



"40 anos de  
Cooperação Regional"

"40 Years of  
Regional Cooperation"



40<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary  
1980 - 2020

Towards a Common Future in a Shared Regional Community



40<sup>a</sup>  
Aniversário  
1980 - 2020

# 40<sup>TH</sup> SADC SUMMIT

Maputo - MOZAMBIQUE, 17 August 2020

**SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security,  
and Promoting Development and Resilience  
in the Face of Global Challenges**

# 40<sup>a</sup> CONFERÊNCIA DA SADC

Maputo - MOÇAMBIQUE, 17 de Agosto de 2020

**SADC: 40 Anos Construindo a Paz e Segurança,  
Promovendo o Desenvolvimento  
e Resiliência Face aos Desafios Globais**







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**40<sup>th</sup>**  
Anniversary  
1980 - 2020



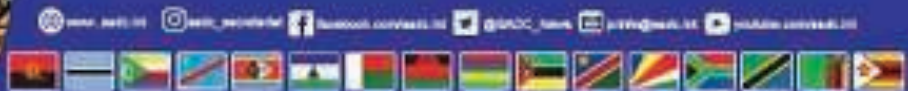
# 40TH ORDINARY SUMMIT OF SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

17 August 2020

Hosted virtually by the Republic of Mozambique

## THEME:

**SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, and Promoting Development and Resilience in the Face of Global Challenges**



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SADC Secretariat  
Plot 54385 CBD  
Private Bag 0095  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel (+267) 395 1863  
Email [registry@sadc.int](mailto:registry@sadc.int)  
Website [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

Twitter: @SADC\_News  
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## SADC Mission

The SADC Mission Statement is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient, productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security; so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy.

## SADC Vision

The SADC Vision is to build a region in which there will be a high degree of harmonisation and rationalisation, to enable the pooling of resources to achieve collective self-reliance in order to improve the living standards of the people of the region.

The vision of SADC is one of a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

## SADC Objectives

The main objectives of SADC are to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration. These objectives are to be achieved through increased Regional Integration, built on democratic principles, and equitable and sustainable development.



# MENSAGEM DE BOAS VINDAS



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE  
PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA

MENSAGEM DE BOAS VINDAS POR OCASIÃO DA REALIZAÇÃO  
DA 40ª SESSÃO ORDINÁRIA DA CIMEIRA DE CHEFES DE ESTADO  
E DE GOVERNO DA SADC 17 DE AGOSTO DE 2020

A República de Moçambique acolhe, em Maputo, no dia 17 de Agosto de 2020, a 40ª Sessão Ordinária da Cimeira dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo da Comunidade para o Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), órgão supremo da nossa organização regional. A todos os concidadãos da Região da SADC endereço as mais calorosas boas vindas a Cidade de Maputo, capital da República de Moçambique.

Este é um aceno peculiar de boas vindas, devido às condições em que nos encontramos, não só na nossa região, como também no mundo inteiro, caracterizadas pela ocorrência da pandemia da Covid-19 que nos impõe limitações e coloca à prova a nossa capacidade de encontrar novas soluções de convivência em todas as dimensões, quer individualmente, como cidadãos, quer colectivamente, como Estados Membros da mesma organização regional.

É em consequência destas circunstâncias especiais que acolhemos a Cimeira de forma virtual e, nem por isso, deixamos de nos sentir honrados com a escolha de Vossas Excelências de realizar este evento regional na Cidade das Acácias, Maputo.

A Cimeira acontece numa altura particular na história do nosso país que a 25 de Junho celebrou o 45º Aniversário da Independência Nacional. Com igual euforia, celebramos o Ano Eduardo Mondlane, para honrar e eternizar a memória do herói nacional Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, Arquitecto da Unidade dos moçambicanos que se fosse ainda vivo completaria 100 anos, no passado 20 de Junho de 2020.

É meu dever manifestar, aqui, em nome do povo e do Governo da República de Moçambique, o nosso apreço e saudação especial aos fundadores da nossa organização que com a sua inteligência e extraordinária visão, contribuíram para a nossa libertação política e económica, objectivo que transcende as nossas fronteiras. Refiro-me ao desenvolvimento social, político e económico integrado da nossa região, que tem como principal beneficiário os nossos povos. As etapas desse desenvolvimento, estão bem plasmadas na nossa bússola que é o Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP).

Sempre fomos audazes e determinados e, com os preciosos recursos de que dispomos na nossa região, alcançamos o estágio actual de desenvolvimento, mesmo reconhecendo que muito mais ainda se exige de nós para que possamos tornar a região e cada um dos nossos países mais prósperos e em paz, como um legado de que as próximas gerações se irão orgulhar.

Para isso, temos de ultrapassar todos os desafios, principalmente o desenvolvimento do capital humano, a construção de infraestruturas eficientes e resilientes, a industrialização, bem como a superação das ameaças à paz e estabilidade na região.

A estes desafios acresce-se a resposta às incertezas decorrentes da pandemia da Covid-19, que ameaça os progressos que os nossos países registaram no âmbito da implementação do Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP). Os desafios da Covid-19 merecem uma resposta à medida da sua dimensão, neles devemos inspirar para encontrar soluções mais arrojadas e resilientes para que a nossa região continue a ser a que mais cresce economicamente.

Temos de nos recriar e inovar, por isso realizamos esta Cimeira de forma virtual, sendo a primeira na história da organização, precisamente para não permitir que as adversidades, decorrentes da Covid-19, inviabilizem o alcance dos objectivos definidos no plano estratégico de desenvolvimento da região e de cada Estado Membro.

Para a 40ª Cimeira elegemos o lema “SADC: 40 Anos Construindo a Paz e Segurança, Promovendo o Desenvolvimento e Resiliência Face aos Desafios Globais” Trata-se de um lema de actualidade, que realça a necessidade de se potenciar o desenvolvimento socioeconómico, num ambiente de paz e estabilidade, ainda que persistam adversidades causadas pelas mudanças climáticas e outros desafios globais.

O lema remete-nos, também, à necessidade de, como Estados Membros da SADC, partilharmos experiências de resiliência e inovação que nos permitam alcançar, sem falha, os objectivos plasmados no RISDP em prol do bem-estar para as presentes e futuras gerações.

Na SADC, sempre tivemos consciência da aldeia global que somos, cujas dinâmicas não se compadecem com soluções localistas e preconceituosas dos nossos problemas, o que exige maior capacidade de aproveitamento das oportunidades emergentes.

Neste sentido, regozijamo-nos com a visão dos fundadores da nossa organização que definiram um modelo de desenvolvimento em que as estratégias nacionais integram-se, como blocos edificadores de uma comunidade em escala mais alargada.

É por isso que devemos prosseguir, com mais vigor, a consolidação da nossa integração regional, porque quanto mais integrados estivermos, melhor impulsionaremos o desenvolvimento dos nossos próprios países e tornaremos mais sustentável a Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC).

O alcance deste desiderato só será possível se todos nós continuarmos empenhados na implementação de programas e projectos estratégicos em prol do desenvolvimento económico inclusivo que reduza as desigualdades sociais, a pobreza e eleve o nível de vida dos nossos povos.

Os nossos objectivos de desenvolvimento, só serão alcançados num ambiente de paz e estabilidade, por isso a luta contra o terrorismo, este flagelo que já se faz sentir na nossa região, é uma prioridade inadiável.

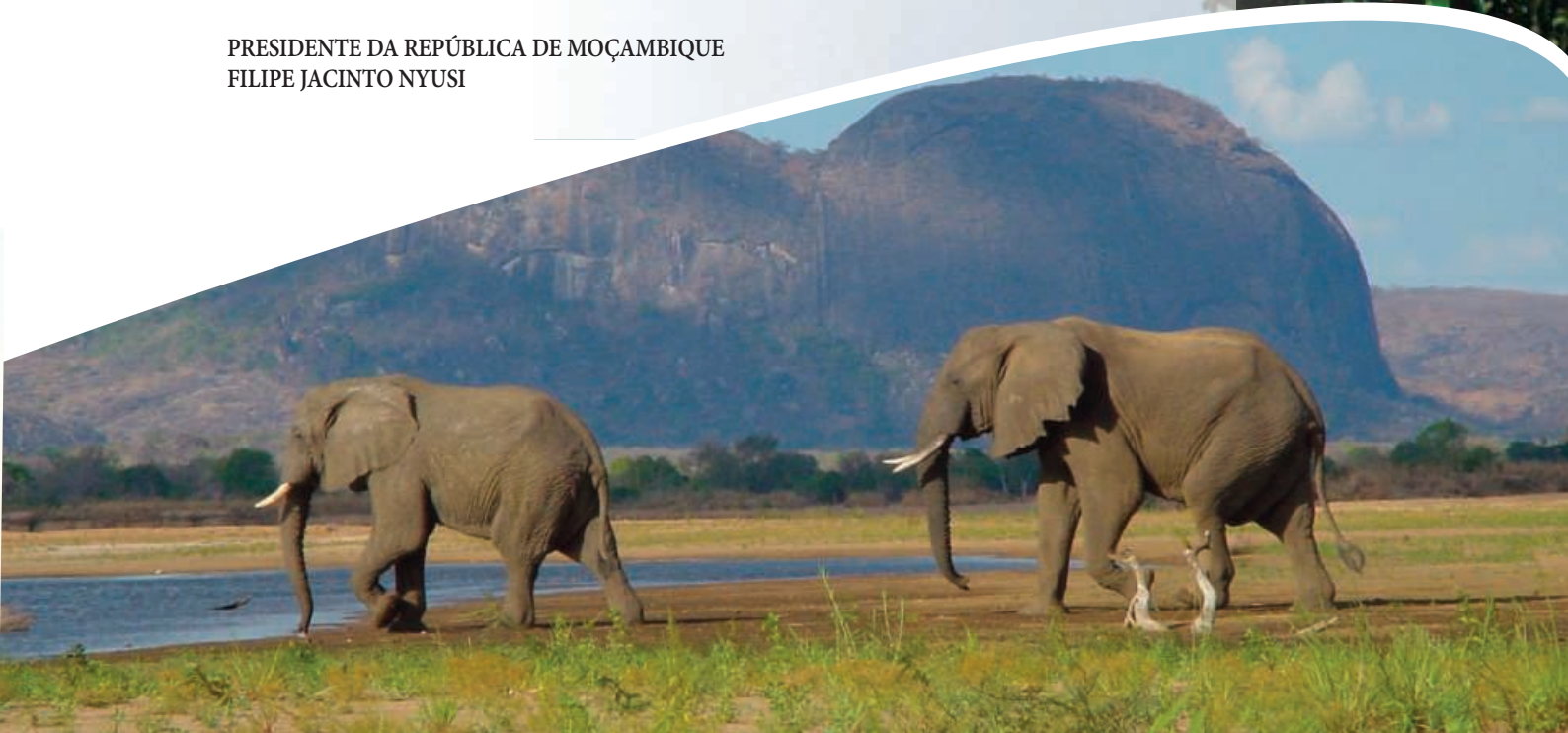
Tendo em conta a sua natureza fluida e conexão com o crime organizado, devemos atacá-lo, no quadro da convenção da União Africana sobre o Combate e Prevenção ao Terrorismo, realizando acções coordenadas contra todo o tipo de crimes, prognosticando, identificando e neutralizando os seus agentes e cortando as suas ligações.

Mais uma vez, reitero o enorme prazer de vos acolher, virtualmente, nesta 40ª Cimeira de Chefes de Estado e de Governo da SADC. Fazemos votos que os 40 Anos de fundação da nossa organização regional, sejam celebrados em apoteose e intenso entusiasmo, na certeza de que juntos venceremos as adversidades, incluindo a pandemia da COVID 19.

Estamos confiantes de que o conjunto de decisões que sairão desta Cimeira impulsionarão a nossa organização para novos patamares no futuro partilhado de prosperidade e bem-estar pelo qual sempre pugnamos.

A Luta Continua!

**PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE  
FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI**



## WELCOME MESSAGE



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE  
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

### WELCOME REMARKS ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40th ORDINARY SUMMIT OF SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT 17 AUGUST 2020

The Republic of Mozambique is hosting the 40th Ordinary Session of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit of Heads of State and Government, the supreme body of our regional Organisation, in Maputo, on 17 August 2020. To all fellow citizens of the SADC region, I extend a warm welcome to the City of Maputo, capital of the Republic of Mozambique.

This is a special welcome due to the conditions we find ourselves in, not only in our region, but also worldwide, characterised by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has imposed restrictions on us and has put to the test our ability to find new solutions for coexistence in all dimensions, either individually, as citizens, or collectively, as Member States of the same regional Organisation. It is as a consequence of these special circumstances that we host the Summit virtually and, notwithstanding, we are honoured by your choice to hold this regional event in the City of Acacias: Maputo.

The Summit takes place at a particular time in the history of our country, as on 25 June we celebrated the 45th Anniversary of our National Independence. With equal excitement, we celebrate the Eduardo Mondlane Year, to honour and perpetuate the memory of our national hero, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, an Architect of the Unity of Mozambicans, the man who would have turned 100 years on 20 June 2020.

My task here, on behalf of the people and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, is to express our appreciation and special greetings to the founders of our Organisation who, with their astuteness and extraordinary vision, contributed to our political and economic liberation, an objective that goes beyond our borders. I refer to the integrated social, political and economic development of our region, which has as its main beneficiary, our peoples. The stages of this development are clearly outlined in our compass, which is the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

We have always been bold and determined and, with the precious resources at our disposal in our region, we have attained the current stage of development, though recognising that much more is required of us in order to make the region, and each of our countries, more prosperous and peaceful, a legacy of which future generations will be proud.

To this end, we must address all the challenges, mainly the human capital development, the construction of efficient and resilient infrastructure, the industrialisation, and the addressing of threats to peace and stability in the region.

In addition to these challenges, we must respond to the uncertainties arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, which threaten to undermine the progress our countries have made in implementing the RISDP.



The challenges posed by COVID-19 deserve a response commensurate with their scale. We should be inspired to find bolder and more resilient solutions, so that our region continues to show rapid economic growth.

We must push the performance envelope and innovate, the reason why we are holding this Summit virtually, as the first of its kind in the history of the Organisation, precisely so as not to allow the adversities arising from COVID-19 to make it impossible for us to achieve the objectives outlined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and those of each Member State.

For the 40th Summit, we chose the theme, “**SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, and Promoting Development and Resilience in the Face of Global Challenges**”. This is a topical theme which highlights the need to enhance socio-economic development in an environment of peace and stability, even as adversities caused by climate change and other global challenges persist.

The theme also calls on us, as SADC Member States, to share experiences of resilience and innovation that will enable us to achieve, without fail, the objectives spelled out in the RISDP for the welfare of present and future generations.

In SADC, we have always been aware of the global village that we live in, whose dynamics are not compelled by locally based and influenced solutions to the problems we face, which require greater capacity to take advantage of emerging opportunities.

Therefore, we are encouraged by the vision of the founders for our Organisation who defined a development model in which national strategies integrate as building blocks of a community on a larger scale.

This is why we must pursue more forcefully the consolidation of our regional integration, as the more integrated we are, the better we will enhance the development of our own countries and make the Southern African Development Community more sustainable.

This will only be possible if we all remain committed to implementing strategic programmes and projects for inclusive economic development to reduce social inequalities and poverty, and raise the standard of living of our peoples.

Our development objectives will only be achieved in an environment of peace and stability, which is why fighting terrorism, a scourge that is already being felt across our region, is an urgent priority.

Given its fluid nature and connection with organised crime, we must deal with it head on, under the framework of the African Union Convention on Combating and Preventing Terrorism, by taking coordinated actions against all types of crime, by planning ahead, identifying and neutralising its agents and cutting off their ties.

Again, may I reiterate my great pleasure to welcome you virtually to this 40th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government. It is our hope that the 40th Anniversary of our regional Organisation will be celebrated with great excitement and intense enthusiasm, certain that together we shall persevere against all odds, including against the COVID-19 pandemic.

We are confident that the set of decisions coming out of this Summit will propel our Organisation into greater heights in the shared future of prosperity and wellbeing that we have always fought for.

**A Luta Continua! The Struggle Continues!**

**H.E. FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI**  
President of the Republic Mozambique



## SADC DAY MESSAGE

MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
PRESIDENT DR. JOHN POMBE JOSEPH MAGUFULI  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND  
CHAIRPERSON OF SADC  
17 AUGUST 2020



Fellow SADC Citizens,

It has been 40 years since our Organisation was established in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1980; and exactly 28 years since the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Windhoek, Namibia, in 1992. I, therefore, would like, as Chair of SADC, to extend warm greetings and congratulations to all SADC citizens on this Special Day for our Community. In the same vein, I take the opportunity to pay a well-deserved tribute to our Founders, who took the historic step to form this noble Organisation in order to serve as the vanguard of our aspirations for freedom, unity and solidarity. Indeed, without their vision and solidarity, this day would have not been possible.

It is unfortunate that today, not many of our Founders are still alive. In September last year, we lost one of the few remaining Founders of this Community, the Late Comrade Robert Mugabe, the former President of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Once again, on behalf of the SADC, I extend my most sincere condolences to the Government and People of the Republic of Zimbabwe for this great loss. In this connection, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that, this year on 14 October, Tanzania will mark 21 years since the demise of another Founder of this Organisation, who was also the Father of our Nation, the Late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere; and on 13 April 2022, we will celebrate the centenary of his birth.

We, therefore, invite all Member States and all well-wishers to join us in remembering Mwalimu Nyerere and celebrating his legacy. Needless to say, the late *Baba wa Taifa* was a true son of Africa who left a formidable legacy not only for our region but also the African continent in general.

*Fellow SADC Citizens,*

SADC has come a long way since its inception in 1980. In this respect, it is heartening to note that, over the past four decades, our Organisation has recorded some important milestones in different areas of cooperation, from peace and security, to infrastructure development, trade and industry, agriculture and food security, health, education, gender and youth empowerment. Indeed, our region is now, more than ever, enjoying unparalleled peace and security compared to any other regions on the continent; intra-regional trade is increasing, extreme poverty is declining, income is rising and the level of our international competitiveness has been enhanced.

I, therefore, take the opportunity to commend the efforts by our Founders, as well as the hard work of successive generations of leadership of our Community for achieving these important milestones. That said, however, we should always guard against complacency since much still needs to be done in order to realise the Founders' dream and vision.

*Fellow SADC Citizens,*

On the 17 August 2019, I assumed the Chairmanship of our Organisation. It has been a very exciting year and yet a very difficult one. As you are all aware, over the past eight months, the world has been facing an acute and unprecedented health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my deepest condolences to those who have lost loved ones; and I wish a speedy recovery to those afflicted by the disease. Similarly, I would like to pay tribute to all SADC Member States for taking appropriate measures to fight this disease.

Indeed, thanks to our combined efforts, we have been able not only to reduce the impact caused by this pandemic, but also to be able to continue implementing our regional programmes and projects, including our theme for the past one year, which was, **"A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, increased intra-regional trade, and job creation"**.

All Member States have continued to implement regional programmes and projects in line with the theme, and the results have been outstanding. In addition, we have continued to implement our Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which ends in this year 2020; and also embarked on developing the new one for the next 30 years, which was anchored on **"The SADC We Want"**. This has shown how committed our region is in fulfilling its integration agenda.

In this regard, going forward, I call upon all SADC Member States to continue to work together not only in addressing the COVID-19 impacts but also in preparing the post-pandemic situation of our Community. This, I believe, would be a noble way to celebrate this SADC Day.

I wish you a happy, healthy and productive SADC Day.

Long live SADC.  
Long live our Unity.  
Long live our Solidarity.  
Asanteni sana.

H.E. DR. JOHN POMBE JOSEPH MAGUFULI  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA





SADC

*40 Years Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience to Global Challenges*

**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE,  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SADC**



It is with great joy that we commemorate, on 17 August 2020, the 40th Anniversary since the establishment of our regional Organisation, the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This year we mark this event under the theme, *SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience to Global Challenges*, as a way to honour our history by making the consolidation of political liberation indelible and the regional economic integration of our countries and peoples irreversible.

The SADC we are so proud of is deeply rooted in the extraordinary and courageous vision of the leaders of the Front Line States who decided to establish the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

As a consequence of lengthy consultations, leaders from nine countries -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Kingdom of Swaziland (now Eswatini), Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe converged in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia, on 1 April 1980, to found the SADCC.

The vision and aim of the SADCC was to promote economic liberation, in particular to reduce dependence on South Africa which was then under Apartheid. Member States committed themselves to this goal by fully tapping into human capacities and internal resources as well as in mobilising partnerships, and with support from peace- and progress-loving countries.

With the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, and Namibia in 1990, and the end of the apartheid regime in South Africa already in sight, the region took a giant leap in its struggle.

It was in the context of these events that our States realised that, more than freeing itself from dependence on apartheid South Africa, the moment had come to focus its agenda on the integrated socio-economic development of the region as a whole. Thus, on 17 August 1992, in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, the SADCC was transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Today, 40 years after our collective journey, we are justifiably proud to see that we have achieved many milestones towards the bright future we dreamed of. We see this clearly in the environment of peace and stability in Southern Africa; we see it in the growth of intra-regional trade; we see it in the functioning of institutional mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution; and we see it in the deepening of freedoms and democracy.

We are pleased to note that the march towards regional political, economic and social integration continues firm, as the number of Member States grew from nine in 1980, to 16, with the addition of South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, and the Union of Comoros.

Some of the gains of the Organisation are the movement of people and goods, and the implementation of various protocols that we have signed and ratified.



Stone by stone, step by step, our Community is taking shape and gaining prestige in the international arena and among our own peoples.

To celebrate these historic activities, we will promote lectures and debates showcasing our achievements as well as the sense of community we are building. We will also set aside moments of reflection on the challenges our region is facing today and in the future.

Each member of the Community has the right and duty to propose ways and solutions to implement and consolidate the Community project in which peace and stability will prevail, for political and socio-economic integration to flourish in each regional space.

Through the debates and lectures, we will learn more about ourselves and promote the spirit of solidarity, fraternity, cooperation and complementarity as the pillars upon which our Community and identity are based.

Despite the progress made during the past 40 years, our Organisation has continued to face a number of challenges and threats, especially on the economic and social front. Very recently, the region was hit by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which have caused incalculable human and material consequences.

Today, the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the SADC region and beyond, is the greatest scourge of our recent history. Therefore, more than ever, we must strengthen the spirit of solidarity, sisterhood and brotherhood, and collaboration, so that we can contain the spread of the pandemic and mitigate its impact on the health sector and socio-economic performance of each of our countries.

We must strengthen our community cohesion and resilience. As in the past, we must now be able to overcome the present challenges with the resolve that we have always been known for. In times of COVID-19, we must focus on adapting to the pandemic, adopting a new attitude and new ways of dealing with the processes and dynamics of our organisation's operations. We must courageously face the fact that, if the peace, development and deepened regional integration agenda is to succeed we must innovate, because life will never be as it used to be.

Let us continue to strive toward the ideals of wellbeing, peace, prosperity and self-sufficiency of our peoples, inspired by the victorious struggle for political emancipation. Let us root out hunger, unemployment, illiteracy, diseases and pandemics, such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Ebola, HIV and AIDS, as well as acts of terror which are reasons for external forces to meddle in the affairs of our region.

Let us strengthen the mechanisms for preventing and mitigating the effects of climate change, equitable sharing of water resources, and improving the business environment in the region by increasing intra-regional trade, making it a driver of our development.

Let us commit ourselves to a prosperous and peaceful SADC and to increasingly serving its citizens!

H.E. FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE





## SADC

*40 Anos Construindo a Paz e Segurança, Promovendo o Desenvolvimento e Resiliência face aos desafios globais*

### MENSAGEM DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI, PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE, POR OCASIÃO DOS 40 ANOS DA SADC



É com elevado júbilo que comemoramos, a 17 de Agosto de 2020, o 40º aniversário da criação da nossa organização regional, a Comunidade para o Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC). Este ano assinalamos este evento sob o lema “SADC: 40 Anos Construindo a Paz e Segurança, Promovendo o Desenvolvimento e Resiliência face aos desafios globais”, como forma de honrar a nossa história, tornando indelével a consolidação da libertação política e irreversível a integração económica regional dos nossos países e povos.

A génese da SADC, de que tanto nos orgulhamos, está radicada na visão extraordinária e corajosa dos líderes dos Estados da Linha da Frente que decidiram criar a Conferência de Coordenação do Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADCC).

Como corolário de longas consultas, líderes de nove países, designadamente, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Moçambique, o então Reino da Suazilândia (hoje Eswatini), Tanzânia, Zâmbia e Zimbabwe convergiram em Lusaka, República da Zâmbia, a 1 de Abril de 1980, para fundar a SADCC.

A visão e o objectivo da SADCC era o de impulsionar a libertação económica, sobretudo reduzir a dependência em relação à África do Sul, na altura, sob o regime do apartheid. Os Estados Membros comprometiam-se a atingir esse objectivo, explorando, plenamente, a capacidade humana e os seus recursos internos, bem como mobilizando parceria e apoio de países amantes da paz e do progresso.

Com as independências do Zimbabwe, em 1980 e da Namíbia, em 1990 e o fim do regime do apartheid na África do Sul que já se vislumbrava, em 1990, a região deu um salto gigantesco na sua luta.

Foi no quadro desses acontecimentos que os nossos Estados perceberam que mais do que romper a dependência da África do Sul do Apartheid, era momento de incidir a sua agenda no desenvolvimento socioeconómico integrado de toda a região. Assim, a 17 de Agosto de 1992, em Windhoek, República da Namíbia, foi transformada a SADCC em Comunidade para o Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC).

Hoje, volvidos 40 anos da nossa caminhada colectiva, com justificado orgulho constatamos que muitos foram os marcos que alcançamos rumo ao futuro risonho que sonhamos. Vemos isso, de forma nítida, no ambiente de paz e estabilidade na região austral, no crescimento do comércio intra-regional, no funcionamento dos mecanismos institucionais de prevenção, gestão e resolução de conflitos, no aprofundamento das liberdades e da democracia.

Notamos, com agrado, que a marcha para uma integração regional política, económica e social continua impetuosa, com o crescimento do número de Estados Membros: de nove (9) em 1980 para dezasseis (16), com a adesão da África do Sul, República Democrática do Congo, Madagáscar, Maurícias, Namíbia, Seychelles e União das Comores.



Fazem, ainda, parte dos ganhos da Organização, a circulação facilitada de pessoas e bens e a implementação de vários protocolos que assinámos e ratificámos.

Pedra-a-pedra, passo a passo, a nossa Comunidade vai ganhando forma e conquistando prestígio na arena Internacional e no seio dos nossos próprios povos.

Para celebrar este feito histórico, em toda a SADC promoveremos palestras e debates de exaltação das nossas conquistas e do sentido de comunidade que estamos a construir. Teremos, igualmente, momentos de reflexão sobre os desafios que a nossa região enfrenta no presente e no futuro.

Cada membro da Comunidade, tem o direito e dever de propor caminhos e soluções para a materialização e consolidação do projecto comunitário, em que prevaleça a paz e estabilidade, como premissas para que a integração política e socioeconómica floresça em cada espaço regional.

Nos debates e palestras enriqueceremos, ainda mais, o nosso conhecimento de nós mesmos e promoveremos o espírito de solidariedade, fraternidade, cooperação e complementaridade que constituem os pilares sobre os quais assenta a nossa Comunidade e identidade.

Apesar dos ganhos alcançados durante estes 40 anos, a nossa organização continua a enfrentar vários desafios e ameaças, sobretudo os de carácter económico e social. Num passado recente, a região foi fustigada pelos ciclones Idai e Kenneth, com consequências humanas e materiais incalculáveis.

Hoje, a pandemia da COVID-19 que assola a região da SADC e não só, apresenta-se como o maior flagelo da nossa história recente. Por isso, mais do que nunca, devemos reforçar o espírito de solidariedade, irmandade e colaboração para que logremos conter a propagação da pandemia e mitiguemos o seu impacto na saúde e no desempenho económico e social de cada um dos nossos países.

Impõe-se, também, que forcemos a nossa coesão comunitária e resiliência. Tal como no passado, devemos, agora, saber superar os presentes desafios com a determinação que sempre nos caracterizou. Devemos apostar na adaptação à pandemia, pautando por novas formas de estar e de lidar com os processos e dinâmicas de funcionamento da nossa organização, em tempo da COVID-19. Devemos assumir, com coragem, que a agenda de paz, desenvolvimento e aprofundamento da integração regional só será bem-sucedida se inovarmos, porque nada, jamais, será como antes.

Continuemos a pugnar pelos ideais do bem-estar, paz, prosperidade e autossuficiência dos nossos povos, inspirados na luta vitoriosa pela emancipação política. Erradiquemos a fome, desemprego, analfabetismo, doenças e pandemias como a malária, tuberculose, ébola, o HIV e SIDA, **bem como os actos de terrorismo que constituem motivos para forças externas se imiscuírem em assuntos da nossa região.**

Reforcemos os mecanismos de prevenção e mitigação dos efeitos das mudanças climáticas e a partilha equitativa dos recursos hídricos, bem como a melhoria do ambiente de negócios na região, incrementando o comércio intrarregional, tornando-o motor do nosso desenvolvimento.

Empenhemo-nos numa SADC próspera, em paz e, cada vez mais, ao serviço dos seus cidadãos!

PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE  
FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI



## FOREWORD

SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



The 40<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government is a very important event that gives us another opportunity to discuss and exchange ideas on how to deepen regional integration.

The 40th SADC Summit is being held against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, which the World Health Organization (WHO) has described as the most serious health emergency in generations that has affected the global socio-economic landscape. Our region – the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – has not been spared, lives have been lost, while businesses and all socio-economic sectors have been adversely affected.

Ordinarily we convene our Summits face-to-face, nonetheless COVID-19 has necessitated the 40th Summit to be held virtually. This is the first time in our history to convene a SADC Summit in a virtual format. The fact that the Region has managed to convene the 40th Summit virtually is commendable, and a demonstration of SADC ability to move in unison and conquer challenges no matter the magnitude of a challenge.

Eight years ago when we met in Mozambique for our 32nd SADC Summit in August 2012, SADC adopted the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) Vision 2027 for implementation over a 15-year period (2013-2027). SADC is proud to note the progress being made by Member States to develop efficient, seamless and cost effective, trans-boundary infrastructure networks in an integrated and coordinated manner in all the six priority sectors: Energy; Transport; Tourism; Information Communication Technology; Water; and Meteorology.

This notwithstanding, a report on the assessment of the RIDMP Short Term Action Plan (2012-2017), which was conducted in 2019, emphasises the importance for the region to explore the use of innovative models of funding infrastructure projects in order to improve sustainability, and avoid dependence on donor financing. The need for alternative sources of funding is critical as we continue the implementation of our regional integration programme.

The theme for this year's summit is "***SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience to Face Global Challenges***". This theme is complementary to previous themes since peace, security and stability are a key precursor for sustainable development and regional integration. While SADC has always been vigilant in putting in place measures to sustain peace and security, it is prudent to note that we operate in a fast-paced, dynamic, and sophisticated environment. In this regard, it is important for the region to continue to act in a timely and decisive manner in addressing the emerging peace and security issues.

This publication presents the main achievements/milestones recorded by the region since the last Summit held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania in August 2019. The achievements allow stakeholders to understand and appreciate the sector-specific objectives and programmes, while tracking progress on the implementation of various regional activities, programmes and projects.

The publication also presents a dedicated section on Mozambique as the Member State chairing the 40th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, under the leadership of His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of Mozambique. We appreciate the achievements our region has realised in the past year under the leadership of the outgoing SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli,



President of the United Republic of Tanzania. May I on behalf of SADC express our sincere gratitude to His Excellency, and to the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency Emmerson Mnangagwa, the President of Zimbabwe, for their exemplary leadership during the past year.

The publication also presents winners of the SADC Media Awards. SADC values the important role of media, and recognizes that the media helps to inform, educate and entertain large, heterogeneous and scattered groups of people that would not be reached through interpersonal means.

As we celebrate our 40 years of existence as a regional organization, we have a section on SADC History that celebrates our long cherished journey of integration and cooperation, and a section that illustrates some of the achievements of the past year through SADC in Pictures. As we commemorate this important milestone, we honour the SADC Founders who envisioned a region that would collectively advance the cause of national political and economic liberation, paving the way for economic integration in southern Africa. In this regard, it is pleasing to note that a mechanism to honour our SADC Founders will be presented to the 40th SADC Summit.

I am pleased to share with you the *40<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit Brochure* and it is my hope that you will find this publication useful. Special gratitude goes to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) for their support in preparing this publication.

**HAPPY 40<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY TO SADC...LONG LIVE SADC.**

**Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax**  
SADC Executive Secretary  
August 2020

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister of Lesotho  
Dr. Moeketsi Majoro



**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE** Dr Moeketsi Majoro is the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho. He is a senior member of the All Basotho Convention (ABC), and was sworn in as Prime Minister on 20 May 2020. Prior to this, he was the Finance Minister since June 2017.

