



Newsletter of the ICRC  
Pretoria Regional  
Delegation

### What's new?

International Review of the Red Cross 2004 - No. 855  
The armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and their ramifications for the fight against terrorism have highlighted new challenges and risks for humanitarian operations. In this edition of the Review, authors reflect on some of these challenges that directly affect humanitarian organisations and shape their strategies and priorities. Issues under discussion include the legal regulation of humanitarian assistance in armed conflict and contemporary challenges in the civil-military relationships: complementarity or incompatibility? Available online at [www.icrc.org/web/eng](http://www.icrc.org/web/eng)

### MISSION Statement

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

## Nairobi hosts the 2004 Mine Review Conference

The Nairobi Summit on a Mine-Free World, held in Nairobi, Kenya from 29 November to 3 December was the landmark First Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines.

ICRC President Jakob Kellenberger addressed the Summit during its high-level segment on 2-3 December, together with Heads of State, ministers and United Nations representatives. Hundreds of civil society organisations including International Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and landmine survivors participated.

At the time of the Summit 143 States were party to the Convention and since 1999, the States Parties have collectively destroyed over 31 million anti-personnel (AP) mines. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of assistance have been provided to mine-affected State Parties for mine-clearance and in total more than US \$1, 8 billion has been generated for mine action since the Convention was established. The ICRC has found that in mine affected countries, like Cambodia where the Convention's norms and requirements are being respected and implemented, the annual number of mine victims have fallen by two thirds or even more.

In addition, the Convention is a unique humanitarian instrument in that it not only prohibits this scourge, but expressly requires States to take a range of remedial measures to respond to the humanitarian consequences of AP mines, including assisting victims and sensitising the civilian population about the dangers of AP mines.

The Summit adopted a powerful declaration and the 2005-2009 Action Plan recommitting themselves to overcoming the challenges that remain. Among others, the plan of action looked at universalising the Convention, destroying stockpiles of mines and the clearing of mined areas as well as victim assistance and cooperation.

For the ICRC, AP mines are particularly horrific and



Angola: A mined area in the Bié countryside.  
ICRC/MOECKLI Olivier 2004

inhumane weapons as they cannot distinguish between civilians and soldiers, as required by International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Landmines survivors suffer permanent disability as well as the social, psychological and economic implications of being disabled. Thus the ICRC was at the forefront to have the treaty adopted and in 1994 made an appeal for a total ban on AP mines. In 1995, together with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, an international public campaign against AP mines was launched.

To alleviate the suffering of landmines, the ICRC has "mine action" activities. The activities include assistance, through curative care and physical rehabilitation. 2004 marks the 25<sup>th</sup> year of the ICRC's physical rehabilitation programme. In 2003, the organisation supported 68 projects in 26 countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa 22 countries suffer the consequences of AP mines with 20 of the States party to the Convention. Another key area of mine action activities is prevention through mine awareness programmes and the promotion of international standards.

During this year's summit, personalities like Her Majesty

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## EDITORIAL

The ICRC delegation for Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean has had an interesting and productive year.

With turbulent international events a dominant feature and challenges to both the fundamental ideas of international humanitarian law (IHL) and the erosion of a neutral and independent humanitarian space for those providing humanitarian assistance solely, humanitarian diplomacy was a dominant feature of external contact by the delegation.

The creation of the African Union's Peace and Security Council and its commitment to IHL is hoped to be of assistance in the promotion of respect for IHL on the African continent but efforts need to continue unabated to ensure that civilian victims of conflict and those detained as a result of conflict are protected. The Pan African Parliament was also opened with its seat in South Africa, it was inaugurated on 16 September 2004.

The head of delegation undertook visits to all of the countries covered and other delegates undertook various missions to the seven countries. The ICRC's operational aspects were thus highlighted.

The personnel of the delegation grew in number, with a second delegate to the police, and assistants in the cooperation and communications departments joining the ranks.

