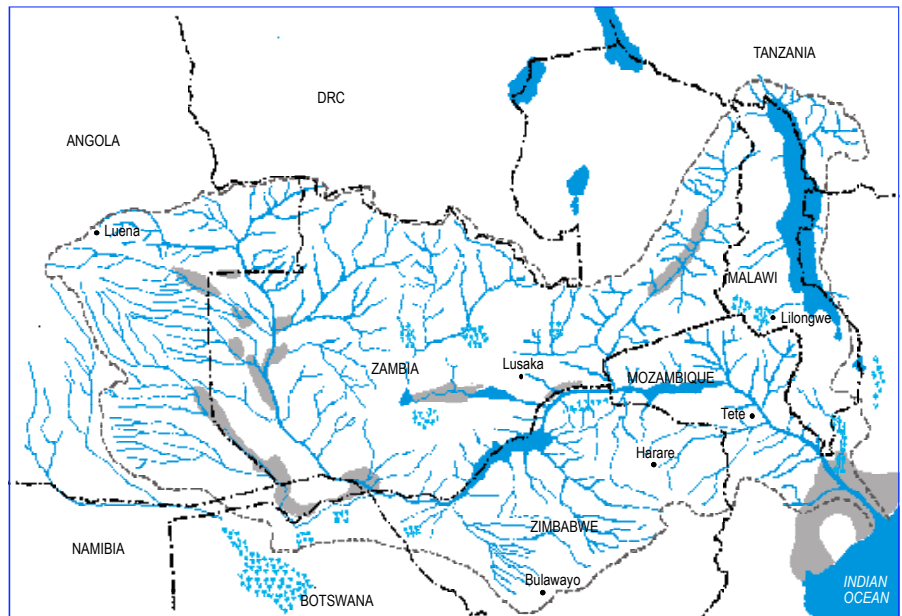
# nd purpose

of talks were held between 2002 and 2004 in South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Namibia. The negotiations were complemented by specialised technical activities, as well as high level ministerial consultations that took place in Ethiopia and Mozambique in September and November 2003 respectively.

The objective of the Commission is to promote the equitable and reasonable utilisation of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as efficient management and sustainable development.

The commission will be governed by three organs: the Council of Ministers, the Technical Committee, and the Secretariat. The Council's main role will be to adopt policies and decisions and to provide necessary leadership during implementation while the technical committee will implement policies and decisions of the Council.

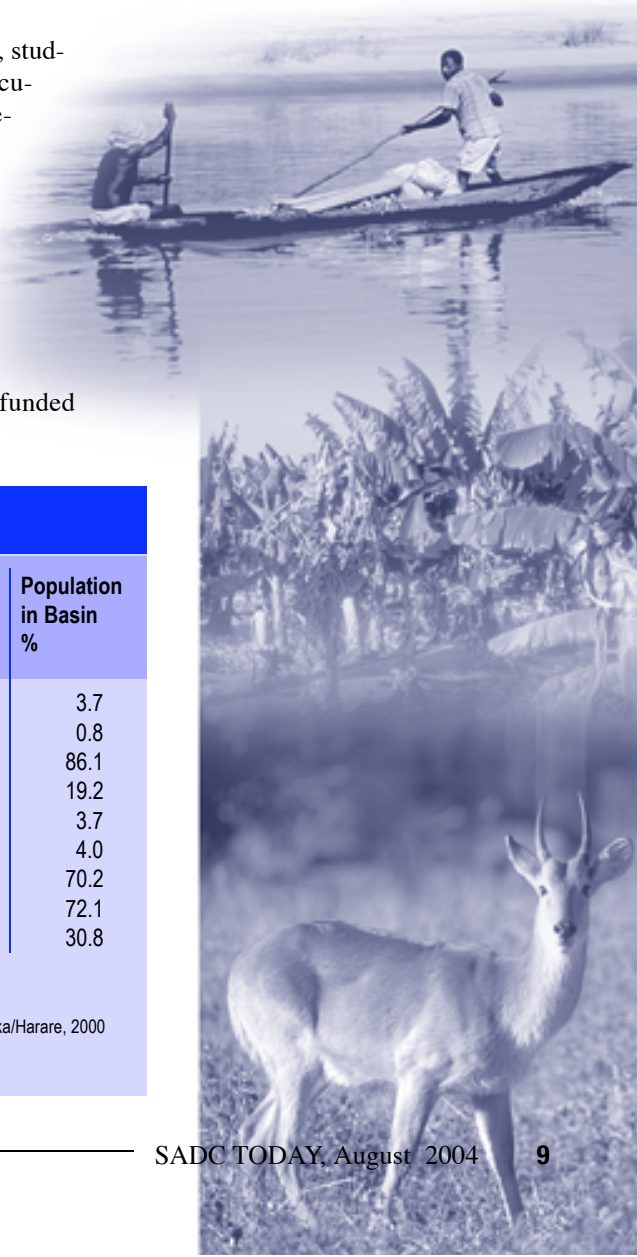
The Secretariat will provide technical and administrative services to the Council under the Technical Committee's supervision and facilitate the development of a strategic plan,



