

Global civil society calls for a Permanent Solution to G 33 Food Security Proposal in WTO

Tuesday 3 December 2013, by [Collective / Multiple signers](#), [Our World Is Not For Sale Network](#) (Date first published: 20 November 2013).

To the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Member States

Do not Dilute G 33 Proposal: Address Imbalance in Global Agricultural Subsidies Rules, Support Public Stockholding for Guaranteeing Livelihoods and Food Consumption of the Poor at Bali WTO Ministerial.

We, as members of the global civil society, urge the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation, Roberto Azevedo, and member states, to take the issue of food security in developing countries as a matter of serious and immediate concern, and not to render the G-33 proposal on public food stockholding a travesty by asking developing countries to agree to the current text on the peace clause.

Across the developing world, millions of people, most of them poor, still do not have basic and minimum access to food. According to the FAO, 868 million were undernourished in 2011-12, of them 304 million in South Asia and 234 million in Sub Saharan Africa. Even more disturbing is the fact that nearly 3.1 million children under the age of 5 die each year because of poor nutrition (Hunger Statistics, World Food Program 2013).

At the same time, in a volatile global economy, millions of small farmers are engaged in precariously poised food production that provides them essential livelihoods and caters to their own as well as their country's food requirements. Eradication of global poverty and hunger would be impossible without addressing these concerns. It is clear that the global economy, with all its growth, has failed to take care of both poor farmers and food consumers across the vast majority of developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs). In sum, they still need support from their own governments, supported by the global community.

However, the rules of multilateral trading that have been institutionalized through the WTO make it impossible for developing country governments to provide this support. When GATT (WTO's predecessor) was negotiated, all, except 17, developing countries which were not giving any subsidy at that time were barred from increasing subsidies, and were to adhere to a limit of 10% of additional production that could be given out as subsidies.

In contrast, developed countries that gave massive subsidies to their agriculture sector were asked to reduce these trade distorting subsidies (OTDS) by only about 20%. Moreover they were allowed to shift most of their subsidies to a "green box" which was marked as non-trade distorting. It is by now well established that both types of subsidies are very much trade distorting and have undercut prices, encouraged dumping of subsidized agricultural products in developing country markets and has threatened global market access for developing country farmers.

This twisted legacy of the WTO has resulted in a gross imbalance in global agricultural production, distribution and trading system. This has prevented developing country governments from providing essential support to their numerous small producers, or to poor consumers through direct measures, price supported public food stockholding or other processes, even if financially they are now able to do so. For example, India's recently passed Food Security Act, which aims to provide minimum food entitlements to the poor 67% of the population, will need an allotment of US\$20 billion and will conflict directly with WTO's set limits. The WTO mandated obligations will constrain India from fully implementing its Food Security Act.

This peculiar juxtaposition in WTO's agricultural trade rules has led the G-33 group of developing countries to table a proposal on food security at the WTO that argues that public food programmes for supporting livelihoods of small farmers and food consumption of the poor should be considered part of the "green box" and allowed without limits by changing the existing Agreement on Agriculture (AoA).

Under the WTO rules, a subsidy through price support shall be calculated using the gap between the fixed external reference price and the applied administered price. The reference price was fixed at average f.o.b. (free on board- price from farm gate till its delivery on the ship) price notified by each country for 1986 - 1988. Since the "fixed external reference price" is much lower than the minimum support price levels (MSP), the subsidy tends to get much inflated in comparison to reality. In addition, the entire production "eligible" to receive the subsidy and not the "actual" production is to be the basis for subsidy calculation, thus inflating subsidies further. Obviously for large developing countries the total subsidy calculated under broad price support programmes tends to significantly overstate the actual financial support provided to farmers.

On the other hand, the total domestic support of the USA grew from US\$61 billion to US\$130 billion between 1995 and 2010. The EU's domestic support, which went down from 90 billion euro in 1995 to 75 billion euro in 2002, bloated again to 90 billion in 2006 and 79 billion in 2009. A broader measure of farm protection, known as total support estimate, shows the OECD countries' agriculture subsidies soared from US\$350 billion in 1996 to US\$406 billion in 2011.

