



# South Africa @work

Newsletter of the South African Consulate General in New York City

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## From the Desk of the Consul General

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Dear Readers,

It is hard to believe that we have come to the end of the third quarter of 2002. It is exactly one year ago that the entire world witnessed an attack on US soil that has changed the world as we know it.

We express our deepest sympathy on this human tragedy to the people of the US and all other nations who lost their citizens. We should use such occasions, as the anniversary of September 11, to reflect on how we can stop human tragedies caused by hate, strife, inequalities, intolerance and not the least, the souring relations between the rich and powerful on one hand, and poor and developing nations who are striving for a level playing field.

In the words of President Mbeki, "There is real promise that the 11 September 2001 page will turn in a memorable 2002 and beyond. But only if we pay the most appropriate tribute to the martyrs of 9/11: by intensifying efforts for peace in all regions of the globe and joining hands in the global campaign to eradicate poverty and inequality".

On the African front, exciting things have been happening on the continent as well as in South Africa. In my previous letters to you I had briefly mentioned the formation of the African Union and also the New Partnership for African Development Program (NEPAD). On July 9, 2002, (in Durban) Heads of State and Government from 53 African countries met and launched the African Union which can broadly be described as being an attempt by African countries to mediate the continent's wars, provide peace-keeping forces, promote good governance amongst its members and an adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights.

The formation and launch of the African Union should however be seen in conjunction with NEPAD, which, as described by Deputy Minister Pahad, "is a long-term process designed to change an entire paradigm and way of doing business on the continent. It is about Africa taking ownership of its own development agenda and of taking responsibility for its own future, as well as about building a new partnership with the international community based on mutual accountability."

President Mbeki had, in this regard, played an important role in promoting NEPAD by vigorously engaging G8 leaders, heads of government and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in soliciting their support of the program. The UNGA has embraced NEPAD and unanimously adopted the "United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (NEPAD). The Declaration, among other things says "We recommit ourselves to meeting the special needs of Africa as recognized in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. We affirm that international support for the implementation of the New Partnership is essential. While acknowledging the support so far expressed or provided for the New Partnership, we urge the United Nations system and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist with the implementation of the New Partnership."

This quarter's issue will cover topics that have had enormous significance on world politics and international relations. We as a country are very proud to have been host to history-making that will change many



lives for the better.

On the local front in New York, the South African Consulate General also had its fair share of activities from hosting members of the South African contingent to the New York Designers' Fashion Week where the designers and models did Africa proud, to hosting South Africa's own international reggae star, Lucky Dube, who thrilled New Yorkers at a sold out concert in Manhattan. Other events the SACG hosted included the South African Women's Day as well as planning and coordinating a very successful bilateral program for the President's visit to New York.

As always, I invite you to visit our website at [www.southafrica-newyork.net](http://www.southafrica-newyork.net) so as to keep abreast of developments in our country and continent. A multitude of information is available which include CD-ROMs on *Doing Business in South Africa* as well as *Visit and Explore South Africa (VEZA)*. Please do not hesitate to call us should you require any further information.

**Thami X.N. Ngwevela**  
Consul General

## President Thabo Mbeki: Address to the 57th United Nations General Assembly Session

I would like to add my voice in thanking the outgoing President of the General Assembly, Dr Han Seung-Soo for the diligent manner in which he managed the affairs of this Assembly. I would also like to congratulate you, President Kavan, for taking over the leadership of the 57th Session of the UN General Assembly. We hope that you will have a successful tenure in your stewardship of this important body.

Allow us to also welcome Switzerland and East Timor to membership of the United Nations.

Two years ago, the world's political leaders met at this place and through the historic United Nations Millennium Declaration "reaffirmed our faith in the (United Nations) Organisation and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world."

That an unprecedented number of Heads of State and Government had gathered at the United Nations to make this commitment to cooperation among the peoples of the world, to peace, prosperity and justice throughout our universe gave hope to the billions throughout the world who know the painful meaning of oppression by another, of war and violent conflict, of poverty and injustice. None of those who spoke from this podium knew that a year after they had pledged to use their energies and talents to provide a meaningful life for all, peace in this country and the rest of the world would be brutally challenged by the murderous terrorist attack of September 11.

