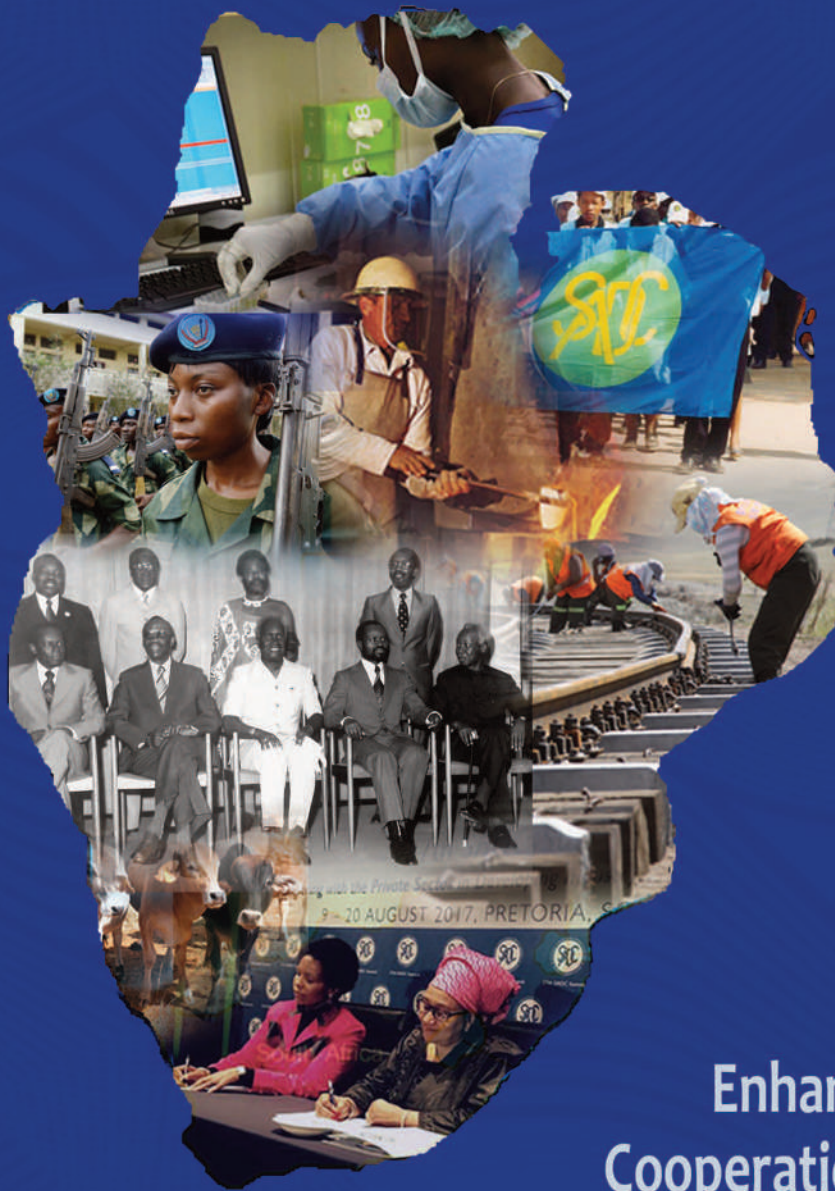




40<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary  
1980 - 2020

# 40 years of SADC



Enhancing Regional  
Cooperation and Integration







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

# 40 years of SADC



Enhancing Regional  
Cooperation and Integration





Southern African Development Community (SADC),  
SADC House, Plot No. 54385 Central Business District, Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana  
TEL +267 395 1863 FAX +267 397 2848/318 1070 WEBSITE [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)  
EMAIL [prinfo@sadc.int](mailto:prinfo@sadc.int) or [registry@sadc.int](mailto:registry@sadc.int) or [webmaster@sadc.int](mailto:webmaster@sadc.int)

© SADC 2020

ISBN 978-99968-913-0-4

All rights reserved. The contents of this book may be quoted with due credit to the authors and publishers, but may not be reproduced, all or in part, without permission from the copyright holder.