The delegation hosted a number of events during the year to promote the work of the ICRC, educate various groups in aspects of humanitarian work and humanitarian rules, and assist in the implementation of IHL. The H.E.L.P. course and All African course on IHL attracted high calibre candidates from across the continent and government lawyers and officials attended the fourth regional seminar on IHL in June. An evening was held to discuss the issue of explosive remnants of war in November.

The first continent-wide seminar on the exploring humanitarian law programme, introducing secondary school children to humanitarian rules and principles showed the importance placed on a knowledge and understanding of this area in Africa. The delegation as a result can be seen as a focal point for the ICRC's many contact groups to gain greater knowledge of the areas the ICRC works in and promotes.

The continued development and promotion of the ICRC's documentation centre has also cemented it as the pre-eminent research point on IHL.

The coming year will also be an interesting one for the delegation. The 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Conventional Weapons Convention in 2005 will be actively promoted with countries urged to ratify the Convention and its five Protocols as well as putting in place law to fulfil the obligations of the Convention.

Len Blazeby

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Queen Noor of Jordan, showed their support. On 1 December, Nobel Peace Prize Laureates, Jody Williams, Shirin Ebadi and 2004 winner, Kenyan environmentalist Wangari Maathai, led a panel discussion on linking humanitarian, development and disarmament responses to war. In addition, world marathon record holder, Paul Tergat and the legendary Haile Gebreselassie, headlined the Nairobi Road Race Towards a Mine Free World on 27 November in Nairobi.

The Summit also provided the opportunity for all organisations present to share experiences, expertise and ideas. The discussions and the presentations emphasised that the Convention is working where its norms are respected. But the crisis is not over as millions of AP mines remain in many parts of the world. The challenge of ridding the world of the mines can only be completed if States increase their political and financial commitments for the next five years and beyond. Also important, States that have stock-piles of mines and are not party to the Convention have to be convinced to join for good of the world.



In support of the December Summit, the Delegation also hosted an evening on the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) at the University of Pretoria on 18 November 2004. In attendance were representatives of diplomatic missions, academics, participants from the All African Course on International Humanitarian Law and the Health Emergencies in Large Population course. (see page 3 & 7). Mr Christo Schutte, Director of AMA Medical Services and the ICRC Regional Legal Advisor, Mr Leonard Blazeby, made presentations. The message was clear, ERW cause immense suffering and States have to take responsibility for their civilians and the communities they expose to ERW.

## SA Journalist experiences Angola

By Jenine Coetzer: Channel Africa Radio

After 27 years of war, Angola is said to be one of the countries most affected by mines and unexploded ordnances (UXO's) in the world. According to official statistics, some three thousand people in 15 of the country's 18 provinces have been killed or injured due to mines and other explosive devices, since 1998. On the eve of the Nairobi-Summit on a Mine-Free World, held from 29 November to the 3rd of December in the Kenyan capital, the ICRC facilitated a 5-day media visit to Angola to profile ICRC activities such as mine risk education and assistance to victims. The trip was the third after similar ones to Cambodia and Bosnia, to highlight work done in mine-affected countries.

A team of 12 international journalists, including two television crews, took part in the field trip. We represented print and broadcast media organisations based in France, Russia, India, China, the UK and South Africa. The television teams were from the BBC and Spain.

The trip kicked off in Luanda, on Sunday the 14th of November, where we met officials of CNIDAH, the government's mine action commission. Monday morning, the 15th, we flew out on board an ICRC aircraft, to Kuito, in Bie province. Of the 18 Angolan provinces, Bie is believed to be the most heavily mined. Not much rehabilitation has been done in Kuito since the end of the war, accommodation is scarce and you are lucky if you (as a visitor) find running water and electricity. Regarding running water for the local population in Kuito itself, I know of two water points put up by the ICRC and the Halo Trust, where locals come to fill their water containers.