Unfortunately the G-33 proposal has found stiff opposition from the developed countries, notably the USA and the EU. This is despite the fact that in 2010, the poor in India received on average of only 58 kg per person, 3.1 times less than the 182 kg per person of the 80 million beneficiaries of cereals food aid in the USA. This is also 4.2 times less than the 241 kg for each of the 46.6 million beneficiaries of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or food stamp programme in the USA.

A matter of urgent concern is that all elements of the G 33 proposal have now been rejected for consideration in Bali and a peace clause (or due restraint clause) on the G-33 proposal is currently the only element being discussed at the WTO. A peace clause means that the use of such subsidies is still illegal but WTO Members will not go to dispute settlement for this period..

The Director General, Roberto Azevedo, has suggested a "take it or leave it" text on the due restraint clause for Bali. However this is to be effective only for 4 years and does not guarantee that a permanent solution will eventually materialise. Further, the conditions sought to be imposed are severe. The Anti-Circumvention/ Safeguard clause asks the member states to "ensure that stocks procured under such programs do not distort trade". This broad condition may make it virtually impossible for any developing country to use this provision. This will dilute the already weak peace clause rendering it totally ineffective and would sound the death knell for millions of poor in India and in other developing countries.

The time to act, therefore, is now. Before it is too late, before millions perish because the global leaders could not rise above their own myopic agendas. Before hundreds of thousands of children are not able to make it to school or play or laugh because they are too weak from hunger. Before millions go to sleep not knowing what they will give to their family for food the next day.

In the complex labyrinth of international norm setting, it is the poor and marginalized who are being denied their livelihoods and minimum access to food. Global rules are challenging public provision of essential goods and services across the developing world. It is important for the WTO to address these concerns in its forthcoming and crucial ninth ministerial conference at Bali,

We, as members of civil society, therefore urge the global community, including the WTO Director General and the Member States, to address this issue and make changes in the AoA that allow developing countries to use such subsidies for public programmes on food to support poor farmers and consumers. We demand that you do not make a mockery of the hunger of millions round the world by accepting a peace clause that is unusable and damaging for long term solutions. We urge you to ensure that the international trade rules work for the people across the globe and not against them.

November 20, 2013

Signed by

International and Regional Organizations and Networks

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ACP Civil Society Forum

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Action Aid International

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Africa Trade Network (ATN)

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Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)

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APRODEV

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Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM)

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Dignity International

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Eastern and Southern Africa Small-scale Farmer's Forum (ESAFF)

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IBON International

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International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)

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LDC Watch

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Oxfam

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Pax Romana ICMICA Asia

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People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)

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Peoples' Health Movement

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Pesticide Action Network - Asia and the Pacific (PAN-AP)

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Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Africa

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Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHHD)

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Public Services International (PSI)

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Social Watch

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Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI)

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Third World Network (TWN)

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Third World Network (TWN) Africa

National Organizations and Individuals

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Fórum das Organizações Não Governamentais Angolanas (FONGA)
Angola

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Gilbert Agricultural and Rural Development Centre (GARDC)
Antigua and Barbuda

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Information Group on Latin America (IGLA)
Austria

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Civil Society Bahamas
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Equity and Justice Working Group Bangladesh (EquityBD)
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Barbados Association of Non Governmental Organisations (BANGO)
Barbados

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Belgium

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Africa Europa Faith and Justice Network
Belgium

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CNCD-11.11.11
Belgium

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SOS Faim - Belgique
Belgium

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Belize Enterprise for Sustainable Technology
Belize

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Benin Republic

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Grupo de Trabajo de Cambio Climático y Justicia (GTCCJ)
Bolivia

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Botswana Council of Non Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO)
Botswana

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Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras na Agricultura Familiar (FETRAF)
Brazil

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Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT)
Brazil

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Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)
Brazil