Citation: SADC 2020. *40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration*. SADC, Gaborone

Produced for SADC by  
Southern African Research and Documentation Centre  
Julius K. Nyerere House, 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Box 5690, Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel +263 242 791 141 Email [sardc@sardc.net](mailto:sardc@sardc.net) Website [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net)

The designation of geographical entities, use of any names in this publication, and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of SADC and SARDC concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or area of its authority, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

### 1 REGION, 16 NATIONS WORKING TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

www..sadc.int    sadc\_secretariat    facebook.com/sadc.int  
 @SADC\_News    [prinfo@sadc.int](mailto:prinfo@sadc.int)    youtube.com/sadc.int

ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	UNION OF COMOROS	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	ESWATINI	LESOTHO	MADAGASCAR	MALAWI
MAURITIUS	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIA	SEYCHELLES	SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE

## FOREWORD

The year 2020 marks the 40th anniversary of the Lusaka Declaration *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation* and the inaugural Summit of nine countries that established the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) on 1 April 1980, the predecessor to the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The leaders or representatives of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe met at the Mulungushi Conference Centre in Lusaka, Zambia, to chart a vision for Southern Africa, a vision that has guided the development and progress of the region over the past 40 years, and is expected to shape the destiny of current and future generations.

Driven by the strong desire of the SADC founders to see Southern Africa achieving political emancipation and economic development, the region has made significant progress in advancing regional cooperation and integration. One of the first notable achievements was the solidarity shown by the region as it championed the global campaign against the then apartheid South Africa. The culmination of this pressure led to the collapse of the apartheid system and the independence of Namibia in 1990 and South Africa in 1994. So we then became whole as a region, with the return of our independence and human rights.

As a region, we are proud to say that we have made significant progress in strengthening our efforts to integrate our economies and promote peace and security, and we have decided to honour our founders and thank them for their vision, dedication, courage and values, which we have inherited. As the current generation of leaders, we want to build on their vision, values and achievements, and ensure that we leave a united and prosperous region for the next generations, so the Youth of today can strengthen the integration of the region and continent, and expand the achievements going forward, using their own innovations and technologies.

We will bequeath to them a peaceful environment in which to live. A major achievement over the past 40 years has been SADC's ability to remain peaceful, thanks to the gallant efforts of the women and men who protect our borders against internal and external aggression and criminal activities, as well as the strong political leadership provided by the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Armed with our intimate knowledge of historical developments across the region, SADC has provided leadership whenever political challenges have arisen in Member States. Such timely interventions have helped to quell tensions in situations that otherwise could have worsened.

The results of our regional cooperation are very visible, especially in peace and security, which provides the basis for economic activities, and in infrastructure development, transport and communications, democracy and human rights. Throughout the 1980s we were at war with apartheid South Africa which used military strength and economic pressure to prevent and destroy the progress of neighbouring countries. We could not communicate directly with each other as telephone lines went via Europe, we could not travel freely throughout the region or conduct trade as our infrastructure and industry were destroyed or damaged. The economic cost and the loss of human lives were of an unimaginable magnitude. To be where we are today is a miraculous development.

In addition to our contribution to political liberation, the transition of the SADCC to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992 at a Summit in independent Namibia marked a significant achievement when we signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration to move beyond the coordination of activities to become a regional economic community.

The frontloading of industrialisation in the economic integration agenda, through the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Road Map 2015-2063 which was adopted in 2015 in Harare, Zimbabwe, is yet another example of the region's determination to integrate its economies and to claim its rightful place within the global economy. Although endowed with some of the richest reserves of minerals in the world and other natural resources, the region has until recently, ironically, been a net importer of processed goods because the bulk of our resources have been exported in raw form. It was, therefore, a momentous occasion when we took the decision in 2015 to ensure that we extract maximum benefits from our natural resources by making sure that there is value addition and beneficiation that takes place before they are exported. This would ensure that the region has a greater portion of the socio-economic benefits that accrue from the resources.



H.E. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi  
President of the Republic of Mozambique  
Chairperson of SADC

Our successes have been achieved in a large degree because we have begun to mobilise all productive human resources to work together, and to actively engage the perspectives of men and women, youth and those living with disabilities to play their part in regional development. It is said that “women hold up half the sky” and we need to ensure that we are equal in that regard.

One of our successes is our steady advance towards gender equality with more women actively engaged in decision-making at all levels in the public and private sectors, although we still have to address the serious challenge of the multiple roles expected of women, in parliament and Cabinet, in business, in the family and as care-givers. We have to work together to improve these opportunities and conditions of work, so that the work of all parts of our society is respected, and to place value on participation and unpaid work.