From there we visited the "villages" of Kunje and Kunhinga, where we attended a mine awareness session; were taken onto a mine field to witness de-mining in action; we visited the orthopedic center in Kuito, one of three in the country supported by the ICRC; we saw remnants of war in the form of abandoned tanks on the outskirts of Kunje, some 5 kilometers from Kuito; we visited the offices of the Halo Trust, where they showed us all

# Africans and the Law of Armed Conflict

The ICRC Regional Delegation and the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria jointly hosted the fourth annual All African Course on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) from 15-26 November 2004.

Since its inception the course has grown in reputation with more African nationalities attending. The course brought together 32 participants from Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, to debate, discuss and share knowledge on International Humanitarian Law and related matters.

Presenters were drawn from African universities like the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of KwaZulu-Natal both in South Africa, the National University of Lesotho as well as the Centre for Human Rights. In addition other facilitators were from the ICRC (both the delegation and headquarters) and also from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). To date over 100 participants have completed the course from various institutions, among them, government departments (foreign affairs, international

cooperation etc), Non-Governmental Organisations and academics. Approaching its fifth year, it has arguably become more relevant for the region and

the rest of Africa as it provides a platform to engage and learn more about IHL, bearing in mind armed conflicts in parts of Africa (and the rest of the world).



Participants at the 2004 All-African Course on International Humanitarian Law

types of anti-personnel mines; anti-tank mines and UXO's; we visited an area where the de-mining agency INAD is cleaning up a stretch of some 202 kilometers next to the railway line between Huambo and Kunje ..... it was a lot of information gathering in three short days!

While Kuito does not have a social infrastructure to talk about, the ICRC delegation took great care of us and on two evenings we "ordered in" from the "chicken lady" ... freshly barbequed chicken pieces from her fire on a side-walk!

From Kuito on to Luena, in the province of Moxico, where the luxury of a proper hotel ... with running water and a bath (never mind the cold water!) was bliss. Here we focused more on social re-integration of landmine victims. It was inspiring to see amputees in action, playing soccer on their crutches, at the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation's Sports for Life center. We were taken to the surrounding villages of Cuango and Zoro, to see how people had been assisted with animal creation projects to start for instance, with goat farming on a small scale; or build a new house. At the VVAF center others are taught how to do carpentry. Some of us took the time in Luena to look in on the de-mining companies MAG (Mines Advisory

Group) and Danish Church Aid (DCA); the Dom Boscoe reception center for returnees and the UNHCR.

All in all, from Luanda to Luena, we had a great trip. Angola is not for sissies; all aid workers living in that country need to be commended for coping under harsh conditions. Apart from being incredibly expensive (a can of coke in the hotel in Luanda 4 dollars!) you are at a loss if you cannot

speak Portuguese. Roads outside Luanda are very bad, and as I have mentioned, an after-hours social infrastructure is non-existent.

The ICRC delegation in Angola must be congratulated for the excellent interpreters they have laid on for us, and many times acting as the interpreters themselves.

Muito obrigada to all in Angola!



Kunhinga, Bié Province, Angola: TV crews film a Mine Risk Education session carried out by the Angolan Red Cross. ICRC/MOECKLI Olivier 2004

# Developing humanitarian law in universities in Southern Africa

A major concern for the delegation is the strengthening of scholar interest and knowledge in International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in the region.

In order to achieve this the delegation works with universities to ensure that present and future leaders and policy makers of the countries are familiar with the fundamental principles of IHL and that they understand the necessity to respect and develop it. One of the strategies pursued in this objective is to encourage and support academics in their teaching of IHL. This support is through the provision of didactic and material support. Through the leadership of Professor Garth Abraham, 2004 has been a busy and fruitful year. The delegation established relations with almost all the leading and up-coming universities in the countries it covers.

In South Africa, IHL libraries, which consist of more than 20 key publications on IHL, were handed to the Universities of Cape Town, Stellenbosch and KwaZulu-Natal. Guest lecturers were presented at various institutions including the Rand Afrikaans University. In the Region the University of Comoros joined in the network and relations were strengthened.

Another aspect of the programme has been creating a network of academics interested in teaching and those already teaching IHL. In support the delegation initiated an annual meeting of professors and the second meeting was held on 19 November. The meeting serves as a platform to share expertise and ideas. Nine participants took part from the Universities of Free State, KwaZulu-Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg campuses),

Lesotho, Mauritius, Rand Afrikaans University, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth and the Witwatersrand.