We meet a day after the first anniversary of that fateful September 11. We have a collective duty to reaffirm our united resolve to create a world free of the fear of terrorism. We have a common task to ensure that this Organisation truly lives up to its obligations to do all the things that make for peace. We have a solemn obligation to give real meaning to the message of hope we proclaimed in the Millennium Declaration. It may be that future generations will say that if we have learnt anything at all from the horrendous events of September 11, it is to the accomplishment of these tasks that this General Assembly should dedicate its efforts.

In keeping with that perspective, we have come to the 57th General Assembly to report that the peoples of Africa have risen to these challenges by forming the African Union. Our Union is based on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It results from the transformation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which championed the cause of unity and independence of Africa, for nearly 40 years.

The African Union (AU) is Africa's practical

and determined response to its past and present, in favour of peace and stability, democracy and human rights, cooperation, development, prosperity and human dignity.

Its programme for the socio-economic revitalisation of our Continent is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which must help us to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment throughout Africa and, within the context of the African Union, end Africa's humiliation as an object of charity. Clearly, the objectives of the African Union and the programme enunciated in the New Partnership essentially and of necessity seek to advance the aims contained in the Millennium Development Goals.

Naturally, the United Nations as an organisation seized of the task to address the critical issues of peace, human rights and poverty eradication within the framework of sustainable development, will forever be central to the success of the African Union and the accomplishment of the goals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. Accordingly, on behalf of the united peoples of Africa, we are honoured and privileged to commend to this august Organisation both the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We are convinced that with your support, we will transform this into an African Century.

We are happy that there are encouraging peace processes in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, with the Comoros already having held successful elections. We are particularly pleased because these positive developments will create the possibility for millions of our fellow Africans to reaffirm the sanctity of human life and security, and to engage in the important tasks of rebuilding their countries to bring about a better life for all.

As part of our commitment to wage a sustained struggle to realise the long-deferred hopes of the peoples of Africa, we have agreed to the establishment of various institutions, including a peer-review mechanism, which must help us ensure that we honour our commitments democracy, human rights and good governance.

I am confident that the United Nations will work closely with the African Union, and that this premier organisation of the peoples of the world will use its vast and invaluable experience to ensure that the African Union delivers on the important and pressing duty of achieving sustainable development in each and every country on our continent.

Together, the UN agencies and the organs of the African Union must give priority to such matters as human resources development and capacity building, modernising Africa's econ-

omy, dealing decisively with the intolerable debt burden, ensuring access for our products in the markets of the developed world, speeding-up the emancipation and empowerment of women, combating communicable and other diseases, including AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and fighting against environmental degradation.

At the end of August and the beginning of this month, the people of South Africa and Africa were honoured to host the World Summit for Sustainable Development. A number of far-reaching decisions were taken at this important Summit to ensure that we will bequeath to the next generations a better, humane and equitable world based on what we agree are the inseparable pillars of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection.

Delegates from around the world enshrined the decisions they took in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, to ensure that the billions of people who have placed their fate on our collective shoulders have a concrete programme of action to realise the goals contained in Agenda 21 and other documents adopted by the world community of nations during the last ten years.

The Johannesburg Summit confronted the stark reality that billions of people across the globe are poor, and, boldly confirmed the need for us to collaborate for a shared human prosperity through sustainable development. We agree that this goal can be achieved because we are inspired by the knowledge that the resources needed exist within the global community. Indeed, Member States have already committed themselves to make available the means necessary for the implementation of our plans, especially finance, technology and capacity building. It is critically important that we implement everything we agreed, acting with the necessary sense of urgency.

Again, this we will do together, under the leadership of the United Nations while we continue to strengthen the multilateral system of global governance, as the only viable international response to all our challenges.

Fundamentally, this is the only credible response to the challenge of globalisation and the need to enhance human solidarity to meet our common needs.

It has been our privilege to chair the Non-Aligned Movement for the past four years. During this time, NAM has ensured constant dialogue between the countries of the North and South, which has advanced the commonality of interest between States, confirming the view that the future of all humanity is inter-linked. We are pleased that the views of the

*(Continued on page 6)*

## “The New Partnership for Africa’s Development: An African Initiative”

Chairman Royce and distinguished members of the House Committee on International Relations’ Subcommittee on Africa. It is an honor to be here today in the presence of such esteemed legislators and friends of Africa. I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of your Subcommittee and the House International Relations Committee for this opportunity to discuss such an exciting and promising initiative from the continent of Africa and the cradle of mankind: The New Partnership for Africa’s Development. Indeed, such an interaction is long overdue.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to working with you and the Members of this Subcommittee and the House Committee on International Relations, on ways in which we can cooperate on forging such a partnership between the leadership and peoples of Africa and the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware of, and greatly value, you and your Subcommittee’s friendship and commitment to the Africa continent. You have graced the African and South African shores on many occasions, and it is very good to see you again, this time on the shores of your beautiful country.

