

The prospects for peace remain bleak. Why should UNITA accept peace when they have lost the election? The battle now is for the economic resources base - particularly for the oil and diamonds. The MPLA has won the battle for oil, and is fighting for the diamond mines. The other major source of UNITA revenue, ivory, has become less lucrative with the imposition of ivory trade bans around the world.

If the MPLA succeeds in cutting off the UNITA economic base, then there will likely be a long drawn out suffocation with much fighting. UNITA could conceivably recognize they are losing and cut their losses by making a deal for power sharing before they completely lose their bargaining power. This represents the best hope for peace.

If the MPLA does not succeed with their military offensive, then a long drawn out war may be inevitable.

For OXFAM-Canada, the best option is to maintain a watching brief. Organizations are returning to Luanda, but the prospects for effective development work remain as bleak as ever.

The other front is the Angolan refugees. With 3 million people threatened with starvation due to war and continued drought in the Southwest of the country, movement has already begun. Food supplies are blocked by the war so people are moving to the food. Most will stay in Angola - moving to coastal areas - but many are already fleeing to neighbouring countries - particularly Zambia and Namibia.

With the OXFAM capacity in Namibia already in place, the Angola programme should concentrate on assisting these refugees. OXFAM has been approached by the Namibian government and NGOs for assistance. CIDA emergency channels, particularly IHA, should be approached for assistance when needs are clearly identified.

1.4 ZIMBABWE

After two years of ESAP (economic structural adjustment programme) increasing statistical evidence points to an almost overnight marginalization of the majority. There are some signs of recovery with the drought having broken, but the draconian policies of the ESAP make many wonder if Zimbabwe is a case where "the operation was a success but the patient died." Perhaps the most troubling statistic is that the GDP lost 11 % in 1992, which demands a large recovery to simply be in the same situation as before the ESAP.

The main justification for ESAP here has always been unemployment which, in fact, has worsened dramatically. During 1992, the mining sector alone lost 7,000 jobs and the total for 1992 is thought to be nearer 20,000, none of whom are state employees. The part of the plan

that involves cuts in state expenditure (which actually rose last year), for some unknown reason, has yet to be implemented.

Even the Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe has expressed worries that the remaining workers are malnourished and unable to access health care. Productivity is falling which affects Zimbabwe's regional competitiveness. Zimbabwe has sometimes had the reputation for producing shoddy goods at high prices for a captured market.

Following two years of drought there will once Zimbabwe will once again produce a bumper crop of tobacco and the staple maize, except for some areas of Matebeleland South which is as dry as ever. The construction boom fuelled by tobacco money and insurance giants is, therefore, expected to continue though many wonder who will fill all the new offices being built in Harare. The economy is likely to recover somewhat although the most recent budget still claimed double the dollars for defence than for health care even though Zimbabwean forces pulled out of Mozambique. Major increases are likely to be for internal security.

Once the pride of the Mugabe regime social services are in tatters with a 25 to 30 % drop in attendance at clinics and an estimated \$ US 1 million shortfall this year in funds for basic drugs including vaccines. Health professionals are now directly referring to "ESAP deaths". A large drop in school attendance (now fee paying) was helped somewhat by subsidies for 12,000 students through the ESAP social net fund. This has led to difficult choices for families as to who can attend school. There has been a marked increase in the number of school age girls who stay home from school.

Although NGOs and trade unions are forging new local and regional alliances, eg South-South North Network, to press demands for changes in ESAP and look at their own survival modes, there isn't much out there as far as strong opposition to Mugabe's PF ZANU even when by-elections in March showed low turnouts between 3 and 24 %. The Zimbabwe Unity Movement is split and the new party just launched under an ex-chief justice, the Forum Party of Zimbabwe (FPZ), has a definite liberal twinge with suggestions of even harsher economic reforms than presently exist. Of course, a freer press, human rights and a return to a prime ministerial parliamentary democracy are all popular FPZ programmes. However selling off of communal land and massive government retrenchments would affect middle class and peasants alike and thus are unlikely to be popular at the polls. Given the widespread disgust with politicians (increasingly reports of corruption and other misconducts are coming out), it is questionable whether any party will show well at the 1995 elections.

And yet, in spite of all of this, Zimbabwe remains a relative sea of calm and order in a region that is not handling changing times quite as well. Thus Zimbabwe does remain a potentially important base for NGO / CBO initiatives over the next few years both national and regional.

Education: The focus of our education work is on the Kavango region, and arises from previous OXFAM work in the sector as well as the decision by CIDA not to include educational activities in the CANAMCO programme. The current focus is on the Namibian National Teachers Union (NANTU), which is running a teacher training programme with the support of the BC Teachers Federation through OXFAM.

NANTU has requested support as well in internal communication and collective bargaining. Drawing on the experience of the BCTF, training and exchanges will occur to build up NANTU capacity. NANTU has disaffiliated from SWAPO, and is one of the few unions which is avidly building up independence and a capacity to defend their members.