Dr Majoro holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Natural Resource Economics and a Masters Degree in Agricultural Economics, both from Washington State University, as well as a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics from the National University of Lesotho.

In 2013, he became the Minister of Development Planning and was Executive Director and Alternate Executive Director of the Africa Group 1 Constituency at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 2008 to 2012. He served as the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance from 2004 to 2008, Fiscal Analyst from 2000 to 2004, Economics Lecturer and Researcher at the National University of Lesotho from 1991 to 2000.

Dr Majoro has held other positions such as oversight (non-executive directorships) and leaderships (chairing international institutions). He has been a consultant in business economics under his company QE, and has served as a director on many boards.

The Prime Minister was born in Tsikoane, Leribe on 3 November 1961. He is married and blessed with two children. He enjoys hiking and an unhandicapped game of golf, apart from writing papers.





## H.E. Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera President of the Republic of Malawi



**HIS EXCELLENCY** Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera was sworn into office on 28 June 2020 in Lilongwe, following his victory in the Fresh Presidential Elections held on 23 June 2020.

Before joining frontline politics, Dr Chakwera was president of the Malawi Assemblies of God from 1989 until he resigned on 14 May 2013 to contest the 2014 general elections as a presidential candidate for the Malawi Congress Party, the oldest political party in Malawi which was in the forefront of the struggle for Malawi's Independence.

From 2014, Dr Chakwera served as leader of opposition in the National Assembly until February 2019 when he submitted his nomination papers to the Malawi Electoral Commission for the second time to run for president in the May 2019 elections.

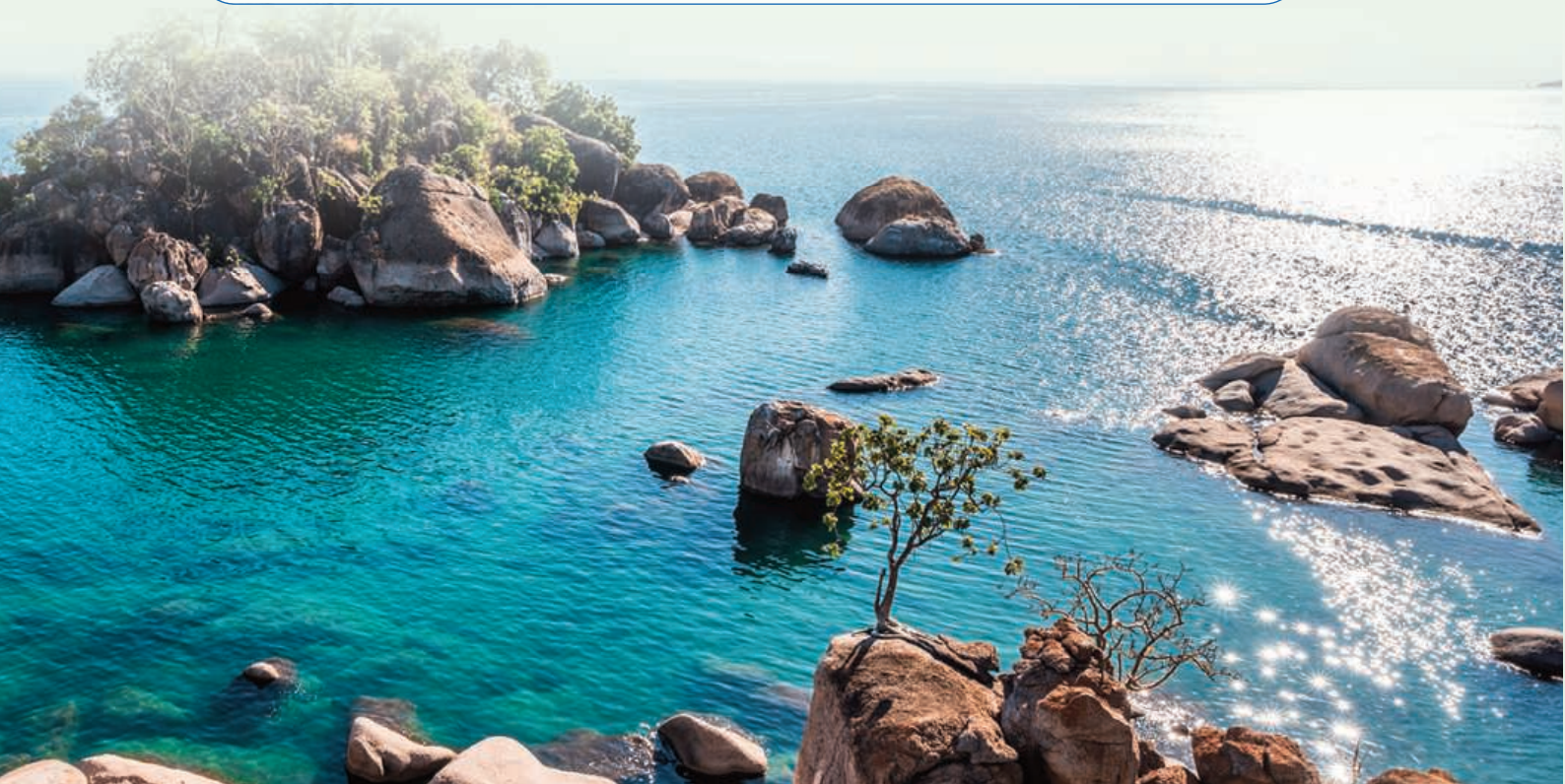
When the outcome of the 2019 presidential elections was nullified by the Constitutional Court in February 2020, Dr Chakwera again contested in the fresh presidential election held on 23 June and emerged victorious with 58.57 percent of the votes cast.

Dr Chakwera was born on the outskirts of Lilongwe, the capital city of Malawi on 5 April 1955 to Earnest Person Chakwera and Mallen Mwale who were subsistence farmers.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (Philosophy) Degree from the University of Malawi in 1977. He got his Honours degree from the University of the North, Sovenga, South Africa. In 1991, he got his Masters from the University of South Africa. The Trinity International University in Deerfield, Illinois, United States, awarded him a Doctorate in 2000 while the Pan Africa Theological Seminary awarded him Professorship in 2005.

He has served in a number of roles of executive leadership, both in Malawi and internationally.

He is married to Monica and they have four children and 12 grandchildren.





## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR August 2019 – August 2020

### Introduction

This Report for the 40th SADC Summit presents the progress made in driving the development and integration agenda of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) since the 39th Summit that was held in August 2019.

### Political Developments in SADC

The political and security situation in the region remained generally stable, notwithstanding isolated pockets of instability, mostly in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo with the continuation of terrorist attacks perpetrated by the negative forces, and insurgent attacks fuelled by religious extremism and radicalism in northern Mozambique. In efforts to bring long-lasting peace and security in the Republic of Mozambique, a landmark agreement on peace and reconciliation was signed between the Government of Mozambique and Renamo in August 2019. This was followed by general elections which were conducted in a peaceful manner in October 2019.

Seven Member States conducted successful elections – Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. The region successfully deployed SADC Electoral Observation Missions to those countries. The elections were held peacefully, and in line with the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

### COVID-19 Pandemic

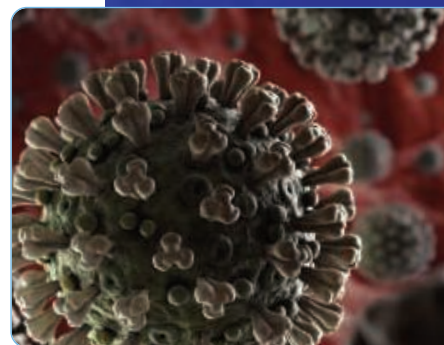
Since March 2020, the region has been operating under very difficult and challenging conditions with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic in which the social-economic fabric of Member States has been negatively impacted and brought under severe stress requiring extraordinary measures. It is nonetheless gratifying to note that the measures and initiatives being implemented at national and regional levels are yielding positive results in the containment of the spread of the COVID-19, and at the same time cushioning national economies from the debilitating effects of the pandemic. Most important, the measures are lessening the impact on the wellbeing of the peoples of the region.

Recognizing the need to facilitate the movement of essential goods and services during the lockdowns and state of emergencies, SADC developed Guidelines on Harmonization and Facilitation of Cross Border Transport Operations across the Region, and Regional Standard Operating Procedures for the Management and Monitoring of Cross Border Road Transport at Designated Points of Entry and COVID-19 Checkpoints. The guidelines were revised in June informed by the lessons learned from implementation, and continue to guide the SADC region to balance, realign, harmonise and coordinate COVID-19 response measures with the requirements for trade and transport facilitation as well as to promote safe trade and transport facilitation for economic growth and poverty alleviation in the SADC region. Stakeholders in the public and private sectors are aligning the Guidelines with their national laws and procedures.

All indications show that until a vaccine or treatment for COVID-19 is found, which might take a while, the region has to remain pragmatic and vigilant by considering not only health requirements but also socio-economic imperatives. The region has to move on and continue building its economy, while protecting the wellbeing and livelihoods of citizens. In this recognition the Secretariat carried out an in-depth assessment of the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on SADC economies, out of which a number of measures across sectors were recommended, and adopted.



Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, during her meeting with UN Secretary General's Special Envoy to the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Huang Xia, held on 26 September 2019 in New York.



## Economic Developments in SADC

The economic performance of the SADC region in 2019 slowed down when compared to the previous years, with the average real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth being two percent lower than an average of 2.9 percent realised in the three preceding years from 2016 to 2018. The deterioration was in line with the weak commodity prices, slowdown in global economic activity and escalated global trade tensions, with the severity varying across Member States.

Provisionally, the annual regional inflation increased to an average of 12.1 percent in 2019 from an average of 8.2 percent in 2018. However, excluding Angola and Zimbabwe – which recorded inflation rates of 17.1 percent and 109 percent in 2019 (when calculated in local currency), respectively – the average inflation for the SADC region slowed down to 4.3 percent in 2019 from 7.1 percent in 2018. In 2020, the regional economic growth is expecting a contraction of about 3 per cent mainly due to the adverse impact of COVID-19.

## Implementation of Programmes of Regional Cooperation and Integration

The year 2019/20 marked the final year of implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, which was approved by the Extra-Ordinary Summit in April 2015 in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Revised RISDP, together with the SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II), remain the core comprehensive development frameworks that guide the implementation of SADC's integration agenda and realization of the SADC Objectives, Vision and Mission as enshrined in the SADC Treaty and Common Agenda.

## Industrial Development and Market Integration

Regarding implementation of the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, the region achieved an important milestone when the 39th SADC Summit approved the SADC Protocol on Industry in August 2019. The Protocol is a stand-alone and binding legal instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and its Costed Action Plan, and will facilitate adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation at both regional and national levels. To date, Seychelles has ratified the Protocol.

The SADC Regional Mining Vision and Action Plan were also approved by the 39th SADC Summit in August 2019. The mining vision aims to optimize the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region to assist Member States to gain more from their natural resources.

A number of initiatives were also implemented towards market integration and promotion of quality and standards of infrastructure necessary for increasing the competitiveness of goods produced in the region. Notable progress has been made in the area of payment systems whereby all Member States are implementing the Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS). RTGS facilitates quicker transactions and brings about efficiency in payments. More than 1.8 million transactions have been settled as at the end of March 2020. This amounts to ZAR 7.17 trillion since July 2013 when the system went live.

Through implementation of the SADC Postal Strategy (2017-2020) and SADC Postal Financial Inclusion Strategy, the region reduced a number of adult population that remains unbanked or under-banked from 60 per cent in 2017 to 68 per cent in 2019.

## Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration

Progress was made towards realization of SADC Infrastructure Vision 2027 and contribution towards the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 through implementation of various initiatives. In the energy sector, the region commissioned 3595 megawatts (MW), which is about 90 percent of the targeted capacity of 4000 MW for 2019/20. The 2019/20 generated capacity was contributed by Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania. When considering the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the region has a deficit of 1904 MW. The deficit emerged as a result of reduced operating capacity due to planned and unplanned maintenance in large power plants in the region during 2019/20 financial year. The regional generation mix is still dominated by coal at



60 percent and hydro at 21 percent while other primary sources such as gas and renewable energies are gradually increasing.

Notable progress was also recorded in the preparation and implementation of priority interconnector projects to connect Angola, Malawi and Tanzania to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) grid. The Mozambique-Malawi interconnector reached financial closure and is at construction stage. The project is expected to be commissioned in 2022. The Zambia-Tanzania interconnector is divided into several components and it is at construction phase on both the Zambian side and Tanzanian side where the two transmission lines are designed to converge near Nakonde Border by 2022.

The Angola-Namibia Interconnector reached the stage for a feasibility study, and is expected to be commissioned by 2022 following the expression of commitment by the two Member States by signing the Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding. Angola and DRC are also considering the development of an interconnector project which is still at pre-feasibility stage.

The operationalisation of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) continued during the year. The Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Agreement has so far been signed by 10 Member States.

A number of policy, regulatory and strategic framework documents for the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme were approved by the Ministers responsible for Transport in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and SADC in October 2019. These include policy decisions relating to phasing out of left-hand drive vehicles in Member States driving on the left side of the road; terms of reference for development of the SADC Regional Railway Infrastructure Development Master Plan; and the SADC Regional Railway Emergency Response Charter. Harmonization of these instruments is critical for development of regional infrastructure and promotion of economic development, trade and investment.

In the water sector, construction works on the Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project were completed. This is a joint project between Angola and Namibia, aimed at increasing the assurance of water supply to the two countries for drinking, agriculture and industrial development for the communities and towns of southern Angola and northern Namibia. The project had two major components: the Calueque-Oshakati trans-border pipeline and canal repair works, and water supply system to the Calueque Village in Angola; and water supply system construction works in the Angolan town of Santa Clara. Completion of activities under this project resulted in over 330 households being provided with clean and reliable water supply in Calueque village and ensured the provision of improved assurance of potable water supply to the Santa Clara community.

Through the Southern African Regional Climate Services for Disaster Resilience programme, meteorological equipment was deployed to Member States. The equipment is expected to improve the capacity of national meteorological and hydrological services to access, process and monitor weather- and climate-related data and systems for timely early warning and disaster management. The Secretariat continued to provide timely weather and climate information to minimize adverse effects of severe weather and climate phenomena.

#### **Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resources**

A Regional Strategy on Conservation and Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) was developed. The Strategy aims at improving agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generation. In addition, the region developed SADC Strategy for Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies to address zoonosis, and minimize its impacts into human health, mainly in rural areas.

The SADC Great Green Wall Initiative was to support regional efforts to combat desertification and strengthen climate change adaptation and secure adequate food and nutrition security was also developed. In order to harmonise policies and strategies towards the development and growth of tourism in the region, the SADC Regional Tourism Programme was developed.





### Social and Human Development

In the Social and Human Development area, the Secretariat continued to encourage Member States to align their national qualification frameworks to regional standards. While South Africa and Seychelles have already aligned, a number of other Member States have reached advanced stages in the alignment process, including Mauritius that submitted its Alignment Report for Adjudication.

To promote skills transfer and matching labour supply and demand for regional development and integration, the employment and labour sector adopted a new SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2020-2025). It also adopted the SADC Guidelines on Portability of Social Security Benefits, which aims to ensure workers moving within the SADC region maintain social security rights and benefits acquired under the jurisdiction of different Member States.

In addition, various frameworks were developed to guide and inform on the malaria control; the quality of young children's diets; and youth innovation, entrepreneurship, leadership and participation in the SADC region.

In the area of Statistics, the Secretariat achieved a significant milestone in the development of a Protocol on Statistics, which serves data needs for policy instruments for regional integration. In addition, several regional statistical publications were produced and disseminated to stakeholders.

### Gender and Development and Women's Economic Empowerment

Notable milestones were also recorded in the area of gender and development, including the completion by the Secretariat of an "Analytical Assessment of Gender Mainstreaming in the SADC Regional Integration Agenda". In addition, the SADC Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was approved, which seeks to promote implementation of SADC commitments on the economic empowerment of women.

### Regional Resource Mobilisation

The SADC Regional Resource Mobilisation Framework was finalized and approved by the Council of Ministers at its meeting in August 2019. The framework includes recommendations on alternative sources of funding to finance SADC programmes, based on an "A La Carte" option (import levy, tourism levy, Financial Transaction Tax and transport levy), where Member States are free to choose their own way of generating revenue to finance SADC regional programmes, including the possibility of contributing to the regional programmes and projects through their fiscus.

### Post-2020 SADC Development Agenda

The process of developing SADC's Vision 2050 and the RISDP 2020-2030 continued during the year. The process is expected to produce a new 30-year vision that will provide strategic direction for the region until 2050 and outline a phased approach to implementation of regional programmes and activities. The process of formulating the RISDP 2020-2030 is the culmination of a long and intensive process that began in June 2012 following a decision by the region's leaders to develop the SADC Vision 2050.

### Continental Integration

The SADC Secretariat continued to engage with the African Union in promoting continental integration in line with the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, commonly referred to as the Abuja Treaty, of 1991. In this regard, the Secretariat participated in a number of continental activities.

SADC continued to collaborate with COMESA and the EAC in coordinating the Tripartite agenda, so far 22 countries have signed the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA), and eight countries have ratified. The draft Tripartite Agreement on Movement of Business Persons was finalised and adopted during the year.



### SADC-AfDB Cooperation

The Multinational Protocol of Agreement between SADC and the African Development Bank (AfDB) was signed in August 2019 to support the region in the development of SADC regional infrastructure projects; development of regional value chains in the mining sector; in operationalization of the SADC Regional Development Fund and development of financial instruments; and strengthening of project management. The project is to be implemented over the three-year period from August 2019 to May 2021. SADC also received support from the AfDB to strengthen responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### SADC-World Bank Cooperation

The World Bank continued to extend its regional support to SADC through SADC bodies, such as the Southern African Power Pool, Centre for Coordination of Agriculture Research and Development in Southern Africa (CCARDESA) and support to other SADC projects.

### SADC-EU Cooperation

During the period under review, SADC continues to cooperate with the European Union, and under the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme and Intra-ACP Indicative Programme, development cooperation programmes were signed to support regional development interventions in the areas of regional economic integration, peace and security, natural resources management, and climate change. The region also received support from the EU to augment SADC's responses to the COVID-19 pandemic.



H.E. Amb. Sadek of the EU and Dr Tax at the signing ceremony during the 39th SADC Summit in Tanzania

### SADC-Germany Cooperation

Bilateral Negotiations on Development Cooperation between SADC and the Federal Republic of Germany were conducted in November 2019. The negotiations enabled SADC and Germany to review implementation of ongoing programmes and agree on further areas of cooperation, which included Regional Economic Integration; Transboundary Water Management; Transboundary Natural Resource Management and Resilience to Climate Change; and Strengthening National-Regional Linkages.

### SADC-China Cooperation

The Framework Agreement on Economy, Trade, Investment and Technical Cooperation between SADC and the Government of the People's Republic of China was signed in October 2019. The objective of the framework agreement is to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual interests.

### Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax

SADC Executive Secretary

August 2020



SADC Heads of State and Government during the last meeting held in the United Republic of Tanzania in August 2019



# A Trade and Investment Destination with Abundant Opportunities

**Abundant natural resources**



**Combined GDP of US\$720 billion**

**Tariff-free trade**

**Sustained labour supply**



**Regional value chains**

**Youthful population**

**Population of 345 million**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) aims to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa.

The region has:

#### 16 Member States

- Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### A Stable and Peaceful environment

- SADC is a generally peaceful and stable region, conducive for trade, investment, economic development and growth.

#### An expansive market

- The SADC Free Trade Area creates a larger market for goods and services, allowing investors to enjoy tariff-free trade, in an integrated market of 16 SADC Member States, with a combined GDP of US\$720 billion and a population of 340 million.
- The SADC FTA is complimented by the Tripartite (COMESA- EAC-SADC) Free Trade Area (TFTA) with an integrated market of 26 countries of the three regional economic blocs, a combined population of 700 million and a GDP of over US\$1.4 trillion.

#### A Youthful Population

- The SADC Region has a youthful population which is growing fast and is expected to double by 2055. This young population provides a demographic dividend for sustained labour supply to support investment, growth and development.

#### Abundant natural resources

- SADC is home to arable land, wildlife, forests and fisheries resources and a wide range of minerals, oil and raw materials for manufacturing and value addition that offer a range of investment opportunities, not only for multi-national companies, but also investment and partnership with companies within the region.

- SADC presents numerous opportunities through the development of regional value chains and their integration into global value chains.

#### Strategic Direction, Priorities and Institutional frameworks

- SADC's strategic directions and priorities are spelt out in the SADC Treaty, Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020-2030), the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063); SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP); the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017-2022); and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO) and other strategic frameworks.

1 REGION, 16 NATIONS WORKING TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

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# INFRINGEMENT OF THE SADC TRADEMARKS



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

It has come to the attention of the SADC Secretariat that there are organisations that are using the name "Southern African Development Community" or the acronym "SADC" to identify their organisation, products, services or their causes.

The SADC Secretariat wishes to inform the general public that the name "Southern African Development Community"; the acronym "SADC"; and the SADC logo are registered and protected trademarks for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, hence the use of these trademarks without prior authorization from the SADC Secretariat infringes Intellectual Property Rights that we are enjoying.

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For more information or advice, please contact the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana on [prinfo@sadc.int](mailto:prinfo@sadc.int) or telephone +267 364 1863

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## VISION 2050      RISDP 2020-30

### Compass for SADC strategic direction

SADC HAS developed a new 30-year vision that will provide strategic direction for the region until 2050 and outline a phased approach to implementation of regional programmes and activities.

The process of formulating the proposed SADC Vision 2050 and the accompanying Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 is the culmination of a long and intensive process that began in earnest in June 2012.

The decision to develop the SADC Vision 2050 was approved during an extraordinary Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government held in June 2012 in Luanda, Angola.

The summit decided that the Vision 2050 should be predicated upon the existing SADC vision, which is that “of a common future in a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa”.

The summit made proposals for strengthening SADC foundations by taking into account the importance of emerging regional and international issues. This was expected to summarize the SADC development question within a longer-term framework, ensuring that adequate measures could be put in place to mitigate against prevailing and emerging risks and challenges.

In August 2012, the summit that convened in Maputo further discussed the elaboration of the long-term vision.

The Maputo summit introduced measures to engender a consultative process that would iron out issues that could inform the regeneration of the vision and mission of the region as well as the associated principles underpinning SADC.

The summit appointed a technical task team comprising of senior experts from the region, to coordinate the technical, logistical and organisational aspects of development of the vision.

When the SADC Council of Ministers convened in Zimbabwe in August 2014, it was noted that the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 contained a roadmap for the

development of a long-term vision, which marries the purposes and objectives of the RISDP and the SIPO in an interrelated and complementary manner.

In this regard, an attempt was made to ensure that the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 is an integrated strategy that captures developmental as well as peace and security elements.

The revised RISDP 2015-2020 was approved in March 2016, and took into account Council’s position that the Secretariat ought to frontload industrialisation as the vehicle through which economic growth and socio-economic development of SADC would be achieved.

The Council of Ministers further directed the Secretariat in August 2018 to align the SADC Vision 2050 to the African Union Agenda 2063 and resolved that the Strategic Plan 2020-2030 should be termed the RISDP 2020-2030.

In February 2019 the Secretariat commissioned consultants to review the RISDP 2015-2020, as well as the SIPO.

The review found that much progress had been made in the implementation of the RISDP, although this was uneven within the different areas.

It was noted that there had been progress in developing the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and in market integration to some extent.

However, on the whole, progress had been limited by a lack of tangible projects being implemented by Member States to realise the strategic objectives; inadequate infrastructure; and low funding for regional development projects.

From the peace and security perspective, there has been great progress that has been observed in the areas of political governance, observation of elections, and the establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council.

The review made a number of recommendations, which included the need to expedite the ratification of protocols; improvement in the implementation of decisions and development of enforcement mechanisms, as well as the development of an appropriate institutional framework for SADC, the engagement of non-state actors, alternative resource mobilisation, and the promotion of greater intra-regional trade through value-added products.

The review culminated in the commissioning of another group of consultants in June 2019 to develop the SADC Vision 2050 and the RISDP 2020-2030.

In addition to being guided by the findings of the RISDP mid-term review, the formulation of SADC Vision 2050 and the accompanying RISDP 2020-2030 is also guided by the conclusions of the Ministerial Retreat on the SADC We Want that was held in March 2017 in Eswatini.

The retreat highlighted a number of challenges that are hampering the attainment of the SADC Vision, including the lack of prioritization.

The retreat called for “a more effective means to achieve these objectives, and to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of SADC regional integration benefits, and investments across Member States”.

The overall objective of the assignment by the consultants is to formulate SADC Vision 2050 and a RISDP 2020-2030 as a roadmap of the priority interventions for the first 10 years of implementing the vision.

The key tasks being undertaken by the consultants include:

- A review of implementation of existing protocols; policies and strategies and establishing the progress made against set targets, achievements, and identify constraints and challenges that need to be addressed in Vision 2050;
- Undertaking an environmental scan or situation analysis of the SADC protocols, policies and strategies to provide a broad-based view of the existing situation. The environmental scan will also provide the social, economic, political, security, technological, legislative context in which the community functions or will function in future;

- Review of the long-term visions and development strategies/plans of Member States and draw comparisons and similarities, and make recommendations on the alignment of especially those priorities with a strong regional bearing and the timeframes for their operationalization;
- Generating a set of sectoral strategic objectives and priorities taking into consideration developments in the various sectors;
- Drawing up a matrix indicating the priority pillars, required resources, and timeframe for implementation of the RISDP 2020-2030;
- Developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework that will include a set of key performance indicators and targets at each of the pillars of integration and sectoral priorities; and
- Making proposals on the institutional framework and capacity for the effective implementation of the proposed strategic interventions necessary to realize the development vision and design a compliance mechanism for all stakeholders.



### SADC Vision 2050 Timeline

Date	Key Activity/Output
June 2012	Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government approves the development of the SADC Vision 2050. Matter was referred to Member States for further consultations and contributions
August 2012	Input from the consultation process submitted to Council of Ministers and 32nd SADC Summit for consideration
2013	Mid-term review of RISDP
August 2014	Council discusses draft Revised RISDP 2015-2020 and SIPO
April 2015	Revised RISDP 2015-2020 approved
March 2017	Ministerial Retreat deliberates SADC long-term vision and related matters
August 2018	Council of Ministers directs the Secretariat to align the SADC Vision 2050 to the African Union Agenda 2063 and resolved that the Strategic Plan 2020-2030 should be termed the RISDP 2020-2030
February 2019	The Secretariat commissions consultants to review the RISDP 2015-2020 as well as the SIPO
June 2019	Consultants commissioned to develop the SADC Vision 2050 and the RISDP 2020-2030
November 2019	SADC Secretariat convenes workshop on SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-30 for non-state actors
March 2020	Draft SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-30 presented to Council of Ministers
August 2020	SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-30 presented to 40th SADC Summit for approval

## What they said at launch of SADCC, 40 years ago

### TOWARDS ECONOMIC LIBERATION

THE SOUTHERN African Development Coordination Conference was officially launched at the Mulungushi Conference Centre in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980.

On that day, the leaders of the Frontline States (Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and United Republic of Tanzania) were joined by representatives of the leaders of Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland (now Eswatini) and the Prime Minister-designate of newly liberated Zimbabwe, in appending their signatures to the Lusaka Declaration.

They were inspired by a common vision, said Seretse Khama, the founding President of Botswana, who chaired the meeting.

“With mutual trust and the common vision of a brighter future which brought us here today, we shall not fail,” he said.

This was reinforced by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who referred to the common denominator that bound the majority-ruled countries of southern Africa, leading to the formation of the group.

As one of the speakers on the day, President Machel talked of “our common identity and common determination in the fight for liberation of our region and our continent from colonialism, from racism, from oppression, dependency and exploitation.”

When SADCC was formed, the precursor to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), its core objective was economic development and the reduction of economic dependence of the Member States on then apartheid South Africa, which was impeding development through economic and military destabilization of the region.

“We all know that our economies are to a very large extent, albeit to varying degrees, dependent on the economy of South Africa,” President Khama told his compatriots.

“What we seek is the ability to exercise some degree of choice, which insures us against domination by one powerful partner,” he added.

This was underscored in the Lusaka Declaration, aptly titled *Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation*, where the nine founding Member States committed that “future development must aim at the reduction of economic dependence not only on the Republic of South Africa, but also on any single external State or group of States.”



The dependence on South Africa was largely visible in the areas of transport and communication, with the country being a major exporter of goods and services, and importer of goods and cheap labour.

According to Khama, southern African countries, therefore, wanted to have a wider choice of transportation routes, markets, sources of energy, and investment partners.

It was inconceivable that Southern Africa’s majority-ruled countries would oil the economic wheels of the apartheid regime by being dependent on its economy, yet they deeply despised South Africa’s racial segregation policies.

President Machel was even more emphatic in his assertion that SADCC Member States would succeed in reducing dependence on South Africa only through cooperation.

“To increase our cooperation among States of the region signifies reducing dependency on South Africa and, consequently, on imperialism,” he said.

President Kaunda advised his peers that there was a lot at stake and this was dependent on the success of the newly formed SADCC, particularly as the economic emancipation of the countries attending the summit would have “an epoch-making impact within South Africa, and deal a mortal blow to the policy of apartheid.

“Our success is important to the people of South Africa and, therefore, to the liberation of the entire continent,” he added.

While the objective of launching SADCC was premised on achieving economic emancipation, it did not mean that its Member States were abandoning their political liberation desires that had shaped the approach of the Frontline States.

Rather, economic emancipation was a continuation of the struggle, with political liberation providing a solid foundation for economic prosperity.

Presidents Khama and Machel both stressed that the political struggle would continue until Namibia and South Africa were fully liberated.

President Khama said the struggle would continue “until all of us in the region can freely enjoy all the rights to which we are entitled and are able to determine our future and wellbeing.”

## Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation

A Declaration by the Governments of Independent States of Southern Africa made at Lusaka on the 1st April 1980



On 1st April 1980 the leaders and representatives of the independent states of Southern Africa came together in Lusaka. At this historic summit meeting they signed the Declaration *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*. This Declaration commits the countries of the region to work harmoniously to integrate their economies and gradually to reduce their dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa. Accelerated economic development and regional self-reliance are the twin objectives of the Declaration. The only guarantee for the success of this initiative is the efforts of the people and the governments of the region. The Declaration also contains an appeal for external cooperation and international support. Southern African development coordination “will be achieved more rapidly and will be more effective if development takes place within the context of global cooperation”.

Amon J. Nsekela  
High Commissioner for Tanzania  
Chairman, SADCC Steering Committee  
June 1980



“Our task is not yet complete,” President Machel emphasised, adding that “political struggle and support of the Frontline States must continue.”

Lessons that the Frontline States had learnt in their quest for political freedom in Southern Africa would also inform progress in SADCC.

“I have no doubt that we are equally capable of working together for the economic and social advancement of our peoples in the same way as we have done in the struggle for political freedom,” President Khama said.

The message was equally emphatic from the charismatic Machel.

“It is very important that the experience of unity and cohesion of the Frontline States in the political liberation struggle of the people should also be extended to other majority-ruled States and governments in Southern Africa, in economic liberation,” he said.

While obviously beaming with pride for the successes on the political front, which included the imminent achievement of majority rule in Zimbabwe, President Khama acknowledged that economic liberation would not be easy.

“It must be accepted that this will no doubt be a more difficult task than the political one,” Khama warned. However, he stated bluntly that it was incumbent upon the peoples of southern Africa to achieve economic freedom.

It would be “over-optimistic to hope for easy and quick successes,” he said. “However, the task is ours and we must think of all possible ways of tackling it.”

The Lusaka Summit was also attended by Robert Mugabe who had won the pre-independence elections and would soon be sworn in as the first Prime Minister of independent Zimbabwe, and by Sam Nujoma, the president of the South West Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO), who received guarantees of support from the Summit for the liberation of Namibia, which at that time was occupied by South Africa, although formally under UN mandate.

In his commitment of support to SWAPO, President Kaunda pledged that “time and our own determination to give SWAPO every support, favour victory for the oppressed.”

President Khama’s concluding statement during the Mulungushi Summit was the embodiment of the foundation upon which SADCC was built.

“We move forward in unity, or we perish,” he said.

The host, President Kaunda, echoed the same sentiment when he said unity should not be limited to political liberation alone.

“African unity must be given economic substance, out of which the socio-cultural fabric will grow so strong that our continent will no longer be vulnerable.”

This informed the vision of SADC, the successor to SADCC, that of “a common future within a regional community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa.”



The Mulungushi Summit, held on 1-2 April 1980, was a culmination of events, including the inaugural Southern African Development Coordination Conference convened by the five Frontline States on 3-4 July 1979 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, which decided that “economic liberation could not be achieved without the involvement of the other majority-ruled states of Southern Africa.”

When SADCC was formed, it had a membership of the nine countries that signed the Lusaka Declaration in 1980. Today, the membership of SADC has expanded to 16 countries.

