

negotiation table. "They found the women." She goes on to say that, "We need a critical mass of women to be prepared to break away" if necessary.

In response to the question about corrupt regimes, Dr. Zuma acknowledged that this was one of the difficult challenges of NEPAD. She said the problem was two-fold. "There is the problem of the person who is corrupt and those who are being corrupted." She said, "We need to foster competition, clearly, honestly and without bribery." She acknowledged that there is an issue in which state resources are not used properly and said the African continent needs institutions that are able to take care of this. African "leaders are discussing peer review, how to come together and criticize each other. The idea of peer review is not completely accepted." Nonetheless, 15 heads of state are discussing it; they have been given a mandate to look at issues between summits. "It is not easy but we recognize it is a problem and tried to find a solution."

Q 4. You spoke about education, health but not about environment. Can you discuss the environmental issues for NEPAD?

Q 5. Can you speak to the situation in Zimbabwe?

Q 6. The Lagos Plan of Action especially in regard to the need for partnership was discussed 23 years ago. It also discussed common transportation and increased trade. How will NEPAD succeed when the LPA did not?

In response, Dr. Zuma said, "The Lagos Plan of Action or Abuju Treaty said it must be completed over 30-40 years. The continent's leaders are saying we cannot wait that long. The NEPAD and African Union have shorter timeframes." Dr. Zuma also spelled out several other differences. "Africa in the 1980s and now are different, with different kinds of government, a new breed of leaders and a new commitment of leaders." The world is also different. The Cold War is gone. The conditions that did not allow the Abuju Treaty to flourish have changed. This is true on the continent and outside the continent. If we look at the way the world responded this is also true. The West supported regimes that were plundering, killing – just because they were on 'their' side in the Cold War. The environment is different, as is the outlook and commitment. "Yes, other initiatives did fail. However, NEPAD is in our hands. Partners will assist but we must do things we say we will do."

In response to the question on Zimbabwe, Dr. Zuma said the important issues were "not just about the electoral process that just occurred." Further, Zimbabwe is South Africa's immediate neighbour; only a river separates us. "When there is a drought Zimbabwe and South Africa are like one big country." South Africa started getting involved in 1998, when there was not so great a world focus on Zimbabwe. There was just a hint of the land problem and the War Veterans starting something. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki talked to President Robert Mugabe, and also talked to Prime Minister Blair about a resolution. These discussions culminated in a Donor's