

The MPLA on the other hand, continues to be unable to capitalize on increased international recognition and support. The formerly dark secret of South African mercenary support for training of the MPLA is now fully in the open, with TV news broadcasts becoming common showing the Angolan troops being put through their paces. Increasing casualties of these South Africans seems to catch the bulk of the headlines, while the thousands dying from war and starvation have been forgotten.

From the front row seat of the Okavango region, OXFAM-Canada still has an opportunity to watch the UNITA troop movements across the river daily. One of the major resupply routes for UNITA remains the crossings on the river, and despite a few arrests the trade continues briskly. Humanitarian flights into Angola have resumed, but are still prohibited into UNITA held areas (a chartered Antonov was recently seized before leaving for UNITA territory from Rundu). Zaire probably remains the main resupply route.

The expected refugee rush to Namibia has not materialized, probably because of the large areas in Angola away from the frontlines to which people flee. Namibia has discouraged formal refugees, by resettling them hundreds of kilometres south of the border, and not making provision for cattle. Thousands of refugees have come across, but they resettle informally amongst relatives where they can keep their cattle, and scrupulously avoid the Namibian authorities. Thus, there are less than one thousand refugees, huddled uncomfortably in the isolation (and desolation) and the refugee camp at Osire.

Positive reports do emerge from Angola about progress of new NGOs and CBOs, and perhaps an important base is being built post war development. The absorption power of these groups remain small, however, and the space for organizing narrow because of the war. Therefore, apart from the small assistance to refugees in Namibia, there is really no reason to re-enter Angola in a major way. A watching brief, and perhaps involvement at regional level of some Angolans, is the best that can be expected for now.

1.4 ZIMBABWE

The crisis over land acquisition, in which commercial farms (and those of opposition politicians) were bought by the state for "the masses" and then given to government ministers and cronies, has meant continued application of the SAP without the requisite job creating investment from abroad resulting in an increase in marginalization of the poor. Political support for all Mugabe's pronouncements about South Africa opening a new era, a new vision for Africa, the major opposition Forum has collapsed into political bickering, assuring ZANU-PF of yet another term at the trough. However, the new political "opening" that comes with SAP has enabled the NGOs to move a little more freely but, unfortunately, has coincided with a mass exodus of foreign donors to the south (something we pioneered two years ago!), so there are very difficult funding problems for the likes of ORAP, etc.

though they are now in a better position to actually do something for their communities.

We will continue, therefore, to support ORAP both as a core NGO and in emergency food aid and water since Matebeleland is experiencing a serious drought whilst the rest of the country produces a surplus. AIDS is at its peak and our continued support for MAC and for WASN will also continue. We will also look to expanding the South Africa GAD programme to Zimbabwe where we have a number of excellent partners (WAG, ZWB, etc).

1.5 MOZAMBIQUE

A People's Peace: It is almost two years since Renamo and the Government of Mozambique signed the Peace Accord. Remarkably, peace still reigns over the country. The largest movement of people in Africa continues as refugees from neighbouring countries return home, largely from Malawi and South Africa. It's much the same story inside Mozambique as internally displaced return to their machambas. Mozambicans in Nampula last November, spoke about returning to their villages in neighbouring Zambezia Province for the first time in years.

Demobilization: Demobilization continues in fits and starts. While some officer training has started for the unified army, soldiers on both sides are resisting joining the new army. Twenty-four months severance pay is a much more attractive option. A new army must be in place before the elections, in order to minimize post-electoral conflict.

Food Security: This year's agricultural season has been marked by irregular and late rains, severe drought in the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza and cyclone Nadia which struck Nampula Province in late March, causing severe crop damage along the coast and as far inland as Nacala. Infrastructure, homes and crops were severely damaged, including the crucial cashew crop.

This year, the total area planted to cereals and food crops increased by 10% over 1992/93. This was largely due to peace as refugees and displaced returned to their land and peasants were able to access more land.

Drought, cyclone Nadia, rat infestations and cassava losses due to mealybug will result in much the same national yields as last year. Mozambique will continue to be in a food deficit situation. There will also be shortages of seeds and tools nationally.

Structural Adjustment - The Human Costs: Earlier last fall, the major donors pushed the GOM to reduce the subsidy it had been providing on imported fuel. The GOM pays for fuel in dollars and sells at a subsidized price in meticaís. The GOM agreed and almost immediately owners of the chapas (vans used for private transport in Maputo) doubled their

g) Budget: A total of \$ 200,000 has been allocated to the CAPACITY BUILDING programme.

1.2 ZIMBABWE - WOMEN AND AIDS (ZIM-42)

a) Objectives: This programme assists our main partners in training. Their education programmes are targeted at both urban and rural women and they are expanding their services into industry and schools. It aims to increase awareness by workshops, publications and field seminars and, importantly, to the concept of training people from their own communities to deal with not only education but increasingly issues of care for those affected.

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: This programme seeks to increase networking nationally and within the region through the Southern Africa AIDS Support Network.

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, 1994 which includes continuation of core functions and a set of workshops, seminars and training throughout the year. Our funding contract with partners envisages two payments - June, 1994 and December, 1994 to cover the period to June, 1995.

g) Budget: A total of \$ 55,000 will be divided evenly between the two partners.