Furthermore, two student teams from South Africa, from the University of Cape Town and the other from the University of the Western Cape recently participated in the Arusha Moot Court from 6-11 December 2004 in Arusha, Tanzania. The competition is intended to expose students to IHL and humanitarian action through training, simulation and advocacy.

The progress made this year is encouraging. The delegation also appreciates the enthusiasm and the commitment of the academics involved. A journal for IHL is planned for the coming year which will hopefully stimulate regional research agendas on IHL.

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## Visits to people deprived of their freedom

The ICRC visits some 440,000 detainees in approximately 2,000 places of detention in over 70 countries worldwide.

As part of the ICRC's global work with detainees and Prisoners of War (POWs), the delegation's Protection Delegate, Mr Maziar Mostafavi, visited Lesotho in February and April this year. The visits were conducted at the Maseru Central Prison with former members of the military and the police arrested in relation to the events in 1997-1998. In October and November the delegation also supported the ICRC Mission in Madagascar with its visits to detained persons falling within the ICRC mandate in that country.

What are the ICRC's intentions with the visits? The visits are purely humanitarian and are in line with the organisation's mission statement. One of the main aims of the visits is to ensure that the detained are kept in conditions which show due respect for human dignity. In addition International Humanitarian Law (IHL) contains many provisions relating to the situation of people deprived of their freedom.

In many contexts resulting from armed conflict

family links are severed. With the visits, the ICRC also opens the opportunity for the detainees to re-establish and maintain contact with their family members through Red Cross messages, which are restricted to personal and family news, where no postal service is available.

The detention work continues to be a core aspect of the ICRC's work worldwide and in Africa. In addition, tracing and restoring family links damaged by armed conflict also constitutes a large part of the ICRC's work.



In the Horn of Africa, the ICRC also continues to be involved with the repatriation of detainees between Ethiopia and Eritrea. In the most recent, on 26 November, 200 Ethiopian civilians were repatriated from Eritrea to Ethiopia under the auspices of the ICRC.



# Exploring humanitarian law with the educators

The programme of introducing the youth to humanitarian law and principles is an ICRC initiative to try engage young people on issues of humanitarian concern worldwide and in their own countries.

In the Indian Ocean countries the delegation covers, significant progress was made in promoting the integration of the programme into education systems. In Comoros, a pilot training for 24 educators and members of the ministry of Education was conducted. An evaluation is expected once the piloting in the participating schools is finished.

In Seychelles, the training of teachers continued and the programme will be introduced in schools in January 2005.

For South Africa, two pilot orientation sessions were organised in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape under the direction of the Centre for Educational Policy Development and the Directorate for Race and Values in Education in the Ministry of Education. All in all 160 teachers participated.

Furthermore five schools have already been identified for pilot introduction of the programme in the provinces.

The sessions also followed the success of the first Pan African Exploring Humanitarian Law (EHL) Education Leadership seminar that was hosted by the ICRC from 25 July -30 July, in Benoni, South Africa. Over 80 participants from countries including Brazzaville, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, from ministries of education, i.e. educational leaders responsible for secondary education, advisors to ministers, directors of curriculum development attended.

The main objective for 2005 will be to build on the achievements made this year and continue to promote the programme in the region.

## ICRC- Media workshops in Lesotho and Swaziland

The delegation in conjunction with the National Societies of Swaziland and Lesotho, held media workshops in these countries in October. In facilitating the workshops, the delegation's Communication Unit aimed to establish relations with the media in both countries, introduce the ICRC's worldwide work, the Pretoria Regional delegation and also the cooperation with the National Societies in the respective countries and to promote knowledge and better understanding of the emblem within the media.