The SADC Member States are -- Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. □

\* Mukundi Mutasa writes in his personal capacity



### COMMUNIQUE

#### ZAMBIA-LUSAKA: 1 APRIL, 1980

Today, in a historic Summit meeting, leaders and representatives of the nine independent countries of Southern Africa, made a joint declaration of their strategy for a closer integration of their economies. This marks a new commitment to coordinate their economies so as to accelerate their development and reduce their dependence on the Republic of South Africa.

The leaders approved a programme of action which included:

- The creation of a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission based in Maputo
- Measures to control foot and mouth disease in cattle throughout the region
- The preparation of a food security plan for the region
- The establishment of a Regional Agricultural Research Centre specializing in drought-prone areas
- Plans for Harmonisation of Industrialization and energy policies
- Sharing of National Training Facilities within the Region
- Studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund

The Summit agreed that a meeting of Ministers should be held in Zimbabwe in September, 1980.

The Summit agreed that an International Donors Conference should be held in Maputo at the end of November, 1980.

The Summit requested the Government of Botswana to examine the need for institutional mechanisms for over-all coordination of the programmes. Meanwhile, the Government of Botswana was given responsibility for taking immediate follow-up action until appropriate institutions have been established and are operational.

“SADCC is our major instrument for self-reliant development in this part of Africa.” *President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere opening SADCC Summit in Arusha, 9 August 1985*

“We need to gain mastery of our own destiny... and we can only succeed within the framework of a united Southern African community.... I am calling for cooperation and unity of purpose so that we can together plan for our future and the future of our children...” *President Sir Seretse Khama opening SADCC conception conference in Arusha, 2 July 1979*

“What is it from our past experience that hinders reaching the goals? What is it in our present that hinders reaching the goals? What needs to be done to improve things?” *Dr Kenneth Kaunda address to UNDP MDGs Forum in Johannesburg, 2 July 2003*

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was born in conflict and it is not an overstatement to say that SADCC and its Member States brought peace to Southern Africa, its greatest achievement of the 1980s. But the visionary leaders who created SADCC were already articulating the next goal, even as the region was negotiating peace, they were thinking about unity, economic development and regional integration.

It was a miracle, this vision of a united and integrated region with a shared future, but the first steps didn't happen by chance, it took vision and courage, and the support of the continent and the diaspora, with international solidarity, to succeed -- and the loss of too many of the continent's people, mainly youth. That should never be forgotten....

These leaders took risks, with their lives and with their economies, delaying national development by investing their resources in the future. Some had found their way to independence and others were still fighting colonial rule and racism and apartheid, but their shared experience told them that their independence would not be complete without the independence of their neighbours.

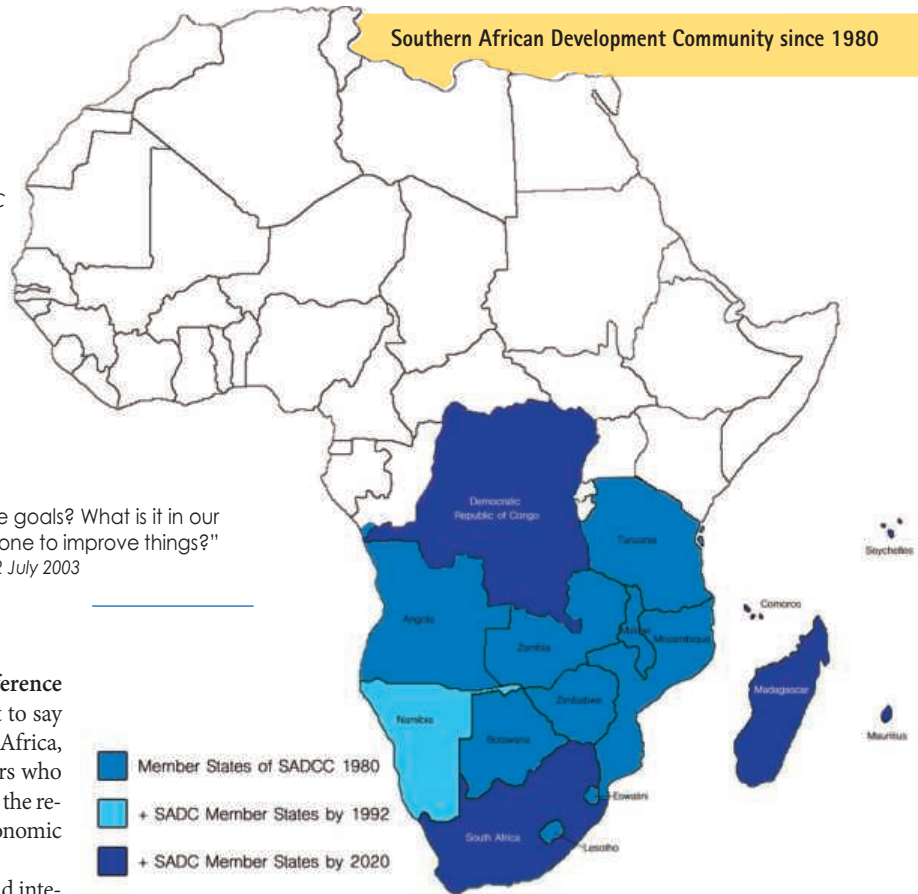
There can be no doubt of the commitment of SADC Member States to human rights and democracy, as they have been there, they know what it is, they fought for it together, and they won. They used weapons and sabotage, and took defensive action, but mostly they used strategy, diplomacy, determination, and solidarity.

**SADC, SARDC partner to document SADC@40**

THE SOUTHERN African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) is partnering SADC to document the road that SADC has travelled as it commemorates its 40th anniversary this year. Based on SADC documents and SARDC's extensive library of the period, an illustrated history of SADC will be presented with key achievements and milestones since the SADCC was formed in 1980 and since the transformation to SADC in 1992.

The publication – *SADC@40: The Southern African Development Community 1980-2020* – traces the milestones and achievements as well as the challenges encountered. This is a commemorative publication intended to present and celebrate the achievements of unity and integration in the regional community, effective practices and lessons learned, toward a shared future. The publication will be accessible in print and online, in three official languages of SADC.

SARDC is an independent regional knowledge resource centre established in 1985 with Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere as founding patron, to strengthen regional policy perspectives and track implementation on a range of issues in southern Africa.



**“Among the good, but generally unreported things of Africa, is the Southern African Development Community, SADC.”**

“During its twelve years of existence (1980-1992), the coordination conference gave greatest priority to the building up of a sub-regional infrastructure, so that all its members become linked together by road, railways, telecommunications, civil aviation, and a shared electricity grid. Much remains to be done, but it is now possible to drive from Tanzania to Angola or Namibia, as well as to South Africa. I am not saying it will always be comfortable, or quick, but it can be done, whereas previously, it was virtually impossible.

“Also, despite the destructions of war in the two countries, it is now, or soon will be, possible to telephone from Maputo in Mozambique to Luanda in Angola without passing through Portugal. There were no such links before SADC. The railway network leaves many great areas unconnected by rail but when a secure peace has been established in Angola, so that the Benguela railway can be repaired along its length, each of eleven mainland countries will be connected by rail to all others, however, devious the route at present. The improved communications links facilitate the planned expansion of intra-SADC trade, and then develop into a common market.

“Also, cooperation on agricultural research is fast being organized. I am told that some new seeds, suitable for ecological conditions of the community have been developed and spread in member states, under the auspices of the coordination conference and, lately, of the community. This scientific cooperation is just a part of the total ongoing movement towards the organization of food security, on a Southern African basis.”

*Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, the late Chairman of the Frontline States and a founder of SADC, at a conference in New Delhi, India on Understanding Contemporary Africa, February 1996*



Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere was the first recipient of the Seretse Khama SADC Medal





The Namibian, Tuesday Aug 18, 1992

SADCC was transformed into SADC in 1992, through the Treaty and Declaration signed by the Heads of State and Government of 10 Member States meeting in Windhoek, capital city of Namibia, whose independence they had supported until it was achieved in 1990. From left, Frederick Chiluba, President of Zambia, Presidents Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Sam Nujoma of Namibia, Ketumile Masire of Botswana, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania; as well as top Ministers from Angola, Swaziland, Malawi and Lesotho, including Angola's Prime Minister Franca Van-Dunem

### COMMUNIQUE: NAMIBIA, WINDHOEK 17 AUGUST 1992

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, on 17th August 1992, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Katumile Quett Joni Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

...The President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. Sam Nujoma, delivered an address of welcome. The President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, in his capacity as Chairman, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation, and the economic and political situation in the region. ....

Of foremost concern to the Summit was the drought currently gripping the region. The Summit commended its Chairman President Masire for his leadership in addressing the drought situation and, thanked the international community for its pledges of support at the SADCC/UN Conference on the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held in Geneva in June this year. The Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to make appropriate arrangements, in the event the drought continues into next year, and also to put in place the necessary recovery measures should the drought break. Above all, the Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to put in place a system for regional and national food security. The Summit called upon SADC's cooperating partners to assist in these efforts.

The Summit commended the Government and people of Angola for their resolve to establish the foundation for lasting peace and security in their country, following the 1991 Peace Agreement. The Summit expressed the hope and wish that all political parties in Angola will exercise tolerance and restraint during and after elections, and accept the will of the people.

The Summit further noted with appreciation the agreement signed by President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in Rome on 7th August, 1992 aimed at the cessation of hostilities by October first. The Summit commended President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama for their continued positive and constructive efforts to restore peace and stability in Mozambique as well as President Mugabe for his role in facilitating this process.

The Summit reviewed developments in South Africa and was briefed by representatives of the South African Liberation Movement on major issues regarding the violence, the negotiations and unity of patriotic forces. The Summit noted with concern that the violence currently gripping South Africa had resulted in a general climate of tension and uncertainty in that country....

The Summit also noted with regret the lack of progress in the negotiations which is a result of the refusal by the South African Government to accept universally agreed principles of democracy and its reluctance to stem the tide of violence much of which can be linked to the state security apparatus. The Summit called upon all democratic forces in South Africa to unite in order to bring about an early constitutional dispensation acceptable to the majority of South Africans. The Summit offered to what it can to involve the region in supporting the process of change in South Africa....

The Summit considered a Report of the Council of Ministers on the Formalisation of SADCC, and agreed that the Report adequately addressed the issues and concerns of the region. The Summit agreed that it formed a sufficient basis to strengthen SADCC and give it appropriate legal status, and other necessary instruments to create a regional economic community of Southern African states. The Summit, therefore, approved and signed a new Declaration, a Treaty and a Protocol committing member States to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation and integration under the framework of a new organisation, The Southern African Development Community (SADC).

In particular, the Summit noted and reaffirmed that:

- the Treaty establishing SADC provides for agreement on protocols on specific areas of integration which will set-out the principles and objectives of integration, and determine the rules under which member States will conduct their relations in specific areas;
- it is important to follow-up the signing of the Treaty which a clear elaboration of the issues, structures and timetable which will form the basis of the negotiations on protocols;
- priority be given to popular participation, to ensure that the people of the region determine the content and direction of regional integration;
- the movement of the people within the region should be facilitated;
- the need for the progressive removal of all barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services; and
- priority also be given to arrangements for peace and security in the region.

The Summit expressed the hope that a democratic South Africa will join the SADCC family of nations soon in order to enable all of the region's peoples to join hands in building a new economic order in Southern Africa based on balance, equity and mutual benefit....

# SADC IN PICTURES

President Hage Geingob of Namibia (centre) hands over the SADC Chair gavel to his counterpart President John Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania (right) at the 39th SADC Summit held in Dar es Salaam in August 2019, with SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax).



The SADC Troika on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation comprising President Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe as Chair (second right), President Mokgweetsi Masisi of Botswana as Incoming Chair (at right) and Zambian President Edgar Lungu (second left) as Outgoing Chair, met in May 2020 to discuss the security situation in northern Mozambique, joined by President Felipe Nyusi.



The Right Honourable Dr Moeketsi Majoro (right) was sworn in as the new Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho on 20 May 2020 following the resignation of Thomas Thabane (left).

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H.E. Lazarus Chakwera was sworn in as the new President of Malawi on 28 June 2020 following his victory in a presidential election re-run against former President Peter Mutharika. He becomes the 6th President of Malawi.



The 39th SADC Summit held in August 2019 in Dar es Salaam declared 25 October as the date for SADC Member States to collectively voice their disapproval of the sanctions through various activities and platforms, until the sanctions are lifted. On 25 October 2019, SADC Member States stood with Zimbabwe in challenging the imposition of economic sanctions on the country.



SADC held a virtual meeting of Council of Ministers for the first time in its history due to travel restrictions imposed by most Member States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Chairperson of the SADC Council, Prof. Palamagamba John Kabudi, who is the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, chaired the meeting from Dar es Salaam.



The 39th SADC Summit held in August 2019 approved a proposal to honour the late Julius Kambarage Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chair of the Frontline States, through adopting KiSwahili "as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language".

The SADC Secretariat and the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 3 October 2019 which lays the foundation for collaboration on matters of common interest related to disaster risk and financing for disaster management. The MoU was signed by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax (right) and the ARC Director General, Mohamed Beavogui.



Hon. Judge Sanji Mmasenono Monageng (left) from Botswana was on 7 October 2019 sworn-in as the Judge of the SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT), an independent institution of SADC established to resolve labour disputes between the SADC Secretariat or any of its institutions, as an employer. The ceremony was administered by the SADCAT President, Hon. Justice Francis Bere (right).



**THE YEAR 2019/20** was a sad period for SADC as two of its former leaders passed on – the founding President of Zimbabwe, Robert Gabriel Mugabe, and the third President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Benjamin William Mkapa. Mugabe and Mkapa were both active in advancing the SADC integration agenda.



When President Robert Mugabe was the SADC Chairperson from August 2014 to August 2015, the region developed and adopted a strategy to promote industrialization. Mugabe died on 6 September 2019. The picture at right shows a younger Mugabe addressing a press conference. Mugabe led Zimbabwe from 1980 to 2017.



President Benjamin Mkapa (shown at right in both pictures) was chair of SADC between August 2003 and August 2004, a period in which SADC launched its regional development plan. Mkapa passed away on 23 July 2020. In the picture at right, Mkapa, then Foreign Minister is seen with the founding President of Tanzania, the late Julius K. Nyerere. Mkapa led Tanzania from 1995 to 2005.



On 1 April 1980, the leaders of nine independent countries in southern African met in Lusaka, Zambia and signed the Lusaka Declaration, *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*, in which they agreed to establish a Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was later transformed into a full regional economic community, the Southern African Development Community (SADC). They agreed to “work harmoniously to integrate their economies” and gradually to reduce their dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa. The document says,

**“The only guarantee for the success of this initiative is the efforts of the people and the governments of the region.”** □



## FOCO SOBRE A NAÇÃO ANFITRIÃ

### República de Moçambique



Nome Oficial	República de Moçambique
Data da Independência	25 de Junho de 1975
Presidente	S.Excia Filipe Jacinto Nyusi
Primeiro-Ministro	S.Excia Carlos Agostinho do Rosário
Sistema Político	Democracia Multipartidária
Língua Oficial	Português
Capital	Cidade de Maputo
Províncias	Niassa, Cabo Delgado e Nampula Zambézia, Tete, Manica e Sofala Inhambane, Gaza e Maputo
Recursos	Energia Hidroeléctrica, gás natural, carvão, titânio, grafite, pedras preciosas e semipreciosas, madeiras e produtos piscatórios
Principais Exportações	Energia Eléctrica, Gás natural, Carvão, Alumínio, Areias Pesadas, Açúcar, Tabaco, Algodão, Bananas, Castanha e amêndoa de caju, Crustáceos, Pedras preciosas (Rubis, safiras e esmeraldas) e Legumes de vagens secos ou em grão.
Principais Importados	Maquinaria, Combustível, Alumínio Bruto, Material de construção, Energia eléctrica, Cereais e Automóveis
Principais Exportações para Países Membros da SADC	Energia Eléctrica, Gás natural, Bananas, Carvão, Tabaco, Açúcar, Perucas, Peixe seco e fresco, Massa alimentar, Cimento Castanha de caju, Crustáceos e Óleo de soja
Principais Destinos das Exportações na SADC	RSA (81%), Zimbabwe (6%), Malawi and Zambia (3%), RSA (81%), Zimbabwe (6%) Malawi e Zâmbia (3%), Eswatini e Botswana (2%), Tanzânia, Lesotho e Maurícias (1%), Angola, Congo, Madagáscar, RD Congo e Namíbia
Moeda	Metical (MTN)
Código da Internet	.mz
Código Telefónico	+258
População	Cerca de 10,6 milhões em 1975 e 30 066 648 em 2020
Esperança de Vida	41 anos em 1975; Mais de 60 anos em 2020
Fuso Horário	GMT + 2
Feriados Nacionais	<b>1 de Janeiro</b> (Ano Novo); <b>3 de Fevereiro</b> (Dia dos Heróis Moçambicanos); <b>7 de Abril</b> (Dia da Mulher Moçambicana); <b>1 de Maio</b> (Dia Internacional dos Trabalhadores); <b>25 de Junho</b> (Dia da Independência Nacional); <b>7 de Setembro</b> (Dia da Vitória); <b>25 de Setembro</b> (Dia das Forças Armadas); <b>4 de Outubro</b> (Dia da Paz e Reconciliação Nacional) e <b>25 de Dezembro</b> (Dia da Família)
Website	<a href="http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/">http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/</a> <a href="http://portalcomercioexterno.gov.mz/">http://portalcomercioexterno.gov.mz/</a>



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## SÍMBOLOS NACIONAIS

### A Bandeira

Tem cinco cores: vermelho, verde, preto, amarelo dourado e branco. As cores representam:

- Vermelha – resistência secular ao colonialismo, a luta armada de libertação nacional e a defesa da soberania;
- Verde – as riquezas do solo;
- Preta – o continente africano;
- Amarela dourada – as riquezas do subsolo;
- Branca – a justeza da luta do povo moçambicano e a paz.



De cima para baixo estão dispostas horizontalmente a verde, a preta e a amarela dourada alternados por faixas brancas. Do lado esquerdo a vermelha ocupa o triângulo no centro do qual se encontra uma estrela, tendo sobre ela um livro ao qual se sobrepõem uma arma e uma enxada cruzadas.

A estrela simboliza o espírito de solidariedade internacional do povo moçambicano. O livro, a enxada e a arma simbolizam o estudo, a produção e a defesa.

### O Emblema da República

Contém como elementos centrais um livro, uma arma e uma enxada, dispostos em cima do mapa de Moçambique e representando respectivamente: a educação, a defesa e vigilância, o campesinato e a produção agrícola.

Por baixo do mapa está representado o oceano. Ao centro, o Sol nascente, símbolo de nova vida em construção. A delimitar este conjunto está uma roda dentada, simbolizando os operários e a indústria. A circundar a roda dentada encontram-se à direita e à esquerda, respectivamente uma planta de milho e espiga e uma cana-de-açúcar simbolizando a riqueza agrícola.

No cimo, ao centro, uma estrela simboliza o espírito de solidariedade internacional do povo moçambicano. Na parte inferior está disposta uma faixa vermelha com a inscrição “República de Moçambique”.



### Hino Nacional

A letra e a música do hino nacional são estabelecidas por lei, aprovada nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 295 da Constituição.

Na memória de África e do Mundo,  
Pátria bela dos que ousaram lutar.  
Moçambique, o teu nome é liberdade,  
o Sol de Junho para sempre brilhará.

### Refrão:

Moçambique nossa terra gloriosa,  
pedra a pedra construindo um novo dia.  
Milhões de braços, uma só força,  
oh pátria amada, vamos vencer.

Povo unido do Rovuma ao Maputo,  
colhe os frutos do combate pela paz.  
Cresce o sonho ondulando na bandeira,  
e vai lavrando na certeza do amanhã.

Flores brotando do chão do teu suor,  
pelos montes, pelos rios, pelo mar.  
Nós juramos por ti, ó Moçambique,  
nenhum tirano nos irá escravizar



## BEM-VINDO À MOÇAMBIQUE

A República de Moçambique tornou-se independente a 25 de Junho de 1975, desde então tem tido um crescimento económico significativo.

A nível da região da SADC, Moçambique é apontado como o segundo País maior receptor do investimento directo estrangeiro e nacional dada a sua localização geográfica, potencialidades económicas, bem como um nicho de oportunidades de investimento e desenvolvimento de negócios nos sectores prioritários de desenvolvimento, a referir Agricultura, Turismo, Infraestruturas, Indústria manufactureira, Energia e Recursos minerais.

Previa-se que o PIB de Moçambique crescesse 5,8% em 2020, todavia devido ao impacto da Covid-19 foi revisto para 2,2% e 4,0% em 2021.

Com as descobertas de gás offshore estimadas em 180 triliões de pés cúbicos, o País tem a oportunidade de diversificar a economia, melhorando sua resiliência e competitividade. Em geral o sector de gás pode actualizar a agricultura de subsistência com vista o agronegócio, apoiar a eletrificação de Moçambique através de diferentes soluções energéticas e promover outras indústrias, tais como de fertilizantes, combustíveis e metalomecânico. Também poderia melhorar a estabilidade macroeconómica, com receitas mais altas contribuindo para superávits fiscais e um fundo soberano de riqueza amortecendo choques externos.

### OPORTUNIDADES DE INVESTIMENTO EM MOÇAMBIQUE

Sendo Moçambique dotado de extensos e ricos recursos naturais, a sua localização geoestratégica é favorável para o desenvolvimento de qualquer tipo de actividade económica e negócios, visto que tem acesso ao mar, estradas, caminhos de ferro para os diferentes países da região com destaque para África do Sul, Malawi, Tanzânia, Zâmbia e Zimbabwe.

A economia do país é baseada, fundamentalmente, na agricultura mas o sector industrial, principalmente a indústria transformadora e extrativa, estão em franco crescimento.

Moçambique pretende, até o ano 2024, adoptar e consolidar uma economia cada vez mais diversificada e competitiva, através

da continua priorização de investimentos nos sectores com efeito catalisador e multiplicador na economia.

Nestes termos, para complementar os esforços das políticas e estratégias nacionais, o Governo elencou áreas de concentração e intervenção directamente alinhadas com as opções estratégicas com destaque para: **Agricultura, Infra-estruturas, Turismo e Indústria.**

### I. AGRICULTURA E AGROPROCESSAMENTO

Na agricultura e agro-processamento, o foco é a transformação estrutural e modernização, aumentando potencial existente na produção e produtividade nas principais culturas estratégicas e o processamento, e assegurar que a produção nacional possa ser comercializada no mercado nacional e exportada para a região austral, continente africano e para o mundo.

Constituem Oportunidades estruturantes nesta área, entre várias o aproveitamento Hidroagrícola de Messalo e de Luenha que poderá redimensionar e ampliar do Regadios com base na edificação de barragens aumentando a produção de cereais e hortícolas para abastecimento da região Norte e Centro, Ressalta o potencial do Vale do Zambeze, em toda a região Centro, além de Nampula, onde produtos de rendimento como a macadamia, a castanha de caju, o chá, a copra, frutas tropicais diversas e a soja encontra condições naturais propícias Acresce à pesca e aquacultura.

O sector empresarial privado é convidado a investir no agroprocessamento, armazenamento e logística que suportem as explorações agrícolas, crescendo valor e penetrando nos segmentos de mercado de alto valor quer no mercado doméstico, quer no mercado exterior.

### II. INFRA-ESTRUTURAS

Nas infra-estruturas pretende-se mobilizar recursos e assegurar que a edificação de infra-estruturas de qualidade e resilientes catapultem a actividade económica, reduzindo os custos de transação, promovendo maior integração nacional e regional.

As Oportunidades neste sector vão da implantação de Barragens, e as oportunidades na produção de energia na diversificação das fontes no quadro da matriz energética de Moçambique que conta com:

- ❖ O potencial Hidroeléctrico;
- ❖ As reservas de hidrocarbonetos;
- ❖ O carvão;
- ❖ E as fontes renováveis.



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Estimula-se o sector privado, podendo ser em parceria com o sector público, incluindo a possibilidade de produção energética para projectos ancoras, como foi o caso da Mozal. Neste particular, ressaltam as regiões carboníferas de Moatize, areias pesadas de Moma, o cluster de hidrocarbonetos de Palma em Cabo Delgado, além da procura doméstica que cresce com a população, urbanização, industrialização, requalificação das zonas rurais, polos de desenvolvimento agrícolas e de turismo em todo o país.

### III. TURISMO:

No turismo a aposta assenta no despoletar do potencial existente, promovendo o turismo de lazer, de praia, de negócio e histórico-cultural, expondo o país como destino privilegiado para o turismo para além da promoção de ligações sectoriais que estimulem maior procura de bens e serviços e por essa via o emprego e renda.

O potencial turístico estende-se pelo país em diversas dimensões destacando-se

- (i) os **Recursos Litorais e Marinhos** com águas e praias tropicais excepcionais e de excelente qualidade na Zona Sul,
- (ii) os **Recursos Naturais** baseados na natureza e fauna bravia com as Reservas da Gorongosa e de Chimanimani, na Zona Centro, e do Oceano Índico ao Lago Niassa, incluindo o arquipélago das Quirimbas e a Ilha de Moçambique, bem como a Reserva Nacional do Niassa que é a maior área de conservação do País.
- (iii) os **Recursos Culturais** sendo evidente a identidade única cultural e dos povos na Zona Norte, Centro e Sul, um autêntico mosaico cultural, linguístico e étnico.

Os investimentos neste sector oferecem oportunidades em novas infraestruturas, como aeroportos e portos de passageiros, avançando economias de escala e atractividade numa combinação do turismo de praia e de reservas de animais Inhambane, Pemba e Lichinga são os aeroportos que oferecem esta oportunidade.

### INCENTIVOS AO INVESTIMENTO EM MOÇAMBIQUE

No âmbito da Lei de Investimentos concede-se:

- Benefícios Fiscais e Aduaneiros Genéricos através de isenção do pagamento de direitos aduaneiros e do IVA sobre os bens de equipamento classificados na classe “K” da pauta aduaneira e respectivas peças e acessórios que os acompanhem;
- Crédito Fiscal por Investimento sendo que os investimentos levados a cabo na Cidade de Maputo beneficiam, durante cinco ex-

ercícios fiscais, de dedução de 5% do total de investimento efectivamente realizado na colecta do IRPC, até à concorrência deste, na parte respeitante à actividade desenvolvida no âmbito do projecto e a percentagem é de 10% em todas as outras províncias.

### REGIMES ESPECÍFICOS

Especificamente concede-se isenção do pagamento de direitos aduaneiros e do IVA na importação de equipamento na classe “K”, bem como outros indispensáveis e estritamente necessários à prossecução da actividade, podendo ser aplicável às áreas específicas, nomeadamente, Comércio e Indústria nas Zonas Rurais, Indústria Transformadora e de Montagem, Agricultura e Pescas (beneficiando também de Redução em 50% do IRPC de 2016 até 2025) e a hotelaria e turismo.

### Na área de Hotelaria e Turismo;

- **Zonas de Rápido Desenvolvimento (ZRD)** Os investimentos localizados nestas zonas beneficiam durante 5 exercícios fiscais de um crédito fiscal por investimento em 20% do total de investimento realizado, a deduzir na colecta IRPC até a concorrência deste);
- **Zonas Económicas Especiais (ZEE)** beneficiando igualmente da Isenção no pagamento de impostos na importação (Incluindo o Imposto Sobre o Valor Acrescentado-IVA), de materiais de construção, equipamentos, acessórios, peças e outros bens destinados à prossecução da actividade licenciada nas ZEE's e ZFI's e Isenção do IVA nas aquisições internas).

### GARANTIAS AO INVESTIMENTO EM MOÇAMBIQUE

- Protecção jurídica sobre os bens e direitos, incluindo os direitos de propriedade industrial e intelectual;
- Igualdade de tratamento do Investimento Directo Nacional (IDN) e Investimento Directo Estrangeiro (IDE);
- Indemnização justa e equitativa em caso de expropriação de bens e direitos do investimento autorizado e realizado nos termos da lei;
- Transferência de fundos para o exterior (lucros, royalties, amortização de juros de empréstimos, capital estrangeiro investido e reexportável, etc.);
- Arbitragem com recursos as regras internacionais (ICSID, Câmara Internacional de Comércio, etc).





## FOCUS ON HOST NATION

### Republic of Mozambique



<b>Official Name</b>	Republic of Mozambique
<b>Independence Day</b>	25 June 1975
<b>President</b>	His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi
<b>Prime Minister</b>	His Excellency Carlos Agostinho do Rosário
<b>Political System of Government</b>	Multi-party Democracy
<b>Official Language</b>	Portuguese
<b>Capital</b>	City of Maputo
<b>Provinces</b>	Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Tete, Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo
<b>Resources</b>	Hydroelectric power, natural gas, coal, titanium, graphite, precious and semi-precious stones, wood and fish products
<b>Main Exports</b>	Electricity, natural gas, coal, aluminium, heavy sands, sugar, tobacco, cotton, bananas, cashew nuts and almonds, crustaceans, precious stones (rubies, sapphires and emeralds) and dried vegetables or grain
<b>Main Imports</b>	Machinery, fuel, raw aluminium, building materials, electricity, cereals and motor vehicles
<b>Main Exports to SADC Member States</b>	Electricity, natural gas, bananas, coal, tobacco, sugar, wigs, dry and fresh fish, pasta, cement, cashew nuts, crustaceans and soybean oil
<b>Main Destination for Exports in SADC</b>	RSA (81%), Zimbabwe (6%), Malawi and Zambia (3%), Eswatini and Botswana (2%), Tanzania, Lesotho and Mauritius (1%), Angola, Congo, Madagascar, D.R. Congo and Namibia
<b>Currency</b>	Metical (MTN)
<b>Internet Domain (URL) Name</b>	.mz
<b>Telephone Country Code</b>	+258
<b>Population</b>	About 10.6 million in 1975 and 30 066 648 in 2020
<b>Life expectancy</b>	41 years in 1975; over 60 years in 2020
<b>Time Zone</b>	GMT + 2
<b>National Public Holidays</b>	<b>1 January</b> (New Year's Day); <b>3 February</b> (Mozambican Heroes' Day); <b>7 April</b> (Mozambican Women's Day); <b>1 May</b> (International Workers' Day); <b>25 June</b> (National Independence Day); <b>7 September</b> (Victory Day); <b>25 September</b> (Armed Forces Day); <b>4 October</b> (Peace and National Reconciliation Day) and <b>25 December</b> (Family Day).
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/">http://www.portaldogoverno.gov.mz/</a> <a href="http://portalcomercioexterno.gov.mz/">http://portalcomercioexterno.gov.mz/</a>



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## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

### The Flag

The flag consists of five colours: red, green, black, golden yellow and white, symbolizing:

- Red - century-old resistance against colonialism, the armed struggle for national liberation and the defence of sovereignty;
- Green - the riches of the soil;
- Black - the African continent;
- Golden yellow - the riches of the subsoil;
- White - the justice of the struggle of the Mozambican people and peace.



From top to bottom, horizontally arranged are colours green, black and golden yellow alternating with white stripes. On the left, the colour red fills the isosceles triangle, at the centre of which is a star, and on it sits an open book with a rifle and a hoe crossed. The star represents the spirit of international solidarity of the Mozambican people. The open book, the hoe and the rifle symbolize education, production and defence.

### The Coat of Arms of the Republic

The Coat of Arms contains, as central elements, an open book, a rifle and a hoe, arranged on top of the map of Mozambique and representing, respectively, education, defence and vigilance, peasantry and agricultural production.

Below the map is the ocean. At the centre is the rising sun, representing a new life under construction. Around these images is a cogwheel, symbolizing the factory workers and the industry. Surrounding the cogwheel are, respectively an ear of corn and a sugar cane, to the right and left, symbolizing agricultural wealth.

At the top, in the centre, is a star, representing the spirit of international solidarity of the Mozambican people. At the bottom sits a red band bearing the words “Republic of Mozambique”.



### National Anthem

The lyrics and the melody of the National Anthem are provided under the law, approved in accordance with Article 295 (1) of the Constitution.

In the memory of Africa and the World,  
Beautiful motherland of those who dared to fight.  
Mozambique, your name is freedom,  
The Sun of June will shine forever.

#### Chorus:

Mozambique, our glorious land,  
Rock by rock, building a new day.  
Millions of arms in one single force,  
O beloved motherland, we shall overcome.

United people from Rovuma to Maputo,  
Harvest the fruits of the fight for Peace.  
The dream grows, dazzling in the flag,  
As it labours in the certainty of tomorrow.

Flowers sprouting from the soil of your sweat,  
By the hills, by the rivers, by the sea.  
We pledge allegiance to you,  
O Mozambique, No tyrant shall ever enslave us.





## WELCOME TO MOZAMBIQUE

The Republic of Mozambique gained independence on 25 June 1975, and since then, the country has experienced significant economic growth.

In the SADC region, Mozambique is cited as the second largest recipient of foreign and domestic direct investment thanks to its geographical location and economic potential, as well as a niche of investment and business development opportunities in the priority sectors for development, including Agriculture, Tourism, Infrastructure, Manufacturing Industry, Energy and Mineral Resources.