Support for the Namibia Education Forum in teacher training is being wound up in light of the concentration on NANTU.

Support for the Namibia Literacy Programme will continue, based on an evaluation of their capacity. The government launched a high profile literacy programme in 1991 which ignored the NLP, but this programme has flopped. It is likely that the government will abandon the adult literacy field again, and the NLP will be forced to pick up the pieces.

Overall, the last year has been much more labour intensive on the small projects side, which reflects our increased capacity. Our ability to undertake focussed strategic support, and to draw on Canadian expertise to support training needs has increased greatly.

Budget: A total of \$ 212,000 has been allocated to the Small Projects Fund in Namibia.

1.2 ZIMBABWE - WOMEN AND AIDS (ZIM-41)

a) **Objectives:** This programme assists our main partners in their education programmes targetted at both urban and rural women. It aims to increase awareness by workshops, publications and field seminars and, importantly, to train women in local CBOs to continue active education at the community level so that communities can take charge of their own situation. It also seeks to increase networking nationally and within the region through the Southern Africa AIDS Support Network.

b) **Partners:** Our two main partners are Women and AIDS Support Network and the Matebeleland AIDS Council both of whom are indigenous NGOs.

c) **Programme Funding:** Our funding is geared to support for infrastructure - staffing, office costs - for workshops and conferences and for training of CBOs.

d) Collaboration: Networking is promoted through Zimbabwe and the region, especially with our AIDS related programmes in Namibia and South Africa. Via the Southern Africa Team structure links are made with the Oxfam health initiatives in Newfoundland and the west. Since we seem not to work on AIDS in other regions there appears little possibility for collaboration with other Teams.

e) Support to OXFAM-Canada Programme Goals: There is a specific gender focus and the enhancement of community control over issues of health.

f) Timelines: Both partners have a set schedule of activities beginning in June, 1993 which includes continuation of core functions and a set of workshops, seminars and training through the year with a major WASN conference in March, 1994. Our funding contract with partners envisages two payments - June, 1993 and December, 1993 to cover the period to June, 1994.

g) Budget: A total of \$ 55,000 will be divided evenly between the two partners with, in each case 20 % for infrastructure and the rest for training, seminars, publications and conferences.

1.3 MOZAMBIQUE - MAPUTO GREEN ZONES (MOZ-55)

a) Objectives: The programme seeks to train co-operatives in production and management techniques through the GUZ training school since these women-led co-ops are increasingly geared towards egg, chicken and vegetable production for the Maputo market (they are already the city's largest egg producers). In addition funds will be given to expand the co-op network countrywide with training courses both in Maputo and in provincial centres.

b) Partners: The General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Maputo and the National Union.

c) Programme Funding: Our funding will go towards the training programme which will be completely organized by the GUZ.

d) Collaboration: GUZ will attend the OXFAM-Canada Peasants summit in Namibia in September as a key partner in our regional rural strategy of networking and training exchanges.

e) Support to OXFAM-Canada's Programme Goals: This programme fits into all three OXFAM-Canada goals by the very nature of support to the most viable NGO/CBO set up in Mozambique. It is led and controlled by women.

5.0 EMERGENCY / RECONSTRUCTION

5.1 R & R FUND

5.1.1 Zimbabwe - ORAP (ZIM-40)

a) Objectives: This programme assists ORAP's core programme of capacity building at village and association level. The reorientation of ORAP's work following the drought and because of the effects of ESAP on communities is towards economic self-sufficiency as an organization and as CBOs at associational level. A number of economic schemes are envisaged including rural electrification, building supply co-ops, savings schemes for housing, ORAP's own health workers/clinics and water catchment schemes. In addition more emphasis will be put on agricultural training using the system of the 15 field workers to develop indigenous, self pollinating seed varieties, especially small grains.

b) Partners: Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP).

c) Programme Funding: Our funding is geared to support for the development of economic alternatives as outlined above and in agricultural training.

d) Collaboration: Networking is promoted through Zimbabwe and the region, especially with CANAMCO and the Natal CBO Network. ORAP have visited Canada several times and we hope to arrange a visit from partners in Eritrea.

e) Support to OXFAM-Canada Programme Goals: This is a programme that is as close to our goals as any in the region. It is led and managed by women.

f) Timelines: ORAP's new plans went into effect in January and our funding will be a continuation of current 3 year PAC funding which ends this year. Payments are likely in July, 1993 and February, 1994.

g) Budget: A total of \$ 120,000 with \$ 90,000 from R&R for economic development activities (75 %) and training.

5.2.1 IHA FUND - Zimbabwe & Mozambique

This is simply a note at this stage but there is likely to be a project drawn up to supply seeds to ORAP in Zimbabwe and to Oxfam/Redd Barna in Chimoio, Mozambique as a follow up to our two emergency programmes of 1992.