In this our 40th year, a new enemy has launched a surprise attack on the global community including southern Africa, and that is the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. As SADC Member States, we have been working together to confront this disease and to keep the population safe in this region. Our 40th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government was held virtually for the first time in our 40-year history due to the challenges posed by the disease. As a region we remain vigilant and determined to contain its spread, and to mitigate its negative impacts on our economies and the livelihoods of our citizens.

On the continental front, SADC has distinguished itself as one of the main building blocks of the envisaged African Economic Community. Together with its tripartite partners, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC), SADC has led the way in showing what can be achieved when the different Regional Economic Communities (RECs) work together. It was no small achievement when COMESA-EAC-SADC launched the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) in 2015. It was, therefore, with great pride when the TFTA was considered one of the pillars of the African Continental Free Trade Area that was launched in May 2019.

SADC also takes pride for remaining stable and peaceful over all these years. SADC is among the first African RECs to establish a regional standby force. The SADC Standby Force was formally established in 2007, consisting of military, police and civilian components to participate in peace support missions. The force attained Full Operational Capacity status in July 2016, and has been making progress in preparation for its distinct role in the regional and continental peace and security architecture. In this regard, SADC was the lead region for the African Standby Force for the period of January to June 2019, ready to deploy anywhere on the continent in case of need as decided by the African Union.

The purpose of this publication is to highlight SADC achievements and milestones since the formation of the regional organisation 40 years ago. The objective is to show how far we have advanced as a region, with a focus on how regional integration has benefitted citizens, thus promoting greater awareness and participation by the people of the region and their institutions in the process of regional development and integration.

As we move forward, SADC will build on these achievements through implementation of the SADC Vision 2050, to be operationalised by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030.

I would like to thank the SADC Member States for their vision, and the SADC Secretariat and its partners for their efforts in producing this important publication that documents our journey and reminds us where we have come from and where we are going, as a region in the southern part of Africa that is determined to make a significant contribution to the African Union and its Agenda 2063 – *The Africa We Want*.



**H.E. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi**  
**President of the Republic of Mozambique**  
**Chairperson of SADC, August 2020-August 2021**

## PREFACE

The Southern African Region has grown and transformed over the past 40 years, and the people of the region have grown and transformed with it. It has moved from being a modest organisation known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) that was established in April 1980, made up of nine independent founding Member States of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) that was established in 1992. It has expanded to become one of the main building blocks of the proposed African Economic Community, under the African Union. SADC now comprises 16 of the continent's rapidly growing economies – Angola, Botswana, Union of the Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Since its inception in 1992, SADC has adopted numerous programmes to advance regional integration and generate wealth and prosperity for the people of Southern Africa. In this regard, Industrialisation, Trade and Market Integration, Infrastructure Development, Food Security, Social and Human Development, Peace and Security have driven the SADC Programme of Action.

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

A total of 33 regional protocols covering various areas of cooperation have been signed since the transformation of SADC from a Coordination Conference to a Community in 1992. Following the signing of the SADC Declaration and Treaty in 1992, the region has shown commitment to deeper integration through strategic plans such as the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2010- 2020; Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation 2010-2020; SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063; SADC Regional Agricultural Policy 2015; and SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan 2012. The Treaty establishing SADC, and these Protocols, Policies and Strategies have laid a strong legal and institutional foundation for promoting regional cooperation.

SADC's Common Agenda is driven by well-established institutions that are provided for in the SADC Treaty, comprising of the Summit, the Organ on Politics Defence and Security Cooperation, Council of Ministers, Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees, Standing Committee of Officials, and the SADC Secretariat. Through these institutions, SADC Member States have championed the SADC regional integration agenda for the common purpose and benefits of the people of the region.

As SADC celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2020, we thought it necessary to share reflections on the journey that the region has travelled over the past 40 years. The objective of this publication is therefore to document the achievements made by SADC since 1980, while also celebrating the contributions made by the various leaders and officials who have led our regional family of nations. It seeks to promote awareness and a better understanding of the regional development community SADC that is our home, and historical milestones toward a shared future within a regional community.



Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax  
SADC Executive Secretary



This publication is intended to serve as an institutional memory reflecting the journey the organisation has travelled, by documenting the stages, the objectives and achievements of each stage, and the milestones attained under the leadership of each of the office bearers that has served the organisation.

It is our hope that the publication will instil among the people of the SADC region a greater zeal to carry forward the torch that was lit by the Founders -- President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola; President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana; Right Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister of Eswatini; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism of Lesotho; Hon. Dick Matenje, representative of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi; President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique; President Julius Kambarage Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia; and Prime Minister-designate Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe – when they met at the Mulungushi Conference Centre in Lusaka, Zambia on that historic morning of 1 April 1980.