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Instituto EQUIT
Brazil

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Rede Brasileira Pela Integração dos Povos (REBRIP)
Brazil

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Network of Civil Society Organizations for Sustainable Food Security (ROSSAD)
Burkina Faso

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Cadre de concertation des OSC pour le suivi du CSLP (CdC/CSLP)
Burkina Faso

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Civil Society Organization Network for Development (RESOCIDE)
Burkina Faso

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Action Développement et Intégration Régionale (ADIR)
Burundi

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Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)
Cameroon

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Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le développement Rural en abrégé (COSADER)

Cameroon

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Conseil des ONG Agreees du Cameroun (CONGAC)
Cameroon

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Cambodian Human Right Actions Committee
Cambodia

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Canadian Foodgrains Bank
Canada

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Kari Polanyi Levitt, Canada
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Association Commerciale, Agricole, Industriel et du Service (ACAISA)
Cape Verde

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Conseil Inter ONG En Centrafrique (CIONGCA)
Central African Rep.

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Centre d'Information et de Liaison des ONG (CILONG)
Chad

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Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Colombia (CUT)
Colombia

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Colombia

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Instituto Latinoamericano Para Una Sociedad Y Un Derecho Alternativos, ILSA,
Colombia

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Conseil de Concertation des ONGs de Développement (CCOD)
Congo

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Cook Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (CIANGO)
Cook Islands

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Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País
Cuba

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Conseil National des ONG de Développement (CNONGD)
D.R. Congo

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Kalingo Carib Council
Dominica

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Alianza ONG
Dominican Republic

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El Salvador

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Forum des ONG pour le Développement Durable (FONGDD)
Eq. Guinea

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Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA)
Ethiopia

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Ethiopian Consumer Society (ECS)
Ethiopia

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Institute for Sustainable Development
Ethiopia

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Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA)
Ethiopia

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Sue Edwards
Ethiopia

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Cotonou Task Force
Ethiopia

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Poverty Action Network in Ethiopia (PANE)
Ethiopia

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Europe Écologie Greens
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Francoise Alamartine, d'Europe Ecologie les Verts
France

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Solidarité
France

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Concertation Nationale Des Organisations paysannes et des Producteurs (CNOP)
Gabon

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Worldview
Gambia

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Agricultural Workers Union of TUC
Ghana

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Inter Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)
Grenada

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Confederación De Unidad Sindical De Guatemala (CUSG)
GUATEMALA

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Federation de Femmes Enterpreneurs et Affairs de la CEDEAO (FEFA)
Guinea

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Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa (INEI)
Guinea-Bissau

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Women Across Differences (WAD)
Guyana

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Plateforme haïtienne de Plaidoyer pour un Développement Alternatif (PAPDA)
Haïti

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Programme de Plaidoyer Pour une Intégration Alternative (PPIA)
Haïti

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Federacion de Sindicatos de Trabajadores de la Agroindustria (FESTAGRO)

Honduras

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Fundación Cosecha Sostenible de Honduras (FUCOHSO)
Honduras

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All India Drug Action Network
India

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Alliance for Democratization of Agricultural Research in South Asia [ADARSA]
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Alliance for Food Sovereignty in South Asia [AFSSA]
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Amitava Guha, Confederation of Indian Trade Unions
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Annakili, Unorganised Workers Union, Vellore
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Aruna Rodriguez, Sunray Harvesters
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Asha Kisan Swaraj
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Bhagirath Lal Das, Former Ambassador to the WTO
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Bharatiya Krishak Samaj
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Centre for Organisation Research & Education
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Chandra, Women's Education and Economic Development Trust
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Commission on Justice, Peace and Creation, National Council of Churches in India
India

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Community Media Trust
India

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Confederation of Indian Traders (CAIT)
India

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Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD)
India

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Deccan Development Society
India

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Delhi Network of Positive People
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Focus on the Global South-India
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Forum for Biotechnology & Food Security
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Green Souls
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Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)
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India FDI Watch
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India Resource Center
India

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Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)