Mozambique's GDP was expected to grow by 5.8% in 2020. However, due to the impact of COVID-19, that figure was revised downward to 2.2%, rising to 4.0% in 2021.

With the discovery of gas offshore estimated at 180 trillion cubic feet, the country has the opportunity to diversify its economy, thus improving its resilience and competitiveness. In broad terms, the gas sector may help to upgrade the subsistence agriculture to agribusiness, buttress the electrification of Mozambique through various energy solutions, and promote other industries, such as fertilizers, fuels and metal-mechanical components. The country could also improve its macroeconomic stability, with higher revenues, thus contributing to tax revenue surpluses and a sovereign wealth fund to cushion external shocks.

### INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is endowed with extensive and rich natural resources, its geo-strategic location is favourable for developing any type of economic activity and business due to its access to the sea and the roads and railways to various countries of the region, especially to Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The country's economy is based mainly on agriculture, but the industrial sector, particularly the manufacturing and extractive industry, is growing rapidly.

By 2024, Mozambique plans to adopt and consolidate an increasingly diversified and competitive economy, through the continued prioritisation of investments in sectors with a catalytic and multiplier effect on the economy.

Accordingly, to leverage the efforts towards national policies and strategies, the Government has listed areas of focus and intervention directly aligned with the strategic options, mainly Agriculture, Infrastructure, Tourism and Industry.

### I. AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

In the areas of agriculture and agro-processing, the focus is on structural transformation and modernization, expanding the existing potential in production and productivity of the main strategic crops and processing, and ensuring that national production can be commercialized in the national market and exported to the Southern African region, the African continent and the world.

The structural opportunities existing in this area include, among many others, the Messalo and Luenha Hydro-Agricultural development, which can re-purpose and expand the irrigation systems through the construction of dams, thus increasing the production of cereals and vegetables to supply the Northern and Central regions, placing emphasis on the potential of the Zambezi Valley, for the entire Central region, besides Nampula, where such lucrative products as macadamia, cashew nuts, tea, copra, various tropical fruits and soybeans find natural conditions, also favourable to fishing and aquaculture.

The private sector is invited to invest in agro-processing, storage and logistics that support farming, adding value and penetrating high-value market sectors of the domestic and foreign markets.

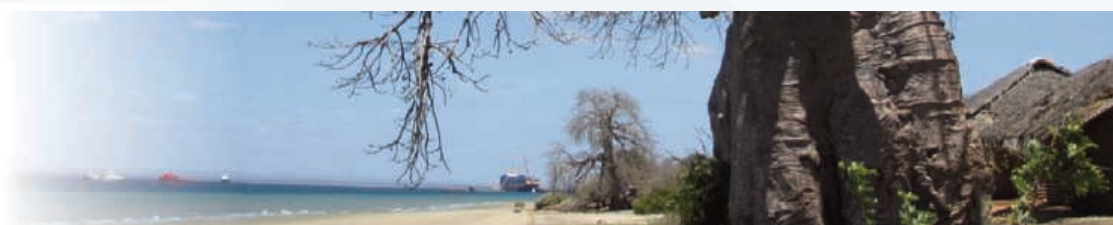
### II. INFRASTRUCTURE

In the infrastructure sector, the plan is to mobilize resources and ensure that the building of quality and resilient infrastructure enhances economic activity, thus reducing the transaction costs and promoting greater national and regional integration.

Opportunities offered in this sector range from establishing dams and opportunities in the generation of energy, aimed at diversifying sources of energy under the framework of Mozambique's energy matrix:

- ❖ Hydroelectricity potential;
- ❖ Hydrocarbon reserves;
- ❖ Coal; and
- ❖ Renewable energy sources.

The private sector is encouraged to get involved and partner with the public sector, including to assess the possibility of energy production for anchor projects, as was the case



with Mozal (Mozambique Aluminium). Specifically, the emphasis is placed on the coal regions of Moatize, heavy sands of Moma, the hydrocarbon cluster of Palma in Cabo Delgado, and domestic demands that grow at the same rate as the population, urbanization, industrialization, development of rural areas, hubs of agricultural development and tourism throughout the country.

### III. TOURISM

With regard to tourism, the commitment is to facilitate existing potential, promoting leisure, beach, business and historical-cultural tourism, exposing the country as a privileged destination for tourism and the promotion of sectoral links that stimulate greater demand for goods and services and, subsequently, employment and income.

The potential for tourism covers the entire country, and it includes several dimensions:

- (i) **Coastal and Marine Resources** with exceptional tropical waters and beaches of excellent quality in the South of the country;
- (ii) **Natural Resources** based on nature and wildlife in the Central Zone with the Gorongosa and Chimanimani Reserves, and in the North of the country, from the Indian Ocean to Lake Niassa, including the Quirimbas Archipelago and Mozambique Island, as well as the Niassa National Reserve, which is the country's largest conservation area;
- (iii) **Cultural Resources** are evident throughout the country in the unique identity of the people and culture in the Northern, Central and Southern areas, which are an authentic cultural, linguistic and ethnic mosaic.

Investments in this sector offer opportunities for new infrastructure such as passenger airports and ports, leveraging economies of scale and appeal in a combination of beach tourism and animal reserves. Inhambane, Pemba and Lichinga are the airports that offer this opportunity.

### INVESTMENT INCENTIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Investment Law provides the following:

- General tax and customs holidays through exemption from payments of customs duties and VAT on capital goods rated under class "K" of the customs tariffs and relevant accompanying parts and accessories.
- Tax Credit for investments which are made in the city of Maputo, benefit for five fiscal

years, from a deduction of 5% of the total investment realised in effect through collection of the IRPC, up to the convergence of the latter, as regards the activity undertaken under the project, while 10 percent is offered in all other provinces.

### SPECIFIC REGIMES

#### Trade and industry in rural areas

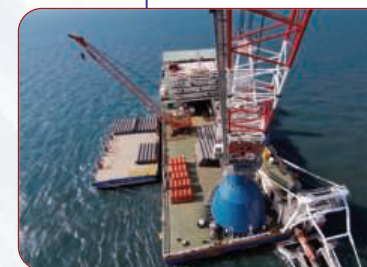
More specifically there is exemption from payment of customs duties and VAT on imports of equipment rated under class "K", as well as other imports that are critical and strictly necessary for the pursuit of the activity. These regimes apply to such specific areas as trade and industry in rural areas, manufacturing and assembly plants, agriculture and fisheries (which also benefit from a reduction of 50% in Corporate Income Tax Code (IRPC) from 2016 until 2025), and hotels and tourism.

#### In the area of Hotels and Tourism:

- **Rapid Development Areas (ZRD)** where investments located in the ZRD benefit, for 5 fiscal years, from a tax credit of 20% of the total investment realised, to be deducted upon IRPC collections, up to the convergence of the latter; and
- **Special Economic Zones (ZEE)**, which also benefit from exemption from payment of import duties (including Value Added Tax) on construction materials, equipment, accessories, parts and other goods intended for the pursuit of the licensed activity in ZEEs and the IVA exemption internal procurement transactions.

### GUARANTEES FOR INVESTMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE

- Legal protection of goods and rights, including industrial and intellectual property rights;
- Equal treatment of National Direct Investment (NDI) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);
- Fair and equitable compensation in case of expropriation of assets and investment rights authorized and carried out in accordance with the law;
- Transfer of funds overseas (profits, royalties, repayment of loan interest, foreign capital invested and re-exportable, etc.);
- Arbitration based on international rules (ICSID), International Chamber of Commerce, etc.





# PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED RISDP 2015-2020

## DIRECTORATE OF POLICY, PLANNING AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

### Background and Rationale

Implementation of significant and specific key results in pursuit of the regional integration agenda has the distinct advantage of pooling together specialist human resources, financial resources and time consistently applied to the achievement of that single target result. It is a way of intensifying efforts towards the achievement of a specific result. This is the project approach of pursuing results that SADC has adopted over the years with the aim of accelerating certain aspects of its regional integration agenda to achieve results through the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

Development and management of projects at the Secretariat has emerged as a distinct area of operation for the delivery of results of the RISDP and the SIPO over the years. As wide and complex as the Secretariat's mandate is, organising and packag-

ing some of its key deliverables into projects has become one way that the Secretariat is accelerating delivery of results of these major guiding strategies.

SADC has put in place the requisite capacity for the attainment of results through increased efficiency and effectiveness of its project implementation. While there are many tasks to be completed in order to achieve the key results of these major corporate strategies over a period of time, operating through projects allows for key tasks to be lifted off the major operating environment and to be focused on a specific project to achieve the intended results within a specific period.

The project design and management task of the Secretariat is now resourced with a specific unit mandated to enhance the capacity of the Secretariat to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the management of projects. Among other key targets, the unit is tasked with building the capacity of the Secretariat on project management; strengthening internal controls in project management; ensuring the expedited implementation of projects funded by the International Cooperating Partners; and ensuring effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of project results.

In addition, at its meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia in March 2019, the Council of Ministers directed the Secretariat to prepare comprehensive reports on programmes and projects funded by development partners, which would present progress made and emerging issues. The directive was that the reports are to be submitted annually in March to Council. As a result, Secretariat now produces regular comprehensive reports on all projects under both Channel 1 and Channel 2, which are presented to the March Council of Ministers



meeting. Due to this function, the Secretariat is able to review even projects that are implemented by Member States in order to monitor their performance and ensure that the requisite capacity on project management aspects is harmonised and enhanced in all SADC projects.

#### **SADC Projects and Programmes Portfolio**

The current SADC portfolio has 20 active projects, 16 of which are managed directly by the Secretariat (Channel 1) and are those whose budgets come from ICPs to the Secretariat. Channel 2 projects and programmes are managed by a delegated or a sub-granted entity. Usually these are either a Member State or a contracted project implementation service provider. In the period from 2018-2023, projects are contributing an estimated total approved budget of US\$172 million of which 95 percent is from the European Union. It is worth noting that a significant level of resources in terms of finances and technical expertise is being received from the German Government through both the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ).

In keeping with the SADC strategic pillars and priorities, the project portfolio is dominated by support to trade and investment. Projects are contributing to SADC priorities are as follows:

- 53.1 to Industrial Development and Market Integration;
- 21.9 percent to Special Programmes of Regional Dimensions;
- 12.5 percent to Infrastructure in Support of Regional Integration; and
- 12.5 percent to Peace and Security Cooperation.

This shows a solid understanding between SADC and its ICPs on what matters the most in moving closer to an integrated SADC region. The Secretariat is grateful to these ICPs, including the technical cooperating partners such as the World Bank

Group and the Development Bank of Southern Africa that are supporting implementation of key technical SADC projects.

Among key projects that are being implemented, the Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) that are established and run across a number of Member States are quite evident. TFCAs are projects of special human development focus, which encourage Member States to come together and manage their common natural resources in a sustainable way that harnesses community participation and benefit from the initiative.

This is an effective way of managing the environment that promotes the development of the locally managed natural resource base. The initiatives benefit the nearby communities through the creation of jobs as well as access to wildlife and forest resources.

Another notable project that the Secretariat has presided over is the Trade Related Facility (TRF) that is being implemented in 12 Member States. The TRF is supporting Member States to establish far-reaching internal policy and regulatory reforms to enable them to manage integration. Member States have been able to share lessons on industrial development as well as information on regional markets for various products and services. They have also put in place the infrastructure and services necessary to competently export their products to the region and beyond.

SADC Member States have set up a US\$5 million HIV and AIDS Fund to support regional efforts at accelerating achievement of milestones among the Member States that lag behind in achievement of global targets aimed at the prevention, treatment and mitigation of the impact of HIV and AIDS among the population of the region.

The Secretariat continues to exercise professionalism in the management of these projects and appreciates the support by ICPs as well as Member States in availing resources so that results may be far-reaching across the region.





## Priority A

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

### BACKGROUND

The SADC Treaty and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) provide for a development integration approach in SADC that seeks to address production, infrastructure and efficiency barriers to growth and development in the region. Specifically, industrialisation is prioritised as a major tool for sustainable growth, development and eradication of poverty. Industrial development has been placed at the core of the developmental integration agenda of SADC.

SADC Member States acknowledge that industrial development is central to diversification of their economies, development of productive capacity, and the creation of employment in order to reduce poverty and set their economies on a more sustainable growth path. The first SADC Industrial Development Strategy was prepared and adopted in 1989 in which various objectives and targets were proposed to accelerate industrial

development in the region by the year 2000.

It was followed by the SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework which was adopted in 2013. The departure point for the SADC Industrial Policy Framework was the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) adopted in June 2009. The decision of the 34th SADC Summit in 2014 to place industrial development at the core of the developmental integration agenda of SADC was in realisation that industrial development is central to diversification of economies in the region as well as the creation of employment to reduce poverty.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, approved in 2015, was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme that enables the substantive and sustained raising of living standards. The strategy is anchored on three independent and mutually supportive strategic pillars, wherein “Industrialisation” is emphasised as a champion of economic transformation, enhancing competitiveness, and deeper regional integration. It covers the years 2015 to 2063, which was a deliberate policy decision to align the strategy with the African Union Agenda 2063.

Phase I of the strategy covers the remaining period of the RISDP (2015-2020) and constitutes a time of active frontloading of the Industrial Development and Market Integration component of the RISDP and related infrastructure and services support to industrialisation. Through the now developed Protocol in Industry, the Strategy and Roadmap seeks to intensify structural change and fast track the industrialisation transition of SADC Member States to the levels of developed countries.

## MANDATE OF DIRECTORATE

The main mandate of the Directorate for Industrial Development and Trade is to facilitate trade liberalisation and integration; attainment of competitive and diversified industrial development and increased industrial investment and productivity that follows international best practice and complies with globally recognised standards.

The strategic objective of the Directorate is to promote sustainable industrial development and trade integration in the region through the attainment of the following specific goals:

- Increased regional value chains and value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products;
- Consolidated SADC Free Trade Agreement;
- Enhanced compliance with international standards and Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures resulting in increased Intra-Africa trade;
- Increased regional productivity and improved involvement of private sector in regional integration;
- Enhanced progress for deepening regional integration; and
- Enhanced application of science, technology and innovation.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2019/2020

### Regional Commitment to Industrialisation

Since 2014 when SADC leaders made a directive at the 34th SADC Summit that industrialisation should take centre stage in the regional integration agenda, industrialisation has become a priority for developmental regionalism in SADC, allowing Member States to put in place vibrant industrialisation policies at national and regional levels to diversify their economies and utilise local resources through comprehensive Value Addition.

Politically, SADC Heads of State and Government have shown a strong will to advance industrial development. For example, successive SADC Summits since 2014 have continued with the industrialisation trajectory, marking the first time in the history of SADC that a similar theme has run for several consecutive years, thus illustrating the general thrust of thinking in SADC.

## SADC Summit Themes since 2014

- 2014 SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition
- 2015 Accelerating Industrialisation of SADC Economies through Transformation of Natural endowment and improved Human Capital
- 2016 Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation and for the Prosperity of the Region
- 2017 Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value Chains
- 2018 Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development
- 2019 A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation

### Regional Commitment to Industrialisation

A giant step in advancing industrial development in the region was realised in August 2019 when the 39th SADC Summit adopted the SADC Protocol on Industry that aims to improve the policy environment and support implementation for industrial development. The protocol is a stand-alone and binding legal instrument that entrenches and gives legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and its related Cost-Action Plan to facilitate adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation. Once ratified by SADC Member States, the Protocol on Industry is expected to strengthen the economies of countries in SADC, driven by industrial development rather than export of raw resources.





The protocol will also strengthen the level of industrial development in the region and facilitate the harmonisation of policies and strategies. Where Member States already have such policies and strategies, these can be reviewed and aligned to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. Therefore, SADC Member States are working towards ratifying the Protocol in 2020 to ensure that it becomes a binding legal instrument to facilitate industrial development in the region. The main constraint is the slow pace of ratification which requires two-thirds of SADC Member States to facilitate entry into force during 2020 leading to implementation.

#### **Approval of Regional Mining Vision**

In the area of mining, a major milestone was achieved in August 2019 when the SADC Regional Mining Vision (RMV) and Action Plan were approved. Implementation of this regional initiative is now in progress. The RMV and Action Plan aim at optimising the sustainable developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region while being cognisant of the differing levels of development of mineral sectors in the Member States. The RMV is anchored on the tenets of the African Mining policy framework that was created by the African Union in 2009 to ensure that Africa utilises its mineral resources strategically for broad-based, inclusive development.

#### **Empowering SMEs in Industrial Development**

The Directorate has continued strengthening the role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to promote employment growth and national development by preparing a Regional Framework for Supplier Development with the special focus on

building capacities and capabilities to actively participate in the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap as well as regional value chains.

The Directorate has continued strengthening the central role of various stakeholders including Member States, financiers, technical partners, think tanks and academia by facilitating the establishment of the regional private sector association.

#### **Establishment of SADC Business Council**

The SADC Business Council was established in August 2019 during the 2019 SADC Industrialisation Week in the United Republic of Tanzania, to strengthen private sector engagement in advancing regional integration. The Business Council is expected to strengthen the involvement of private sector in the SADC integration and development agenda, at regional level and national level. The decision to strengthen private sector engagement in regional integration is in line with the recommendations of the SADC Strategic Ministerial Retreat on the “SADC We Want” held in Eswatini in March 2017. The meeting agreed on measures to strengthen implementation of the integration agenda and promote inclusive participation by citizens in regional programmes, noting that the lack of direct involvement by the private sector is a barrier to economic development.

The convening of an annual SADC Industrialisation Week is one of the many initiatives to strengthen private sector involvement in regional integration. Launched in 2016 in Eswatini, the industrialisation week provides an opportunity for Member States and the SADC Secretariat to engage and network with the private sector, which is a key player in the industrialisation agenda.

Events to commemorate the SADC Industrialisation Week have been held in Eswatini, South Africa (2017), Namibia (2018) and Tanzania (2019). The objective of the industrialisation week is to popularise the strategy and identify industrialisation projects that can be implemented jointly by public and private sector within SADC Member States.

#### **Domestication of Industrialisation Strategy**

The Secretariat has continued to support Member States in aligning their national industrialisation strategies and policies with the regional strategy by training government officials and other stakeholders on strategy development using the methodology of Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies (EQuIP). Several Member States have begun the process of reviewing and aligning their industrial policies and strategies to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

#### **Development of Regional Value Chains**

The development of regional value chains and their integration into global value chains remains the main fulcrum for regional integration, sustained growth and industrialisation of the SADC region. The Costed Action Plan of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap identifies six value chain clusters as priority: Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation, Pharmaceuticals, Capital Goods, Consumer Goods, and Services.

Promotion of value chains will enable SADC Member States to specialise in those productive processes and activities where they have competitive advantages. Participation in regional and global value chains also promotes intra-regional trade and opens up access to technology and brand names while also accelerating export diversification and growth.

The profiling of the sectors for minerals, pharmaceuticals and agro-processing has been completed and various investment opportunities and projects have been identified as presented here:

#### ◆ **Pharmaceuticals**

*Artemisinin drugs, bed nets and rapid diagnostic tests for malaria* – Despite the successes achieved in the eradication of Malaria in the SADC region, the disease remains a



burden to most Member States. For example, the production of bed nets still remains low, at only less than half the regional demand, although this is one of the tools that offer the first line of defence.

While there are several manufacturers of malaria drugs in the region, none of these are pre-qualified by the World Health Organisation, so their market remains limited to domestic in-country sales. There is no registered manufacturer of premaquine, which is the more potent drug in the fight against malaria. The production of rapid diagnostics tests is still at infancy stage.

**Condoms** – Male and female condoms are the only devices currently available that offer triple protection against sexually transmitted HIV, other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and unintended pregnancies. With a total population of over 300 million, the SADC region remains a key market for condoms. However, manufacturing of condoms is only undertaken in two Member States – Namibia and South Africa. The production is mainly to serve their domestic markets, and there is need for increased production in the region.

**Anti-Retroviral Drugs** – Estimates in 2013 indicated that 14.7 million people were living with HIV in the SADC region and about 11.7 million of them needed Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). However, only six million were on ART. The target is to increase the number of people on ART from six million to 15 million by the end of 2020. Five companies in SADC manufacture Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs, but their production capacity covers only 15 percent of the SADC generic ARV market. There are vast opportunities for investment in the region for supply of ARVs.

#### ◆ Minerals beneficiation

**Copper** – Despite limited production in copper, there is need to assess the potential areas for investment that would maximise utilisation of the copper feedstock in the region to take advantage of the existing significant market for value-added copper products, such as copper wires, tubes and cables.

**Energy Storage/Battery** – The SADC region contains over 50 percent global reserves of cobalt, which accounts for as much as 60 percent of the lithium-ion battery weight. The current demand for renewables and electric vehicles offer considerable opportunity which remains untapped. Opportunities exist for the production of batteries, as well as battery components and other key inputs for the value chains. The development of batteries is particularly attractive because the region already has mining activities for many of the key minerals required for battery manufacture, as well as minerals that are undergoing research to assess their performance as new battery materials.

**Mining Inputs** – The SADC operating mines and projects provide a major opportunity market for the SADC mining and mineral processing inputs sector. In this regard, using tonnage of ore produced as a proxy for inputs demand, SADC offers a larger mining inputs market than the European Union and China combined. However, mining capital goods are dominated by imports, particularly from Europe and increasingly from China. By value, SADC mining projects (ex-coal) were worth about US\$100bn in 2013 and are dominated by South Africa (48 percent) followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (14 percent), Namibia (11 percent) and Zambia (10 percent). This gives an indication of the future regional market demand for mining inputs.

#### ◆ Agro-processing

Intra-SADC trade has not adequately increased in recent year, and a main contributing factor is the lack of diversified and value-added export products. The region's economic linkages to the world are characterised by the export of raw and unprocessed products and the import of final goods for consumption. A shift of this pat-

tern would result in increased intra-regional trade. However, the SADC region relies heavily on high-worth imports from outside the region of various raw products such as soybean, rice, wheat and cotton which can be produced in the region. An import substitution programme would, therefore result in the upgrading and further development of the respective regional value chains while offering the most promising prospects for inclusive economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction in the region. The lack of sufficient regional production also means that there is limited input into manufacturing plants, thus negating opportunities for increased industrial growth.

#### Consolidating the SADC Free Trade Area

SADC adopted the Protocol on Trade in Services in 1996 to support the attainment of the Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008. The protocol is modelled on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), whose overall purpose was to promote international trade by eliminating trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas.

In the late 1990s, SADC also began to focus on trade in services. Initially the SADC Protocol on Trade conceived the development of an annex on Trade in Services, as services were becoming the backbone of the global economy and a dynamic component of SADC intra-regional trade due to the contribution to job creation and production from sectors such as transport, communication, energy and tourism. Member States began to realise that the World Trade Organisation model of a separate framework agreement would be necessary to provide for the progressive liberalisation of trade in services across the SADC region. Member States agreed to negotiate a stand-alone Protocol on Trade in Services modelled on the GATT 1995. In 2006, SADC began with negotiations of a Protocol on Trade in Services, which was concluded in 2009 and signed in 2012. The Protocol provides for successive rounds of liberalisation negotiations, under which Member States agree to bind themselves to national commitments guaranteeing levels of market access and national treatment.

The 1st Round prioritised negotiations in six sectors – communication, construction, energy, financial, tourism and transport services. The negotiations were

concluded in 2018 with the adoption of schedules of commitment in the six sectors by Member States. The Protocol has not entered into force as it is yet to receive the two-thirds ratification by Member States. Preparatory work for the 2nd Round is at an advanced stage as SADC Member States are now confident in that trade in services can help economies achieve more rapid growth, enhance domestic firms' competitiveness, and promote inclusiveness in terms of skills, and the location of economic activity.

The priority sector under this phase is business services that include professional and distribution services, as these can contribute to SADC's Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap by providing much of the value addition in manufacturing value chains adopted by the region.

It is anticipated that the positive outcome of the SADC negotiations process will also provide SADC Member States with a strong basis for the current negotiations of trade in services under the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Tripartite Free Trade Area.

## FINANCE, INVESTMENT AND CUSTOMS



### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

#### Economic Growth

Preliminary data indicates that real GDP growth in 2019 averaged 2 percent. This is lower than the 2.9 percent average growth realised in the three preceding years from 2016 to 2018. Economic performance was largely weighed down by the weakening global economy, low commodity prices and adverse weather events such as drought which affected some parts of the region. Despite these developments, some SADC Member States registered strong economic growth levels, including the United Republic of Tanzania, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and Seychelles. Tanzania was the best performing economy, after achieving the regional real GDP growth target of 7 percent.

The living standards within the region as measured by GDP per capita vary among the 16 SADC Member States. However, the gen-

eral standard of living in the SADC region is deteriorating as shown by the decline in the regional average GDP per capita from US\$4,031.97 in 2018 to an estimated US\$3,951 in 2019.

#### Inflation

Regional inflation increased to an average of 12.1 percent in 2019 from an average 8.2 percent in 2018. This was largely due to heightened inflationary pressures in Angola and Zimbabwe, which recorded inflation rates of 17.1 percent and 109 percent respectively in 2019. The average inflation for the SADC region excluding Angola and Zimbabwe slowed to 4.3 percent in 2019 from 7.1 percent in 2018. This indicates the extent to which the two Member States are impacting the regional inflation average. The single digit inflation has been achieved by some Member States who have benefited from weak commodity prices globally, particularly oil which is a major determinant of the general price levels in the region. Four Member States (Angola, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe) missed the inflation target range of 3 to 7 percent in 2019, compared to the five Member States (Angola, DRC, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe) that missed the regional inflation target in 2018. In the DRC, the average inflation declined from 31 percent in 2018 to 4.9 percent in 2019. However, the severe build-up in inflationary pressures in Zimbabwe resulted in average inflation rising to 109 percent in 2019 compared to 10.6 percent in 2018.



### Investments and Savings

Average total investments and gross national savings have remained below the regional target of 30 percent of GDP for some time. After a decline from 26.2 percent of GDP in 2015 to 23.5 percent of GDP in 2016, total investments have been on a steady increase up to 2019. The region recorded total investments of 27.1 percent of GDP in 2019 compared to 23.5 percent of GDP in 2018. Only five Member States recorded investments above the regional target -- Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Gross national savings are expected to remain below 20 percent of GDP estimated at 18.7 percent in 2019 from 18.8 percent of GDP in 2018. Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia recorded total gross national savings above the regional target of 30 percent of GDP in 2019.

### Fiscal Positions

Global economic developments, weak commodity prices and adverse weather conditions weighed down on the regional economy in 2019, with varying negative impacts on the fiscal positions of Member States. The regional fiscal deficit average has continued to improve since 2017. Fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP is estimated to have improved from 4.1 percent of GDP in 2018 to 3.4 percent of GDP in 2019, largely due to tax reforms and improvements in financial management. In 2019, Lesotho and Mozambique joined Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania who met the fiscal deficit target of 3 percent of GDP in 2018. Mauritius which met the target in 2018 missed the target marginally in 2019 with a deficit of 3.2 percent of GDP. Lesotho and Mozambique made commendable improvements to their fiscal positions in 2019.

### Public Debt

Public debt continued on an upward trend on the brink of breaching the regional threshold of 60 percent of GDP despite the improvement in fiscal positions in 2019. This is mainly due to debt not directly related to budget financing. The public debt for the SADC region is estimated at 59.9 percent of GDP in 2019 up from 48.8 percent recorded in 2018. Significant increases in debt levels were observed in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and Eswatini that added 89.3 percent of GDP, 22.9 percent of GDP, 22 percent of GDP and 16.9 percent of GDP, respectively. The number of Member

States that breached the regional target of public debt of 60 percent of GDP increased in 2019 with South Africa and Zimbabwe joining the 2018 group of Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The increasing public debt levels exert additional burden on the resources of Member States as debt service costs increase.

### External Position

The heavy reliance on commodities, the weak commodity prices resulting from the slowdown in global economic activity, and escalating global trade tensions adversely affected the external position in 2019. However, the severity was varied across the SADC Member States. As a result, the regional current account balance widened slightly from an average deficit of 5.6 percent of GDP in 2018 to 5.8 percent of GDP in 2019. Notable changes of the current account position in 2019 occurred in Mozambique where the current account deficit widened by an estimated 11.3 percent of GDP, while in Zimbabwe it narrowed by an estimated 9.2 percent of GDP to achieve a surplus. In Mozambique the current account deficit reflected the increase in capital goods importation, while narrowing of the current account deficit in Zimbabwe was driven by a 32 percent contraction in imports following import compression measures instituted by government.

### Macroeconomic Convergence Programme

Preliminary data indicates that economic growth which slowed down in 2019 is reflective of the sluggish global economy. Only the United Republic of Tanzania achieved the seven percent economic growth target, driven largely by major infrastructure projects. There were notable improvements in the economic performance of Member States based on the MEC primary indicators (inflation, fiscal deficit and public debt). The number of Member States that achieved the three primary indicators increased to five in 2019 (DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, and Tanzania) from three in 2018 (Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania). The number of Member States that achieved the inflation and fiscal deficit targets increased to eleven and eight in 2019 from nine and six in 2018. However, the number that achieved the public debt target decreased to nine in 2019 compared to eleven in 2018, revealing the increasing debt levels likely to lead to increased fiscal constraints in the region.



### Impact of COVID-19

The SADC regional economy which was forecast to recover in 2020 according to the October 2019 *World Economic Outlook*, has seen significant downward revision due to the adverse impact of COVID-19. Therefore the 2020 economic growth projections for the SADC region have been revised downwards to a negative 3 percent. Disruptions of economic activity and the elevated expenditures by governments coupled with economic packages in response to the pandemic is expected to affect the fiscal position for SADC Member States. Consequently, the fiscal deficit is forecast to widen to 5.7 percent of GDP compared to the previous estimate of 3 percent of GDP. Debt levels are forecast to increase beyond the regional threshold of 60 percent of GDP to 63.6 percent from the earlier projection of 53.6 percent.

The estimated regional and global economic contraction and weak demand in commodities are expected to result in a deterioration of the SADC external position with the current account deficit forecast to widen to about 9 percent of GDP from an initial estimate of 4.2 percent of GDP. The deterioration of the external position coupled with the increased importation of medication and medical equipment will put pressure on foreign reserves and exchange rates of SADC Member States, which may result in the significant depreciation of currencies across the region. The longevity of the pandemic will determine the severity of the economic impact.

## CUSTOMS AND TRADE FACILITATION

### Trade Facilitation

SADC is implementing the SADC Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) approved by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in July 2016. The Pro-

gramme is intended to support the implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. During the period under review, the following major activities were undertaken on customs and trade facilitation:

- ❖ Finalisation of the development of a Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework aimed at reducing barriers to trade by simplifying the customs procedures and processes. The implementation of the STR concept includes support to small traders by lowering transaction costs associated with formal trade. The list of the qualifying products, thresholds in terms of the value of goods as well as permissible cross-border travel frequencies have been finalised following extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders.

The Framework was considered by the Committee of Ministers of Trade (CMT) meeting held in June 2019. The CMT directed the Secretariat to review the proposed SADC Simplified Trade Regime Framework to be voluntary and based on bilateral arrangements considering similar initiatives existing in Member States and other Regional Economic Communities. The Secretariat reviewed the framework and the revised proposal will be considered by CMT at its next meeting.

- ❖ The SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) Framework was adopted by the CMT in June 2019. The Framework seeks to enable traders to apply for the certificate of origin electronically. This is expected to reduce the amount of time it takes for the certificate to be issued. In addition, the regional e-CoO is expected to enhance the integrity of customs and trade operations due to the reduced human interface. Training and development programmes for Member States involved in the pilot phase have been conducted. The participating countries are Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia.
- ❖ The Draft Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Regulations were reviewed and will be presented for consideration by the CMT in consultation with the Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment in June or July 2020. The RCTG is a system that enables the efficient movement of goods in transit, through the adoption of regionally accepted customs administra-

tion standards. It presupposes that a guarantee issued in one country should be recognised across the region and secures the duties when the goods are in transit. The implementation of the SADC RCTG will benefit the region in the following ways:

- Facilitating the movement of goods;
- Reducing transaction costs;
- Increasing the competitiveness of regional producers;
- Fulfilling commitments under trade agreements such as the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA);
- Meeting WTO trade facilitation expectations;
- Simplifying and harmonising documentation and procedures to ensure predictable control procedures based on risk management;
- Ensuring security and management of the transportation procedures;
- Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers;
- Enhancing cooperation and coordination among transit corridors customs administrations;
- Improving record management thus enhancing efficiencies in declaration processing; and
- Improving available accurate statistical data that can be used by the customs to improve intra-region trade; and,
- Reducing cross-border guarantee verification time.