Source: *The Zambezi* -- SARD/IMERCSA

annual work programme, plans, studies, assessments and other documents required for the implementation of the agreement.

The Nordic Cooperating Partners of Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and Norwegian Development Aid (NORAD) funded the ZAMCOM negotiations. □



## Size of Zambezi Basin

Country	Total Area (sq km)	Area in Basin (sq km)	Area in Basin %	2002 Total Population <sup>a</sup>	Population in Basin <sup>b</sup>	Population in Basin %
Angola	1,246,700	145,000	11.6	14,000,000	518,000	3.7
Botswana	582,000	84,000	14.4	1,736,000	13,888	0.8
Malawi	118,000	110,390	93.2	11,500,000*	9,901,500	86.1
Mozambique	802,000	140,000	17.5	18,100,000	3,472,200	19.2
Namibia	824,000	24,000	2.9	1,830,000	67,710	3.7
Tanzania	945,000	27,000	2.9	33,600,000	1,344,000	4.0
Zambia	753,000	540,000	71.7	10,700,000**	7,511,400	70.2
Zimbabwe	391,000	251,410	64.3	11,630,000	8,385,230	72.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,661,700</b>	<b>1,321,800</b>		<b>103,096,000</b>	<b>31,753,568</b>	<b>30.8</b>

\* Mid- year 2003

\*\* 2004 mid- year projection

Sources: Chenje, M. (ed), *State of the Environment Zambezi Basin 2000*, SADC/IUCN/ZRA/SARDC, Maseru/Lusaka/Harare, 2000

a. SADC website ([www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int))

b. Adapted from SADC website figures (a.)

## Mauritius: medley of beautiful beaches, ethnic and cultural diversity

The beautiful beaches, as well as ethnic and cultural diversity symbolise present-day Mauritius, which takes over the leadership of SADC for the next 12 months.

Mauritius joined SADC in 1995 and has since then participated fully in the regional integration process. It has signed various SADC legal instruments including protocols, memoranda of understanding, agreements and declarations as a sign of its commitment to the development process in the region.

Mauritius is also a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the African Union (AU), the Commonwealth and the United Nations, among others.

Over the last five years, the country has recorded an average annual growth rate of 5.7 percent. This year, the Mauritius government expects the economy to grow by more than five percent, surpassing the average world forecast of 4.6 percent.

After several years of reliance on the sugar industry, Mauritius set out to diversify its economy at independence in 1968 by encouraging the establishment of export-oriented companies within its Export Processing Zones (EPZ). It has thus moved successfully from a narrowly based economy to a more diversified one, with manufacturing, tourism, and financial and other services playing prominent roles.

Manufacturing is the largest sector in Mauritius and it contributes up to 23 percent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The transport, storage and communication sector contributes 14 percent, and the financial sector, 10 percent. Agriculture and tourism contribute six percent each to the GDP.

The tourism sector is the third largest employer in the country after the manufacturing and transport sectors. This sector has grown as an important service sector and continues to be an important foreign exchange earner.

Tourist arrivals have increased by 75 percent since 1994 giving an increase of more than 200 percent in tourism earnings over the same period.

Although Mauritius remains a net importer of goods, it has increased its exports of textiles and apparel. Textiles and apparel have increased from 42 percent of total exports in 2002 to 50 percent in 2003.

