A Land of Wealth, a Country of Poverty – Action and Hope in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Tanzania

The Impact of Extractive Industries on Human Security in Africa

The government must make real changes of stability and respect for human rights, which are essential for free and fair elections. The experience in DR Congo indicates that conditions for such elections will not be created until the government can demonstrate its commitment to the rule of law and guarantees of human rights for all citizens. It is now clear that the Congolese government cannot implement the necessary changes on its own. National and international efforts are needed to help ensure that the elections are free and fair and that they lead to stable government. Civil society has a crucial role to play in this process. By organizing public education and advocacy, civil society can help create public awareness about the importance of free and fair elections. It can also monitor the elections and ensure that the rights of all voters are respected. Civil society can also play a role in promoting the rule of law and human rights in the country, by working with the government and other stakeholders to develop effective mechanisms for addressing human rights and rule of law violations. By working together, civil society, government, and other stakeholders can help ensure that the elections in DR Congo are a step towards a more democratic, stable, and prosperous country.

The Kimberley Process: Year One

2003 was a year of transition in the international effort to control conflict diamonds. The Kimberley Process was established in 2003 to address the problem of conflict diamonds. The Process is a multi-stakeholder initiative involving governments, the diamond industry, and civil society. It was created to provide a mechanism for countries to ensure that their diamond production and exports were free from conflict. The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) was developed as a means of certifying that diamonds are conflict-free. The first Kimberley Process conference was held in South Africa in January 2003. The Conference established the Kimberley Process, a set of guidelines that countries must follow to ensure that their diamond exports are conflict-free. The Kimberley Process has been successful in reducing the trade in conflict diamonds, but there is still a long way to go. There are many challenges to be addressed, including the need for more effective implementation of the Kimberley Process in countries around the world. These challenges will require the continued commitment and efforts of all stakeholders involved in the Kimberley Process.

The Role of Congolese Civil Society

Recognizing that poverty is not inevitable, but rather a result of economic and political actions, Congolese civil society has begun to emerge as a powerful force to protect the future of the country and to ensure that the returns of natural resource exploitation benefit the people. The Centre National d’Appui au Développement et à l’Étude de la Participation Populaire (CENADEP) is the focal point for a civil society Natural Resources Network that has begun monitoring the exploitation of natural resources in the Congo. The Network is composed of a group of civil society organizations, including the Centre National d’Appui au Développement et à l’Étude de la Participation Populaire (CENADEP) and the Populaire (CENADEP) and the Populaire (CENADEP). The Network is working to ensure that the returns of natural resource exploitation benefit the people of the Congo. The Network is also working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exported or exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations. The Network is working to ensure that the Congolese natural resources are not exploited by foreign corporations.
**NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT**

PAC has collaborated with IDRC, the European MSD consortium, in organizing two workshops on NEPAD for civil society organizations from Ethiopia and other African countries. These workshops have underlined the need for greater education and mobilization with respect to NEPAD so that African civil society organizations can play a more active role in dialogue with their governments, PAC and ODA. It has also been proposed for publication.

A complete version of the Audited Statements by McIntyre is available from Partnership Africa Canada.

**-financial data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUE 2003</th>
<th>EXPENSES 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$665,071</td>
<td>$528,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$326,660</td>
<td>$323,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$238,414</td>
<td>$205,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,209</td>
<td>$44,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$43,104</td>
<td>$38,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,282</td>
<td>$2,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,171</td>
<td>$1,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,032</td>
<td>$2,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$665,071</td>
<td>$665,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$326,660</td>
<td>$326,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$238,414</td>
<td>$238,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,209</td>
<td>$47,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$43,104</td>
<td>$43,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,282</td>
<td>$5,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,171</td>
<td>$3,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,032</td>
<td>$5,032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVENUE 2003**

- **International Development** and International Trade
- **Department of Foreign Affairs and International Development**
- **Canadian Autoworkers Social Justice Fund**
- **African and Canadian members of Partnership Africa Canada**
- **non-governmental supporters, for which it is very grateful.**

**EXPENSES 2003**

- **program support**
- **administration and operations**
- **interest**
- **net assets at beginning of year**
- **increase in liabilities**
- **over expenses**
- **net assets at end of Year**
- **memorial fund**
- **Other"**
- **membership fees**
- **total**

**FINANCIAL REVIEW**

Visit PAC's new web site:

PAC's web site has been revised, with new sections going live to link African civil society organizations and PAC to African resources. There is a special section on NEPAD and civil society’s reaction to it. There are also extensive links to documents and organizations with respect to various civil society organizations based in Africa. Visit PAC's site at www.pacweb.org for more information about PAC's work.

**COLOURS OF AFRICA**

The Colours of Africa 2003 festival featured new African feature films from the following countries:

- Algeria
- Kenya
- South Africa

**PAC STAFF**

- **Sue Ann, Project Officer**
- **Marko, Project Officer**
- **Jacqueline, Project Officer**
- **Cheryl, Research Officer**

**DIMENSIONS AND HUMAN SECURITY IN AFRICA RESEARCH PROGRAMME**

Ian Smillie, Research Officer

**ENDNOTES**

1. All names and contact information are available in the latest edition of Colours of Africa, or on PAC's web site.

2. Please support the festival in any way you can. Volunteers welcome! www.pacweb.org

3. This publication was made possible by the support of PAC's members and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).