Despite the reconciliation exercise by the Zimbabwean authorities and creditors on Zimbabwe’s debt, comprehensive debt audit that incorporate the people in assessing amounts owed, purposes and conditions of loans, additional charges on the loans, disbursement methods and the accomplishment of intended objectives has not been done. The debt figures as reported in this report therefore remain suspicious to the public who bears the debt repayment burden. Further, despite the establishment of the Zimbabwe Aid and Debt Management Office (ZADMO) debt information is not accessible to the public, is not up-to-date and varies by source. Comprehensive and inclusive debt audit will authenticate the debt and establish broad social and economic impacts for the future.

**Zimbabwe’s Total Debt: US$13.4 Billion;**

- **Domestic debt is US$2.12 billion, (16% of total debt)**
- **Total external debt is US$11.28 billion (84% of total debt)**

**2nd Quarter Public & Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) Debt (US$9.617 billion)**

- Total PPG debt increased by 15% from the 1st Quarter level of US$8.368 billion
- External debt increased by 6% from the 1st Quarter level, while domestic debt increased by 66%
- 78% of the debt is external (Debt to foreign or international lenders),
- Domestic debt increased from US$1.110 billion in 2012 to US$2.139 billion during the 2nd quarter of 2016,
- Debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio increased from 59% in the 1st quarter to 68% in the 2nd quarter,
- Debt to GDP: 61.9% (2012), 68.1% (2016)

**External Debt US$ Billions: DOD vs Arrears: 79% is in arrears;**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining Principal</th>
<th>Total Arrears</th>
<th>Total Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total PPG Debt</strong></td>
<td>3.854</td>
<td>5.764</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPG External Debt</td>
<td>1.715</td>
<td>5.763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilateral Creditors</td>
<td>1.181</td>
<td>3.064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris-club</td>
<td>0.212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Paris Club</td>
<td>0.969</td>
<td>0.139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multilateral institutions</td>
<td>0.534</td>
<td>2.112</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>0.284</td>
<td>1.135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.215</td>
<td>0.258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short term RBZ Debt</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total domestic debt</strong></td>
<td>2.139</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBZ assumed</td>
<td>0.701</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>1.438</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
Reform the SADC region, Heads of State told
Clarity Sibanda

The 16th of August saw more than 2,000 representatives drawn from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region convening in Manzini-Swaziland for the SADC People Summit. The summit, which ran under the theme, “A Peoples’ driven SADC committed to total liberation for all,” sought to address how countries could address the challenges that had become common in the region. The summit saw heads of state from across the region converge and further showed that the SADC region was under siege from a myriad of challenges such as poor democracy, governance, capitalism, neo-colonialism and patriarchy all affecting the region’s peace, social and economic development.

A delegate from Lesotho said SADC must force Lesotho to implement the SADC Phumaphi Commission recommendations to solve the political crisis in the mountainous kingdom. He further called on the regional bloc to intervene for release of detained soldiers. Activists from Mozambique called for an immediate cease fire in Central Mozambique where assassinations and kidnappings of activists, academics and members of the opposition have been rampant. The Zimbabwean delegation head and ZIMCODD Board Chair, Mr Liberty Bhebhe, called on the Zimbabwean government to respect human rights, allow democracy to flourish and ensure that sanity reigned in the police brutality against innocent civilians has gained prominence.

On the issue of trade justice, the people expressed commitment to campaign against unfair and oppressive trade agreements to end neoliberal policies promulgated by the World Trade Organisation while those from Zimbabwe called for the fall of Statutory Instrument 64, which was the cause of the economic crisis that had been implemented, which they argued had affected the informal sector, which has become the main source of livelihoods in the country. The health sector bemoaned the sub-standard health care institutions and called on the region to end neoliberals policies, which were driving the people to the streets of Manzini Swaziland.

Youths who came out tops in the debates showcase their trophies

Activists brought traffic to a standstill as they marched through the streets of Manzini - Swaziland

Successful regional blocks constitute the first step to the much adored great African Unity dream. Then we speak against Britain, America, and Tony Blair as a strong, united and credible voice, not as a lone moon wolf howling somewhere in the African wildernesses.

The Role Of Social Movements In The SADC Region
Masimba Manyanya

Our future lies in our own hands not in SADC Heads of States. The best we can get from this region will never come from Heads of States, unless perhaps it was John Mugufuli of Tanzania who was SADC chair. The best we can get from this region will never come from Heads of States, unless perhaps it was John Mugufuli of Tanzania who was SADC chair. The best we can get from this region is going to be changed at will constitutional presidential limits going to be rigged and disputed, unless SADC Peoples Movement Building Towards People Central Development in SADC-Mining and Natural Resource Governance. It was encouraging to see the youths articulating natural resource governance issues with clear linkages to social and economic rights and sustainable development. They urged SADC Heads of States to domesticate the Africa Mining Vision to ensure the promotion of value addition on natural resources and put in place policy reforms to plug off illicit financial flows. The youths urged SADC leaders to fully commit towards domestic resource mobilization instead of relying on aid whose conditions have somehow derailed development on the African continent. They also said that there was need for youth inclusivity in policy making.

The issues expressed during the summit were incorporated in the Manzini Declaration, which was submitted by the SAPSNSecretariat(Swaziland Economic Justice) to the SADC Heads of States and Government who convened for the 36th SADC Summit in Mbabane-Swaziland from the 30th-31st of August 2016.

Gwanda Natural Resource Assembly Challenges Blanket Mine
Siduduzile Masilela

In the past two years, ZIMCODD has managed to provide training for Small Scale Miners in Gwanda to equip them with knowledge concerning mining rights, social and economic rights provided in the Constitution and Natural Resource Governance among others. The Natural Resource Assembly was formed in 2015, having 5 representatives who are working tirelessly in demanding transparency and accountability as representatives of the community. The surrounding communities have realized that Blanket Mine is reluctant to address communities’ needs and since the mine commenced operations, it has failed to give back to the community or provide working claims for small scale miners. In January 2016, the Gwanda Natural Resource Assembly drafted a letter to Blanket Mine management requesting a meeting to discuss crucial issues concerning Community Share Ownership Trusts and mining claims for workers.

Natural Resources
ZIMCODD has taken The Investor I want Campaign to Norton. The organisation has engaged the business sector, policy makers and citizens through an interface programme where the latter spell out what they expect from the prospective investors in their area.

On the 21stof July 2016, more than 120 participants attended the meeting where residents stated that despite the area priding itself with vast resources such as gold, platinum and streams of water, these have not been adequately utilised for the benefit of the Norton community.

The Vice Chairperson of the Norton Community Council, Councillor Nyamadzawo admitted that the water infrastructure in Norton was in shambles with some areas such as Maridale having gone for more than 15 years without the precious liquid despite the area being situated close to Hunyadi dam. He said to help curb the problem, the Council had since commissioned a company organisation and Analavity through the Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Programme, which was a public-private partnership (PPP) project model in which a private organization builds, owns and operates some facility with some degree of encouragement from the government.

Acting Norton secretary, Dr Mhaka highlighted that Norton Town Council also managed to secure specialized eye care medical equipment, including a vehicle being used as a mobile clinic, for the Norton Eye Care Unit and this was made possible through a partnership with the Japanese Embassy. He stated that the equipment had been an improvement of eye care services in Norton, which is the only medical institution offering cataract surgery in the province.

Also commenting on developmental issues in the town, The Best Fruit Processors Private Limited representative, Mr. Mugani said the company currently had 30 employees, with the 25 drawn from the Norton community. He also said the fruit processing firm was looking forward to engaging at least 3000 farmers as contractors for their tomato processing plant. A move that would not only create employment but rejuvenate the agricultural sector in the area.

The BFP representative said they had taken value addition and beneficiation to greater heights and had managed to have at least 500kg of tomatoes were needed per day to feed the tomato processing plant that has a puree, fruit and guava facility with some degree of engagement in the local market. The company had no claims to cede land to large companies, which are widely acknowledged that structural discrimination that limits women's full participation and benefiting from economic opportunities. Gender biases limit the extent that women can function effectively in policy review processes such as the I-PRSP. Zimbabwe's I-PRSP process was hurried and not well planned, leaving no basis for female participation. Many women and women's groups are not aware of what the I-PRSP entails. As such, a real participatory process requires adequate lead-time to prepare women's organisations, particularly at local level on what they expect from the I-PRSP process really entails, unfortunately this was not the case with this meeting. Discussions around the I-PRSP are usually technical and the Zimbabwean case is no exception, hence they are difficult to transfer to local level.

The incidental discrimination of women experienced in all power relations (from household, workplace or community with public institutions) require special capacity building and procedural measures for their voices to be included, and they are likely to express distinctive gendered experiences of marginalization or deprivation to be caused by the poverty reduction strategies. As witnessed from previous economic programmes like Zimbabwe's Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (SAP) and the recently concluded IMF led Staff Monitored Programme (SMP), the effects of economic policies hit hard on women due to historical social and cultural gendered roles, for example the decline in the health sector has maintained maternal mortality rates very high at 614 per 100,000 live births.

Ideally, the involvement of poor, politically under represented groups in the I-PRSP process is critical in the current poverty-reduction programmes take account of their interests and that should include women's participation in these processes. There is, however, for the most part, no systematic inclusion of women's positions. One factor that constitutes an essential obstacle to the development of long-term strategies to reduce women's poverty lack of data simplified and analyzed in gender-specific terms. Poverty profiles and indicators are generally limited to the access rate of girls and women to basic education, which is not sufficient in addressing poverty among women and girls.

The incidence of poverty alike should contribute to shaping poverty reduction strategies and benefit equally from their successful implementation. It is important, therefore, that the call for targeted capacity building efforts among representatives from government ministries and parliaments. It should be noted that women's networks and NGOs will also need to improve their presence in the space for gender-sensitive planning and implementation of sectoral policies.

The draft I-PRSP paper takes no consideration of the social impacts on women of conventional stabilization and privatization measures. Measures aimed at improving the economic situation of women are largely limited to the macroeconomic realms. There is a need to link the gender issue with macroeconomics, promotion of democracy participation, and the coherence of sectoral policies. Levels at which gender needs to be addressed in the I-PRSP processes include the following:

- Analysis of the gender dimension of poverty and growth
- Prioritization of some poverty reduction actions and relieving others
- Representation in policy processes through inviting the women themselves and identifying civil society organisations participating in I-PRSP processes, Formulating implementation, setting and tracking performance indicators

It therefore remains pertinent that poverty reduction strategy discussions take a gendered approach into the macro and micro economic realm for equitable social and economic development.
Democracy and Good Governance

We have identified five countries that need to be urgently dealt with:

Lesotho
- SADC must force Lesotho to implement the SADC Phumaphi commission of inquiry resolution in solving the Lesotho crisis;
- The detained soldiers of Lesotho must be released from maximum prison;
- SADC to ensure that no one is above the law in Lesotho and strengthen democracy, rule of law and media pluralism;
- Wives of the detained soldiers in Lesotho with the assistance of other countries should start campaign demanding the release of the detained soldiers.

Mozambique
- We call for an immediate end of war in Central and Northern Mozambique;
- President Nyusi must use his constitutional power to stop military operations and meet RENAMO leader urgently in order to reach a perennial peace agreement;
- Stop the assassination and kidnapping of activists, academics and members of the opposition.

Swaziland
- The SADC must be democratized by unbanning political parties;
- King Mswati must respect the rule of law and human rights as he assumes chairpersonship of the SADC, starting by allowing political parties in Swaziland.

Zimbabwe
- Zimbabwe government must respect human rights and allow democracy to flourish;
- The SADC must ensure that police brutality against innocent civilians, especially women and children, comes to an end;
- SADC must respond to and investigate the mysterious disappearance of political activists;
- SADC countries must tell the Zimbabwean government to implement the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture, equitable financing in Africa.

Democratic and Good Governance

SADC committed to total liberation for all. We gathered in this land of stunning and amazing beauty to make it a place to mitigate the effects of the devils facing humanity today: capitalism, neo-colonialism and patriarchy.

The region is faced by ongoing and deepening multi-crisis as a consequence of neoliberal economic policies. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) capture and control of peoples’ means of production such as land, water, forests and seas is escalating with the complicity of political and government elites. We see greater levels of poverty and unemployment as a result of the inappropriate development models that are based on extractivism, exploitation of people and violation of human rights.

Public space is progressively closing in all SADC countries and governments and activists are being criminalized.

A People’s Tribunal on Transnational Corporations took place at this Peoples’ Summit. The Tribunal started its work with the hearing of a series of cases from southern Africa, where the interventions of extractive TNCs are gravely violating the fundamental rights of the communities, with the alliance of governments, which ensure full impunity for corporations. The independent analysis and judgment of the Tribunal will make visible the activities caused by corporations in the region.

After 4 days of discussions at the Manzini Peoples’ Summit, the following are our deliberations, recommendations and demands:

Industrialization and Employment

- Governments must provide farming spaces in communities;
- Public policies must advance pro-poor agenda;
- Governments must nationalize all mines in order to create jobs. The domestication of Africa Mining Vision is needed so that African can benefit.

Education

Corporate power is progressively capturing formal education institutions and curriculums to advance market and profit-based agenda. We propose a new and counter-hegemonic approach to address an alternative form of popular education for radical and emancipatory social and political change. Examples of the Popular University of Social Movements (UPMS) are to be promoted in order to reverse the current trend where the elitist and exclusionary forces are facilitating the spread of oppression and progress of capitalism. We therefore demand:

- Free, quality, public and peoples’ driven education with innovative and emancipatory learning methodologies.

Women, Feminism and Gender

- SADC countries must protect women from sexual abuse, especially in Swaziland and Lesotho;
- Full participation of women in decision making must be ensured;
- Women should be allowed to own land in all SADC countries;
- Government should channel resources toward businesses that create jobs for women;
- No law or culture should be adhered to if it abuses or looks down upon women;
- Governments must provide protective measures and sanitary towels must be supplied to girls and women monthly for free;
- Governments must implement the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture, allocating half of the budget to women small scale farmers.

Natural Disasters

- Governments should intervene and provide water and farming inputs to mitigate the droughts in all areas affected by this disaster;
- Governments must ensure that an effective early-warning system is put into place to mitigate the effects of natural disasters – such as droughts.

A regional campaign to demand SADC governments to prioritize and address drought-affected areas is needed.

Youth and Students

We note that effective and efficient Natural Resource governance and management is key to sustainable development. SADC shouldtherefore call SADC governments to:

- Domesticate the Africa Mining Vision to ensure the promotion of:
  - Value addition to our natural resources;
  - Local content development, and
  - Policy reforms that plug Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs);
- Commit to domestic resource mobilization: No to conditional aid and debt that plunder resources of future generations!

Global Trade Structures And Injustice

The continued deterioration in democracy and good governance in SADC has marginalized youth from regional development process. We therefore call SADC governments to:

- Respect principles of democracy and good governance;
- Implement political governance policies reformation to allow youths’ participation in governance systems (youth quota system);
- Ensure transparency and accountability, Rule of Law, Human rights and Free and fair elections;
- Ensure young people are included in the decision making process and participate in all relevant affairs of SADC;
- Strengthen economical empowerment of the SADC young people;
- Equally promote youth interest and opportunities across the region;
- SADC must facilitate the skill and talent development of young people;
- A policy in relation to contracts, where a significant percentage goes to young entrepreneurs.

Health

- Every person living with HIV should have access to viral load testing every 6 months and all health facilities must have viral loading machines;
- There should be free TB screening and X-ray for people living with HIV;
- Mosquito net should be circulated to all health centres and be freely accessible;
- Scale up pediatric HIV treatment in all countries in the SADC region;
- Formalize and create conditions for payment for care workers;
- Governments must increase access to quality health care and training institutions;
- Decrease the doctor-patient ratio;
- Education about health issues must be intensified.

Agriculture

- Small-scale producers, fishers and farmers need a voice in developing agricultural and environmental policies.
- We demand a free circulation of peoples’ seeds across the region and the right of production, saving and sharing of native seeds among people. To Globalize the Struggle, Globalize Hope!
- Nothing about us, without us! SADC for the people!