Despite being a small island country, Mauritius has implemented effective trade policies for the promotion of exports and the support of various sectors of the economy.

These developments have improved the welfare of the island's diverse population of about 1.2 million with an annual per capita GDP of almost US\$4,000.

Mauritius is a parliamentary democracy, with separation of powers between the legislative, judiciary and the executive.

The President, Anerood Jugnauth, is the Head of State and Commander-in-chief while the Prime Minister, Paul Raymond Béranger, heads government with full executive powers. There are 70 members in the national assembly of whom 62 are elected from 20 constituencies by popular vote every five years.

Mauritius' first-past-the-post electoral system uses a complex block voting and "best losers" method of universal suffrage. The block voting system is such that each voter casts three votes for three candidates from each constituency, except the lightly populated island of Rodrigues, which returns two members also by block vote.

A maximum of eight members are allocated from a list of "best losers" based on ethnic minority representation. The block voting and best losers system was devised at independence as a means of ensuring that voters relate to political parties rather than communal or ethnic groupings.

Mauritius attained independence from Britain on 12 March 1968 following four periods of colonial occupation. The country was colonised on two separate periods by the Dutch, lasting 66 years (1598-1618 and 1664-1710). The French occupied Mauritius from 1715 to 1810 and renamed it the Isle de France. British occupation began after the island was captured during the Anglo-French war in 1810 after which Mauritius and Seychelles were administered as a single colony until 1903.

The diversity of the population has given rise to the flowering of various traditions and cultures in this multi-racial nation. The country is made up of descendants of immigrants from India, mainland Africa, Europe and China.

The country has a cosmopolitan culture based on coexistence among the various ethnic groups. Evidence of this coexistence lies in the celebration of festivals and religious events including Cavadee celebrated by the Tamils, Chinese Spring Festival, Divali by the Hindus, and Easter by Christians, to mention just a few.

Sources: SARDC – *Democracy Factfile – Mauritius*; *The Official SADC Trade, Industry and Investment Review 2004*; and *Website for the 2004 SADC Summit – [www.sadcmauritius.mu](http://www.sadcmauritius.mu)* □



## Reflecting the will of the people... Insights into Africa's context-specific approaches to election observation and monitoring

by Kondwani Chirambo

**E**lections have come to constitute perhaps the most fundamental aspect of Africa's democratisation process, potentially allowing for the peaceful resolution of conflict.

While elections did not embrace the majority of the population during colonial rule, they became an integral feature of Africa's political landscape through the decades that followed including in single-party systems, and have taken on greater significance in the politically competitive multi-party era of the recent decades, particularly with the application of election observation and monitoring.

Although inter-related, observation and monitoring denote relatively different technical processes. While election observation is a rather limited non-interventionist evaluation of an electoral process (usually a preserve of external agencies), election monitoring is a more in-depth and extensive process and is often the key responsibility of domestic agencies with mandates to intervene and correct deficiencies.

On the face of it, principles of election practice appear standardised the world over. The European communities, for instance, indicate that "in the case of elections, good governance refers to an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework, as well as to transparent and accountable election administration, including independent supervision and monitoring that ensures the rule of law."

In the same vein, the African Union (AU)'s guidelines to elections and more broadly its agenda on democracy reflect globalising trends.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) pledges to adhere to "global standards" of political governance and democracy. It is understood that these "global standards" are under-pinned by a set of values generally derived from the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other UN human rights instruments to which more than 171 countries subscribe. It is in these UN instruments that the human and civil liberties so essential to elections reside.

But while at a cursory glance the principles governing elections embraced by various institutions within and without Africa suggest a convergence of norms and standards, a closer analogy of their

application points to a tendency towards "context-specific" approaches by African observer groups, a clear departure from practices of northern-based electoral missions.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) supported the democratic development of the continent through liberation from colonial rule and ending apartheid, thus opening the way for the AU, which is emphatic on the primacy of electoral observation and monitoring as two key instruments for assessing the credibility of electoral processes on the continent. It however, takes into consideration the particularities of each country situation.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum and the SADC Electoral Commissions Forum (SADC-ECF), perhaps two of the more experienced regional bodies in election observation and monitoring, both subscribe to principles that should ensure that rules and regulations apply fairly to all contestants including equitable media access, state funding for political parties, independent election management bodies and a gendered approach to political outcomes. In the practical application of context-specific approaches, they both dedicate long periods of time to observation, in most cases covering the registration of voters exercise to better understand the process of elections as opposed to simply assessing the event.