Within that framework, discussions centred on journalists and their role in the protection of the victims of armed conflict and internal disturbances, while also looking at how the ICRC works with journalists. The importance of respect for the emblem for the ICRC's humanitarian work provided for lively discussions, especially since the journalists admittedly had little prior knowledge on the history, uses and status. The workshops also provided them with "clarity" on the roles and mandates within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The extent of the ICRC's work was a "revelation" and was "very interesting". In both countries the journalists indicated they would like to know more on IHL and related matters. The relevance of knowing and understanding IHL in relation to armed conflicts for journalists is arguably now more important than ever before. In addition, journalists have unique access to the public and can assist in spreading understanding of IHL.

Although Lesotho and Swaziland are not experiencing armed conflict, it is still important that journalists know and discuss their role in the protection of the victims of armed conflict. Such discussions proved useful in linking IHL to their work and professional ethics in a simple, practical manner. It is necessary for journalists and the ICRC to cooperate, while respecting

each other's mandate and modus operandi, to ensure protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts while still highlighting the importance of compliance to IHL. Journalists who attended in both countries ranged from information officers, community news editors, news producers, presenters and editors all from different media.



Participants at the media workshop facilitated by the ICRC and Lesotho Red Cross Society on 6 October 2004 in Maseru.

## Implementing IHL with governments

It is important for international treaties, like the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines, not only to have as many States Party as possible but also that the obligations required by the treaties are met by those States. The ICRC therefore assists States to put in place domestic law allowing States to prosecute those who offend against the treaties and to do the things the treaties require of them.

One way the ICRC does this is to inform States

what they are required to do under the various treaties and the Annual Regional Seminar on IHL is one forum the delegation uses to impart this information. This year 16 countries, 32 participants attended the three day seminar. The ICRC also promotes the creation in States of national committees within government to deal with IHL issues. So far four of the delegation's countries, Comoros, (the newest of these committees) Lesotho, Mauritius and Seychelles have created such bodies and an annual meeting

of these bodies enables them to exchange ideas on how they can effectively deal with IHL implementation.

As far as implementation is concerned, Seychelles passed law to incorporate the Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines in March this year, and South Africa has finalised a draft law to fully put into domestic law the Conventional Weapons Convention, the first of its kind in a common law country.

# Cooperation with National Societies

The highlight of the year for the Cooperation Unit of the Pretoria Delegation was the facilitation of the training of emergency response teams in all three islands of the Comoros and Swaziland and helping in setting up emergency response teams in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

The training, which is based on the ICRC Safer Access Framework and is aimed at preparing National Societies (NS) to work in conflict and natural disaster environments, contains seven pillars to ensure safer access. These are: acceptance of organisation, identification, acceptance of individual, internal communications, external communications, protective measures and security regulations.

During September/October 25 people per Island in the Comoros, received training in Emergency Response specifically in preparing them for Safer Access. In May, 27 staff and volunteers of the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society received training on how to respond to emergency situations based on the Safer Access module. Since then the emergency response teams have responded to strikes, particularly providing 24 hour bedside assistance to patients at hospitals during the nurses' strike in September. In November the Piroi Training, i.e. training for response to Natural Disasters, in Reunion had a representation of 40 participants from the National Societies of Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius.



The delegation's Cooperation Delegate, Mr Thomas Russell, with participants from the Comoros Red Crescent Society, at their training workshop held in September.

In South Africa, the Safer Access module has been integrated into the Disaster Management Training in the KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng Provinces. Specifically, emergency response teams were set up in KwaZulu-Natal during April and responded to some election violence in the province.

The Soweto Branch of SARCS was in the spotlight in September when the ICRC as part of its on-going support, conducted a branch assessment with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Regional Sr. Development Officer. The objectives of the assessment were among others to seek basic

information on the development needs of the branch and to identify the challenges that were faced and the lessons learnt. The project has been growing from strength to strength and some of their achievements for this year included providing home based care services to 532 clients, another 506 clients were referred by the project to a health facility. The project is currently supporting 158 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC's).

At the end of September the Cooperation Unit together with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was invited by SARCS to observe the Annual General Assembly meeting in KwaZulu-Natal.