1.3 MOZAMBIQUE - SMALL PROJECTS (MOZ-57)

a) Objectives: The Small Projects fund in Mozambique will continue to support the capacity of the Green Zone Cooperatives and seek to support emerging NGOs and CBOs, in particular women's groups. With the opening of the political space in Mozambique, the specific objectives are to be responsive to the needs of new NGOs and CBOs. With our involvement in the upcoming elections in October, we will have the opportunity to identify specific NGOs and CBOs for support. This fund will also attempt to integrate AIDS work in Mozambique with other countries in the region.

b) Partners: The General Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Maputo and the National Union, NGOs, CBOs, and women's groups.

c) Programme Funding: Our funding will go towards building the capacity of the GUZ and other organizations.

d) Collaboration: We will work towards integrating the Small Projects into our regional rural, urban and GAD strategies of networking and training exchanges.

e) Support to OXFAM-Canada's Programme Goals: This Small Projects fund fits into all three OXFAM-Canada goals by the very nature of support to NGO/CBO set up in Mozambique.

f) Timelines: Partners will have a schedule of two payments, the first in December and the second in March 1995.

g) Budget: Total budget is \$ 30,000.

2.0 URBAN CBO CAPACITY BUILDING: SOUTH AFRICA 1993-95 (SA-152)

Programme Report/Update: We are into the final year of a two year cycle and the current programme will be through at the end of 1994 into early 1995. We are dealing with the same partners and concentrating our efforts on capacity building for grassroots organization via the training departments of the major service NGOs with a fair measure of success in spite of some upheavals due to the elections. Our \$ 96,000 will pull down the final payments from CIDA Special Fund. New programming developments in this sector are outlined elsewhere in this document and will likely come on stream early in 1995. Programme design is underway and will include an evaluation of the current programme late in 1994.

3.0 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA (SA 153)

Introduction: The GAD Programme will reach its mid-point at the end of June 1994. The South African election and change in government open up unique opportunities for individual women and women's organizations to influence policy-making and priorities so that these impact on all South Africans in a fair and equitable manner. More than ever before, South African women need to be organized and proactive in voicing their issues and concerns to politicians, policy-makers and institutions. The GAD Programme will continue to help strengthen women's organizations through institutional support and capacity-building training, through 1994 and 1995.

5.0 NAMIBIA: CANADA FUND

Canada Funds are project funds for NGO activities available through Canadian embassies in many countries. At one point, OXFAM-Canada administered the Canada Fund in Namibia, but with the opening of the Canadian High Commission in 1990, this was taken over by them. With the closing of the High Commission last year, the fund will now return to OXFAM-Canada. The funds are not deposited in OXFAM-Canada accounts, cheques are written from the Canadian Embassy in South Africa for the partners directly. OXFAM-Canada identifies and recommends projects to the Embassy, which can accept or reject recommendations, and then the cheque is delivered back to OXFAM-Canada for presentation to the partner. The total budget for Namibia in 1994-95 is \$350,000, of which \$35,000 is for local administration. The maximum project amount is \$50,000, although \$20,000 is the normal grant. This fund provides OXFAM-Canada with an opportunity to direct Canadian funds to worthwhile progressive initiatives. The administration funds are generous for the work involved. Pending confirmation of the fund, a staffing plan for administering the fund and the OXFAM-Canada NGO Capacity Building programme (formerly Small Projects) and the Youth Initiative is being worked out at the staff level.

6.0 EMERGENCY / RECONSTRUCTION

6.1 EMERGENCY CORE SUPPORT: 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 Phase II, a second three year PAC funding programme. We will be applying to PAC in August for Phase II.

g) **Budget:** A total of \$ 250,000 for the first year of a 3 year programme.

6.2 BILATERAL FOOD AID - Zimbabwe (ZIM-43)

a) **Objectives:** To support the Organization of Rural Association for Progress' (ORAP) drought relief project. The objective is to alleviate the suffering of people in ORAP's constituency and to support ORAP's core programme. To date there has been up to 320,000 people in Matabeleland who have applied for food relief assistance from the government this year. This project will support the elderly, disabled, under fives and those who participate in the food for work programmes initiated by ORAP.

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

c) **Programme Funding:** Bilateral funding will be used to buy maize and beans, including transport and allowances for ORAP mobilizers.

d) **Collaboration:** Ongoing collaboration will continue between ORAP and CANAMCO on strategies and coping drought mechanisms.

e) **Support to OXFAM-Canada Programme Goals:** Being a women-led community-based organization, ORAP's overall programme fits all of our goals.

f) **Timelines:** This project will be implemented from July through December.

g) **Budget:** A total of \$200,000 will be available for drought relief.

6.3 REHABILITATION IN MOZAMBIQUE (MOZ-58)

We will exploring the possibilities of further rehabilitation and emergency project in Mozambique in the upcoming year. Refugees are pouring back from surrounding countries (upwards of 3 million) and most are returning to their old lands. We will be looking at initiatives which assist in resettlement (tools, seeds, etc) and also at the possibilities of