While the AU places great emphasis on adhering to global standards of democracy, it sets its own criteria for determining the nature and scope of an AU electoral observation and monitoring exercise to take into account the unique features inherent in each of its member states. Prior to deploying an observation mission, the continental body requires that a preliminary assessment of the country's social, economic, political and constitutional arrangements be conducted, upon invitation by the host nation.

"African states are different in terms of their organisational capacity, financial and human resources, infrastructural development, notably roads, telecommunication and technological infrastructure, which have an impact on the way elections are organised across the continent. These

should be taken into account when forming judgments about the nature of elections," the AU draft guidelines state.

In short, one cannot assess an election in the conflict-ridden states of the Sierra Leone or the Congo on the same plane as a poll in South Africa, which has modern high-tech infrastructure and a middle income status. The AU emphasises however, that member states must, within their limitations, strive to operate elections that are credible and democratic.

The AU further underlines that all member states safeguard the human and civil liberties of all citizens such as freedom of movement, assembly, association, expression and campaigning.

Given the varied situations across the continent, it is hardly surprising that Africa recognises that applying a singular concept to assessing electoral practices and outcomes is not at all fair procedure.

The arbitrary use of the concept of "free and fair" often defined by a set of standards couched in western democratic practice, is therefore increasingly seen as a foreign policy outreach that seeks to ensure that recipients of donor aid do adhere to a pre-determined good governance template.

While this might have its own merits and may even relate more generally to the "global standards," it is felt by some African analysts that foreign missions should not ignore the diverse conditions in which elections are held in Africa.

Veterans of election monitoring and observation in Africa agree that each election is different; the levels of democratisation across the continent are varied; with southern Africa largely being the more experienced zone in conducting regular multiparty elections.

"Free and fair is an unfortunate concept," says Khabele Matlosa, Director of Research at the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA).

"It is not a value-free concept and is like using one measure for all elections. Let me say, it is like judging an apple against an orange," he said.

It should not be surprising therefore, to find statements from African observer missions describing electoral processes as "generally reflecting the will of the

*continued on page 14*



## Trade Protocol – motor industry policy implications for SADC

With the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol already underway, the automobile sector remains a sticky area on which the region is yet to reach consensus.

The automobile sector in SADC employs thousands of professionals as maintenance personnel, manufacturers of components or assemblers and the sector accounts for a third of member states' revenue arising from import duty and taxes on fuel, sales and labour.

The region as a whole purchases about 600,000 vehicles annually – with South African consumers buying 50 percent of that. Given such a skewed consumption pattern and the likely macro-economic impact of any changes in the sector, what automobile policy will be appropriate for sustainable SADC integration? SADC is still searching for a common regional strategy on the sector.

South Africa's recent Motor Industry Development Programme (MIDP), seen by neighbours as skewed in its favour, has further complicated the possibility of any agreement on motor vehicles under the trade protocol.

To put things in perspective, the South African automobile industry directly employs about 50,000 people and accounts for hundreds of billions of rands in investment. Its steady vibrancy contributed to the advancement of inter-related industries, and has turned out to be an important export division of the South African economy. However, it has to be borne in mind that the importation of motor vehicles and related goods is an essential source of revenue for most of the region's less developed countries.

While South Africa has the competitive edge over its SADC neighbours in motor vehicle manufacturing and assembling, it remains less competitive when compared to some of the developing countries, including Brazil, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico and Thailand. Its price levels can be as high as 40 percent more than these countries, which makes this industry unsustainable in the short and medium term.

To make the prices of its vehicles competitive, the government subsidises

exports based on a complex formula of incentives, which compensates for import duties on components and completely manufactured vehicles, including luxury units. In other words, local manufacturers import the luxury vehicles for resale within and outside South Africa such as the four-wheel drive vehicles, top of the range luxury and sports cars, and others.