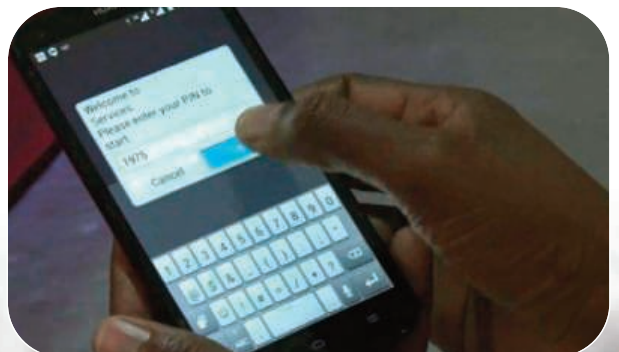
#### Payment Systems

The SADC region has reported notable progress in the development and strengthening of payment systems. At the national level all Member States are implementing the Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS). The RTGS facilitates quicker trans-

actions and brings about efficiency in national payments.

At regional level, the harmonization of payments and clearing systems through the SADC-RTGS is ongoing. The SADC-RTGS supports the modernisation and harmonisation of payments and clearing systems both domestically and regionally with the objective of improving the safety of payments and the efficiency of settlements in the region. It has the impact of lowering cross-border transaction costs as it removes the need for correspondent banking requirements. Previously, intra-regional financial transactions would take two to three days to clear. However, with the advent of the SADC-RTGS transactions can be settled in real time.

All SADC Member States are participating in the SADC-RTGS, with the exception of the Union of Comoros, and 85 financial institutions comprising central banks and commercial banks are participating on the payment platform. The SADC-RTGS has performed above expectations since July 2013 when it went live. As of the end of March 2020, the system had processed over 1.7 million transactions valued at R6.87 trillion. The Committee of Central Bank Governors is currently engaging the SADC Bankers Association to ensure that savings arising from the removal of correspondent banks are passed on to consumers. A key milestone was the addition of the multi-currency component to the SADC RTGS platform, which went live in October 2018. The process of adding other regional currencies to the platform is ongoing.



## FINANCE

### Financial Inclusion and Remittances

Indications are that at least 32 percent of the adult population in the region is financially excluded. This translates to 45.7 million people. SADC Member States plan to reduce the financial exclusion rate to 25 percent by 2021. The status of financial inclusion varies considerably across the region, from 97 percent in Seychelles to 40 percent in Mozambique. In line with the decision by the Ministers of Finance and Investment at their July 2019 meeting held in Namibia, the operationalisation of the SADC Financial Inclusion Subcommittee is ongoing. The objective of the committee is to coordinate the work on financial inclusion and build synergies among the structures dealing with financial inclusion across the region.

Cross-border remittances are recognised as major sources of foreign currency inflows for a number of SADC Member States. In addition, remittances have been a key enabler of financial inclusion and poverty alleviation. The main objective in the region is to reduce the average cost of remittances, while promoting the use of formal channels. For instance, the costs of cross-border remittances have been reduced by 3.6 percentage points from an average of 13 percent per transaction to about 9.4 percent. This is with particular reference to remittances involving South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The challenge is to further reduce these costs to meet the UN SDG target of three percent by 2030. It is estimated that SADC migrants resident in South Africa remit approximately R21.9 billion to their respective home countries annually. However, about 52 percent of this amount, valued at R11.3 billion is remitted through informal channels.

### Development Finance

The SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity through the provision of grants for project preparation and development. This is in recognition of the pivotal role that infrastructure plays in regional integration, industrialisation and trade facilitation, as a robust infrastructure helps to improve the quality of life for SADC citizens.

The PPDF supports SADC Member States with funds to undertake feasibility, technical and engineering designs, environmental and social impact assessment studies, as well as preparation of tender documents and transaction advisory services to make projects bankable for financing and implementation. Current funding for the PPDF has been secured from the European Union and KfW. The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is hosting the PPDF on behalf of the SADC Secretariat.

As of December 2019, the PPDF had disbursed US\$22.2 million to support project preparation for 13 regional infrastructure projects in the energy, transport and water sectors. These projects require a combined US\$5.85 billion in investment to ensure completion. Furthermore, the projects present business opportunities across the infrastructure value chain in areas such as advisory services, financing, construction, equipment supply, technology, skills, operations and maintenance. The 13 regional projects that have received project preparation support from the SADC PPDF are:

- ❖ Mozambique – Zimbabwe – South Africa (MOZISA) interconnectivity project;
- ❖ Second Alaska – Sherwood 400 kV line;
- ❖ Kasomeno – Mwenda Toll Road (DRC, Zambia);
- ❖ Rehabilitation and upgrade of the North South Rail Corridor (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, DRC and Botswana);
- ❖ Luapula Hydro Power Development (Zambia);
- ❖ Angola – Namibia Transmission Interconnector;
- ❖ Mulembo Lelya Hydro Electric Power (DRC and Zambia);
- ❖ Africa Green Co (all Member States);
- ❖ Development of Guidelines and Standards for Renewable Energy Projects and a





Funding and Incentive Strategy Project (Mauritius);

- ❖ Angola – Namibia Transmission Interconnector – Extension of preparation funding – Part 2 and 3 Feasibility up to Financial Close;
- ❖ Wastewater Pumping Station and Wastewater Treatment Plant (Mauritius);
- ❖ Lomahasha – Namaacha Cross Border Water Supply (Eswatini and Mozambique); and,
- ❖ Kazungula Water Supply & Sanitation Project (Zambia).

The MOZISA project was cancelled at the PPDF Steering Committee meeting on 11 December 2019 due to the slow progress of the project.

A PPDF Mid-Term Review consultancy was commissioned by the EU in 2018 to provide an overall independent assessment of its performance. KfW contracted a consultant to assess the first and second phases of funding arrangements for the PPDF, including an analysis of strategic options for the third phase. Based on the findings and recommendations from this assessment, the Secretariat and the DBSA, developed the Action Plan for Improving the Performance of the PPDF which was considered and endorsed by the Ministers in July 2019. A report on the status of implementation of the Action Plan will be presented to the SADC Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment at its 2020 meeting.

Work on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund is ongoing. The Agreement on the Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund was finalised and nine Member States have signed the Agreement: Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. However, none of the Member States has submitted instruments of ratification with the Secretariat. Summit in August 2019 approved the Revised Roadmap for the SADC Regional Development Fund, targeting its full operationalisation by August 2021. The Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC is a framework being implemented through the AfDB, providing support to deepen regional integration.

## INVESTMENT AND TAX-RELATED MATTERS

### Investment and Tax Related Matters

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Trends Monitor Report for January 2020 shows that foreign direct investment to the SADC region increased by 37 percent to US\$5.5 billion in 2019 mainly due to the slowdown in net divestment from Angola. South Africa consolidated its recovery with inflows remaining at a little more than \$5 billion. In addition to

intra-company transfers by existing investors, investment to the country was led by merger and acquisition deals in business services and petroleum refining.

The World Bank Doing Business Report 2019 shows that a total of five SADC Member States were ranked within the first 100 bracket for the past two years (Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Seychelles). In addition, the report shows that a total of eight Member States improved their rankings in 2019 -- Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In addition, the World Bank indicated that reforms inspired by the Doing Business Report have been implemented by economies around the world. Within the SADC region for example, 31 reforms were implemented by 15 Member States in 2018 and 22 reforms by nine Member States in 2020. Top reformers within the region in 2019 include Mauritius with five reforms as well as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, each with four reforms. Top transformers in 2020 include Zimbabwe and Eswatini each with five reforms plus Mauritius with four reforms. Indications show that the region was ranked favourably in terms of Getting Credit, Protecting Minority Investors; and Paying Taxes.

The Global Competitiveness Index 2018-19 which is produced by the World Economic Forum, shows that within Sub-Saharan Africa, SADC Member States achieved a comparatively higher competitiveness ranking (48) than East Africa (46.8) or West Africa (44.5). The report shows that

regional differences are even more significant when looking at specific categories such as ICT adoption, Skills and Financial Systems where SADC ranked higher than other regions.

SADC is developing a SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy (BIPS). The SADC BIPS will allow the region to explore opportunities to showcase its programmes and regional projects to various key decision-makers from around the world who are willing to engage in sustainable partnerships. Furthermore, the joint meeting of the Trade Negotiation Forum and the Investment Subcommittee at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in July 2019, finalised the SADC Regional Investment Policy Framework and the SADC Model Bilateral Investment Treaty for consideration and approval by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration.

On the taxation side, negotiation and conclusion of tax agreements has stalled as no agreement has come into force since the last update. Therefore the network of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements remained unchanged at 59. In 2019, most Member States were renegotiating or contemplating to renegotiate, their tax agreements. This is to take into account developments both at regional and international levels particularly those related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) issues. Some Member States were reviewing their treaty negotiation policies and frameworks to, in part, address issues related to BEPS.





## Priority B

# INFRASTRUCTURE

### MANDATE OF DIRECTORATE

The primary function of the Directorate of Infrastructure is to facilitate and coordinate the transformation of the region into an integrated economy by promoting the provision of adequate, interconnected, cost-effective and efficient regional infrastructure. The overall goal of the Directorate is Infrastructure in Support of Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation. The specific objective is to ensure the availability of sufficient, integrated, efficient and cost-effective infrastructure and the provision of sustainable services to support, promote and sustain regional economic development, industrialisation, trade, investment and agriculture for poverty alleviation.

The expected results are strengthened regional development, connectivity and economic competitiveness, improvement in services, a conducive and enabling environment for investment in infrastructure, and reduction in the cost of doing business across the region. The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), the infrastructure strategic plan for the region, is the principal mechanism for implementing Priority B of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which specifically deals with Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.

Outcomes of the interventions of the Directorate are motivated by the following Key Result Areas:

- ❖ Efficient and effective management of shared watercourses and improved development of strategic water infrastructure;
- ❖ Provision of adequate, integrated and efficient transport infrastructure and services;
- ❖ Supply of adequate energy in the region;
- ❖ Universal access to affordable Information Communication Technologies (ICT);
- ❖ Timely and credible meteorological and climate information; and,
- ❖ Investment in regional infrastructure development.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2019/20

The achievements and challenges of the different sectors during the period under review were:

#### WATER

##### Groundwater Provision

Through the SADC Groundwater Management Institute, SADC is implementing a number of pilot water-supply schemes in all Member States that submitted proposals for funding support through the small-grant project component of the regional programme. At least three of the schemes have been completed and these are in Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The completed projects in Malawi are in the Chimbiya community in Dedza District. The Chimbiya community, approximately 60km from Lilongwe, will no longer travel long distances to access potable water. This follows the successful comple-

tion and commissioning of the Safe Water Supply pilot project in February 2020 in Dedza District.

The project, which was funded by GEF/CIWA through SADC-GMI, explored deep aquifers by drilling a 100m deep borehole, equipping the borehole with a motorised electric pump and reticulating water to 10 communal-type distribution points around the community. This culminated in the supply of water to approximately 15,000 inhabitants of Chimbiya Trading Centre, a community that had acute water challenges affecting their livelihoods in many ways. The project was implemented by Water Mission Malawi, as appointed by the Government of the Republic of Malawi upon receiving the project funds from the SADC-GMI Project.

In Zimbabwe, a water supply scheme was implemented in Upper Manyame Sub-catchment, which has provided water for both drinking and livelihood projects for the community.

Through this programme SADC has also realised capacity-building of two interns from each of the SADC Member States.

#### **Eswatini-Mozambique Cross-border Water Project**

SADC has launched detailed designs for the joint cross-border water supply project between the border towns of Lomahasha and Namaacha of Eswatini and Mozambique respectively. During its first phase, the project is expected to see the transfer of water from Eswatini into Mozambique, while the second phase will witness the reverse transfer of water from the Mozambican side of the border into Eswatini. The project is funded by the SADC Water Fund, through support from the German development bank KfW. It is expected to lead to an increase in clean water supply to an additional population of 4,800 during the first phase, with an ultimate increase in water access for an additional 46,500 people at the end of phase two. The detailed designs are expected to be completed by September 2020, and actual construction will commence early in 2021.

The government of Eswatini has already completed the upstream work of expanding the capacity of an existing water supply in

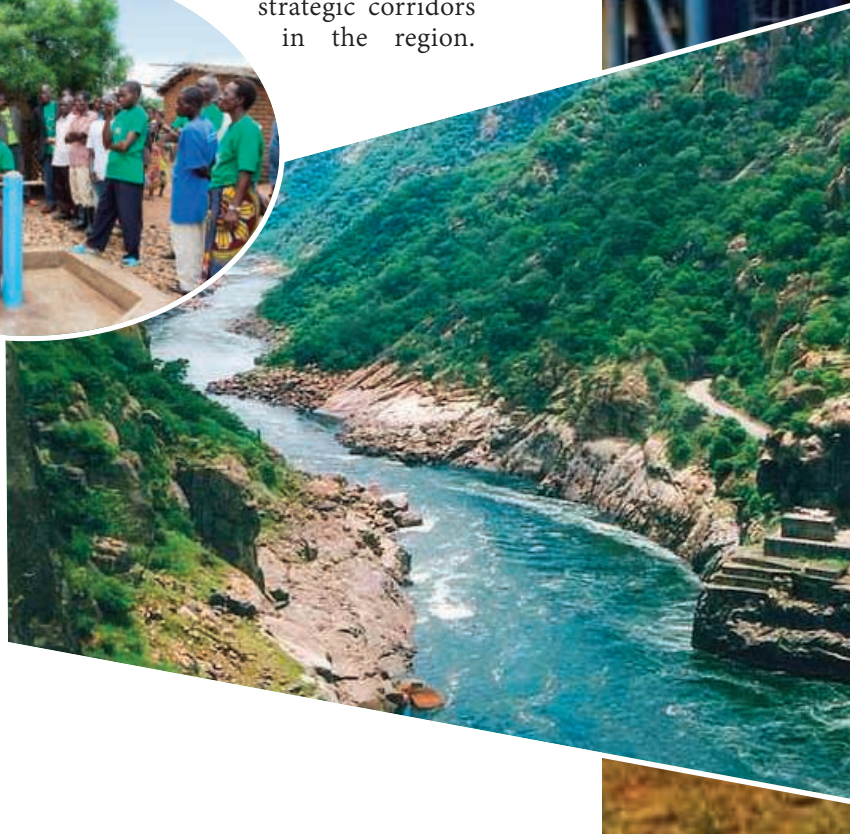
the nearby border town of Simunye to provide the water supply for the first phase of the joint project for the Lomahasha and Namaacha border towns of Eswatini and Mozambique, respectively.

#### **Kazungula Water Supply System**

The Defence Sector responded to the recurrence of disasters in the region by convening a multi-dimensional technical team of experts to review the SADC Standby Force disaster response mechanism. This was in line with the 39th SADC Summit directive that tasked the Secretariat with expediting the operationalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism as part of regional measures to respond to the impact of climate change. The convening of a regional multi-dimensional technical team resulted in the adoption of the draft SADC Standby Force Contingency Plan and Standard Operating Procedures to support Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Operations in collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction Component of the Secretariat and Member States.

#### **Resilient Waters Project**

Through the support of the SADC Water Fund, Global Water Partnership Southern Africa and the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Facility, SADC is continuing to mobilise funding support to implement strategic and resilient water supply infrastructure for border and inland towns in the strategic corridors in the region.



The targeted areas include Livingstone/Chirundu in Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively; Nakonde/Tunduma (Zambia/Tanzania); as well as Kasumbalesa on the border between Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Beitbridge on the South Africa-Zimbabwe border.

## ENERGY SECTOR

### Energy Supply and Power Trading

Regional transmission infrastructure plays a vital role in facilitating energy trading and security of supply among SADC Member States through management of surpluses and deficits within the region. To unlock transmission congestion and promote sharing of benefits from increased generation capacity across the borders of SADC Member States, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Southern African Power Pool Coordination Centre (SAPP CC) and with support from the World Bank, is undertaking a study on the modalities for establishing and operating the SADC Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility (RTIFF).

In addition, the SADC Secretariat, through SAPP, has coordinated the planning

and development of power generation plants to address the supply shortfall in the region. In 2019/20, the SADC region commissioned 3,595 megawatts (MW) of power generation capacity from both public utilities and independent power producers. The Malawi-Mozambique transmission interconnector reached financial closure and implementation was scheduled to commence in the second quarter of 2020.

The governments of Angola and Zambia signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the preparation and implementation of the Angola-Zambia transmission interconnector.

### Regional Energy Sector Regulatory Initiatives

Through the Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA), the SADC Secretariat is providing technical assistance to the DRC and Comoros to establish energy regulatory authorities. The technical assistance is being funded under the European Union (EU) Project on Enhancing of a Sustainable Regional Energy Market for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean. RERA has also accepted the membership application by the Utility Regulatory Authority of Mauritius.

To create an enabling environment for energy trade and support the RTIFF initiatives,

## Proposed Scope of the SADC Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility



a framework and roadmap is under consideration to strengthen and transform RERA from an association to the SADC Regional Energy Regulatory Authority.

### Regional Energy Access Initiatives

The revised Regional Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan, developed by the SADC Secretariat with support from the EU, have been mandated to the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) for implementation. Furthermore SACREEE has developed a business plan focusing on key projects and programmes that include:

- Energy Efficiency Lighting and Appliances;
- SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency ;
- Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility;
- Accelerating large-scale renewable energy deployment in Southern Africa;
- Capacity Development Programme on Renewable Energy;

- Africa Clean Energy Corridor;
- Water Energy- Food Nexus Mini Grids; and
- Small Hydro power Mapping.

### Diversifying Energy Mix

The SADC Secretariat has embarked on a study to develop a Regional Gas Master Plan that will guide the exploitation of the vast natural gas resources that exist in the region. The report is expected to unpack drivers for a regional gas market, analysis of enabling regulatory frameworks, natural gas supply and demand assessment and regional gas infrastructure development outlook. This is expected to contribute to the development of a SADC gas industry and establishing gas-to-power energy plants for diversifying the generation energy mix which is dominated by coal and hydro in the region. The study is being supported by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the SADC Inter State (Regional) Gas Committee established to oversee the development of the SADC Regional Gas Master Plan.



#### About SAPP

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created in August 1995 at the SADC summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa, when member governments of SADC (excluding Mauritius) signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the formation of an electricity power pool in the region under the name of the Southern African Power Pool. The Ministers Responsible for Energy in the SADC region signed the Revised Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding on 23 February 2006 that paved the way for Independent Power Producers to participate in SAPP activities.

#### Vision

- Facilitate the development of a competitive electricity market in the SADC region.
- Give the end user a choice of electricity supplier.
- Ensure that the southern African region is the region of choice for investment by energy intensive users.
- Ensure sustainable energy developments through sound economic, environmental and social practices.

#### Objectives

- Provide a forum for the development of a world class, robust, safe, efficient, reliable and stable interconnected electrical system in the southern African region.
- Coordinate and enforce common regional standards of quality of supply, measurement and monitoring of systems performance.
- Harmonise relationships between member utilities.
- Facilitate the development of regional expertise through training programmes and research.
- Increase power accessibility in rural communities.
- Implement strategies in support of sustainable development priorities.

#### Mission

Aim to provide the least cost, environmentally friendly and affordable energy and increase accessibility to rural communities.

#### Strategy

To be the most preferred region for investment for value for money by energy intensive users.

#### Values

- Respect for others and develop mutual trust.
- Honesty, complete fairness and integrity in dealing with issues.
- Selfless discharge of duties.
- Full accountability to the organisation and its stakeholders.
- Encourage openness and objectivity.

#### Key Highlights

- Installed generation capacity in the Region stands at 72,156 MW as at 31 March 2020.
- The region installed a total of 29,726 MW from 2004 to 2019 and plans to install a total of 16,515 MW in the next 4 years
- SAPP is currently operating various electricity trading markets namely Bilateral Contracts, Day Ahead Market, Week Ahead Market, Month Ahead Market and Intra-Day Market. A total of 2,004 GWh was traded in 2019/20 compared to 2,054 GWh in 2018/19. A total of USD 145.8 million was exchanged among market players in 2019/20. The competitive market share compared to bilateral trades was 21.3%
- SAPP continues to lead the project preparatory works for various generation and transmission projects in SADC.



## TRANSPORT SECTOR

### Tripartite Transport Programme

The Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP), funded by the European Union under the 11th EDF, is implementing the harmonised minimum standards in cross-border road transportation in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community and SADC within the framework of the Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement (MCBRTA) and Vehicle Load Management Agreement (VLMA) that require quality regulation of operators, vehicles and drivers within the Tripartite region.

The TTTFP is coordinated and managed by the SADC Secretariat on behalf of the Tripartite regional economic communities. The programme is being implemented in four stages:

- **Stage 1:** Establish Statutory Basis
- **Stage 2:** Institutional Capacity and Development of Systems
- **Stage 3:** Implementation of Systems
- **Stage 4:** Commissioning in Selected Corridors, Monitoring, Evaluation and Roll-out Strategy

This statutory framework was formalised by the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Infrastructure in Lusaka, Zambia in October 2019 when it adopted the MCBRTA, VLMA and supporting model laws. However, meetings of the other Tripartite policy organs have been delayed due to the COVID-19 restrictions on face-to-face meetings and international travel. These are the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Legal Affairs, Tripartite Council of Ministers, and Tripartite Summit where the Heads of State are to sign the agreements. Consequently, the ratification and domestication of the agreements have been delayed.

### Technical Assistance

Member/Partner States have often taken a long time to implement signed/ratified agreements. To assist Member/Partner States in the speedy domestication of the MCBRTA and VLMA, the TTTFP has developed the following:

- ❖ **Model Laws and Regulations covering:**
  - Vehicle Load Management;
  - Cross Border Road Transportation (inclusive of operator quality provisions);
  - Road Traffic (inclusive of vehicle and driver quality provisions);
  - Road Traffic and Transport Transgressions (inclusive of decriminalisation of offences and demerit points system); and
  - Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road.
- ❖ **Harmonised Standards, initially adopted, and now by the extended Tripartite Committee with the African Organisation for Standardisation participation:**
  - Vehicle Roadworthiness Testing, a six-part standard;
  - Vehicle Safety, several standards relating to equipment on vehicles and protection to occupants in the event of a collision;
  - Driving Licence Card, a four-part standard compliant with ISO specifications;
  - Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road, based on the UN-developed Agreement on the Transport of Dangerous Goods;
  - Cross Border Road Transport Management System, setting the requirements for voluntary compliance by operators;
  - Accreditation of Weigh Stations, a four-part standard as required in the VLMA; and



- Verification of Scales at Weigh Stations, including both static and weigh-in motion scales.
- ❖ System Specifications, validated in Kigali, Rwanda in August 2019:
  - National Transport Information Systems (NTIS), inclusive of the Vehicle, Driver, Operator, Transgressions, Accident and Infrastructure Modules;
  - VLM Information System, as required in the VLMA;
  - Transport Registers and Information Platform System; and
  - Driving Licence compliant with UN Convention on Road Traffic 1968 and ISO specifications.
- ❖ Standard Design Specifications, validated in Kampala, Uganda in February 2020:
  - Weigh Stations;
  - Vehicle Testing Stations;
  - Driving Schools; and
  - Driving Licence Testing Centres.

### Success Stories

Several Member/Partner States appreciate the value of the harmonised provisions of the MCBRTA and VLMA, not only for purposes of cross-border road transport but also as sound domestic policy. Consequently, the incorporation of those provisions in the harmonised model laws and regulations, standards, system specifications and standard design specifications have been welcomed and the content of these documents have been validated by the Member/Partner States.

Notwithstanding the fact that the signature of the agreements has been delayed, a number of Member/Partner States have commenced implementation.

### Namibia

Namibia has already incorporated the provisions of the Vehicle Load Management Model Law and Regulations into its own draft legis-

lation by aligning their draft Vehicle Mass Bill with the harmonised Tripartite-adopted Model Law and Regulations. Furthermore, Namibia has ensured that the driving licence card being prepared for production of the new driver's licence is fully compliant with the Tripartite validated specifications.

### Lesotho

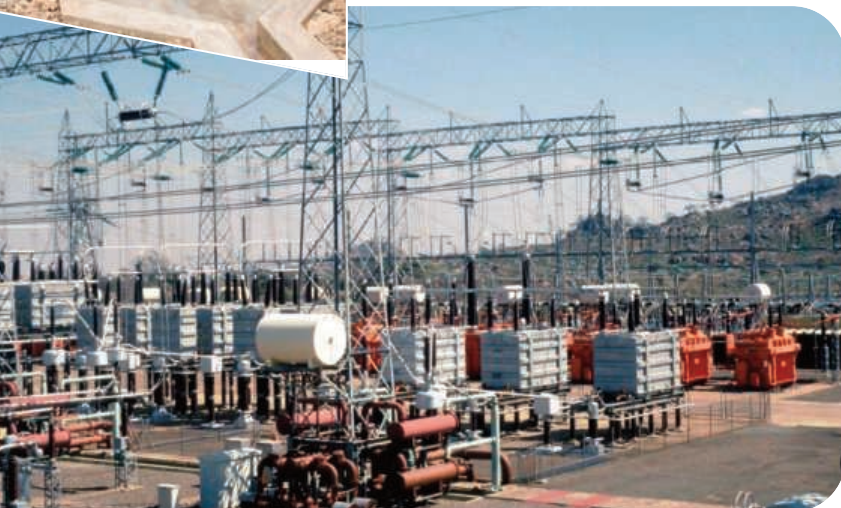
Lesotho has been planning to embark on the development of a new NTIS for some time and although funding was secured from the World Bank, Lesotho delayed the publication of the Request for Proposals to await the validation of the Tripartite NTIS and driving licence card specifications. These specifications have now been incorporated in the RFP for the new Lesotho Integrated Transport Information System, the publication of which is expected soon.

## ICT SECTOR

### Digital SADC 2027

The Information Communication Technology (ICT) section of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) is referred to as "Digital SADC 2027", which is the blueprint for ICT infrastructure development and contains 18 projects. In August 2012 the baseline value for average mobile penetration was 60 percent (ranging from 20 percent for some Member States to 100 percent for others), while that for fixed-line subscribers and the average Internet User Penetration was at four percent (ranging from one percent in some Member States to 40 percent in others).

The Digital SADC 2027 target was set at 20 percent Internet User Penetration and 80-90 percent of households and businesses with Internet access. The SADC average Internet User Penetration was 22.3percent (ranging from 9.8 to 58.8 percent across the region), corresponding to an additional 29 million subscribers bringing it to a total of 76.9 million Internet users. Similarly, the SADC mobile penetration was at 71.1 percent (ranging from 43.4 to 184.3 percent across the region), corresponding to 70.8 million additional subscriptions, resulting in a total of 254 million active mobile subscribers. The SADC average households with Internet access is at 27.8 percent.



### Internet Exchange Points

Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are a vital component of the Internet ecosystem, they optimise the performance of the Internet by bringing about low latency, improved throughput, reduces costs related to international links and improves Internet user experience. Basically, IXPs enable low-cost exchange of Internet traffic in the domestic market that it serves. All SADC Member States have set up at least one National IXP (NIXP). As of December 2018, the IXPs from South Africa and Zimbabwe had completed the three year transformation process to fully operational SADC Regional IXP (RIXP) and there are in excess of five IXPs connected to the two SADC RIXPs. The objective of the RIXPs is to ensure that SADC traffic remains within SADC.

In addition, Member States have been urged to establish dual N/RIXPs and their interconnection to each other, thereby creating a SADC Internet exchange cloud of N/RIXPs (mesh network of RIXPs). Cross-border connections to the RIXPs is a challenge and as a result the SADC Regional Cross Border Interconnection Policy Framework and Reference Interconnection Offer were developed to create a high level of transparency on tariffs and harmonisation of agreements, promote good practices, bring down cross-border interconnections costs and promote connections to the RIXPs. An assessment of the international interconnection pricing has commenced. Inventory has been undertaken of the hosting and type of Root Domain Name System Servers instances in SADC region. All Member States, except Comoros, Eswatini and Zambia, have at least one Root DNS Server instance.

### Harmonisation of Emergency Services

Emergency services such as police, fire and ambulance are very critical for the safety and well-being of SADC citizens. More so is the need for easy-to-remember numbering for these emergency services. This is to assist for citizens travelling across the region who at some point need to access these critical services in the countries visited. In an effort to make emergency-related numbers easy to recall and familiar to travellers, SADC has harmonised the numbering plan of such services across the region, making the use of the short codes “112” for all the three emergency services (Police, Fire and Ambulance) and “116” to access the child helpline services.

### Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)



Source: SADC Secretariat

### World Radio Communications Conference

Allocation of usage of Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum and satellite orbital resources, which are finite and scarce national resources that are vital for the provision of communications services, are stipulated in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radio Regulations, a legal instrument of the ITU which has treaty status. As the bulk of the RF spectrum has been allocated and new wireless technologies are being developed, the ITU World Radio communication Conference (WRC) is convened to review and revise these radio regulations so as to facilitate the sharing and reuse of these resources by the union's 193 membership. WRC-19 was held in October 2019 in Egypt during which SADC contributed significantly to Africa's common position for the conference. The SADC region found it absolutely necessary to speak with one voice by harmonising Member State positions and proposals on the WRC Agenda Items. The last SADC preparatory meeting was held with East African Communications Organization in June 2019 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. A SADC ICT Ministerial decision was taken that a SADC Member State should



host the final African Preparatory Meeting for WRC-19, as it is an ITU tradition that the host of that meeting would lead the Africa Group interventions and chair the Africa Group at WRC. This was realised when South Africa hosted the final African Preparatory Meeting in August 2019. The WRC-19 outcomes were favourable to the SADC region. This is the strategy to ensure the SADC region has access to adequate RF spectrum through the ITU RF allocations for the present and future communications systems to support regional integration and socio-economic development for the benefit of SADC citizens.

#### Shared Satellite Programme

The Framework for SADC Shared Satellite Programme was developed with the overarching objective to enable the development a SADC Regional Shared Satellite Programme that harnesses the potential of satellite technology to provide communication services and products to fulfil the economic, political, social and environmental needs of SADC. Preliminary feasibility studies for the deployment of a dedicated SADC-owned and operated satellite network have shown promising results. Central to the implementation of the framework is the aspect of addressing the regional expertise in satellite communications technology. In collaboration with the ITU, three (3) hands-on technical training sessions to build a pool of experts in the region on ITU satellite software, Radio Regulation and Rules and Procedure on Satellite Networks have been organised and over 100 satellite experts from the region have been mentored.

As part of implementing the framework and creating awareness on the operations and control of satellites, Member States had the opportunity in January 2020 to receive a guided tour of the Angola Satellite Mission and Control Centre. Member States have developed new satellite filings for national Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) in the ITU planned bands to replace their degraded assignments in pursuance of the

special procedure stipulated in ITU Resolution 559 (WRC-19). The Member States had a deadline of 21 May 2020 to submit the BSS filings to the ITU.

#### Harmonised Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework

The SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework of November 2012 consists of three SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Model Laws (E-Transactions/E-commerce, Data Protection, and Cybercrime). All SADC Member States have either transposed the SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Model Laws or have a cyber-security legal framework in place. Data is the new oil and many jurisdictions around the region have enhanced their data protection frameworks. An assessment of the transposition on SADC Model Law on Data Protection in SADC Member States and gap analysis was completed in November 2019.

In order to institutionalise the SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework and implement the e-SADC Strategic Framework and SADC Cyber Security Action Plan, Member States are setting up National and Regional Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRT). In collaboration with the ITU, several SADC Member States have established national CIRTs while others are at an advanced stage. All SADC Member States are expected to have their CIRTs operation by end of 2020.

The first SADC Cyber Drill to provide hands-on training on typical cyber incidents such as cyber extortion, phishing and ransomware was held in September 2018 in Mauritius. Cyber drills are used to assess Member States' preparedness to timely detect, respond and mitigate cyber incidents. SADC plans to establish a Regional CIRT that will enhance regional, continental and internal co-operation on cyber security, facilitate capacity building and information and technology sharing.

It will also become the reference centre for regional cyber security objectives and support developing draft regional or national cyber security frameworks and policies. The Framework for Setting up the SADC Regional CIRT has been approved by the SADC ICT Ministers and Member States have been requested to submit Expressions of Interest for hosting the Regional CIRT.

### Digital Terrestrial Television Migration

Six Member States have completed the transition from analogue to Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) -- Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. Seven others are at an advanced stage, operating both analogue and DTT networks (dual illumination) and are to pursue Analogue Switch Off (ASO) by the end of 2020 -- Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The remaining three Member States have deployed DTT networks but these are privately owned and provide Pay-TV services, mostly in the densely populated city areas. Availability of Set Top Boxes (STBs) for reception of DTT transmission is a major challenge.

Eight Member States (Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are streaming their national public TV channels via the Internet while four (Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) have mobile applications to access their public TV channels. Angola and Botswana are piloting broadcasting TV content directly to mobile devices using 1Seg capability of their DTT networks.

The SADC TV Channel is an initiative anchored on the Revised SADC Communications and Promotional Strategy 2016-2020. Its pilot phase involves sharing and playout using an online Content Sharing Hub. The programme name is Eye on SADC and is presently a 30-minute current news programme until it becomes a full-fledged channel. A successful demonstration of the SADC TV Channel was made to the SADC ICT Ministers at their meeting in September 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia. Ten Member States (Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are broadcasting the Eye on SADC programme. The language is English but the plan is to carry subtitles in other SADC official languages which can be accessed using the DTT technology through STBs.