India

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Initiative for Health & Equity in Society

India

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Inter Cultural Resources

India

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IT for Change

India

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Jan Swasthya Abhiyan

India

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Kavita Srivastava, on behalf of the Steering Committee of the Right to Food Campaign

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K. Pandu Dora, Convenor, Adivasi Aikya Vedika

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LOCOST

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Madhusudhan, Yakshi

India

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Madhyam

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Madras Christian Council of Social Service

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Malini Chakravarty, Senior Economist, Economic Research Foundation

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Millet Network of India [MINI]

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Mira Shiva, Health and Women's Rights Activist

India

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National Hawker Federation

India

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New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI)

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Omkar Bhaskar, India

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Oxfam India

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Ponnuthai, Kalanjium Women farmers Association

India

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Prof. J. George [Phd. Economics, Delhi School of Economics]

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Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)

India

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Reji K. Joseph, Assistant Professor, Central University of Gujarat

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Research Foundation for Science Technology & Ecology

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Rythu Swarajya Vedika

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Sheelu, Women's Collective

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Smitha Francis, Economist

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Southern Action on Genetic Engineering [SAGE]

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Sundari, Tamilnadu Resource Team

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Udhayam Capuchin Franciscan Peace Centre

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Uma Shankari , Rashtriya Raithu Seva Samithi,

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Utsa Patnaik, Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University

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Vikas Rawal, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

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Diverse Women for Diversity,

India

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Sagari Ramdas, Anthra-Hyderabad

India

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Cinta Alam Pertanian - Adonara East Flores

Indonesia

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Farmer's Initiative for Ecological Livelihoods and Democracy (FIELD Indonesia)

Indonesia

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Institut Perempuan (Women'Institute)

Indonesia

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KePPAK Perempuan (Kelompok Peduli Penghapusan Tindak Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dan Anak)

Indonesia

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Komite Pemantau Legislatif (KOPEL)

Indonesia

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Sarekat Hijau
Indonesia

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VIVAT Indonesia
Indonesia

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Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Sulawesi Selatan
Indonesia

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Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)
Italy

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Fairwatch
Italy

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Sergio Cesaratto, Full professor of Economics, University of Siena
Italy

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Alliance Pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflict (ARDPC)
Ivory Coast

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Campaign for Social and Economic Justice (CSEJ)
Jamaica

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Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC)
Japan

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Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
Kenya

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Wote Youth Development Project
Kenya

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National Council of NGOs
Kenya

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Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisation (KANGO)
Kiribati

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Policy Analysis and Research Institute of Lesotho (PARIL)
Lesotho

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Lesotho Council of NGOs (LCN)
Lesotho

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West African Women Association (WAWA)
Liberia

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Plate-Forme Nationale des Organisations de la Societe Civile de Madagascar
Madagascar

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Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)
Malawi

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Malawi Economic Justice Network
Malawi

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Consumer Association of Penang
Malaysia

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Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth)
Malaysia

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Foundation pour le Developpment au Sahel (FDS)
Mali

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Marshall Islands Council of NGOs (MICNGOS)
Marshall Islands

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Association for Developement and Promotion of Human Rights (ADPDH)
Mauritania

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Federation of Democratic Labour Unions
Mauritius

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Mauritius Trade Union Congress
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Migration and Sustainable Development Alliance

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Mauritius Council of Social Service (MACOSS)

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Ignacio Perrotini, Professor, UNAM

Mexico

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Mujeres Para El Sialogo A.C. (MpD)

Mexico

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Red Nacional Género Y Economía (REDGE)

Mexico

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SIEMBRA A.C., Mexico

Mexico

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FSM Alliance of NGOs (FANGO)

Micronesia

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National Forum for Mozambiquan NGOs and CBOs (TEIA)

Mozambique

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Episcopal Commission for Education, Catholic Bishop Conference of Myanmar

Myanmar

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Myanmar Partnership for Development for Human Resources in Rural Areas (MyanDHRRA)

Myanmar

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Namibia Non-Governmental Organisations Forum Trust