I really look forward to continuing this friendship and commitment well beyond this hearing, and believe that this will be but the first of many interactions with the Subcommittee, Committee, and the United States Congress to build a new Africa that is mutually beneficial for all of our peoples. Just as together we can cast an eye back and look with gratitude at the fundamental and irrevocable way that the Congress of the United States of America contributed to bringing about a miracle of change in South Africa through the CAAA, so too do I relish the day when we can stand together and cast an eye back and marvel at the fundamental and irrevocable way that the Congress of the United States of America contributed to bringing about a miracle of change in Africa through NEPAD.

Chairman Royce, at the outset, I believe that it is important to recognize that it is but one year and one week since the United States was attacked by ruthless and cowardly terrorists. Let me take this opportunity to reiterate the solidarity and sorrow that the African people share with you when we remember the American and African lives that were tragically lost on September 11. Perhaps the only consoling fact that we can bring out of such a tragedy is the fact that our past, present, and future are inextricably linked, and that we must work together to ensure that we bring about peace, stability, and justice for all the peoples of the world.

In our ongoing efforts to bring about peace,

stability, and justice for all, we believe that the current U.S. Administration and Congress are committed to Africa and therefore are willing to support NEPAD. Such support is clearly in the national interests of the USA in a positive and negative sense. A stable, peaceful, and prosperous Africa provides many opportunities for the USA in terms of access to resources, not least of which is oil as the USA seeks new energy sources, the provision of viable investment opportunities in an emerging market, and access to an untapped consumer base. Africa’s contribution to the global ecosystem and to bio-diversity is also invaluable.

In a negative sense, an Africa consumed by poverty, conflict, and instability will impact on the global environment in terms of transnational crime, drug smuggling, trafficking in weapons, terrorism, illegal immigration, the spread of disease, and environmental degradation. We all have a moral and material duty to ensure that such conditions are reversed. Pockets of deep poverty and dissatisfaction, weak and failed states are in nobody’s interests. The benefits and opportunities provided by globalization must be extended to all for it to be sustainable.

To adopt a “wait and see attitude” would be a grave error. The present winds of change in Africa need to be supported and sustained. It is vital that success stories are generated quickly in order to build and maintain momentum and to provide encouragement to the reform efforts.

I know that the issue of Zimbabwe will be cited as a reason for such a “wait and see” attitude, but it is not a reasonable basis for such an approach.

NEPAD, as an evolving process not yet in operation, cannot be used to handle or be accountable for an existing crisis, i.e. Zimbabwe. Existing processes and institutions are in place to handle the situation, hence the decision under the Commonwealth process. This signifies a significant development in the history of Africa, premised as it always was on a system of non-interference in national sovereignty issues. Statements on Zimbabwe by President Mbeki, amongst others, have been consistent over time, calling for free and fair elections, for the crisis to be resolved peacefully, for matters to be handled according to the rule of law, for violence to stop, for a process of legal and transparent land reform, for illegal land invasions to stop, and for a process of national dialogue.

Furthermore, a whole continent cannot be held ransom under a system of collective punishment according to the behavior of one state. NEPAD cannot be discarded, before even being implemented, on the basis of one existing

**Statement by  
Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad  
to the Hearing of the U.S. House  
of Representatives’  
Committee on International  
Relations Subcommittee on Africa**

crisis. On the contrary, it should first be given a chance to operate and to work before it is judged on its results. Lastly, NEPAD cannot be expected to deliver all 54 states in pristine condition. NEPAD is a long-term process designed to change an entire paradigm and way of doing business on the continent on the part of all role-players. This will be a long-term process and cannot deliver instant success. It needs to be supported over the long term to ensure that it is sustainable and successful.

NEPAD is about changing the begging bowl syndrome and past donor-recipient relationships. It is about Africa taking ownership of its own development agenda and of taking responsibility for its own future, as well as about building a new partnership with the international community based on mutual accountability. In this process of ensuring the conditions for development, of promoting an environment conducive for investment (both domestic and international) and of reducing the risk profile of doing business on the continent, many opportunities will open up for the private sector. The USA should support this process as it is in your interests to have a stable and peaceful Africa.