### Pricing of Roaming Services

The SADC Roaming Project, whose major aim is to facilitate transparency and affordable roaming voice, data and SMS services, is being implemented in three phases:

- **Phase 1:** Liberalisation and Transparency of Roaming Tariffs, Information and Data Collection;

- **Phase 2:** Wholesale and Retail Price Cap Regulation: Roam Like At Home; and
- **Phase 3:** Cost-based Roaming Price Regulation.

There are 10 Member States implementing the SADC Roaming Project. Phases 1 and 2 have been completed. To implement Phase 3, the SADC Roaming Cost Model was developed, which is a generic costing model to establish the actual wholesale costs incurred by the visiting Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) within the SADC Community for purposes of estimating the true retail tariffs cost of roaming services within the region.

The cost model determines both wholesale and retail tariff ceilings for various roaming types of calls and services. Ministers responsible for ICT approved these ceilings during their 2019 meeting. The journey towards the cost-based roaming tariffs will be made in two phases from 2019 to 2025. The critical policy and regulatory requirement will be for Member States to review their appropriate regulations to allow for harmonisation of international termination rates in the region.



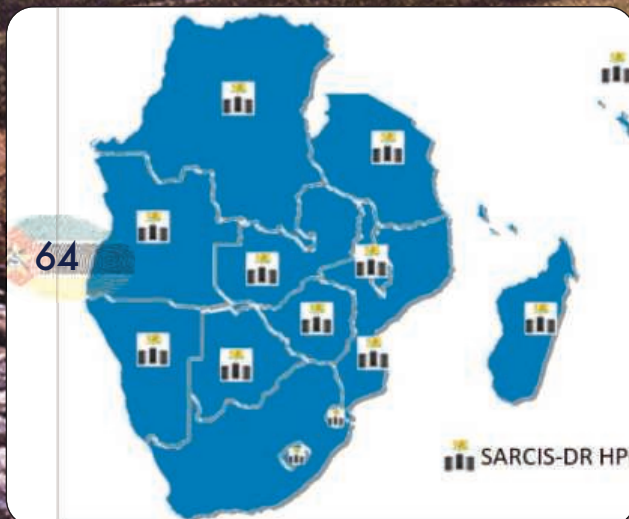
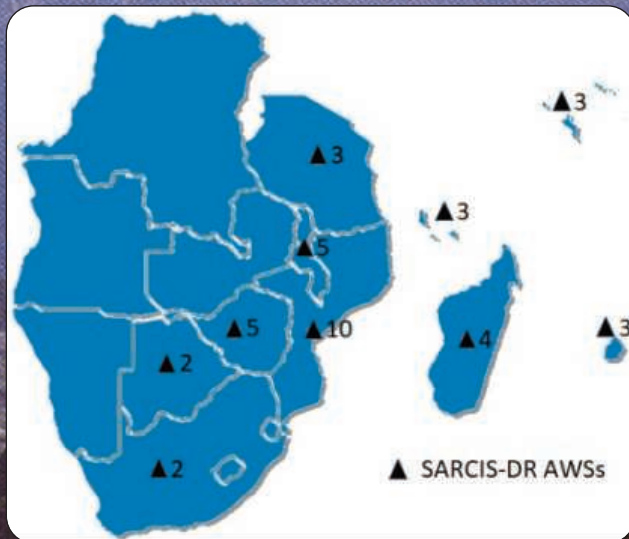
## METEOROLOGY SECTOR

### Weather and Climate Services

The primary objective is to ensure timely and credible meteorological and climate information and products are disseminated to stakeholders to support planning for socio-economic development, weather-related disaster risk management and the rational use, conservation and protection of natural resources. The interventions are to improve the meteorological infrastructure that are fully integrated, efficient, and cost-effective to meet the requirements of the users, and to minimise adverse effects of severe weather and climate phenomena by the uptake of weather and climate information services for development planning. In this regard, the SADC Secretariat, through its Climate Services Centre, is implementing the continent-wide Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA) project in the SADC region under the name Southern African Regional Climate Services for Disaster Resilience (SARCIS-DR) Project, funded by the African Development Bank



## Deployment of Equipment to Member States



Source: SADC Secretariat

### KEY

Southern African Regional Climate Services for Disaster Resilience (SARCIS-DR)

SARCIS-DR Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs)

SARCIS-DR High Performance Computers (HPCs)

SARCIS-DR Automatic Message Switching Systems (AMSSs)

under 10th EDF supporting Intra-ACP-EU Partnership on Building Resilience of African Nations and Communities to Disasters caused by Natural Hazards.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and capability of all the 16 SADC Member States to generate and disseminate climate information in a timely manner in response to climate-induced disasters and reduce loss of lives and property damage. The project also aims to strengthen the capacity to use numerical weather prediction models and regional climate models for seasonal climate forecast. It has three outcomes as outlined below.

- **Outcome 1:** The Core Capacities of SADC National Meteorological/Hydrological Services and the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) are Improved to Meet the Needs of Disaster Risk Management Agencies.

The action mainly involves the improvement of meteorological infrastructure equipment for early warning system in SADC Member States. In this regard, the project plans to donate the following equipment to Member States: 40 automatic weather stations, 14 high performance computing servers and two automatic Message Switching System. Once delivered and installed, these equipment will improve data access, processing and monitoring of the weather and climate system for timely early warning and disaster mitigation.

- **Outcome 2:** Effective Integration of Regional Early Warning is Operationalised.

The action in this component is the generation and dissemination of extreme weather and climate information services for disaster risk reduction. The project has capacitated the SADC CSC to generate information and upload daily, weekly and monthly weather and climate information on its website for use by the different stakeholders in the region. The SADC CSC also issued several advisories on extreme weather events (such as cyclones, droughts, heavy rains and floods) to Member States.

In addition, the project has funded two annual Southern African Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) meetings that brought together and interacted with experts from various climate sensitive sectors to discuss seasonal climate forecasts for rainfall seasons and early warning advisories based on consensus regional forecasts generated by climate experts from Member States. The SARCOF advisories aim to guide strategic planning to climate sensitive sectors and enhanced preparedness & response to imminent hazards. The SADC CSC issued the SARCOF statements, extreme weather alerts and drought advisories.

- **Outcome 3:** Competent Team of National/Regional Experts Trained to Respond to the Needs of National Disaster Risk Management.

The project conducted a series of capacity building activities in early warning at national and regional levels, including seasonal climate forecasting techniques; information technology administration for HPC servers; climate risk assessment; meso-scale forecasting for extreme weather events; and climate modelling. About 80 experts from various climate sensitive sectors have so far been trained.



## Priority C

### PEACE AND SECURITY

#### ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION



#### MANDATE OF THE ORGAN

In accordance with Article 5(c) of the SADC Treaty, one major objective of SADC is to consolidate, defend and maintain democracy, peace, security and stability in the region. The SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation provides the policy context for the implementation of this major objective, together with other strategic instruments such as the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO). In this regard, the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation was established in 1996 as a formal regional institution to support the achievement and maintenance of peace and security in the region.

Article 2.2 of the Protocol provides for a number of specific objectives of the Organ, which include:

- To protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra-state conflict, inter-state conflict and aggression;
- To promote political cooperation among State Parties and the evolution of common political values and institutions;
- To promote the development of demo-

cratic institutions and practices within the territories of State Parties;

- To promote regional coordination on matters related to security and defence and establish appropriate mechanisms to this end; and
- To prevent, contain and resolve inter-state and intra-state conflict by peaceful means.

Within the structure of the SADC Secretariat, the Directorate of the Organ is overseen by the SADC Executive Secretary. The Organ Directorate is tasked with coordinating the achievement of these strategic objectives, which are allocated to the following sectors:

- Political Sector: national government and state/foreign affairs;
- Defence Sector: peace, stability and security;
- State Security Sector: early warning/national and regional security;
- Public Security Sector: protection of the society – including public emergency management, justice, immigration and organised crime; and
- Police Sector: law enforcement agencies responsible for transnational organised crimes such as drug trafficking, unlawful possession of firearms and stock/property theft.

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Guided by **Priority C: Peace and Security Cooperation** of the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, the Organ Directorate achieved the following since the last SADC Summit held in August 2019:

### Consolidating Democratic Institutions in the Region

In the consolidation of democracy, the Political Sector supported Member States' electoral processes by facilitating the deployment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) Pre-election Goodwill Missions and the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs). In the period under review, SADC electoral observation missions were deployed to four Member States – Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia. After the elections, recommendations were produced by the observation missions on how the four Member States could strengthen their electoral processes.

Based on the SEOM findings, the four SADC Member States adhered to at least seven of the 12 SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, which aim to promote common political values and systems. This achievement enhanced political commitment to democracy and good governance principles in Member States.

### Capacity Training for Election Observers

In pursuit of strengthened capacity for election observation and reporting in all Member States, a total of 116 short-term and long-term election observers were trained in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) before their deployment.

This resulted in more efficient electoral processes in the region. Furthermore, technical and peer exchanges were held by SEAC and SEOMs in the four Member States that held elections since August 2019.

These exchanges provided technical assistance to electoral management bodies in order to strengthen electoral processes and implementation of regional best practices.

The Political Sector also supported conflict prevention, management and resolution by providing technical and capacity building to

33 mediation practitioners to strengthen SADC's deployment capability in conflict prevention, management and resolution. The efforts mark continued commitment towards a peaceful region and further enhanced political commitment to democracy and good governance principles in Member States.

In the context of regional capacity building, the Defence Sector, together with the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre, provided Member States with knowledge and skills in peacekeeping operations in line with global and regional standards. This initiative strengthened the capacity of Member States to participate in Peace Support Operations (PSOs) within and beyond the region.

### Coping with Natural Disasters

The Defence Sector responded to the recurrence of disasters in the region by convening a multi-dimensional technical team of experts to review the SADC Standby Force disaster response mechanism. This was in line with the 39th SADC Summit directive that tasked the Secretariat with expediting the operationalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism as part of regional measures to respond to the impact of climate change. The convening of a regional multi-dimensional technical team resulted in the adoption of the draft SADC Standby Force Contingency Plan and Standard Operating Procedures to support Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Operations in collaboration with the Disaster Risk Reduction Component of the Secretariat and Member States.

### Development of Regional Early Warning System Report

In order to assist the different Organ structures to make informed strategic decisions and timely adopt the required interventions, the State Security Sector developed a Report on Effectiveness, Efficacy and Viability of the Regional Early Warning System (REWS).

To further strengthen the regional capacity to implement the peace and security objectives of the Organ, 50



intelligence personnel from SADC Member States were trained in Conflict Management, Counter Intelligence, and Leadership in Counter Intelligence. This initiative was also aimed at harmonizing intelligence skills in Member States and enhancing the REWS.

### **Towards a Regional UNIVISA**

Although the movement of persons was temporarily restricted by the outbreak of the Covid-19, the Public Security Sector focused on the future by finalising the UNIVISA Legal Instrument in November 2019. The instrument is intended to guide the processes of issuing the SADC UNIVISA for increased tourist traffic in the region in the context of a safe public security environment.

The development of a UNIVISA or single visa system in SADC seeks to promote the tourism industry by making it easier for tourists and travellers to move smoothly across borders and between Member States. Currently, travellers from outside SADC are expected to apply for visas each time they want to move from one country to another in the region, a situation most travellers say is costly and a barrier to movement within the region. Under the SADC UNIVISA, visitors to the region would be expected to apply only once for a visa that would allow them to move from one country to another without getting another visa.

### **Combating Transnational Crime**

Related to the initiatives, the Police Sector provided technical capacity to Member States to combat Transnational Organized Crime through regional training of Trainers. A total of 32 officials were trained on cybercrime; 32 on small arms, light weapons, International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) Illicit Arms Record and Tracing Systems (iARMS); while 60 were trained on firearms marking. The delivery of the technical skills among law enforcement officers in the region is intended to strengthen law and order and, therefore, provide for a secure environment for the achievement of the broader regional integration agenda.



### **Reviewing Protocol on the Control of Firearms**

In order to strengthen capacity of Member States to combat illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in the region, the Police

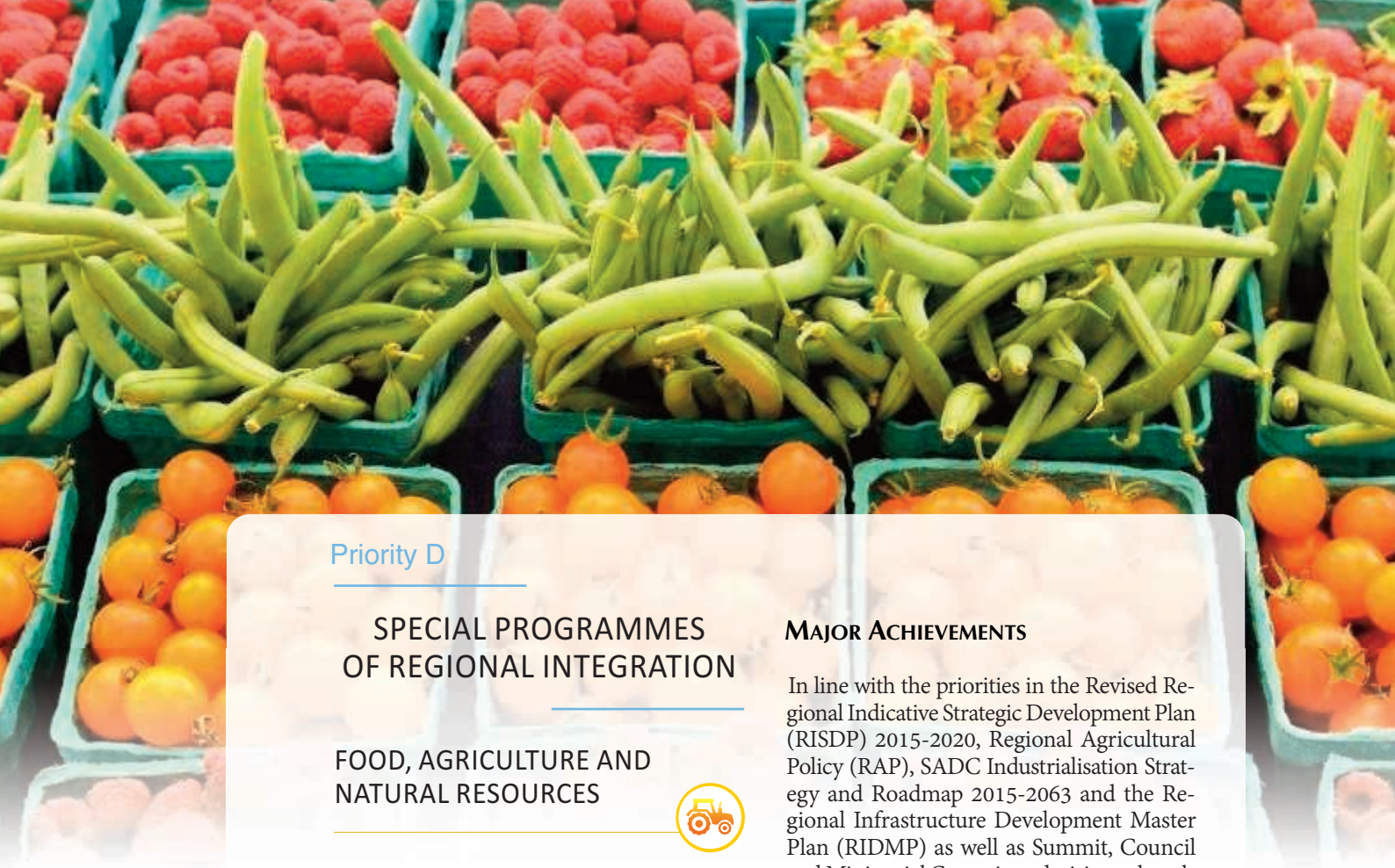
Sector also convened a Task Team Meeting to review the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials to broaden the scope of application of the Protocol to include conventional weapons; align it with the international conventions and incorporate contemporary best practices and standards for prevention and combating illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of firearms, ammunition and related material.

The Police Sector, in partnership with the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Harare, also conducted an inter-regional joint and simultaneous operation in member states of the SADC and Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO). The operation targeted cross-border and transnational organized crime syndicates involved in trafficking of drugs, trafficking in persons, small arms and light weapons, vehicle theft, illegal precious metals, and other related crimes. The effect of this operation was to enhance public security in the region.

### **Gender Based Violence**

The Directorate contributed to the development of the SADC Strategy on Gender Based Violence by providing some of the provisions and priorities, and also helped in disseminating the Strategy in the three official SADC languages, to enhance awareness of GBV in the region





## Priority D

### SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

#### FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



#### MANDATE OF THE DIRECTORATE

The overall goal of the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate is to promote agricultural productivity and food security at household, national and regional levels and to promote efficient utilisation and conservation of natural resources and environment. The FANR Directorate also has the mandate to promote the SADC region as a single tourism destination.

#### KEY RESULTS AREAS

The Key Results Areas for FANR are: utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations: This aim is to conserve the plant genetic resources of the region through a network of National Plant Genetic Resources Centres (NPGRCs). The thrust is to maintain a Regional Plant Genetic Resource Centre and a network of national Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) programmes to support plant research in the region, conserve indigenous plant genetic resources and crop genetic resources, and train plant genetic resources personnel.

#### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In line with the priorities in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 and the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) as well as Summit, Council and Ministerial Committee decisions, the relevant work implemented by FANR during the financial year 2019/20 includes the following.

#### Implementation of the Malabo Declaration

The second Biennial Review Report on the Implementation of the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods was launched in February 2020 by the African Union Commission, with contributions from the SADC region, coordinated by the SADC Secretariat, with technical support from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System. The report monitors the performance of AU Member States on the seven commitments that have been agreed as key to transforming agriculture in Africa.

These are:

- (i) Increased production, productivity and competitiveness of crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and wildlife to support trade, industry and food security in the region: The overall objective is to promote policies and programmes for overall improvement in food production, protection, processing, storage and utilisation of all crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and wildlife;
- (ii) Increased market access and regional and international trade for agricultural products (crops, livestock and natural



resources): Agricultural marketing in the region is constrained mainly by lack of capacity to meet Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) standards, lack of compliance and tariff and non-tariff barriers, including rules and regulations governing trade in agricultural products. This intervention area, therefore, initiates and implements programmes aimed at promoting access to markets for agricultural products through the provision of marketing information and strengthening capacity of Member States to meet SPS standards;

- (iii) Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security: The objective is to ensure reduced social vulnerability and improved regional disaster preparedness and awareness for food security, given that the SADC region is frequently affected by natural and man-made disasters, which not only lead to food insecurity and hunger in some years but also loss of lives and livelihoods;
- (iv) Strengthened sustainable management and conservation of natural resources in the region: The objective is to facilitate the development and implementation of programmes that are supportive of sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, including fish, forests and wildlife, as well as Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and ecosystems supporting these resources. These natural resources form the main pillars for biodiversity conservation in the region;
- (v) Promoting the region as a single tourism destination: Implementation of the SADC Tourism Protocol and strategies for marketing the SADC region as a single-multifaceted tourism destination and mainly for harmonisation of tourism laws within the region;
- (vi) Strengthened sustainable management of environment for socio-economic de-

velopment in the region: This aims to address environmental problems within the SADC region, including those from climate change, with a focus on land degradation, unsustainable use of aquatic resources, loss of biodiversity and capacity building and assessment of human impacts. The focus is also on harmonisation of environmental policies, mainstreaming of environment in regional and national developments plans, monitoring and reporting on environmental conditions as well as coordinating negotiations of multilateral environmental agreements; and,

- (vii) Strengthened conservation and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations: This aim is to conserve the plant genetic resources of the region through a network of National Plant Genetic Resources Centres (NPGRCs). The thrust is to maintain a Regional Plant Genetic Resource Centre and a network of national Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) programmes to support plant research in the region, conserve indigenous plant genetic resources and crop genetic resources, and train plant genetic resources personnel.

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These are:

- ❖ Recommitment to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) principles;
- ❖ Enhancing investment and financing in agriculture;
- ❖ Ending hunger by 2025;
- ❖ Halving poverty through agriculture by 2025;
- ❖ Boosting intra-African trade in agriculture commodities and services;
- ❖ Enhancing resilience to climate variability; and
- ❖ Enhancing mutual accountability for actions and results.

The report showed that 12 SADC Member States reporting under the joint coordination of SADC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), submitted their second biennial

reports. These are Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The average score for the region was at 4.27 against a benchmark score of 6.66 for 2019, indicating that the region is not on track in meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments.

During the first Biennial Review in 2017, Southern Africa as a region was on track with four commitments out of the seven; while for the 2019 Biennial Review, the region as a whole is not on track on any of the commitments. At individual Member State level, the review also shows that no SADC country is on track, which represents a 66.7 percent decrease from the inaugural Biennial Review (2017).

Further analysis of the data from SADC indicated that the performance of the region will improve by increasing public expenditure to agriculture; increasing the quantity and quality of investments; increasing access to agriculture inputs and technologies; enhancing investment in resilience building; strengthening agricultural data collection and management systems; and domesticating the Malabo Declaration and targets into national agriculture investment plans (NAIPs). All these actions are within the SADC RAP – the CAADP Compact of the SADC Region, and operationalized through the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) 2017-2022 that is currently under implementation in the region.





### Participation of Private and Public Sectors in RAP

The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), is implementing a Technical Cooperation Project to support the development of value chains, through engagement of small-holder clusters, producer organisations and agricultural industrial associations. The overall objective of the project is to promote public-private sector partnerships in the development and implementation of agribusinesses and agri-food chains in the SADC region that are more inclusive and efficient.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Undertake an assessment of capacity needs and effective practices in the business models of smallholder agriculture clusters;
- Develop a platform for exchange of lessons learned; and
- Organise a consultation and validation workshop of SADC Value Chain players on the promotion of agriculture cluster business models and platform development.

The project shed some light on the status of private sector involvement and participation in agriculture value chains in the region, and organised the inaugural SADC/FAO Annual AgrInvest Regional Roundtable, held in Cape Town, South Africa in November 2019 and attended by more than 60 participants representing the private sector, farmer organizations, public sector, the SADC Secretariat and FAO. The aim of the roundtable was to facilitate dialogue with, and obtain feedback from, the region's agricultural private sector as well as to catalyse deeper and more inclusive regional agricultural value chains and a community of private-sector stakeholders in the region who can engage on a continuous basis to provide feedback, inputs, support and resources (including investment) towards the delivery of the aims of the RAIP and Agriculture Development Fund (ADF).

The next phase of the project will support the domestication of the Agriculture Development Fund and its facilities by Member States through improved access to data and information and provision of advocacy materials on agricultural investments funding; policy dialogue and capacity development in agribusiness and value-chain development; and knowledge management, technologies and sharing of good practices.

### Regional Agro-Processing Value Chains

A study profiling regional agro-processing value chains in the SADC region, supported financially by German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), was completed in the fourth quarter of 2018/19 and validated by Member States in April 2019. The study recommended 15 product-specific value chains which were selected as having the highest potential for upgrading and development in the region for increased intra-regional trade and for integration into global value chains.

The selected value chains include:

- Grains (maize, wheat and rice);
- Oil seeds and legumes (soybeans, oils and oilcake, sunflower seed and oil, sesame, cotton seed, groundnuts and dried beans);
- Other crops and livestock (cotton, biomass and poultry); and
- Meat (cattle and goats).

To promote the implementation of the selected value chains, the SADC Secretariat convened a meeting in November 2019 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania with support from GIZ, to identify and agree on key strategic actions to bridge the gap between supply and demand of products in the value chains and identify projects for investment and promotion. The projects form part of the projects matrix to be included as an annex to the Three-year Rolling Plan. The meeting was attended by more than 90 delegates from the region, representing all SADC Member States except Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius, the private sector including farmer organisations, chambers of commerce, producer associations, processing companies, a seed company, and the World Bank.

Four value chains were selected during the Dar es Salaam meeting as representing the highest potential for further development in the region. The selected value chains are for wheat, rice, soybeans and cotton.

The meeting recommended a number of key actions at regional level to support increased agricultural production and trading. These include fast-track implementation of

the SADC Harmonised Seed Regulatory System (HSRS); protection of the regional market through formulation of appropriate instruments; predictability of government policies; accelerated implementation of the RAP, RAIP and ADF and their domestication in NAIPs; promotion of cross-border utilisation of existing capacity through the sharing of storage, refining, ginning and spinning facilities; and modernisation of the regional agricultural sector through mechanisation, irrigation and the use of information communication technologies.

Other measures agreed at the meeting included the need to operationalize the SADC Agricultural Information Management System to include integrated commodity market information; strengthening of the Southern African Pesticides Regulators Forum; the need to develop a system similar to the HSRS for fertilisers and soil fertility inputs; strengthened implementation of the SPS and Technical Barriers to Trade annexes to the SADC Protocol on Trade; and promotion of mechanisms for cross-border investment in farming enterprises and processing.

## Regional Food Security Situation

### *Rainfall Performance during the 2019/20 crop season*

Rainfall performance during the 2019/20 season has been erratic in most parts of the region. During the first half of the season, from October to December 2019, well below average rainfall was received in central and southern parts of the region, resulting in the delayed onset of planting, reduced area planted, poor germination and crop establishment. In some parts of the central areas, the October to December 2019 rainfall was the lowest since 1981. In the second half of the season, from January to March

2020, good rains were received in most parts of the region, including parts of Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, resulting in excessive rains and flooding in several areas.

The generally high rainfall in the second half of the season was beneficial for cropping although a four-week dry spell, starting in late February in central and eastern parts of the region, marked an early end to the rainfall season. The premature end of rains caused wilting of much of the late-planted crop, dampening good harvest prospects brought by the favourable January and February rainfall.

The poor seasonal rainfall distribution negatively affected harvest prospects in many areas in the southern half of the region while excessive rains caused flooding that resulted in loss of lives, displacement of populations, destruction of infrastructure and washing away of crops in north-eastern parts of the region. Drought conditions experienced in some parts of the region also affected pasture and water availability, resulting in Member States such as Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia introducing subsidies for livestock feeds and veterinary medicines. Botswana for the first time allowed the temporary export of live cattle, with 26,848 cattle exported to Namibia and South Africa.

### *Food Security Prospects*

The regional food security situation during the 2020/21 marketing year is expected to be worse than the previous season. This is due to unstable conditions experienced across the region on the back of a number of factors, including a generally poor harvest during the previous season, the late onset of the rains, early cessation of rains, prolonged dry spells, heavy rains that caused flooding as well as pest outbreaks, and social and macroeconomic challenges.

Since the El Niño-induced drought of the 2015/16 cropping season, drought has persisted in the region, eroding coping mechanisms and resilience of the population and deepening food insecurity. The projected food insecure population for the 2019/20 season is a record 43 million, about 61 percent higher than the previous season and 42 percent above the past five-year average, according to the 2019 Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report. The impact of the reduced crop production on household food security will be more severe in those



areas which were already experiencing high numbers of food-insecure populations during previous seasons.

The SADC region has been hit by the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which has further exacerbated food insecurity in the region. The pandemic is likely to erode community coping capacities and deepen food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable households and individuals. The number of vulnerable people is likely to increase and include those who typically are able to cope as they may find themselves struggling to meet their needs given the unprecedented challenging environment characterised by loss of income from both formal and informal sources. The immediate impact of COVID-19 will largely be felt by the urban poor as they depend on informal employment and businesses that have been disrupted by the movement restrictions and lockdowns that were put in place around the region to control the virus and SADC Member States acted with resolve to contain the virus.

Despite the region having enough exportable cereal stocks (mainly available in South Africa), national lockdowns instituted to control the spread of coronavirus are likely to reduce access to food by a majority of those who are marginalized and vulnerable. In this regard, to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, SADC has put in place Guidelines on Harmonisation and Facilitation of Cross-border Transport Operations Across the Region during the COVID-19 Pandemic to ensure that the food supply chain is not disrupted. Member States have also put in place various response measures such as protection of basic consumption needs of vulnerable populations, ramping up social protection targeted at the marginalised population as well as safeguards for continued agricultural production (input supply chains) and other macroeconomic measures to protect collapse of economies.

#### Food and Nutrition Security Strategy

Various key outcomes were realised under the implementation of some components of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS), supported by the European Development Fund (EDF) 11 project for operational-

izing the RAP. The milestones include the formalisation of the Regional Steering Committee of FNSS by Member States, the finalisation of the development/upgrade of national food security policies and strategies. It is expected that by September 2020 all Member States will have their national food and nutrition security strategies aligned to the Regional FNSS.

In addition, a study on how small-scale fisheries contribute to food and nutrition security in the SADC region was completed during the reporting period. The study highlighted the need for increased fish supply in all countries, thereby enhancing accessibility to fish and fish products to address nutritional and food needs of the region.

Further, to support the nutritional status of the region, micronutrient levels for food fortification standards and guidelines to address micronutrient deficiency and trade barriers have been produced.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and with financial support from EDF 11, commemorated World Food Day at regional level at Singida in Tanzania in October 2019. The theme for the commemoration was “Our Actions are our Future, Healthy Diets for a Zero Hunger World” and focused on promoting healthy diets to contribute to the socio-economic development of communities, societies and the world at large.

#### SADC Harmonised Seed Regulatory System

A total of 54 crop varieties have been released and registered through the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS) to date as shown by the Table.

Number of Crop Varieties Registered through HSRS

Crop variety	Number of crop varieties registered
Maize	37
Potatoes	4
Wheat	4
Beans	3
Soya	2
Groundnuts	2
Sorghum	2
Total	54



The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Seed Trade Project and the Government of Zambia, piloted seed production in Lusaka using the registered maize varieties and principles outlined in the SADC HSRS. The pilot project produced over 200 metric tonnes of hybrid maize seed that was commissioned and exported to the DRC bearing the SADC Seed Label. The production was increased to engage two additional Member States (Malawi and Zimbabwe) for the 2019/20 cropping season, in collaboration with two private seed companies.

The pilot project provided valuable lessons as it facilitated testing of the Guidelines for Seed Certification and Quality Assurance. The guidelines were also used to conduct field inspections with involvement of representatives of national seed authorities from DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and lessons were shared with all Member States during a Joint Seed, Plant Protection and Directors of Crops Technical Committee Meeting held in November 2019 in South Africa. The guidelines were found to be useful in facilitating harmonised field inspections to ensure a uniform approach by all Member States.

SADC has also developed Regional Guidelines on Pesticides Management and

Risk Reduction to guide harmonized efforts in minimizing risks associated with use of pesticides in the fight against plant pests and diseases.

#### Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases

The late rains and high temperatures of the 2019/20 cropping season created favourable conditions for pests and disease outbreaks. The incidence of Fall Armyworm was reported in most Member States during the vegetative stages of crops although they were largely contained. The Tomato Leaf Miner (*Tuta absoluta*) spread to all Member States but they have so far also managed to contain it. The Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease is currently affecting seven Member States (Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia) and is being managed through regulating propagative materials and seedlings.

The Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease has been confined to DRC and Tanzania which have started regulating movement and production of seed from affected areas to minimise the spread of the disease. All neighbouring Member States have strengthened their surveillance and monitoring to minimise the introduction of the disease. Implementation of the HSRS has great potential to reduce the spread of the disease through seed trade and movement.

Major Transboundary Pests and Disease Status for 2019/20 Season

Member State	Fall Armyworm	<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	B. Dorsalis	Banana Bunchy Top Virus	<i>Fusarium Oxysporum TR4</i>	Maize Lethal Necrosis	Citrus Greening
Angola	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Botswana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	No
DRC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Eswatini	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lesotho	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Namibia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mauritius	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Seychelles	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

#### Key

Yes	Yes	No	Unknown
Present and widespread	Present but not widespread	Not present	-

The SADC Secretariat is currently implementing the EDF 11 project supporting implementation of RAP that, among others, aims to build capacity of Member States in surveillance, early detection and identification of the six priority pests and diseases, namely Fall Armyworm, Tuta Absoluta, Banana Bunchy Top Virus, Fusarium Oxysporum TR4, Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease, and Mediterranean Fruitfly (*Bartroceras* spp). A number of regional capacity-building exercises were conducted with Member States, including training at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique on Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease that focused on identification and management of the disease and training on Fall Armyworm conducted by the Agricultural Research Council in Pretoria, South Africa.

A technical meeting of plant health experts held in Johannesburg, South Africa in November 2019 provided an update on the status of pests and diseases in the region as shown in the Table.

#### Transboundary Animal Pests and Diseases

SADC Member States have made significant progress in the control and management of transboundary animal diseases. Despite the progress, the region has been experiencing introductions of new serotypes of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) virus. Outbreaks in the region have been due to FMD virus of the Southern African Territories serotypes I, II and III, which are maintained in African buffalo populations. Until 2006 most outbreaks in the region were limited to one SAT serotype at a time. Since 2007 there have been reports of multiple SAT serotypes outbreaks of FMD in the region, sometimes even in one Member State. It is believed that although SAT serotypes have high infectivity rates resulting in the disease becoming widespread in a relatively short period of time, morbidity and mortality rates are generally low in extensive cattle farming systems with mild or unapparent clinical disease. However, the disease has devastating effects in intensive production systems such as dairy, piggeries and stud breeding establishments.