A Range Rover, for instance, costs the equivalent of 350,000 rands in Europe, but it is sold on the South African market at 850,000 rands, allowing the importer to make more than 100 percent profit - a different and creative form of subsidising.



Amade Camal

[View on Trade](#)

Another example of the non-competitiveness of the South African automobile industry is that vehicles imported from Italy, France or Korea, after paying real or effective duties - about 45 percent from Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) value - still manage to compete well with local products in the market.

There are many reasons why South Africa adopted its policy on the automobile industry. One of the major factors could be the isolation during the apartheid era, which effectively forced the industry to produce vehicles with outdated technology, low productivity, and low quality but at high prices.

These negative effects were protected by a 110 percent duty tariff imposed on imports. In most cases, importers were effectively discouraged from importing by the authori-

ties, who made it difficult to obtain an import licence.

Ten years after the end of apartheid, this legacy still weighs heavily on the industry despite improvements across the board.

Due to their peculiarities, the region's less developed countries want to avoid the adoption of the MIDP as a regional policy because they will have to bear the costs arising from South Africa stopping subsidies on exported vehicles.

South Africa's current policy is to sell its vehicles in the South African Customs Union (SACU) countries at a price which is 30 to 40 percent more expensive than the price to non-SACU countries.

In other words, South African cars are cheaper in countries outside the customs union because they are subsidised whereas prices are higher in SACU countries since they are not considered export markets.

However, under the SADC Trade Protocol, member countries outside SACU will have to buy South African vehicles at a price similar to that paid today by the customs union countries. They will thus have to pay about 40 percent more for normal vehicles, and 100 percent more for luxury vehicles, which in effect will deplete their treasuries at the benefit of the South African economy.

This is not a palatable situation considering that with the protocol in effect, revenue normally obtained from duty tariffs will fall away, as goods from SADC countries will be exempted.

There will therefore be two immediate consequences for the region. Governments will receive less money for the treasury resulting in budget deficits and to compensate for the lost revenue, the governments may raise taxes.

If that happens, it will mean that tax payers from less developed member countries will be the new subsidisers of the rich South African automobile industry. □

*Amade Camal is a Mozambican businessman in the automobile sector.*

## Traditional chiefs form regional council

by Amos Chanda

**T**raditional chiefs in SADC have formed the SADC Council of Traditional Leaders, which seeks to facilitate their participation in regional integration.

Chiefs from 10 SADC member states resolved at the inaugural SADC Council of Traditional Leaders Conference held in Zambia in May, to work towards integration into the structures of SADC, the African Union and other regional bodies to broaden the scope of regional integration.

An interim executive council was mandated to convene a conference of traditional leaders of all SADC states in October this year. Each SADC member state will send 10 delegates to the con-

ference that will transform the interim group into a permanent structure.

Exchange visits in the region shall be undertaken to share best practices on how to strengthen traditional authorities to ensure they become an integral part of SADC. The first exchange programmes will involve Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania.

The Chiefs' Council has assigned itself tasks to address the issues of HIV and AIDS, especially the revival of the traditional African family support mechanisms that took care of orphans.

Other areas identified for follow up include: promotion of democratic institutions such as Chiefs' Councils or

House of Chiefs and strengthening those that already exist; lobbying for the domestication of ratified international human rights instruments so that they become implementable locally; increasing chiefs' participation in local government; restoration of land rights to local communities; and the promotion of women and children's rights.

"Land is central to the African way of life and issues connected to land are crucial to human dignity," noted the chiefs.

They said that economic, social and cultural rights are just as important as civil and political rights and governments must ensure respect for basic human rights standards. □

## Wimbledon victories latest boost for SADC sports ahead of Athens Olympics

by Chengetai Madziwa

**Z**imbabwe's double victory at the Wimbledon tennis tournament in July came as a major morale booster not only for the country but the southern African region ahead of the 2004 Olympic Games taking place in Athens, Greece from 13-29 August.

Zimbabwean siblings and sixth seeds Cara and Wayne Black won the 2004 Mixed Doubles tennis final, beating USA's seventh seeded Lindsay Davenport and Bob Bryan.

Earlier on the same day, Cara with Australian Rennae Stubbs, had won the Ladies Doubles final when they defeated Liezel Huber of South Africa and Ai Sugiyama of Japan, in their first Grand Slam title together.