## Help Course 2004

The Health Emergencies in Large Populations (HELP) Courses entered its seventh year in 2004. The delegation in collaboration with the School of Health Systems and Public Health of the University of Pretoria hosted 17 participants from 1-19 November. The course was held at the University's Centre of Scientific and Information Research (CSIR), also in Pretoria.

The participants came from various countries such as Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The participants acquired sponsorships from different organisations like the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), ICRC, the British Red Cross Society, the South African Department of Health and the University of Pretoria.

People taking part are primarily chosen for their

area of work, i.e. the selection had to ensure that the course would enhance or have a positive impact on the work of the selected candidates. In addition, the participants' areas of expertise covered a wide range within the health discipline including nurses, doctors, public and environmental health specialists, water and habitat engineers and disaster programme

managers or coordinators.

The importance of the course continues, particularly for Africa where skills in health disaster management are essential. The ICRC remains committed in ensuring the continued success of the course and the added value it has for participants.



Participants from the HELP 2004 Course hosted in Pretoria, South Africa.

## PRETORIA Delegation

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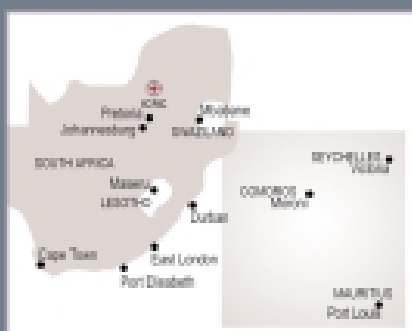
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# The armed forces and police

Part of the delegation's key objectives is to inform and educate the armed forces on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) or the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC).

In line with this the ICRC regional delegate to the armed forces, Mr Christoph Schild conducted a train the trainers course in Swaziland in October. During this course seven new commanding officers were trained in IHL. The purpose of these train the trainers courses is for the participants to then be able to train their own troops in IHL and how to behave in an armed conflict situation.

In South Africa, cooperation with the peacekeeping units continued and was strengthened. For the ICRC, peace keeping and peace support missions cannot be achieved without knowledge and respect for IHL. The delegation has thus been involved in communicating IHL, humanitarian principles and the work of the organisation to units undergoing mission training for deployment. Three missions were carried out during the course of the year to engage with South African National Defence Force (SANDF) troops and participate in their mission ready training before deployment to the DRC (as part of MONUC) and also to Burundi.

In addition to training troops, the ICRC in July had the opportunity to attend the African Defence Summit – Africa's only conference focused on providing defence forces with solutions to improving operational efficiency and bringing security to Africa.

For the past year, there has also been a significant strengthening in relations with the educational institutions of the armed forces in South Africa. In November the ICRC was invited to participate in

Exercise MKHONTO at the SANDF National War College in Pretoria. Furthermore a number of guest lecturers on IHL and humanitarian action were presented on request at the SA Army College which runs courses for junior and senior commanders.

A highlight of the year was the ICRC's invitation and attendance at Exercise MedFlag – a combined exercise between the USA European Command, South African Department of Defence and the Limpopo Provincial government. The exercise focused on assistance to help the population during a humanitarian crisis. It was aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the two participating nations and to simultaneously benefit the local communities involved.

## Implementation of IHL to the police

During this year the Lesotho and Swaziland Police authorities implemented IHL/HR into the curriculum of police training and into the police conduct. They receive continuous training in "Human Rights and Policing".

The last train the trainers course for selected officers of the Royal Swaziland Police was held from 8 to 12 November in Mbabane. 24 officers participated in the course entitled the International Humanitarian Law Workshop on Human Rights and Humanitarian Principle.

The main development in the Indian Ocean was that Mauritius integrated IHL/HR into the curriculum of the Mauritius Police Academy and Police College. Senior commanders of stations, units and departments have knowledge of IHL/HR and ensure implementation within the daily police conduct.



ICRC Armed Forces Delegate, Mr Cristoph Schild, with members of the Swaziland Defence Force during the training held in September in Mbabane, Swaziland.