In 2001, for the first time in history a new outbreak of Serotype O was reported in South Africa. In 2016 another outbreak of Serotype O was reported in Mauritius, and in Zambia in 2018. Serotype O is normally associated with outbreaks in the northern hemisphere and is known to have high mul-

tiplication rate and affects pigs and small stock in addition to cattle. This is a potential threat to livestock in the region, particularly to small stock which are mainly owned by women and poor households. The introduction of Serotypes O and A is likely to affect the progress that Member States have made in controlling and managing FMD, and could pose a threat to areas zoned as free from FMD. The zoning of areas was based on the risk associated with transmission of FMD from buffaloes.

A Livestock Technical Committee meeting held in South Africa in June 2019 urged Member States affected by the introduction of new serotypes to reduce risk of further infections and limit potential spread of these viruses into the region through targeted and mass vaccinations. At risk countries were urged to increase surveillance and engage in cross-border collaborations with affected Member States. The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health have been assisting Member States to implement the SADC Foot and Mouth Disease Progressive Control Pathway through capacity building to improve early detection and response, purchase of vaccines and implementation of vaccination campaigns. The EDF 11 project is also supported with capacity-building towards the control of transboundary animal diseases, including FMD, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) eradication. PPR, also known as sheep and goat plague, is a highly contagious animal disease affecting small ruminants.

The Livestock Technical Committee also developed two strategies during their meeting, namely the SADC Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) Conservation and Utilisation Strategy and the SADC Strategy for Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies. The AnGR Conservation and Utilisation Strategy aims to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations while the SADC Strategy for Elimination of Dog-Mediated Human Rabies aims to eliminate human deaths due to dog-mediated rabies by 2030.





### **Management of Natural Resources**

Southern Africa is endowed with abundant wildlife resources including wild animals, forests, fish and aquatic life. These resources are important for agriculture and the lucrative tourism industry, and provide an opportunity to strengthen regional integration. They also contribute to the socio-economic development of the region through employment and wealth creation, food security and overall improvement of the livelihoods of people. Overall, natural resources account for 50 percent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of SADC region with tourism alone accounting for up to 8.2 percent of regional GDP and an estimated 6.3 million jobs.

SADC has developed and ratified Protocols of Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement which provide guiding policy framework for developing strategies, programmes and interventions for each sub-sector. Various strategies and programmes have been developed to implement these protocols.

### **SADC TFCA Programme**

The SADC Secretariat continued to facilitate the implementation of the programme on Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) whose aim is to promote cross-border cooperation in conservation and management of shared natural resources. Central to this process is promotion of conservation of biodiversity and enhancing socio-economic development through the development of nature-based enterprises such as tourism. SADC facilitation is aimed at addressing some of the gaps identified by SADC Member States in the establishment and development of TFCAs such as funding, data and knowledge management systems, capacity development for TFCA stakeholders and tourism development in TFCAs.

The Secretariat, with support from the Government of Germany, is at an advanced stage of establishing a dedicated regional financing facility for SADC TFCAs (commonly referred to as SADC TFCA Facility). The overall objective of the facility is to provide sustainable funding through grants to support conservation, development and management actions in SADC TFCAs. The German Ministry of Development Cooperation (BMZ)

made a commitment to provide initial funding amounting to €20 million, through KfW, as seed funding for setting up the TFCA Facility and has already allocated a total of €12 million for this purpose. Once established, the fund will be open to receive contributions from other interested donors. The establishment of the TFCA Facility as well as its implementation modalities have been approved by relevant SADC statutory structures, including the SADC Council of Ministers in March 2018. SADC TFCA Facility will provide the basis for more sustainable, long-term funding for TFCAs.

### **Development of TFCA Guidelines**

During the reporting period, the SADC Secretariat coordinated the process of developing Guidelines on Community Engagement in SADC TFCAs as well as Guidelines on Development of Tourism Products in SADC TFCAs. These guidelines are aimed at contributing to the enhancement of rural local livelihoods and developing TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products, respectively. The SADC/GIZ Project on Transboundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources has made significant contribution to the implementation of SADC TFCA Programme.

### **Support to CITES Process**

The Secretariat continued to coordinate the implementation of the strategy, which in part contributes to the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES). CITES is an international agreement among governments aimed at regulating international trade in wild species of flora and fauna in order to ensure that trade does not lead to overexploitation of wildlife and does not threaten their survival. All SADC Member States are party to this Convention and participate in implementation, attending meetings of Conferences of the Parties (COP) where decisions are made. SADC Secretariat supported Member States to develop a common position for the 18th Meeting of Conference of the Parties to CITES (CITES COP 18) that was held from 17-28 August 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland, and coordinated their participation during the meeting.

The SADC common position for CITES COP 18 was developed with input from all SADC Member States' CITES Management and Scientific Authorities through two facilitated preparatory workshops. The regional common position contains set of regional issues which Member States agree upon by consensus before going to the meeting and is used to guide their participation and voting in a coordinated manner during the meeting. The common positions have resulted in high visibility of SADC's participation in such meetings. Fifteen SADC Member States participated in CITES COP 18.

### *Conservation of Forests*

SADC is implementing a project on Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in Southern Africa. The objective of the project is to develop the capacity of Member States and the SADC Secretariat in forest information systems, integrated forest fire management, and participatory forest management. The project is supported by the Government of Japan, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and is contributing to the implementation of the SADC Forestry Strategy (2010-2020). The project has conducted a series of capacity-building interventions for Member States in the areas of forest information systems, integrated forest fire management, and participatory forest management. It has also facilitated the development of Draft Regional Guidelines on Forest Information System, Participatory Forest Management and Forest Fire Management as well as the review of the SADC Forestry Strategy (2010-2020). The revised strategy will provide a framework for both regional cooperation and international engagement on forest issues as well as concerted action by SADC Member States in the management, conservation and sustainable use of their forest for the next 10 years. The draft guidelines and draft revised Forestry Strategy (2020-2030) will be submitted to SADC Statutory Structures for validation and approval.

### *Aquaculture Programme*

The SADC Secretariat, in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, continued to promote youth entrepreneurship for industrial development and job creation in the SADC aquaculture sector. This was done through the Transformation of Aquaculture, Fish Processing and Value Addition in the SADC Region Programme. In 2019, 20 aquaculture youth entrepreneurs from Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia,

South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, participated in the programme under the theme "Aqua-preneurship for industrial development and Job creation", to ensure market-led sustainable improvements in the aquaculture value chain in the SADC region. The theme was responding to the 2019 SADC Summit theme, "A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation".

Implementation of at-sea fisheries patrols continued in 2019 under Operation Vanguard, which is the SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) flagship implemented through FISH-i Africa project and Sea Shepherd partnership. Two successful joint patrols in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of the United Republic of Tanzania in 2018 were followed by this successful surveillance activities in Namibia's EEZ from April through June 2019, with the objective of tackling Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the SADC waters, and in this case specifically the Namibian waters.

Under the direction of the Namibian Law Enforcement Officers (comprised of fisheries inspectors and police officers), the M/Y Ocean Warrior patrol vessel (with crew supplied by Sea Shepherd) stopped incursions by large foreign industrial factory trawlers that have been crossing the northern maritime border into Namibia to poach horse mackerel. This operation marked the second year of successful implementation of Operation Vanguard, hence SADC Secretariat encourages SADC coastal States to make use of this coordinated opportunity to utilise M/Y Ocean Warrior patrol vessel, under the command of Sea Shepherd at no cost to bolster regional efforts in the fight against IUU fishing.

SADC Secretariat, in partnership with FAO and the COMESA Secretariat supported Zambia and Zimbabwe authorities in their efforts to strengthen co-management and value chains of shared fisheries resources and aquaculture of Lake Kariba and the transboundary waters of the Zambezi River. This was guided by the Protocol on Economic and Technical Co-operation between Zambia and Zimbabwe concerning management and development of the fisheries of Lake Kariba and transboundary waters of the Zambezi River, formulated on the basis of SADC Protocol on Fisheries and SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses. The shared resources from Lake Kariba and transboundary waters of Zambezi River are very important for the communities who are settled around these water bodies, as well as for the economies of the two countries. In particular, the freshwater sardines and tilapia



are important sources of protein and minerals for people. The lake resources have significant markets and potential for improving livelihoods and income generation, provided that improved management and value-chain approaches are taken. To this end, institutional arrangements to effectively manage the shared resources were established and operationalized, including implementation of the Joint Management Plan, which the two countries are now managing to ensure reduction of fishing pressure, adoption of best practices and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management and aquaculture, and strengthening of capacity for fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) as well as scientific studies on stock levels as well as environment, including climate change impacts on fisheries resources and the fishing communities, especially women and youth.

### *Disaster Risk Management*

The SADC region continues to be extremely vulnerable to multiple climate change-induced risks and extreme weather events such as drought, floods, cyclones and storm surges as well as high waves and sea level rises, heat waves and wild fires. Projections are that these climate change-induced risks and extreme weather events will increase in frequency and severity.

Following Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in the first quarter of 2019, the region continued to be affected by cyclones in the 2019/20 season. In December 2019, the region was hit by a number of tropical cyclones and storms. On 9 December 2019, Cyclone Belna hit Madagascar causing heavy rains and flooding that resulted in the death of nine people, with many people injured, and the displacement of more than 1,400 people. Over the same period, high levels of moisture from the Indian Ocean resulted in torrential rains in Botswana, Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa that resulted in the destruction of infrastructure, injuries and loss of lives.

Between December 2019 and January 2020, several Member States experienced above-normal rains resulting in flash floods and destruction of livelihood assets and loss of lives, including Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Towards the end of January 2020, torrential rains and floods devastated

parts of the United Republic of Tanzania, killing more than 40 people, and leaving many people displaced. These impacts were also felt in northern Malawi. In both countries, many people were left homeless and had to be accommodated in makeshift shelters.

Following a weather system that formed in the Mozambique Channel on 17 January 2020, widespread rains and floods hit the north-west of Madagascar on 22 January 2020. The torrential rains affected 106,846 people in seven regions of the country, displacing more than 16,000 people and leaving at least 31 dead and several people missing. The heavy rains and floods damaged key infrastructure, including roads, houses and schools in several locations. More than 10,600 houses were flooded while 146 were destroyed. Across the seven regions, some 6,600 students were left out of school or continued to learn in makeshift classrooms as a result of the damage to their classrooms. The flooding also affected several low-lying areas that were used to grow crops, mainly rice, with potential to impact negatively on the harvest for the 2019/20 cropping season.

Madagascar declared a State of Emergency on 24 January 2020 and activated the humanitarian response through a State of Emergency. Tanzania, as the current SADC Chairperson, acted swiftly and approved the release of US\$250,000 to support Madagascar. SADC also issued a statement appealing to partners to support Madagascar.

Due to these risks, the SADC Secretariat continued to issue advisories to alert Member States of impending cyclones and heavy rains that had the likelihood of causing flash floods. The Secretariat is working with Member States to finalise and operationalize the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism, which seeks to provide timely and accurate weather and climate information to ensure preparedness and facilitate effective disaster-response and recovery efforts. The mechanism is intended to help SADC to be better prepared and coordinated in dealing with disasters across the region.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has diverted the attention of Member States to this priority focus and away from other priorities, including disaster preparedness and response, with most attention during the first half of 2020 drawn towards increasing healthcare and livelihood support in response to COVID-19. The SADC Secretariat continued to support Member States in implementing COVID-19 response measures, including the coordination of other socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on countries.





## SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The Social and Human Development Directorate is mandated to ensure the availability of educated, skilled, healthy, productive human resources required for promoting investment, the efficiency and competitiveness of the region in the global economy, as well as improving the quality of life for the people of the region. The Directorate covers Education and Skills Development, Health and Nutrition, Employment and Labour, Youth as well as HIV and AIDS.

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In the period August 2019 to August 2020, various outputs and milestones were achieved by the Directorate through its five key result areas. These achievements are summarised as follows.

#### COMBATTING HIV AND AIDS

*Increase availability and access to quality health and HIV and AIDS services and commodities.*

##### Progress

Commendable progress has been achieved in the fight against HIV and AIDS in the region. The SADC 2019 annual report was developed with the support from the United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS). The report reveals that new HIV infections have been reduced by one-third

while AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by half as compared to 2010.

Available data also shows that half of SADC Member States are on the brink of eliminating Mother To Child Transmission (MTCT) as they reached the milestone of reducing MTCT.

SADC countries have made tremendous progress towards realisation of the 90-90-90 Fast Track targets. By the end of 2019, six countries had reached or surpassed the first 90 target on HIV testing, while a total of seven countries had already surpassed the second 90 target on HIV treatment. On the other hand, five countries had achieved the last 90 on viral suppression and four more are almost reaching this target.

#### SADC HIV and AIDS Fund

The operationalisation of Round 3 of the SADC HIV and AIDS Fund was initiated in May 2019 and a total of 13 projects estimated at US\$6,482,000 were approved to support high impact HIV projects. Various types of projects of regional importance will be implemented in the region addressing all areas in the HIV continuum of care such as Prevention, Treatment, ART adherence as well as key and vulnerable populations including research.

#### HIV Prevention

This initiative has been undertaken through the development of the SADC Regional Scorecard for HIV Prevention. The Scorecard draws from the Global Coalition on HIV prevention and is anchored on the five pillars of prevention:



## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### Health

The main function of the SADC Health Desk is to facilitate the developments of regional tools including the protocol, policies, strategies, plans and guidelines for harmonised healthcare systems in the region, to coordinate the adoption, domestication and implementation of regional tools for healthcare harmonisation, to provide technical support in their operationalization, and to monitor and report progress and challenges to the ministerial committee on health annually.

### Protocol on Health

The SADC Health Protocol entered into force in 2004 after the requisite number of Member States signed and ratified. The protocol is the guiding document for the development of regional health policies and programmatic documents.

### Medicine Regulatory Harmonisation

The medicine Regulatory Harmonisation project under a tripartite Cooperation Agreement between the SADC Secretariat, NEPAD Agency and the World Bank, is aimed at providing a framework for effective coordination for the implementation of the SADC Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (MRH) Project and supports the implementation of the SADC Pharmaceutical Business Plan. The objectives of the MRH are as follows:

- Develop regional and national capacity to implement medicines regulatory harmonisation in the region;
- Develop and implement national and regional Management Information Systems (MIS) to facilitate decision-making and sharing of information among Member States and stakeholders to develop and implement a Quality Monitoring System (QMS); and,
- Create a platform for engaging key stakeholders on the harmonised regulatory system at national and regional levels.

The SADC MRH has significantly improved the Medicine Regulatory processes in the region in areas of joint assessment, joint inspection, self-benchmarking, guidelines development, QMS and capacity-building.

- Adolescent Girls and Young Women;
- Key Populations;
- Condoms Programming;
- Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision; and
- Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis.

In addition, the SADC Secretariat is a member of the Global Coalition on HIV prevention. This will increase the visibility of the SADC region in the HIV-prevention discourse as well as increase advocacy platforms for the region to engage at global level, and develop partnerships and resource mobilisation opportunities.

In 2019, SADC has made great progress in addressing prevention needs of its citizens. With the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the SADC Secretariat assessed Member States progress in implementing the SADC Framework for Key Populations.

While Member States have increased service and programme coverage for Key Population, there has also been progress in policy and law reform to create an enabling environment and ensure that no one is left behind.

There has also been a substantial progress in HIV service and programme coverage for Adolescent girls and Young Women and their sexual partners in the region. This target population remains critical as it accounts for 40 percent of new HIV infections in the region.

### *Tuberculosis Strategic Framework 2019-2020*

The Secretariat in partnership with the AUDA-NEPAD and the Global Fund has developed a regional tuberculosis (TB) strategic plan 2019-2024. The strategy aligns to global commitments and instruments that support implementation of programmes aimed at eliminating tuberculosis as a disease of public concern by the year 2020.

The strategy is anchored in the declaration by SADC Heads of State on the elimination of TB in the SADC region, that encompasses issues of Tuberculosis in the Mining sector (TIMS). This is a key multi-stakeholder initiative led by the South Africa Knowledge Hub involving government, civil society, development and private sector partners to combat TB in the mining sector in SADC.

Coordination of the initiative is led by the AUDA-NEPAD and includes representatives from the Departments of Health, Mineral Resources, and Labour, of all participating Member States.

### *Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Strategy and Scorecard*

The SADC Secretariat with technical support from the United Nations 2gther 4 SRHR Programme (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO), UNESCO and SheDecides, have developed the SADC Regional Strategy on Sexual, Reproductive Health and Rights Strategy 2019-2030.

The purpose of the strategy is to provide a policy and programming framework for SADC Member States to accelerate the attainment of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all people living in the SADC region.

The strategy builds on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Maputo Plan of Action 2016–2030, and the SADC SRH Strategy 2006–2015, informed by the most current thinking on SRHR as defined by the Lancet-Guttman Commission on Accelerating Progress: SRHR for All, and the Manifesto of the global SheDecides movement.

The SADC SRHR Scorecard has also been developed and is a high-level peer review accountability tool to track progress on implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy for SRHR 2019–2030. It consists of 20 key indicators requiring accelerated ac-



tion if the 10 outcomes of the Strategy are to be met. Development of an M&E plan is underway to monitor implementation of the strategy, the M&E Plan will be finalised in 2020.

### *Malaria collaboration*

A tripartite agreement in form of a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the SADC Secretariat, African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) and the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) in Niamey, Niger in 2019 with the purpose of providing a framework for collaboration and cooperation between the parties in matters of common interest.

The parties agreed on mutually re-enforcing the goal of reaching international malaria targets by 2030, as set by African Heads of State in the “Catalytic Framework to end AIDS and TB and eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030; as well as the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030; and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The MoU is underpinned by the Windhoek Declaration on Eliminating Malaria in the SADC Region, signed by SADC Heads of States and Governments in August 2018, which defined priority actions requiring urgent attention for the elimination of Malaria in the SADC region.

### *Human Resource for Health Strategy 2019-2030*

The SADC Secretariat in partnership with the WHO and ILO have developed the SADC Human Resource for Health Strategic Plan 2020-2030. The Strategy is aimed at facilitating acceleration of progress towards achieving the population health objectives of Health 2020 and the



longer-term health goals for Member States in the SADC region.

The Strategy will further help to build a sustainable, transformed and effective health workforce within strengthened health systems that supports Global Strategy objectives. It will also provide vital support to SADC Member States by identifying policy options, tools and guidance. It is within this context that ILO, OECD and WHO are called upon to provide technical support, capacity building and develop broader strategic objectives and policy options for the SADC region. SADC Member States will then, based on their context, develop, review and prioritise from the broader strategic objectives and policy options.

#### *Pooled Procurement Guidelines*

The SADC Secretariat in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided technical support to the Medical Stores Department of Tanzania to develop the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) guidelines in line with the SADC Pharmaceutical Business Plan.

The guidelines have been developed to assist key players in applying a systematic step-by-step approach in the SPPS supply chain management, aimed at facilitating bulk procurement of medicines and other health commodities and realizing the economies of scale.

#### *Tuberculosis Report 2019-2020*

The annual TB report is developed by the SADC Secretariat in partnership with AUDA-NEPAD and the Global Fund and approved by the SADC Ministers of Health before its official publication. The 2019 report summarises the progress made by

Member States towards the achievement of key indicators on TB, to effectively control and ultimately eliminate tuberculosis in the SADC region. It also highlights the challenges that need to be overcome and key recommendations to Member States for the improvement of their TB programme performance.

#### *Malaria Report 2019-2020*

The annual Malaria report is developed by the SADC Secretariat in partnership with the WHO and approved by the SADC Ministers of Health on an annual basis. The report highlights progress on key milestones and indicators that Member States have achieved towards the realization of effective malaria control and elimination

#### *Harmonisation of Regional Health Policies, Strategies and Guidelines*

Harmonisation is aimed at addressing barriers to scaling up health services delivery. The SADC secretariat has developed regional mechanisms through which collaborating partners will agree to focus on providing support to Member States in the region to enable them to achieve the sustainable development goals by adopting common approaches to quality delivery of health services and ensure health protection for their citizens. This consists essentially of support to Member States to identify, plan and address health systems constraints to improve health-related outcomes.

#### *Multi-sectoral Approach and Partnerships*

Modalities of collaboration that involve joint analytical work as well as planning and implementation support which partners would normally undertake in collaboration



with the Secretariat have been undertaken. The regional mechanism plays a critical role for the provision of rapid technical support and capacity-building assistance to Member States.

The Secretariat continued to support Member States to align with regional processes that provide linkages between the health sector and the broader development processes at country level. The limited progress in translating continental and regional commitments into concrete action at country level continues to be a challenge and will be addressed by consistent engagement with the broad development process actors in Member States, particularly in relation to the provision of predictable long-term financing and reduction of fragmented international vertical programmes.

### **Nutrition**

There are 18.7 million stunted children in the region and acute malnutrition (wasting) among children under the age of five years is over 5 percent in seven Member States, which is classified as high according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Furthermore, all Member States have a prevalence of anaemia being above 20 percent in women of reproductive age and children under 5 years which is regarded as a public health concern.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought additional concerns of further deterioration in the nutrition status of the vulnerable population due to insufficient access to nutritious food, increase in household food-and-nutrition insecurity, inadequate access to health, water and sanitation services.

With this background, it is expected that acute malnutrition across the region

may increase by up to 25 percent over the remainder of 2020 .

With these considerations, there are expected to be approximately 8.4 million children who will suffer from acute malnutrition across the region in 2020, and of these, approximately 2.3 million children will require life-saving treatment for severe acute malnutrition.

Over two-thirds of these children (71 percent) are found in just six countries in the region (Angola, DRC, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia).

Through the SADC Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2015–2025, there are goals that the region is committed to achieving in order to address all forms of malnutrition. In addition, the strategy has targets on stunting, wasting, underweight, anaemia, low birthweight, exclusive breastfeeding, and overweight, which are in line with the global targets (World Health Assembly targets).

There were various milestones that the nutrition programme achieved during the period under review, including:

#### **◆ Regulatory Monitoring and Enforcement Framework for Food Fortification**

To accelerate regional response to micronutrient deficiency and support Member States in the monitoring and enforcement efforts, the SADC M&E framework was developed to guide food fortification regulatory monitoring and enforcement in Member States. This was developed through support from GAIN and UNICEF ESARO. The framework provides guidance on harmonised and systematic approaches to food fortification monitoring and enforcement.





### *Early Childhood Nutrition*

The following were the achievements during the past year:

1. SADC Action Framework for Improving the Quality of Young Children's Diets. The regional action framework for improving the quality of young children's diets has been developed with the aim to activate multi-sectoral national actions from the health, food, social protection and WASH sectors to deliver high impact nutrition specific and sensitive actions that would improve diets of young children;
2. Approval of the Regional Technical Regulation on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and Designated Products by Ministers of Health in November 2019. The Regional Technical Regulation on the marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and designated products provides model law that Member States can adapt into national legislations to facilitate ending of inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children, protect and support breastfeeding and the adoption of subsequent World Health Assembly 69.9 resolutions;
3. Documentation of Stunting Reduction Best Practices and Lessons. The SADC Secretariat conducted missions to Malawi and Lesotho to document lessons on stunting reductions. Additional lessons were shared by Zimbabwe and Tanzania during a regional Food and Nutrition Steering Committee meeting, held in Dar es Salaam

in September 2019. Key lessons to stunting reduction include:

- Governance Structures from National Level to Community Level. In Malawi, during the field mission conducted in October 2019, it became very clear that well-functioning governance structure that facilitate implementation, monitoring and reporting on nutrition across the different sectors is one of the enabling factors.
- Co-ordination Mechanism at the Highest Level of Authority to Facilitate Stewardship and Accountability such as in the Prime Minister's office in Tanzania;
- Existence of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Policies that makes provision for nutrition specific (micronutrient supplementation, improved infant and young child feeding practices), and nutrition-sensitive programming (e.g. production and consumption of diverse crops, WASH, social protection programmes, nutrition education); and
- Dedicated Budget for Nutrition at District Level as in the case of Tanzania has brought some gains in the implementation of nutrition interventions at district level.

## EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

*Enhance employment creation, labour relations, labour market information and productivity for industrial development and regional integration.*

### **Output: SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework approved and implemented within the broad context of facilitation of movement of persons by 2020;**

As part of efforts to facilitate skills sharing for industrialisation through labour migration, the Ministers of Employment and Labour and Social Partners, in March 2020, adopted a new SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2020-2025). The new Plan seeks to consolidate the progress being made in a number of Member States through the adoption of national labour migration policies.

This action is in line with Article 5 of the SADC Treaty which requires development of policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the people of the Region generally, among Member States. Accordingly, the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan has the following objectives:

- To strengthen labour migration policies and regulatory systems for better labour migration governance;
- To protect migrant workers' rights and improve advocacy and awareness of their contribution to development and regional integration;
- To enhance the participation of migrant workers in socio-economic development processes in countries of origin and destination.

It is envisaged that implementation of the adopted policy instrument, through a multi-sectoral approach, will contribute to the protection of labour migrants' rights and give them an opportunity to make a greater developmental impact on both countries of origin and destination.

The Ministers of Employment and Labour and Social Partners have also adopted the SADC Guidelines on Portability of Social Security Benefits to ensure that workers moving within the SADC region maintain social security rights and benefits which they have acquired under the jurisdiction of different Member States, including pension benefits and occupational injury and diseases benefits.

The guidelines also seek to facilitate mutual administrative assistance between social security authorities in two or more countries. Following adoption of the Guidelines in March 2020, five Member States (Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe) committed to pilot their implementation through bilateral arrangements. A positive aspect in the implementation of the Guidelines will be the extension of social security coverage to migrant workers on an equal basis with nationals, in line with the SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour of 2014.

#### **SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework and Strategic Plan**

The SADC Secretariat and the ILO jointly conducted an analysis of the youth labour markets in the region, which revealed that the average youth unemployment rate in the SADC region is approximately 12 percent, higher than the 8 percent average for older persons.

Adding to the concern about youth unemployment is the high proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), in excess of 25 percent across several SADC countries and even higher for females. Notably, the ratio of female to male youth unemployment rates show that in 10 of the 16

Member States, female unemployment rates are higher than males. In addition, the nature of employment across the region is dominated by informality and a high degree of underemployment.

As a result, about half of all youth are considered to be working poor, with their employment in the informal employment encompassing a wide array of activities, that mostly include subsistence and survivalist activities.

As a follow up to the SADC youth labour markets analysis, the SADC Secretariat is facilitating the development of interventions to promote youth's active and productive participation in social, economic and political development processes in the region.

The Secretariat is also working with the International Labour Organisation towards a youth employment project to increase the proportion of young men and women in decent employment across the SADC region.

Therefore, in the 2020/21 financial year, the Secretariat will facilitate the adoption a SADC Youth Programme by the Member States to guide youth development across all sectors in a coordinated manner.

#### **EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

*Increase access to quality and relevant education and skills for industrial development and other areas for social and economic integration and development.*

##### **SADC Qualification Framework**

To accelerate the implementation of the Addis Convention on the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas, degrees and other academic qualifications in higher education in Africa, the Secretariat developed and is implementing the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF) to promote regional integration by harmonising educa-



tional systems, with regard to access, equity, relevance, and quality of education interventions.

The adoption of the SADCQF has led to Member States embarking on a process of aligning their National Qualifications Frameworks to that of the Region. Out of the eight countries piloting the first phase of alignment, Seychelles and South Africa have successfully aligned their national qualifications framework to that of the region and Mauritius has just submitted its alignment report for adjudication.

The remaining five Member States are expected to submit their reports soon—Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia. An Interim Institutional Arrangement for coordinating the SADC QF activities was established, with Zimbabwe due to take over for the period 2020-2021.

The SADC Qualification Verification Network SADC (QVN) was also established. Annual reports of qualifications are verified by 30 April each year. The First Draft Regional Recognition Manual has also been produced together with Regional Credit Accumulation and Transfer Guidelines and has been submitted for recommendation to the Technical Committee on Verification and Accreditation, scheduled for June 2020.

#### Teacher Education and Development

The SADC Regional Framework on Teachers Standard and Competences was developed. The purpose of the SADC Regional Framework is to guide the design and implementation of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programmes for SADC member states and it serves as a benchmark for improving the quality of teaching and learning practices, and ultimately to improve students' learning outcomes at all levels of the education system.

Anchored on the principle of inclusiveness, the development of the framework was informed by a widely-held consultation process and its key elements were drawn from a situational review of national CPD plans and practices in selected SADC member states and also from a review of national policy documents on teacher education.

The Regional Continuous Professional Development Framework has been completed and awaiting approval by the Ministers of Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation.

#### Mainstreaming Care and Support in the Education Sector

The SADC Technical Committee on Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) was established to provide governance and oversight to the mainstreaming of care and support into the education sector in Member States.

The Future Life-Now! Project has been endorsed by the four Member States involved in the pilot phase namely Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Member States have demonstrated commitment to the programme through commitment letters signed by the four education ministers; 10 pilot schools have been selected in each of the pilot Member States.

Advocacy and sensitisation with the school personnel and parents have helped to facilitate the administration of the baseline study at school and district levels; and finally, several key documents were developed during this period, including the following:

- Generic operational school-level handbook on CSTL for use by all Member States;
- Framework to guide Member States in developing boys-focused programming;
- Desktop review of HIV and SRHR policies and regulatory frameworks within SADC Member States;
- Advocacy brief on learner agency;
- Advocacy video on youth climate change dialogues; and
- SADC Child and Youth Participation Framework.





## GENDER UNIT



### MANDATE OF THE GENDER UNIT

The mandate of the SADC Gender Unit is to facilitate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, regional sectoral strategies, the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) as well as other regional, continental and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to. The Gender Unit spearheads the mainstreaming of gender in all regional initiatives to ensure that a gender perspective involving the participation of women as well as men permeates the SADC regional integration agenda. The GU monitors, evaluates and ensures reporting on progress and the achievement of gender targets that Member States have committed to at regional and international levels.

The Gender Unit contributes to the SADC strategic objective of improving human capacities for socio-economic development. The specific objective of the Unit is to improve gender equality and equity at all levels of society in the region.

### KEY RESULT AREAS

#### (i) Gender Equality and Development

This result area encompasses issues of gender mainstreaming in all the sectors of regional integration, women in politics and decision-making, women's economic empowerment, information and experience-sharing and the broader aspects of monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development.

#### (ii) Gender Based Violence

This result area focuses mainly on addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) with a particular emphasis on women and children as the most vulnerable groups, as well as promoting and supporting implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy and Framework of Action on Addressing Gender Based Violence (2018-2030), for prevention of and response to all forms of GBV.

### KEY MILESTONES FOR 2019/20

#### 1. Gender Equality and Development

##### Gender Mainstreaming

SADC Member States have been furnished with information on the extent of alignment and harmonization of national gender policies and strategies to regional, continental and international instruments on gender, and this is intended to support national action to strengthen gender mainstreaming. The review of the 2008 SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit is to be completed in 2020/21 to strengthen regional and national capacity for gender mainstreaming. This tool will provide guidance to key SADC sectors on mainstreaming gender issues within policies and programmes to ensure equality of opportunities and benefits to women and men. The Gender Unit is also developing a Regional Guideline on National Gender Action Plans to be launched in 2021, and this is intended to assist Member States to develop and operationalize gender plans,

##### Women's Economic Empowerment

The 2019 Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme (RMD-WEPP) aims to promote the



economic empowerment of women and gender-responsive development to contribute to social inclusion and justice. This provides a guide to the region in reviewing, amending and developing laws that provide for equal access to wage employment, decent work and social protection, all of which are fundamental to promoting socio-economic empowerment in line with the 39th SADC Summit theme – “A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation”. The SADC Secretariat mobilized resources of €2 million from the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) to facilitate the implementation of this programme and accelerate the benefits of regional integration and industrialization among women and men. The funding will support implementation of a project on Industrialization and Women’s Economic Empowerment from 2020-2022 to increase the participation of women-owned businesses and women entrepreneurs in value addition for selected sectors.

## 2. Gender Based Violence

### Regional Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing GBV

Gender Based Violence continues to be a challenge for the SADC region in efforts towards achieving gender equality and promoting peace and security within the regional integration agenda. Women and girls are disproportionately affected. In 2019 the SADC region joined the rest of Africa in reviewing progress after 25 years of implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Violence against women and girls was one of the areas reviewed. The review showed that there is an increase in advocacy on the elimination of violence against women and girls across the continent, but the critical challenge of violence against women and girls remains.

The SADC Regional Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing Gender Based Violence (2018-2030) addresses key programming areas on GBV to inform national responses. In The SADC Secretariat intensified efforts in 2019/20 the to increase knowledge and understanding of the regional

strategy and promote implementation by Member States, regional partners and stakeholders. The following actions were undertaken to strengthen and promote use of the strategy.