The Wimbledon tournament is one of the biggest tennis events in the world and Zimbabwe's victory is a victory for the region where the game is still largely underdeveloped and competitions are predominantly at an amateur level. Southern Africa's participation in international tennis is still limited, often represented by South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is the only SADC country that will be participating in tennis events at the 2004 Olympic Games.

More than 200 countries, including all SADC member states, will participate in the world's biggest multiple event sporting feast, competing in 37 sporting disciplines. SADC's world-class athletes such as Mozambique's "Maputo Express", Maria Mutola, will be leading contenders among the 10,500 expected competitors, to clinch the prestigious Olympic gold medals.

The Wimbledon exploits came hardly two months after the region received the most exciting sporting news when on 15 May South Africa won the right to host the 2010 Soccer World Cup.

The football World Cup is the largest single-event sporting activity in the world, surpassed only by the multiple events of the Olympic Games.

Success in these events is critical in boosting confidence and ensuring that sport is developed at the grassroots in all SADC countries. The SADC



Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport is an indication of the region's commitment to development of sport and its implementation is critical.

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), the official arm responsible for implementing all SADC sporting activities in accordance with the protocol, has underlined the region's commitment, arranging the inaugural Zone Six SADC Games in Mozambique where 11 SADC countries participated in an array of sporting disciplines.

Such events deserve maximum support from governments and the corporate world, as they are crucial in furthering the region's objective of "community building" as well as to prepare athletes for international competitions. □

## Statistics database vital

The 11th meeting of the SADC Statistics Committee has noted the need for further financial and technical assistance to ensure the continuation of a pilot project started in 2002 creating a socio-economic statistics database in the region.

The gathering of information for the database is being developed as a pilot exercise in six countries, namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia. The database is vital for the

upgrading of institutions dealing with statistical data and will assist the provision of reliable development indicators.

SADC member states have called on the World Bank to continue funding the project. (ANGOP) □

## Regional early warning system projects cereal deficit

The latest SADC Food Security Early Warning System report, released early July, projects an overall cereal production shortfall of more than 1.47 million metric tonnes for the 2004-05 season in the southern African region.

Namibia and Zimbabwe are expected to improve their cereal production during the same period.

Namibia is expected to increase its production by 34 percent compared to last year, while Zimbabwe has predicted a 53 percent increase.

But others will experience lower levels of total cereal production this year, Angola (8 percent), Botswana

(15 percent), Lesotho (46 percent), Malawi (20 percent), and South Africa (7 percent).

Domestic levels in Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia will still

allow them to export and, according to the report, their surplus will be sufficient to cover the import requirements of Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. (*The Namibian*) □

## Wider input in trade talks urged

Namibian President Sam Nujoma has challenged SADC member states to advance citizens' interests through active participation in the multilateral trading system.

Nujoma said that the active participation of member states in the multilateral trading system should aim at delivering a fair international trading environment.

Speaking at the official opening of the 40th Zambia International Trade Fair in July, Nujoma expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in implementing various regional protocols that provide important mechanisms for the region's economies to promote investment including foreign direct investment. (ZANA) □

## Reflecting the will of the people

*continued from page 11*

people", "acceptable" or "successful" or simply as "not sufficiently complying with SADC norms and standards."

The desire to complement global indicators of what constitutes a democratic election with home-grown ones seems to be mainly motivated by the need by the continent's highest policy-making bodies to take greater control of their own destinies while preserving, to a large measure, their international integrity.

A trend analysis of recent elections held in southern Africa would suggest that much of the election controversy is centered on voter registration and turnout. The lack of voter and citizen registers that are directly compatible usually means that there are a large number of people who might not be recorded as "dead" when it comes to voting. This either opens the system up to fraud "ghost voting" or encourages perceptions of fraud.

The fact that life expectancy has dropped generally in the SADC region due to AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, means that countries have experienced a considerable shrinkage in the total number of potential voters. The main problem is that very few countries are in a position to know this on time unless they have registration systems that are sophisticated enough to timeously purge dead voters from the roll.