Your support is required not only in terms of ODA but also in other areas, e.g. peace and security, education, health, capacity building, promotion of private sector investment, debt relief, market access, agricultural subsidy and non-tariff barrier reform, and more equitable international political, financial, and trading institutions and systems that are responsive to Africa’s needs. ODA reform and support is but one aspect of the overall integrated socio-economic development strategy represented by NEPAD. NEPAD is a holistic, integrated sustainable development initiative for the economic and social revival of Africa. It is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction that they have a pressing duty to the African people to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a world economy and body politic.

The initiative is anchored on the determination of Africans to extricate themselves and the continent from the malaise of underdevelop-

*(Continued on page 5)*

# VI&Ps

Visas, Immigration and Passports

## Old letters of permission's expiry date is finally upon us



After over six years of the passing of the new South African Citizenship Act of 1995, the expiry date of all letters of permission issued in terms of the Citizenship Act of 1949 is finally upon us.

At the beginning of this year all holders of the said letters of permission issued before October 27, 1995 were informed that they would expire on November 27, 2002.

As a brief background, letters of permission to travel on two passports are issued to holders of dual citizenship. They enable them to leave and enter South Africa on its passport and to enter a country of the second citizenship also on its passport. Children under the age of 18 do not need them at all.

According to the South African Citizenship Act of 1995 holders of the said letters – exemption certificates as they are called in the act, will be issued with them for a period of 5 years after which they will have to reapply for them. With Christmas around the corner and many people preparing themselves, I hereby advise that it be among the preparations you may be making to make your trip a success. Requirements for applications for exemption certificate can be accessed on our website and all enquiries in this regard can be forwarded to Mrs. Argie Garcia @ (212) 692 2403.

On quiet a different note, our office often receives lost passports, ID's, birth certificates etc from the police and the public as a whole. Most of the persons who lost them always find them at them Consulate when they have been forwarded to it. Against this background, I therefore want to ask all who have lost any of the documents cited above to feel free to contact this office for enquiries in this regard or they can phone me @ (212) 692 2401.

Until next time!

**Johannes Tiba**  
Consul, Migration

## Johannesburg Summit generates more than R8bn for South African Economy

The Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Valli Moosa, announced that more than R8 billion was generated by the World Summit on Sustainable Development for the South African economy.

This is based on an interim report conducted to estimate the impact of the Summit on the country's economy. The research, which was commissioned by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, was conducted by a team of professional consultants from the Bureau for Market Research based at Unisa, Iklwa Structured Financial Products and economists from UrbanEcon. More than 400 delegates attending the Summit were interviewed about their expenditure in the country. The 500 parallel events that were held throughout the country as part of the Summit were also analyzed in terms of their impact.

Welcoming the finding, Moosa indicated that the "results exceeded all expectations. Over and above the applause we received from the international community for the excellent manner in which we, as South Africa, organized this massive event, the study confirms the fact that the Summit generated a good return on investment for the country.

The 37,000 international delegates who attended the Summit spent an average of between R27,000 and R39,000 in South Africa. This money was spent mainly on accommodation, transport, food and beverages, and other consumable products purchased within the country.

Government's investment in this event amounted to about R449 million. This includes funding from all three spheres of gov-

ernment. The leverage effect of government's contribution from the private sector amounted to about R620 million, of which about 60% came from international sponsors and donor agencies.

Based on delegates' expenditure of R1.53 billion, and the investment leveraged from the private sector, it is estimated that more than R8 billion was generated for the South African economy. This means that new business sales worth more than R8 billion was generated by the Summit.

"Based on these results, we can conclude that the short and long-term effects of the Summit on South Africa as a tourist destination of choice will be significant. The fact that the interim results indicate that delegates gave a positive rating to our hospitality and friendliness (84%) personal service (70%) and accommodation quality (60%), means that we can expect more international tourists to visit our country. Furthermore, the significance of the revenue generated by the Summit is that whereas the contribution of tourism to the South African economy annually is about R24 billion, this event, which lasted for just two weeks, generated more than R8 billion."

The report concludes by declaring that "the economic impact of the WSSD on the economy of South Africa was positive". A detailed final report will be available by the end of November 2002.