### (i) Consultation with the SADC Parliamentary Forum

The SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) sensitised women parliamentarians in SADC on the SADC GBV Strategy and the status of GBV in the region to inform their advocacy efforts at national level. The parliamentarians were consulted on legislative responses to GBV in the SADC region and they endorsed the development of a Model Law on GBV for SADC. This model law is intended to guide national domestication of international and regional GBV instruments and principles. The process of developing the GBV Model Law will continue in 2020/21 under the facilitation of the SADC-PF with support from the SADC Secretariat.

### (ii) Regional Conference on Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls

The Secretariat collaborated with GIZ and other partners to host a Regional Conference on Prevention of Violence Against Women in Southern Africa. The conference was attended by about 200 participants, including representatives from all SADC Member States, media, and key regional partners and stakeholders. The conference encouraged evidence-based responses to GBV and the prevention of violence against women and girls. Key strategies on GBV



*Dr Joseph Pitso, Head of SADC Gender Unit speaking during the Regional Conference on Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls held in December 2019*

prevention interventions that have proved effective were shared with participants to strengthen the regional GBV prevention efforts. The conference provided a platform for dissemination of the SADC GBV Strategy to partners and other stakeholders. Effective practices from Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho and Zimbabwe on prevention and response to GBV were presented.

### (iii) Mapping of Regional GBV Partners

Regional partners' support and commitment to the GBV response in the SADC region was mapped through a regional consultative meeting with strategic partners such as UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC, GIZ, EU, Sonke Gender Justice, OHCHR, SAfAIDS, SADC-PF and Gender Links. This platform served to popularize the Regional GBV Strategy to promote its coordinated and effective implementation across the region and the alignment of the partners' actions to the strategy. The mapping exercise showed that partners are active in response to GBV in the SADC region and that all Member States have a number of partners actively providing technical and financial support for GBV programmes and projects. Through this engagement, the partners further committed to working with the SADC Secretariat and to supporting Member States in line with the Regional GBV Strategy.

### (iv) European Union support for GBV Programming

Implementation of the SADC Regional GBV Strategy continued with the support of the European Union, through the Programme for Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region (SPSS). Various GBV tools are being developed to guide national efforts, including the Regional Sexual and Gender Based Violence Training Guidelines to strengthen the capacity of frontline officers (especially law enforcement officers); the regional guideline for GBV Standard Operating Procedures and referral mechanisms to support operationalization of a multi-sectoral coordination of the GBV response at national level; and a Regional Inventory of GBV legislation that will assess laws and policies to identify areas for strengthening by Member States.



*The Director of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs at the SADC Secretariat Mr Jorge Cardoso (right), with the Head of Delegation of the European Union to Botswana and SADC, His Excellency Ambassador Jan Sadek (left) during the launch of the Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region (SPSS) Programme.*

### (v) Women, Peace and Security Strategy

Resources have been mobilised from the European Union under its SPSS Programme to support implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy on GBV. Member States will be supported in the development of national action plans on women, peace and security. tion and for supporting rural livelihoods.

## SADC @ 40 – GENDER HIGHLIGHTS

SADC has made significant progress towards the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, including key achievements as follows.

- ❖ The SADC Gender Policy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2007.
- ❖ The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was signed in 2008, and 14 Member States are party to this Protocol. The Protocol was revised in 2016 to align it to the latest gender instruments, including the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Only 12 Member States have so far signed the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.
- ❖ All Member States are parties to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and to the United



Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its supplementing protocol on trafficking in persons.

- ❖ All countries in the region have constitutional provisions towards gender equality.
- ❖ All SADC Member States have national gender policies or strategies and action plans in place.
- ❖ Thirteen Member States have established Ministries Responsible for Gender or Women's Affairs that ensure enforcement of the empowerment of women and gender equality commitments.
- ❖ The participation of women in politics and decision-making has improved significantly, however progress has been inconsistent across the region.
- ❖ Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming has been conducted for Member States targeting Gender Focal Persons and the Regional Women Parliamentary Caucus of the SADC-PF, including provision of key tools such as the 2008 Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit and the Regional Gender Responsive Budgeting Guidelines.
- ❖ Every year, progress on achievements, lessons and challenges on the gender parity target and other gender equality indicators is monitored and reviewed regularly, resulting in the production of the SADC Gender and Development Monitor at two-year intervals.
- ❖ The Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme (2018 – 2030) was developed to promote the economic empowerment of women and gender-responsive development.
- ❖ SADC developed the Strategic Plan of Action on combatting Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019). Fourteen Member States have developed TIP legislation, and a regional database is operational.
- ❖ All Member States have legislation or related instruments necessary for combatting GBV.
- ❖ The SADC Regional Strategy and Framework of Action on Addressing GBV (2018-2030) was developed to guide the coordinated response to GBV in the region. A Regional Comprehensive Gender Based Violence Study was conducted to provide baseline data for implementation of the strategy.
- ❖ The SADC Women, Peace and Security Strategy (2018-2022) has been developed for implementation.



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Julius K. Nyerere House  
 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia  
 Box 5690, Harare, Zimbabwe  
 Tel (263 242) 791141  
 Email [sardc@sardc.net](mailto:sardc@sardc.net)  
 Website [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net)  
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### 1. Why SADCAS?

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body. Typically, in the developed world, each country has its own accreditation body but within the SADC region considering the cost of establishing and sustaining such a body and further taking into account the limited financial and human resources, the region decided to establish one accreditation body which services the accreditation needs of a number of countries. Over the years, SADCAS the first multi economy accreditation body in the world has proved to be a viable, cost effective and sustainable model which optimizes limited financial and human resources. A number of other regions in the world such as the Gulf region, Economic Community of West African States (UEMOA), Caribbean Islands etc. have benchmarked on the “home grown” SADCAS model, a concept developed by a group of experts from the SADC region.

### 2. Achievements So Far

SADCAS is now in its 12th year of operation and accreditations continue to grow in terms of field and scope of accreditation, sectorial coverage and also in terms of geographical diversity having accredited facilities in Lesotho and Cote d'Ivoire and having accredited the first water meter verification laboratory during the past 12 months. By 30 April 2020, SADCAS had issued 168 accreditation certificates to 136 accredited facilities in 13 SADC Member States namely: Tanzania (30); Zimbabwe (29); Botswana (21); Namibia (15); Zambia (10); Eswatini (9); DRC (5); Mozambique (5); Malawi (3); Angola (3); Seychelles (2); Madagascar (1) and Lesotho (1); and two non SADC countries Ghana (1) and Cote d'Ivoire (1). This represents a remarkable 35% growth in new accreditations during the year and 39% growth in all accreditations including scope extensions. At the same time, SADCAS had cumulatively conducted 189 training courses in 13 SADC Member States as part of its efforts to develop capacity of conformity assessment bodies for accreditation. A total of 41

accreditation applications from 10 SADC Member States namely: Tanzania (11); Malawi (8); Zimbabwe (5); Botswana (5); Namibia (4); Zambia (3); Madagascar (2) Mozambique (1); Eswatini (1); and DRC (1); and were at various stages of processing. Over the years, operational income has been increasing. The 2018/19 financial year saw a 41% increase in income from operations whilst generally dependency on government funding has been reducing from 100% as at 2009 to 26% as at 31 March 2019. SADCAS services are focused on the priority sectors for development in selected value chains as identified in the SADC Industrial Policy.

Seven (7) out of the eight (8) accreditation schemes offered by SADCAS are internationally recognized with SADCAS having extended its international recognition to the Management Systems certification bodies accreditation scheme in November 2019. This means that the certificates issued by SADCAS accredited calibration testing/ veterinary /verification/ medical laboratories, and certification and inspection bodies are recognized in 103 countries worldwide thus removing the need for repetitive conformity assessment checks. Effectively this means that through internationally recognized accreditation SADC Member States serviced by SADCAS have better access to 103 foreign markets – A truly global reach.

### 3. Benefits of Internationally Recognized Accreditation

In addition to increasing business efficiencies, competitiveness of products and enhancing market access, at a macro level accreditation helps by reducing the regulatory burden upon commercial organizations. Making regulation more effective and less onerous is a common goal for governments across the world. With confidence in the conformity assessment process underpinned by internationally recognized accreditation, standards can be used to support a lighter touch approach to regulation, which in turn means business owners spend less time tied up in red-tape. By assuring technical competence, SADCAS plays an important role in facilitating regional integration and in the protection of health, safety and the environment thus contribute towards the achievement of the SADC ultimate goal of achieving economic growth, alleviating poverty and enhancing the standard and quality of the life of its people.

## ACCREDITATION: IMPROVING FOOD SAFETY

**Accreditation:** Improving food safety is the theme for 2020 World Accreditation Day which was celebrated worldwide on 9 June 2020. This theme highlights the role of accreditation in improving food safety. Accreditation has a crystal-clear objective: it aims to assure businesses, end users and regulators that a conformity assessment body (CAB), such as a testing, calibration or medical laboratory, certification or inspection body, has the required technical competence and operates impartially. This competence is assessed by accreditation bodies against international standards and requirements.

Simply applied to food, accreditation helps improve food safety. Building on World Accreditation Day 2019 which highlighted the role of accreditation in adding value to supply chains, the 2020 World Accreditation Day spotlights accreditation's role in improving food safety. It does this across the whole of the food supply chain from farm to fork, through food production, processing and packaging, storage and transportation, to retail and catering, helping build layers of assurance in the supply chain.

Accreditation bodies assess CABs in a variety of different key functions, assessing them against standards which have been developed by the global community through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electro technical Commission (IEC). These standards cover functions such as inspection, certification and testing. With inspection bodies, certification bodies and laboratories accredited to these standards, they have been independently checked as being able to deliver competent and impartial inspection, certification and testing services in all parts of local, national and international food chains.

In April 2019, a Joint Statement issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), highlighted the toll on humans of foodborne diseases. Accreditation aims to help support the reduction of these incidences through enhancing the performance of organizations in the food supply chain. Accreditation is used across the globe to help meet this goal: from the use of

accredited certification in Australia through the PrimeSafe scheme for meat and seafood supply; to the European Union using the accreditation of laboratories to support food security in Europe; to accredited inspection to help commercial catering establishments deliver safer food in France.

World Accreditation Day 2020 whose theme is Accreditation Improving Food Safety, sets out to illustrate how in just the one area, food safety, accreditation contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 3 of Good Health and Well-Being. World Accreditation Day 2020 comes just two days after the second ever World Food Safety Day which aims to highlight the need for safe food <https://www.who.int/news-room/initiatives/world-food-safety-day-2020>. Through accreditation bodies and subsequently accredited certification bodies, inspection bodies and laboratories, the conformity assessment community continuously strives to help deliver safer food.

World Accreditation Day 2020 enables the International Accreditation Forum ([www.iaf.nu](http://www.iaf.nu)), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation ([www.ilac.org](http://www.ilac.org)) and their members to highlight how accreditation is improving food safety. IAF and ILAC provide a range of information to explain accreditation's role in improving food safety, including further illustrations of its use <https://publicsectorassurance.org/topic-areas/food-safety-agriculture/>

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) services the accreditation needs of 14 SADC Member States namely: Angola; Botswana; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.



For more information please visit the SADCAS website [www.sadcas.org](http://www.sadcas.org)

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## SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2020



The 25th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee on the SADC Media Awards was held via video conference on 17 June 2020. It was attended by adjudicators from 10 SADC Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Launched in 1996, the main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The outgoing SADC Chairperson, President Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania, will announce the award winners during the 40th summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Maputo, Mozambique on 17 August 2020 in the categories of print, radio, television and photo journalism.

The 2020 SADC Media Award winners will receive total prize money of US\$3,500 per category. The first prize winners in each category will receive US\$2,500. The runners-up will each receive US\$1,000 through their National Contact Points in their respective countries.



### PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr Prosper Ndlovu from Zimbabwe won the Print Category for his article on the power supply gap within the SADC region and how this impacted negatively on productive sectors of Member States.



### TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr Ananiya Alick Ponje from Malawi won the award for the Television Category for his entry on how Mozambicans who left their country because of civil disorder were welcomed in Malawi.

Mr Bento Venâncio Cuna from Mozambique is runner-up for his entry which highlighted the need for investment in infrastructure for water collection and storage in the SADC region, especially after Cyclone Idai, which affected Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.



Ms Pennipher Vida Sikainda-Nyirenda from Zambia is runner-up for her entry titled "SADC Seed Bank – The Silent Catalyst to Food Security", which highlighted how Gene Banks work and contribute to food security.



### RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Aristides Kito Afonso Jorge from Angola won the Radio Category for his entry which highlighted how Cuito Cuanavale in Angola, as a world heritage site, can promote SADC regional integration and development.



### PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Godfrey Goitsemanang Mpuse from Botswana won the first prize for his photo entry on Botswana's support to Mozambique following Cyclone Idai to be the best among all entries.

Mr Mosotho Stone from South Africa is runner-up for his entry on the elections that were held in eight SADC Member States in 2019. The entry analysed the electoral systems that were used to run elections.



Mr Santos Makuntima Pedro from Angola is runner-up for his entry on the commemoration of the Southern Africa Liberation Day.



### Inadequate power supply costing SADC GDP growth

By Prosper Ndlovu

THE YEAR 2019 has not been a good one for Southern Africa in terms of power generation as deficits in supply persisted across member states with severe consequences on economies and ordinary people's livelihoods. Most countries within SADC, except Mozambique, which is producing a surplus, are still struggling to meet their installed power generation capacities.

Statistics from the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), indicate that by midyear 2019, Angola, for instance, was producing 2500MW of electricity against 3129MW capacity while Botswana stood at 459MW compared to 927MW installed capacity.

The DRC was producing 1 076 MW yet installed generation capacity stood at 2457MW while Eswatini was generating 55MW against installed generation capacity of 70MW.

Similarly, Lesotho was generating 70MW against installed 74MW capacity with Malawi making it at 270MW against the 447MW installed capacity.

Namibia was operating at 354MW failing to meet the installed generation capacity of 749MW while South Africa was producing 46461MW against its 52096MW installed generation capacity and Tanzania was producing 1221MW against the 1461MW installed capacity.

This reduced generation capacity is working against the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). In Zimbabwe reduced power supplies have forced the power utility, ZESA, to implement a tight load shedding regime that has seen some places going for up to 18 hours without electricity. This has adversely affected businesses and household consumers.

Bulawayo Chamber of SMEs chairperson, Mr Energy Majazi, said power cuts are now threatening livelihoods of ordinary people as production has been reduced drastically.

"We have been hit hard. This is where we get our day to day fares for transport and fees for our children.

"We are living from hand to mouth and we are now like dogs that eat once a day in the evening. The situation is critical because of these power cuts," he said.

Mr Majazi said entrepreneurs in the manufacturing sector, particularly those in the furniture and clothing sectors, were the worst affected as they used electric machines.

Large scale businesses have been affected too with escalating costs arising from use of alternative power sources like generators.

These, among other macro-economic factors, have been cited for the projected minus six percent economic contraction by end of 2019, with industry capacity utilisation seen dropping to about 30 percent this year from 48 percent in 2018, according to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

The same is being experienced in South Africa, SADC's most industrialised member where Bloomberg reported that power outages have disrupted businesses, particularly small- and medium-sized firms that cannot rely on backup power generators.

The power generation challenges in SA affect neighbours such as Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe who often turn to Pretoria for power imports.

Daily power cuts have also become a norm in Zambia and this is affecting households, farmers, small businesses and big industries including established mines. Power rationing, unannounced power cuts and fuel shortages have had a huge impact on Zambia's economy, with both domestic and commercial customers struggling to get used to the new order, local media reports show.

Zimbabwe and Zambia rely heavily on hydro power from Kariba Dam which has been drastically reduced due to low water levels this year. The thermal option has also been weakened by low investment in new projects as existing plants constantly break down due to obsolete equipment.

*(The Chronicle, Zimbabwe; 14 October 2019)*

<https://www.chronicle.co.zw/inadequate-power-supply-costing-sadc-gdp-growth/>

**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

Mr Nazaré José Salvador  
SADC National Contact Point  
Ministério das Relações Exteriores  
Largo dos Ministérios, Luanda  
Tel +244 222 33 47 73  
Mobile +244 921 749 771  
Fax +244 222431244/ 431260  
Email nazaresalva@gmail.com

cc H. E. Dr Beatriz de Morais Ambassador  
Embassy of the Republic of Angola  
Private Bag BR 111, Gaborone  
Tel +267 390 0204  
Fax +267 397 5089/318 1876  
Email angolaemb@info.bw /  
gunguenvissapa@yahoo.com.br

**REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

Mr Kelapile Ndobano  
Acting SADC National Contact Point  
Secretary for Economic and Financial Policy  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
Private Bag 008, Gaborone  
Tel +267 395 0372/ 395 9851  
Fax +267 395 6086/ 390 4525  
Email kndobano@gov.bw

cc: kntebele@gov.bw/ wmogomela@gov.bw/  
msmogodu@gov.bw

Mr Gaiemelwe Goitsewang  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of International Affairs  
and Cooperation  
Private Bag 00368, Gaborone  
Tel +267 360 0700  
Fax +267 391 3366  
Email goitsewang@gov.bw / ssmolefi@gov.bw /  
mmogodu@gov.bw

**UNION OF COMOROS**

Mr Iman Abdillah  
SADC National Contact Point  
Indian Ocean Cooperation Desk Officer  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and the  
Francophonie, in charge of Comorians Abroad  
Independence Place, Moroni  
Tel + 269 773 4121  
Mobile + 269 328 5399/ 438 5399  
Email abdillahimam@gmail.com / sadc.comores@gmail.com

cc H.E. Chamsidine Mhadjou  
Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Comoros  
in South Africa  
200 Beckett Street, Arcadia, 0083, Pretoria  
Cell +27 76 181 9433  
Email cmhadjou@yahoo.fr

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

H.E. Ambassador Bene L M'Poko  
SADC National Contact Point  
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo  
P O Box 28795, Sunnyside 0132, Pretoria  
Tel +27 123 432 455  
Fax +27 123 444 054  
Email rdcongo@lantic.net / bmpoko@mweb.co.za

cc Mr Zacharie Tshimbinda Bilolo  
Secretary General & Interim in Charge for Regional  
Integration  
Tel +243 998301282  
Fax +243 851429927  
Email zachtshim@gmail.com; zachtshim@yahoo.fr

**KINGDOM OF ESWATINI**

Mr Bheki S Bhembe  
SADC National Contact Point  
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and  
Development  
4th Floor - Ministry of Finance Building  
P O Box 602, Mbabane H100  
Tel +268 2404 5805/ +268 2404 3766  
Fax +268 2404 2157  
Mobile +268 7606 3209  
Email bheki.bhembe@gmail.com; bhembeg@gov.sz

cc: Sifiso G. Mamba - Acting Director in the SADC Unit-  
mambasg0270@gmail.com  
Russell Nxumalo - nxumalorussell@gmail.com  
Sibongile M. Mdluli - mdluli.sbs@gmail.com  
Bandla Magongo - bandlamagongo@gmail.com  
Nelisiwe Simelane - simelanenelz@gmail.com  
cc H.E. Mrs Dumisile T Sukuti, High Commissioner  
715 Government Avenue  
Cnr Blackwood and Government Avenue Streets, Arcadia  
0083  
P O Box 14294, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria  
Tel +27 12 344 1910/17  
Fax +27 12 343 0 455  
Email pretoria@swazihighcom.co.za

**KINGDOM OF LESOTHO**

Mrs Motena Tsolo  
SADC National Contact Point  
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Finance  
Kingsway Road, Cnr Old High Court Road  
P O Box 395, Maseru 100  
Email psfinance2016@gmail.com; nthoatengc@gmail.com  
Tel +266 223 23703  
Cell +266 630.76883  
cc Mrs Mookho Moeketsi  
Director Regional Integration, Ministry of Finance  
P O Box 395, Maseru  
Tel +266 22321015  
Cell +266 5847 1051  
Email directorriles@gmail.com



cc H.E. Mr Ralechate Mokose  
High Commissioner  
Lesotho High Commission  
391 Anderson Street, Menlo Park  
P O Box 55817, Pretoria 0007  
Tel +27 12 460 7648  
Fax +27 12 460 7649  
Cell +27 832 849 776  
Email lesothopretoria@yahoo.com



## REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

Mr M Talbot Antonio  
SADC National Contact Point  
Directorate of Regional Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
1, Andriamifidy Street, Anosy, 101 Antananarivo  
Cell +261 349 820 077  
Email miorarabarijaona@yahoo.fr/ dcrmae@gmail.com/  
ambamad.pta@infodoor.co.za/  
madasadcncp@gmail.com

cc H.E. Ms Lucy Voca (Charge d'Affairs)  
Charge d'Affairs, Embassy of Madagascar  
P O Box 11722, Queenswood 0121, Pretoria  
Tel +27 786 305 311  
Email ambamad.pta@infodoor.co.za



## REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

Mr Ben Botolo  
SADC National Contact Point  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
P O Box 30315, Lilongwe  
Tel +265 1 789 088 (switchboard)  
Tel +265 1788 981 (direct line)  
Tel +265 999 566 944 (cell number)  
Email foreignaffairs@foreignaffairs.gov.mw /  
bbotolo2000@yahoo.com

Mrs Faith Kazembe Mwalubunju (Alternative)  
Alternate SADC National Contact Point  
Director of International Cooperation  
Department of International Cooperation  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
P.O. Box 30315, Lilongwe  
Tel +265 1 789088 (switchboard)  
+265 0 1788 952 (Direct Line)  
Cell +265 0 999 930 975  
Email chimwemwekazembe@gmail.com

cc Mrs Gloria Bamusi, High Commissioner  
Malawi High Commission (Accredited to SADC)  
770 Govt Avenue, Arcadia, Pretoria  
Tel +27 430 9900/342 0146/1759  
Fax +27 342 0147  
Email highcommalai@telkoms.net  
gloria.bamusi@gmail.com



## REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Mrs Minakshi Dabee-Hauzaree  
SADC National Contact Point  
Ag. Director Cooperation  
Regional Integration Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration  
and International Trade  
9th Floor, Newton Tower  
Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis  
Tel +230 405 2624  
Fax +230 213 7672  
Email mdabee-hauzaree@govmu.org  
cc mofarc@govmu.org

cc H.E. Mr P Vijjaye Lutchman, High Commissioner  
High Commission of Mauritius  
97 21st Street, Menlo Park 0081, Pretoria  
Tel +27 12 342 1283/4  
Fax +27 12 342 1286  
Cell +27 81 212 7424  
Email: pretoriahc@govmu.org  
pretoriamhc@gmail.com



## REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Mr Alfredo Fabiao Nuvunga  
SADC National Contact Point  
Director for Regional and Continental Integration  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
Republic of Mozambique  
Maputo  
Tel + 258 2132 7007  
Fax +258 2132 7029  
Cell +258 824 238 165  
Email nuvunga2305@gmail.com /  
secretariadodirco@gmail.com altocom@info.bw /  
fernandesd190@gmail.com

cc H.E. Mr Domingos Estevão Fernandes  
High Commissioner of Mozambique  
Private Bag 00215, Gaborone  
Tel +267 319 1251/ 3170386/ 74906772  
Fax +267 319 1262  
Email altocom@info.bw/ kennethchicuas@gmail.com



## REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Ms Rebecca P Iyambo  
SADC National Contact Point  
Acting Executive Director  
Ministry of International Relations & Cooperation (MIRCO)  
Government Offices, Robert Mugabe Avenue  
Private Bag 13347, Windhoek  
Tel +264 61 282 9111/2125  
Fax +264 61 223 937  
Email headquarters@mirco.gov.na /  
riyambo@mirco.gov.na

cc H.E. Mr Asser Kuveri Kapere  
High Commissioner of the Republic of Namibia  
Plot 186 Morara Close  
P O Box 987, Gaborone  
Tel +267 390 2148  
Fax +267 390 2248  
Email namibhc@botsnet.bw / gaborone@mfa.gov.na



### REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

Dr Marina Confait  
SADC National Contact Point  
Principal Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs  
Maison Queau de Quinssy, Mont Fleuri  
P O Box 656, Victoria, Mahé  
Tel +248 428 3500/3610/3602  
Fax +248 422 4845  
Email mconfait@gov.sc  
cc clency.estico@gov.sc / jlouise@mfa.gov.sc /  
padayachy@mfa.gov.sc / vmo  
rel@mfa.gov.sc  
cc H.E. Mrs Marie-Antoinette Rose-Quatre  
High Commission of the Republic of Seychelles  
Delmondo Office Park, Positano  
Block C, Ground Floor, 169 Garsfontein Road  
Ashley Gardens, Pretoria  
Tel +27 12 348 0270 / 12 3464 687  
Fax +27 12 346 4698  
Email sez@seychelleshc.co.za /  
marosequatre@seychelles.co.za



### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr SE Schalk  
SADC National Contact Point  
Chief Director SADC  
Department of International Relations and Cooperation  
OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road  
Rietondale, Pretoria 0084  
Tel +27 12 351 0404/ 0946  
Fax +27 12 342 2380  
Cell +27 836 290 743  
Email schalks@dirco.gov.za  
Website www.dirco.gov.za

cc H.E. Ms Rosemary Mashaba  
High Commissioner of South Africa  
Plot 29, Queens Road, Gaborone  
Tel +267 390 4800/1/2  
Cell +267 7139 7073/ 7158 8743  
Fax +267 390 5502/1  
Email mashabar@dirco.co.za



### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mrs Agnes Richard Kayola  
SADC National Contact Point  
Acting Director, Department of Regional Cooperation  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
P O Box 2933, Dar Es Salaam

Tel +255 753 189 562  
Email agnes.kayola@nje.go.tz / drc@nje.go.tz

cc H.E. Major Gen. (Rtd) Gaudence Milanzi  
High Commission of Tanzania  
P O Box 656572, Arcadia, Pretoria  
Tel +27 12 342 4371/93  
Direct +27 12 342 4562  
Cell +27 718 961 790  
Fax +27 12 430 4383  
Email info@tanzania.org / tanzania@mweb.co.za /  
pretoria@nje.go.tz



### REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Ambassador Chalwe Lombe  
SADC National Contact Point  
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Charter House, Independence Avenue  
P O Box 50069, Lusaka  
Tel +260 211 253 508  
Fax +260 211 250 080/ 211 252 666  
Email foreignsk@zamtel.zm / halwe.lombe@mofa.gov.zm /  
sylvester.mundanda@mofa.gov.zm /  
sylvester.mundanda@mofa.gov.zm /  
isabelle.lemba@mofa.gov.zm /  
lubasi.mungandi@mofa.gov.zm /  
lombechalwe@gmail.com  
cc H. E. Mr Mwansa Kapeya  
High Commissioner of Zambia  
P O Box 362, Gaborone  
Tel +267 3951 951/ 317 0804  
Fax +267 395 3952  
Cell +267 7497 0726  
Email gaborone@grz.gov.zm



### REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

Ambassador Raphael Tayerera Faranisi  
SADC National Contact Point  
Chief Director, Multilateral Affairs  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Samora Machel Avenue, Munhumutapa Building  
1st Floor, P O Box 4240, Causeway, Harare  
Tel +263 242 792 797  
Fax +263 242 706 293/ 705 470  
Cell +263 77 537 2556  
Email sadczim@zimfa.gov.zw

cc Mr Batiraishe Henry Mukonoweshuro  
Ambassador Extraordinary  
Embassy of Zimbabwe  
Plot No 8850 Orapa Close, P O Box 1232, Gaborone  
Tel +267 391 4495/ 914495/6/7  
Email zimembassy@zimgaborone.gov.zw





# SADC NATIONAL MEDIA COORDINATORS

## ANGOLA

Dr Rui Fernando Rodrigues Vasco  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Information National Director  
Ministry of Social Communication  
Rua do MAT, Complexo Administrativo  
Clássicos de Talatona, Edifício III, Luanda  
Cell +244 923 595 580  
WhatsApp +244 928 514 706  
Email rfrvasco@gmail.com  
rvascov@yahoo.com.br

## BOTSWANA

Osesenaqa Lekgoko  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director – Presidential Affairs Governance &  
Public Administration  
Office of the President  
Private Bag 001, Gaborone  
Tel +267 369 8579  
Mobile +267 776 24060  
Fax +267 390 4019  
Email oslekgoko@gov.bw

## COMOROS

Mr Imam Abdillah  
**SADC National Contact Point**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International  
Cooperation  
Tel +269 328 53 99 / +269 438 53 99  
Email abdillahimam@gmail.com

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Mr Andre Joseph Djate Nkoy  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director of Information  
Kinshasa  
Tel +243 815 080 438/ +243 990 240 161  
Email ankoy\_2007@yahoo.fr

## KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

Mr Phesheya D Dube  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director, Information, Media Development  
Ministry of Information, Communications &  
Technology  
Inter-Ministerial Building #8, Level 3  
Mhlambanyatsi Road  
PO Box 642, Mbabane  
Tel +268 2404 4022  
Fax +268 2404 0651  
Cell +268 7606 3761  
Email dubephe@gov.sz  
dubepd@hotmail.com

## LESOTHO

Mr Abeloang Ramakhula  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Chief Information Officer  
Tel/Fax +266 22327026  
Cell +266 63 022 457  
Email ramakhula.ramakhula@gov.ls

## MADAGASCAR

Mr Jean Patrick Feno  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
BP 836  
Andriamifidy Street, Anosy  
101 – Antananarivo  
Tel +261 34 49 555 08  
Email jaonouvelles@yahoo.fr

## MALAWI

Mr. Mzati Nkolokosa  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director of Information  
Ministry of Information, Tourism and  
Culture  
Private Bag 310, Lilongwe  
Mobile +265 888 005 005  
Email mzati5@gmail.com  
cc Chikondi Chimala  
Government Information and  
Communications Unit (GICU)  
Ministry of Information and Civic  
Education  
Private Bag 310, Lilongwe  
Tel +265 1 773 233  
Fax +265 1 774 568  
Mobile +265 999 551 000  
Email chimalacc@gmail.com/  
chikkochimala2000@yahoo.com

## MAURITIUS

Mr Rama Krishna Veeramundar  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director Information Services  
Government Information Service  
Prime Minister's Office  
Level 6, New Government Centre  
Port Louis,  
Tel +230 201 1879  
Fax +230 208 8243  
Email rudy.veeramundar@gmail.com

## MOZAMBIQUE

Dr Mendes João Jose  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Director of Information and Communication  
780, Avenida Francisco Magumbwe  
Maputo  
Tel + 258 843 454 000  
Tel +258 823 454 000  
Email mendes@mmutenda.com

## NAMIBIA

Ms Elizabeth Amagola  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Tel +264 61 283 2665  
Cell +264 81 140 3288  
Email eamagola@gmail.com  
Elizabeth. Amagola@mict.gov.na  
cc Herman Kangootui  
Chief Information Officer  
Media Monitoring and Analysis  
Ministry of Information and  
Communication Technology  
Tel +264 61 283 2348  
Cell +264 81 127 1460  
Herman.Kangootui@mict.gov.na

## SEYCHELLES

Mr Andre Butler Payette  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Press Attaché  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Seychelles  
Tel +248 4243646  
Email apayette@mfa.gov.sc  
cc apayette@gov.sc

## SOUTH AFRICA

Ms Mmemme Mogotsi  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Deputy Director: International Media  
Engagement  
Government Communication and  
Information System  
Tshedimoseetso House  
1035 Frances Baard & Festival Street  
Hatfield, Pretoria  
Cell +27 72 856 4288  
Tel +27 12 473 0355  
Email mmemme@gcis.gov.za  
Website www.gcis.gov.za

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Ms Zamaradi Rashidi Kawawa  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Assistant Director – Department of  
Information Services  
Ministry of Information, Youth,  
Culture and Sports  
PO Box 25,  
LAPF Building, 40481 Dodoma  
Tel +255 22 2125180 / +255 22 2125181  
Cell +255 754 698 856  
Fax +255 22 2126834  
E-mail zamaradi.kawawa@habari.go.tz  
zamaradikawawa@yahoo.com

## ZAMBIA

Ms Susan Z Ndumingu  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Senior Media Development Officer  
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting  
Services  
Lusaka  
Phone +260 211 237151  
Fax +260 211 235410  
Mobile +260 966 7642501 /  
+260 977 750897

## ZIMBABWE

Dr Ivanhoe Matengarufu Gurira  
**SADC National Media Coordinator**  
Principal Press Secretary  
Ministry of Information & Publicity  
PO Box CY1276, Causeway, Harare  
Tel +263 242 724078  
+263 242 793891-4  
Cell +263 712 867 333  
Email commint09@gmail.com  
igurira@information.gov.zw  
gurira@mail.ru



## SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY  
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND  
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS  
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND  
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY  
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC  
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

## HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES  
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE  
ET UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,  
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCESTRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS  
ESPOIRS LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE  
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC  
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

## HINO DA SADC Portuguese

SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA  
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO  
REGIONAL E UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVOS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,  
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A  
CONCRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA  
SOLIDARIEDADE  
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC  
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.





DRENO

SAIDA

DRENO





"40 anos de  
Cooperação Regional"

"40 Years of  
Regional Cooperation"



40<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary  
1980 - 2020

Towards a Common Future in a Shared Regional Community