The most encouraging pattern in elections held since 1991 in the SADC region is that major conflict has, to a

great extent, been minimised or avoided altogether as a result of elections.

Despite controversies, Zanzibar, Zambia, Zimbabwe and more recently Malawi, for instance, transcended fears of violence, with losing parties opting for the due process of the law. Quiet diplomatic interventions by various regional bodies also made significant contributions to enabling losing parties accept the results or at least choose to take the legal route as opposed to violence.

But election petitions tend to be long and tedious, and an extra burden on the justice system and it is therefore proposed by experts for countries to consider establishing Electoral Courts that would deal timeously with all grievances related to the process.

Countries such as South Africa already have this institution. Other countries are following suit. Recommendations by key stakeholders have for instance already been made to Zambia's on-going electoral and constitutional reform processes to set up an Electoral Court.

With this added dimension, it is likely that petitioners will find election observation and monitoring reports of better and immediate use in the Electoral Court facility. Depending on the impartiality of these special courts, the sum effect is likely to be a further inclination by aggrieved parties to avoid unconstitutional means of resolving conflict. □

## AIDS in the 21st Century: Disease and Globalisation

“HIV and AIDS is not the first global epidemic and it certainly won’t be the last; it is a disease that is changing human history. HIV and AIDS shows up global inequalities. Its presence and impacts are felt most profoundly in poor countries and communities.”

This book looks at the origins of HIV and AIDS, its transmission and characteristics, its spread and context in Africa, and the socio-economic impact on households and communities, including agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Summary case studies are presented in three categories: High social cohesion, low wealth (the Philippines and India); Low social cohesion, low wealth (the Ukraine and Uganda); Low social cohesion, high wealth (Botswana and South Africa). Other illustrative cases are drawn from United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere. There is substantial information on all mainland SADC member states.

A chapter on “Responses” looks at what works, and argues for the importance of changing the risk environment as part of prevention. Focus on the individual can only be “part of the strategy” as many of the basic individual behavioural interventions have been tried in various parts of the world, yet in most settings, the HIV prevalence has risen. Other interventions are examined.

The book is well-researched and written, and while tracing the global context, is rooted in Africa, drawing most of its examples from southern and eastern Africa, and containing relevant data and analysis. It is the most comprehensive book yet available on this subject.

A significant shortcoming, however, is the dearth of information on the impact of the disease on women, and gender inequalities. The sole index entry on the latter is “Gender

inequality, China and India” and the entry on the page itself is just two words: gender inequality. Women are mentioned four times in the entire book.

Professor Alan Whiteside spent 15 years with the University of Natal’s Economic Research Unit before establishing the Health Economics and HIV and AIDS Research Division in 1998, of which he is currently Director. His main research interest is the economic and development impact of HIV and AIDS; and he founded and edits the newsletter *AIDS Analysis Africa*. Tony Barnett is Professor of Development Studies at the University of East Anglia and has travelled widely studying the impact of the AIDS pandemic in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world.

The Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (FXB) was founded in 1989 to promote the concept of health and human rights. FXB is an evolving movement composed of a foundation, a Swiss-based international NGO and community organisations in a number of developing countries; and defines itself as a “social entrepreneur” that hopes to move traditional aid to more effective models through example and advocacy. Avoiding traditional methods of intervention, FXB supported the work of the late Dr Jonathan Mann, first director of the FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University, which was the first major educational institution to focus on developing the paradigm that where people are poor and oppressed, pandemics such as AIDS thrive and poverty abounds. □

*AIDS in the Twenty-First Century – Disease and Globalisation*  
by Tony Barnett and Alan Whiteside, with The Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, published by Palgrave-Macmillan, 2002

### Recent publications and acquisitions

*Economic Development in Africa 2003*

*Report: Accelerating the Pace of*

*Development*

UNECA. -2003

Available from Economic Commission for Africa, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

E-mail: [ecainfo@uneca.org](mailto:ecainfo@uneca.org)

Website: <http://www.uneca.org>

*Gender budget analysis in Tanzania 1997-2000*

-2004

Available from: Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), P.O. Box 8921, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Website: [www.tgnp.co.tz/index.html](http://www.tgnp.co.tz/index.html)