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Nauru Island Association of NGOs (NIANGO)

Nauru

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Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN)

Nepal

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Both ENDS
Netherlands

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Jacques van Nederpelt, Wijk bij Duurstede
Netherlands

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Working Group Food justice
Netherlands

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Action, Research and Education Network of Aotearoa (ARENA-NZ)
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Edward Miller, chairperson of the Aotearoa Human Rights Lawyers Association
New Zealand

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Reseau des Organisations de Developpement et Associations de la Defense des Droits de L'homme
Et de La Democratie (Rodaddhd)
Niger

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National du Réseau des Ong de Développement et Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et
de la Démocratie (RODADDHD)
Niger

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African Heritage Institution (AfriHeritage), Enugu
Nigeria

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African Heritage Institution
Nigeria

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Alliance pour la Reconstruction et le Developpement Post-Conflit (ARDPC)
Nigeria

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Chiwuike Newington Uba
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Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF)
Nigeria

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Labour, Health and human Rights Development Centre
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and their Families, The United Methodist Church in the Philippines
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WomanHealth
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Rwanda Civil Society Platform
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Samoa Umbrella for Non Governmental Organisation (SUNGO)
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Forum das Ong de São Tomé e Príncipe (FONG-STP)
Sao Tomé and Príncipe

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Caritas Sénégal
Senegal

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Plate-forme des acteurs non étatiques pour le suivi de l'Accord de Cotonou au Sénégal
Senegal

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Liaison Unit of the non-governmental organisations of Seychelles -(LUNGOS)
Seychelles

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Civil Society Movement of Sierra Leone
Sierra Leone

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Development Service Exchange (DSE)
Solomon Islands

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Somali Organisation for Community Development Activities (SOCDA)
Somalia

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African Centre for Biosafety
South Africa

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South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
South Africa

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Southern and East African Trade Institute (SEATINI)
South Africa

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Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute in Johannesburg
South Africa

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South African NGO Council (SANGOCO)
South Africa

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Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice
South Korea

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Community Empowerment for Progress Organization-CEPO, South Sudan-Juba
South Sudan

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South Sudan Human Rights Defender Network
South Sudan

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Iyanola (St.Lucia) Council for the Advancement of Rastafari Incorporated (ICAR)
St. Lucia

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Windward Islands Farmers' Association (WINFA)
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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Stichting Projekta
Suriname

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Council for NGOs (CANGO)
Swaziland

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Church of Sweden
Sweden

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Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
Switzerland

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Alliance Sud
Switzerland

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Chad Acting For The Environment (TCHAPE)
Switzerland

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International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers'

Associations (IUF)

Switzerland

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International-Lawyers.Org

Switzerland

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Berne Declaration

Switzerland

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Tanzania Association of NGOs

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Tourism Investigation & Monitoring Team

Thailand

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The Asia Foundation

Timor-Leste

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Groupe d'Action et de Reflexion sur l'Environnement et le Développement (GARED)

Togo

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Civil Society Forum of Tonga (CSFT)

Tonga

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Grassroots Organisations of Trinidad & Tobago (GOTT)

Trinidad & Tobago

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Mustafa Ozer, Professor, Anadolu University

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Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)

Tuvalu

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Consumer Education Trust

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Farms Not Factories

UK

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Harry Shutt, economist, UK
UK

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The Landworkers Alliance
UK

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William Gomes, Human Rights Ambassador for Salem-News.com
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Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate
USA

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American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)
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Center for Women's Global Leadership
USA

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CODEPINK
USA

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Community Alliance for Global Justice
USA

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Global Exchange
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International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation
USA

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New Rules for Global Finance

USA

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Peace and Justice Resource Center

USA

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Public Citizen, USA

USA

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The Oakland Institute, CA

USA

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Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO)

Vanuatu

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Center for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)

Vietnam

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Aljawf Women Organization For Development

Yemen

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Zambia Council for Social Development

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National Association of NGOs (NANGO)

Zimbabwe