The full interim report is available at the website of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: [www.environment.gov.za](http://www.environment.gov.za)

## LEARN TO SPEAK SOUTH AFRICAN ...

English	Afrikaans	Zulu	Xhosa
Good morning	Goeie more	Sawubona	Molo
Good afternoon	Goeie middag	Sawubona	Molo
Good evening	Goeie naand	Sawubona	Molo
Goodbye	Totsiens	Hamba kahle	Hamba kakuhle
Thank you	Dankie	Ngiyabonga	Enkosi
Yes	Ja	Yebo	Ewe
My name is ...	My naam is ...	Igama lam ngu	Gam lam ngu ...
What is your name?	Wat is jou naam?	Igama lakho ngubani?	Ungubani Igama lakho?
Where is the nearest telephone	Waar is die naaste telefoon?	Iphi itelefoni eseduzane	Ikuphi itelefoni ekufutyane lapho?
Show me the way to	Wys my die rigting na...	Ngikhombise umgwaqo oya...	Ungandikhombisa indela eya ...

(Continued from page 3)  
NEPAD: An African Initiative

ment and exclusion in a globalizing world. It is a call for a new relationship of constructive partnership between and among Africans themselves and between Africa and the international community to overcome the development chasm. The partnership is to be founded on a realization of common interest, obligations, commitments, benefit, and equality.

The initiative is premised on African states making commitments to good governance, democracy and human rights, which endeavoring to prevent and resolve situations of conflict and instability on the continent. Coupled to these efforts to create conditions conducive for investment, growth and development are initiatives to raise the necessary resources to address the development chasm in critical sectors that are highlighted in the Program of Action, such as infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, and ICT. Resources will be mobilized by way of increasing domestic savings and investment, by improving the management of public revenue and expenditure, and by increasing capital flows via further debt relief, increased targeted ODA flows, FDI, and private capital.

At the core of the NEPAD process is its African ownership, which must be retained and strongly promoted, so as to meet the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples. While the principle of partnership with the rest of the world is equally vital to this process, such partnership must be based on mutual respect, dignity, shared responsibility and mutual accountability.

The African Union Summit of July 2002 adopted a "Declaration on the Implementation of NEPAD". The Declaration endorsed the Progress Report and Initial Action Plan, that builds on the NEPAD strategic framework document accepted by the OAU at its Summit in Lusaka in July 2001, and called on states to urgently implement the various detailed priority programs, encouraged all member states to adopt the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance, to accede to the African Peer Review Mechanism, and to popularize the NEPAD.

Lastly, it mandated the NEPAD structures to continue their work until the next Summit in Maputo in 2003 and it decided to expand the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee by one representative per region, i.e. to 20 members.

The Initial Action Plan elaborates the first phase for the implementation of NEPAD and proposes specific actions and instruments in a number of identified priority areas.

The Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic, and Corporate Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism essentially seek to ensure the implementation of objectives contained in such documents as the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol on the

Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government. The USA has a critical role to play as a partner in support of NEPAD.

The implementation of NEPAD is first and foremost anchored on African resources and the resourcefulness of the African people. The partnership that is being built with international partners such as the G8 and the EU is intended to enhance this implementation and to accelerate the pace of implementation. The USA has the necessary capacity and resources to make a major contribution in this regard.

Furthermore, within the context of commitments undertaken in the UN Millennium Declaration, the G8 Africa Action Plan, the Monterrey Declaration, and the recently adopted Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and Political Declaration, the USA has an interest in contributing to the regeneration of Africa. This has been recognized in the world, namely the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Millennium Challenge Account. These are most welcome, as are the African Education Initiative and contributions to the Global Health Fund, and should be applied in a manner that complements Africa's transformation and development efforts, is consultative, not restrictive and that can benefit the widest possible number of African states.

The African Peer Review Mechanism will enhance African ownership of its development agenda, though a system of self-assessment that ensures that policies of African countries are based on best current knowledge and practices. An effective Mechanism, designed, owned and managed by Africans, must be credible, transparent and all-encompassing, so as to demonstrate that African leaders are fully aware of their responsibilities, and obligations to their peoples, and are genuinely prepared to engage and relate to the rest of the world on the basis of integrity and mutual respect. Therefore, the APRM must be independent and free from political interference and country review reports will be made public.