*Gender and HIV/AIDS in Africa – First*

*Edition*

Edited by Aicha Tamboura. -2003

Available from AAWORD, Sicap Sacre Coeur 1, Villa 8798-BP Dakar-Fann, Dakar, Senegal

E-mail: [aaword@sentoo.sn](mailto:aaword@sentoo.sn)

*Marginalisation in Southern Africa:*

*Transformation From Below?*

Leysens, Anthony J. -2004

Available from The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA)

6 Spain Street, Church Square, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

E-mail: [info@idasa.org.za](mailto:info@idasa.org.za)

Website: [www.idasa.org.za](http://www.idasa.org.za)

*Policies and governance structures in woodlands in Southern Africa*

Kowero, Godwin; Campbell, Bruce M and Sumaila, Ussif Rashid. -2003

Available from CIFOR Regional Office for Southern Africa, 73 Harare Drive Mt Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe

E-mail: [cifor@cgiar.org](mailto:cifor@cgiar.org)

Website: <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org>

*SADC in 2003: Restructuring and Progress in Regional Integration*

Isaksen, Jan.-2004

Available from Chr. Michelsen Institute, PO Box 6033 Postterminalen, N-5892 Bergen, Norway

E-mail: [cmi@cmi.no](mailto:cmi@cmi.no)

Website: <http://www.cmi.no>

## SADC diary

2004	Event	Venue	
August	8-9	High Level Ministerial Meeting on NEPAD	Mauritius
	9-11	Standing Committee of Senior Officials	Mauritius
	10-11	Second International Conference for Women in Local Government	South Africa
	12-14	Council of Ministers	Mauritius
	16-17	2004 Ordinary SADC Summit	Mauritius
	17	SADC Day	All Member States
September	23-27	Workshops on Transit Bond System and Tariff Nomenclature	Tanzania
	1-2	Eighth Southern African Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-8)	Zimbabwe
	5-9	African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation	Burkina Faso
	7	Third International Conference: Pro-poor regulation and competition: Issues, policies and practice	South Africa
	19-26	SADC Arts and Culture Mono Disciplinary Festival (Music)	Zambia
	21-22	Stakeholder Workshop on Transit Management	South Africa
	22-25	13th International Training Network Africa Conference on Poverty, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	Zimbabwe
	23-25	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WARSH) Fair	Zimbabwe
October	13	TIPS Forum 2004 - African Development and Poverty Reduction: The Macro-micro Linkage	South Africa
	13-15	ESKOM African Business Leaders Forum	South Africa
	14	SADC Creators and Performers Day	Member states
	16	Botswana Elections	Botswana

## Currency checklist

Country	Currency	(US\$1)
Angola	Kwanza (100 lwei)	83.62
Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	4.69
DRC	Congo Franc	379.41
Lesotho	Maloti(100 lisente)	6.26
Malawi	Kwacha(100 tambala)	107.00
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	27.85
Mozambique	Metical(100 centavos)	22,755.00
Namibia	Dollar(100 cents)	6.316
Seychelles	Rupee (100 cents)	5.18
South Africa	Rand(100 cents)	6.30
Swaziland	Lilangeni(100 cents)	6.26
Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	1113.50
Zambia	Kwacha (100 ngwee)	4780.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 cents)	5350.00

25 June 2004

## Public Holidays in SADC for the Period August-October 2004

1 August	Parents Day	DRC
4 August	Farmers Day	Zambia
8 August	Peasants Day	Tanzania
9 August	National Women's Day	South Africa
11 August	Heroes Day	Zimbabwe
12 August	Defence Forces National Day	Zimbabwe
15 August	Assumption	Seychelles
26 August	Heroes Day	Namibia
6 September	Independence Day (Somhlolo Day)	Swaziland
7 September	Armed Forces Day	Mozambique
17 September	Founder of Nation and National Heroes' Day	Angola
19 September	Ganesh Chaturthi	Mauritius
24 September	Heritage Day	South Africa
25 September	Armed Forces Day	Mozambique
30 September	Botswana Day	Botswana
1 October	Public Holiday	Botswana
4 October	Independence Day	Lesotho
4 October	Peace Day	Mozambique
11 October	Mothers Day	Malawi
14 October	Mwalimu Nyerere Day	Tanzania
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia