

WAR ON WANT

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



Over the past two decades, development in Southern Africa has been dominated by conflicts between liberation movements and the colonial and settler governments. More recently, to defend Apartheid, South Africa has used military and economic means to destabilise newly independent neighbouring states. Military intervention in Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho has continually destroyed vital economic infrastructure. By 1985 drought had devastated food production in the region.

These pressures have forced Mozambique and Swaziland to sign accords with South Africa. However, nine independent states, including these two have continued to work within the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

War on Want's programmes began with support for projects amongst Zimbabwean, Namibian and South African refugees in Angola, Tanzania and Zambia. Support is now also provided for reconstruction projects in Zimbabwe and Angola.



Above: In the Wedza Communal Lands, Zimbabwe, women not only bear the responsibility for the housework, but also for working in the fields. The Nutrition and Child Care project gives these women support in trying to increase their productive output and to improve the living conditions. These women are working on the community's organic compost which will eventually be used on their vegetable gardens.
Below: Education project for refugees in Angola.