This will enable the Continent to make the necessary interventions in any situation considered to be at variance with the principles contained in these agreed documents. Apart from the above, a mechanism to ensure mutual accountability between Africa and her development partners is also being developed. Increasingly, as the APRM comes into operation, there should be increased support for states meeting their good governance and democracy commitments. The USA needs to work with progressive leaders on the continent to consolidate the gains made in this field. This is the true spirit of partnership. It is important and welcome in this regard that a significant portion of the new resources announced at the Financing for Development

Conference in Mexico have been explicitly targeted for Africa in the context of the G8 Africa Action Plan.

As regards to the immediate way forward, the Initial Action Plan must begin to be implemented with urgency. As first steps in the regard, states must begin to adopt the Declaration and put themselves forward for baseline reviews under the APRM and the APRM itself must be operationalized this year. The indices and benchmarks to measure good governance must be finalized in the next few months. The African Regional Economic Communities and individual states have to be intensively engaged in terms of G8 Africa Action Plan must be pursued with the G8 partners and the process of ensuring alignment and synergy between NEPAD and other processes and initiatives in Africa must continue. Every effort will be made to ensure that there is engagement with the business community and civil society on the continent in order to deepen ownership and to ensure NEPAD's long-term sustainability.

We are at a critical juncture in history. A core mass of leadership has developed both on the continent and abroad that are genuinely committed to the regeneration of the continent. Africa's advances in recent years and the convergence of agreement on international development goals and a common agenda for Africa illustrate this. Also, NEPAD provides three key new elements, namely it is African developed, managed, and owned; it brings the concept of a new partnership (with mutual commitments, obligations, interests, contributions, and benefits); and Africa is undertaking certain commitments and obligations in her own interests which are not externally imposed conditionalities.

Successes are already being registered. For example, there are accelerated and ongoing efforts to resolve Africa's major conflicts, negotiations to ensure the affordable supply and manufacture of essential pharmaceutical drugs in Africa are at an advanced stage, an African Energy Fund has been established to ensure the speedy implementation of cross-country energy infrastructure projects and the expanded Okavango Upper Zambezi International Tourism spatial development initiative was launched during the WSSD. There is a sense of urgency now in moving from strategic development processes to implementation.

In conclusion, the conditions are set for the NEPAD objectives to be achieved. This unique opportunity must be firmly grasped, the present goodwill and momentum must be maintained and implementation of NEPAD must proceed without delay. For the sake of future generations of Africans, we cannot afford to fail. We invite the USA to be a partner in this historic endeavor. You have it in your power to make a difference and to decide how history will judge your contribution to the Renaissance



The initiative is premised on African states making commitments to good governance, democracy and human rights ...

## Address of President Thabo Mbeki, Chairperson of the African Union, at the High Level Special Session of the UN General Assembly on NEPAD

I am pleased to join the Chairperson of the Implementation Committee of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, President Olusegun Obasanjo, in commending the New Partnership, NEPAD, to this General Assembly.

At its Inaugural Meeting two months ago, the African Union confirmed the decision of the 2001 OAU Meeting of Heads of State and Government that the New Partnership for Africa's Development constitutes its program for the socio-economic regeneration of Africa.

Accordingly, the African Union hopes that the United Nations will support the peoples of Africa as we engage in an historic struggle for the eradication of poverty and underdevelopment on our continent.

In this context, I would like to express Africa's appreciation of the adoption by the General Assembly, a decade ago, of the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa (NADAF).

The New Partnership is designed radically to change the paradigm that has driven international African development programs. To indicate that change, we reaffirm that we, the Africans, are the architects of the NEPAD renewal plan. As Africans, we now own Africa's development agenda.

Secondly, we are determined to move forward on the basis of a partnership among the peoples of Africa, for the victory of the African Renaissance. We are resolved to act together as governments, the masses we represent, and civil society.

Thirdly, we seek to ensure that we move away from the donor-recipient relationship with the developed world, to a new partnership based on mutual respect as well as shared responsibility and accountability.

Fourth, we are committed to translate our words into a practical program that actually changes the lives of the masses of Africa away from despair, to a common future of hope and human dignity for all Africans.

The success that we will and must achieve in Africa will be a victory for all humanity because the poverty of any people in any part of the globe is the poverty of all humanity.

In this context, all of us need to admit openly that what failed the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa was the absence of resources to translate its words into deeds.

This is the challenge to which this Assembly and Organization must respond, to affirm the commitment made in the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development less than two weeks ago, that the representatives of the peoples of the world gathered here are not merely sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

The objectives and action plans enunciated in NEPAD are consistent with the targets contained in the Millennium Development Goals as well as those spelt out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

It is therefore important that the current process of review, reprioritization and realignment

of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF), should take on board the objectives and programs of NEPAD.

The United Nations Organization and its agencies have a critical role to play in the implementation of the required program of action. However, for the UN to fulfill this new responsibility, it will need to give itself the institutional capacity to ensure that it responds to Africa's challenges in an effective, efficient and co-ordinated way.

The United Nations will have to agree on an appropriate mechanism that will enable close monitoring of the implementation of its collective agreements in favor of African development.

As Africans, today we stand in front of the peoples of the world to make the pledge that we will honor the commitment we have made to ourselves and the world, that we will act firmly to extricate Africa out of her long night of misery.

We value the readiness of the international community to enter into partnership with us, confident that together we will end the marginalization of our continent, ensuring that the sun truly shines over the peoples of Africa.

Let this be the message that issues from this High-Level Session of the General Assembly on NEPAD. From here, together, we must make the solemn statement that Africa's time has come!

*(Continued from page 2)*

*Address to the 57th United Nations General Assembly Session*

Movement have helped to inform the advance towards a better life for all to which we have all committed ourselves by word and deed.

In February next year, Malaysia will assume the responsibility of guiding our Movement as it responds to the changed and changing global environment. I am certain that this will add new strength to the Non-Aligned Movement in the interests of all humanity, especially the poor of the world.

As before, the Non-Aligned Movement is committed to the peaceful resolution of all conflicts, including those pertaining to Palestine and Israel, as well as Iraq, in keeping with the resolutions of this United Nations Organisations. These are urgent tasks to which this Organisation must respond.

In conclusion, we will recall that two years ago in the Millennium Declaration more than 150 Heads of State and Government resolved that 'we believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalisation becomes a positive force for all the world's people'.

Through both our global and regional programmes we can and must ensure that globalisation indeed becomes a valuable process, which will bring about sustainable development and prosperity for all.

From this 57th Session of the General Assembly must issue the unequivocal message that the peoples of the world are united in their resolve to sustain the message of hope by advancing the goals of peace, democracy, prosperity and sustainable development.

I thank you.

## Did you know?

- In December 1962 Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo opened the first black law practice in South Africa.
- Tugela Falls in KwaZulu-Natal at 853 meters are the world's second highest falls after Angel Falls in Venezuela which reach 979 meters.
- The Big Hole in Kimberley is the largest man-made excavation in the world.
- All elephants walk on tiptoe.



**Solly Moeng**  
South African Tourism's  
USA Country Manager

Solly Moeng has been named as the new USA country manager for South African Tourism.

Mr. Moeng's appointment was effective August 12, 2002. He has a distinguished career in marketing South Africa as a destination and we are looking forward to working with him in new capacity as we roll out our new marketing efforts in the US.

The country manager position is a new role created by the recent reorganization of South African Tourism's entire operation

Mr. Moeng was formerly based in Canada on behalf of South African Tourism. Most recently he was deputy director of marketing and communications for the National Botanical Institute, where he represented Kirstenbosch National Botanic Gardens in Cape Town, South Africa.

South African Tourism and the National Botanical Institute both fall under South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

He is a seasoned marketer who brings an in-depth knowledge of the North American market. The US is a very important market for South African Tourism and his previous experience in North America will be critical to our success as we launch our tourism marketing campaign this fall.

Mr. Moeng holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of South Africa, and a post-graduate diploma in marketing from IMM.

"North America, particularly the USA with its immense growth potential, remains a very important market for us, both for tourism and for investment opportunities," Moeng said. "I intend to work in partnership with all key players in the industry to further develop the potential in this market and to turn it into real business for us and for our partners.

"My experience in North American market, first developed during my assignment in the Toronto office of South African Tourism, and the contacts that I continued to nurture in the past few years, give me a good base which I look forward to expanding," he concluded.

For more information about tourism in South Africa please visit SATOUR at:

[www.southafrica.net](http://www.southafrica.net)

## Meeting of the Commonwealth Chairperson's Committee on Zimbabwe

The Commonwealth Chairpersons' Committee on Zimbabwe, consisting of the Prime Minister of Australia, Rt Hon John Howard, the President of Nigeria, HE Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, and the President of South Africa, HE Mr Thabo Mbeki, met in Abuja, Nigeria, on 23 September 2002, to discuss the situation in Zimbabwe. The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Rt Hon Don McKinnon, participated in the discussions.

Following a review of recent political developments in Zimbabwe, the Committee recalled that in their Marlborough House Statement of 19 March 2002, they had mandated the President of Nigeria and the President of South Africa to continue to actively promote the process of reconciliation in Zimbabwe and to appoint special representatives to remain engaged with all the parties concerned towards this end.

The Committee had also mandated the Commonwealth Secretary-General to engage with the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure that the specific recommendations from the Commonwealth Observer Group (COG) to the March Presidential Elections were respected and to remain actively engaged with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in promoting transparent, equitable and sustainable measures of land reform in Zimbabwe.

The Committee deeply regretted that the process of reconciliation facilitated by the Special Envoys of the President of Nigeria and the President of South Africa had stalled. The Secretary-General reported that as a consequence, the level of suspicion, division and hostility between the various parties in Zimbabwe had increased considerably in recent months and that reports of harassment of the political opposition, the press and sections of the judiciary continued.

Whilst all members of the "Troika" strongly believe that efforts to engage the Government of Zimbabwe should continue, one member, Australia, supported the full suspension of Zimbabwe with immediate effect whilst the other members wish to see how Zimbabwe responds to the Marlborough House Statement over the next six months as foreshadowed in that Statement, as which point stronger measures might need to be considered.

*Issued on behalf of the Commonwealth Chairperson's Committee Meeting on Zimbabwe  
By The Department of Foreign Affairs*

### Find the five South African National Symbols! flower, animal, fish, tree and anthem

N	K	O	S	I	S	I	K	E	L	E	L	I	A	F	R	I	K	A
A	E	G	S	C	R	D	H	L	J	U	C	V	D	Q	R	S	T	P
V	A	H	S	D	S	F	O	B	L	U	E	C	R	A	N	E	P	G
G	V	V	T	F	B	G	P	O	I	I	L	M	N	O	P	I	R	M
J	D	P	A	G	E	A	J	G	J	V	Q	Z	C	F	H	J	D	O
A	J	Q	B	J	F	L	Q	Y	K	S	T	A	B	G	I	K	F	A
E	A	S	V	K	G	J	R	Y	L	G	H	I	G	J	K	L	M	P
T	P	T	S	M	H	O	S	S	M	U	V	W	O	P	S	A	B	Q
O	Q	W	H	O	R	E	A	L	Y	E	L	L	O	W	W	O	O	D
R	R	Z	C	P	P	N	T	D	E	G	H	J	P	Z	A	R	S	T
P	S	H	H	V	V	G	E	O	F	I	J	P	Q	Z	B	S	T	Q
G	V	G	G	W	S	M	I	G	P	P	R	R	S	P	C	T	A	S
N	E	P	V	Y	P	P	N	G	Q	S	T	M	T	O	F	U	B	P
I	Y	Q	P	A	B	S	G	V	G	V	V	N	U	P	G	V	F	M
K	Z	R	M	B	C	C	H	I	H	W	X	O	V	Q	S	W	V	V



Minister Zuma, President Thabo Mbeki, Mrs Zanele Mbeki and South African Ambassador to the United States Sheila Sisulu with the staff of the South African Consulate General



Minister Zuma, President Thabo Mbeki, Mrs Zanele Mbeki and South African Ambassador to the United Nations Dumisani Kumalo with the staff of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the UN



Scarsdale Braai 2002



Africa America Institute Awards Night on 17 September 2002.

**Ardmore Ceramic Art Exhibit**  
 9 October 2002  
 Bronx Community College  
 Roscoe C. Brown Jr. Student Center  
 2nd Floor

South African artists in the Champagne Valley of KwaZulu-Natal have created vibrant ceramics ranging from functional domestic ware to sculptural art in the decorative African tradition.

The Bronx Community College is sponsoring an exhibit of these ceramics on October 9, 2002.

For information about the exhibit, please call (718) 289-5151.

**South African National Pavilion**  
 11 to 14 October 2002  
 Jacob Javits Center  
 New York City

Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA) and South African TIEC will be exhibiting at the New York Home Textiles Show from 11 to 14 October 2002. More information about the exhibition is available at the South African Consulate General's website:

**[www.southafrica-newyork.net/tradeshow](http://www.southafrica-newyork.net/tradeshow)**



Lucky Dube at the South African Consulate General on 19 August 2002