It is our hope that this will encourage more action and collective conversations for effective implementation of the SADC regional integration agenda for the benefit of our citizens and prosperity of our individual economies, as well as the regional economy, as we move forward in the fast-changing and sometimes complex environment that we operate in. The lessons learnt and best practices gleaned should inspire us all towards meeting the dreams and ideals of SADC's Founders and the expectations of the Youth of today.

I would like to thank all SADC Member States for their support and contributions to this publication. May I also thank our knowledge partners, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) for travelling with us on this journey, assembling the information and producing this important book that documents the history of our region, from SADCC to SADC.



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

# CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
CONTENTS	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
<b>CHAPTER 1 SOUTHERN AFRICA TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERATION</b>	9
1.1 Introduction: The Situation at the Time, Southern Africa in 1980	9
1.2 The Situation in the First Decade	11
1.3 The Southern African Development Coordination Conference	14
1.4 SADC Treaty and Transformation	22
1.5 The Journey Toward Economic Integration and Development	25
<b>CHAPTER 2 TRANSFORMING SADC - THE KEY DECISIONS</b>	27
Introduction	27
2.1 The Formative Years 1980-1992	27
2.2 Post-1992 Developments	33
<b>CHAPTER 3 SADC THE INSTITUTION</b>	83
Introduction	83
3.1 Institutional Arrangements in Formative Years	83
3.2 Institutional Reforms	86
3.3 SADC Chairpersons	91
3.4 SADC Secretariat Leadership	93
<b>CHAPTER 4 ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECTORS</b>	61
Introduction	61
4.1 Historical Context of RISDP	97
4.2 RISDP Objectives and Priorities by Pillar and Sector	98
<b>CHAPTER 5 ACHIEVEMENTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	132
Introduction	132
5.1 Historical Context	132
5.2 Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	133
5.3 Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security	135
5.4 Early Warning and Early Action – Mediation, Peacekeeping and Training	137
5.5 SADC Standby Force and Africa Standby Force	138
5.6 Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy	139
5.7 Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security	139
5.8 Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections	140
5.9 Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism	140
5.10 Cross Border Cooperation in Policing	140
5.11 A Foundation of Peace, Security and Good Governance for Vision 2050	141
<b>CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION</b>	142
6.1 Key Lessons, Observations and Policy Considerations	144
6.2 SADC Vision 2050	146
Acknowledgements	147
References	148
Acronyms	159
Annex SADC Protocols, Declarations, Charters, MOUs, Agreements signed 1992-2020	151

## LIST OF MAPS, BOXES, TABLES AND FIGURES

### MAPS

Map 1.1	Southern African Development Community since 1980	8
---------	---	---

### BOXES

Box 1.1	The Tanzania-Zambia Railway, a weapon of freedom ...	12
Box 1.2	“When is war not a war?”	14
Box 1.3	Southern Africa Liberation Day	15
Box 1.4	The Harare Declaration and beyond	21
Box 1.5	The Frontline States – <i>Mission Accomplished</i>	24
Box 1.6	SADC Hashim Mbita Project – <i>Southern African Liberation Struggles</i>	24
Box 1.7	“Among the good, but generally unreported things of Africa, is the Southern African Development Community, SADC”	26
Box 3.1	Annual Conference with Development Agencies	85
Box 5.1	Principles and Objectives of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	134
Box 5.2	Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre	137
Box 5.3	A Culture of Democracy and Peace	140

### TABLES

Table 1.1	The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid 1980-1988	12
Table 3.1	SADCC Sectoral Commissions	84
Table 3.2	Sector Coordination Responsibilities for Member States	84
Table 3.3	Current Functions of Directorates and Units	89
Table 3.4	SADC Chairpersons 1980-2020	92
Table 3.5	SADC Executive Secretaries and Deputies	94
Table 4.1	Visa Regime Relaxation	104
Table 4.2	SADC Transport Corridors	110
Table 4.3	Transmission Projects to Interconnect Non-Operating SAPP Members	112
Table 4.4	Interconnector Projects to Relieve Transmission Congestion	112
Table 4.5	Projects to Move Power from New Generating Stations to Load Centres	112
Table 4.6	Regional ICT Achievements and Milestones	113
Table 4.7	Transboundary River Basins and River Basin Organisations in SADC	116
Table 4.8	Women in Parliament in SADC Member States 1995-2020	128
Table 5.1	Status of Ratification of and Accession to Legal Instruments relevant to SIPO as of 30 July 2015	136
Table 5.2	Major Training Exercises	138

### FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Milestones to Deeper Economic Integration in SADC	49
Figure 3.1	SADC Sectoral Responsibilities 1996	85
Figure 3.2	Clustering of SADC Coordination Sectors into Directorates in 2001	91
Figure 4.1	Revised RISDP 2015-2020	98
Figure 4.2	Commissioned Power Pool Generation 2004-2018	112
Figure 5.1	Organ Structure	135
Figure 5.2	SADC Vision 2050	141

# INTRODUCTION

*40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration* traces the journey that SADC has travelled since its formation in April 1980, showing the major milestones and achievements as well as the challenges encountered over the past 40 years. The purpose is to raise awareness about the regional community and its agenda for regional integration, pointing to its future trajectory as a building block of the African Union and the African Economic Community.

The publication covers the period from the formation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 to the transformation to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992, and the progress to 2020. It gives a historical context to the evolving transformation and the reasons for key decisions taken along the way.

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.

For purposes of this publication, milestones are those momentous decisions or processes that have contributed to the development of SADC. These include the historic Arusha and Lusaka conferences in 1979 and 1980 that led to the formation of SADCC and the establishment of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission; the membership of Namibia at independence in 1990, and the decision taken in Windhoek by the 12th SADC Summit in 1992 to transform the organisation from a Coordination Conference into a Community; South Africa joined SADC after democratic elections in 1994; establishment of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in 1996; the decision of the Maputo Summit in August 1999 that led to the restructuring of SADC and centralisation of activities; the 2003 adoption of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan; the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area in 2008; the adoption of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap in 2015, and Vision 2050 operationalised by the RISDP 2020-2030. This publication also highlights the development of various protocols and other legal instruments for Community Building.

The publication contains six chapters that highlight the achievements and challenges of the 40-year journey. Chapter 1 gives the historical context and the reasons for establishing the SADCC in 1980, as well as the situation through the 1980s when the region was under attack by apartheid South Africa. The trajectory takes in the role of the liberation movements and the Frontline States leading to Namibia's Independence in 1990, signing the SADC Treaty and the transformation to SADC in Windhoek in 1992.

Chapter 2 presents the key decisions taken by Summit in transforming SADC, providing an overview of the main achievements and milestones in establishing the legal and institutional frameworks for SADC since its formation, while Chapter 3 looks at the SADC governance structure which has been developed during this period.

Chapter 4 focuses on achievements in the socio-economic sectors. The analysis is presented according to the approach adopted by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 where programmes, projects and activities are clustered under three of the four priority pillars of Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration; and Special Programmes of Regional Dimension.

Chapter 5 looks at achievements under the fourth pillar of the RISDP 2015-2020 that provides the foundation of Peace and Security that anchors the other three pillars.

Chapter 6 concludes the publication by making key observations and policy considerations as well as effective practices over the past 40 years that could be used to advance the regional integration agenda into the future. The publication is directed to SADC Member States, policy-makers and parliamentarians, the SADC Secretariat and its subsidiary organisations, international cooperating partners, private sector and investors, researchers and academic institutions, as well as media houses and the people of the 16 Member States of the SADC.



The 40th SADC Summit held in Maputo, Mozambique on 17 August 2020 adopted the SADC Vision 2050 which envisions a peaceful, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic wellbeing, justice and freedom.

The SADC Vision 2050 is based on a firm foundation of Peace, Security and Democratic Governance, and premised on three interrelated Pillars for Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration; and Social and Human Capital Development. The three pillars also recognise Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management as important crosscutting components. The Summit approved the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030 to operationalise the Vision 2050.

This book on the Southern African Development Community 1980-2020 clearly shows the trajectory from the vision of political independence, ending apartheid and destabilisation, from war to peace, from SADCC to SADC, and the growth from political solidarity to economic integration, to generate the first achievements of the aspirations presented in the statement of the *Founders, Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*.

The trajectory is symbolised most clearly in the aspirations of the Vision 2050 and the structuring of the Secretariat to fully incorporate the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation into a unified structure, with one strategic planning mechanism, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030.



### SADC Member States

	Member State	Capital City	Independence Day	Joined SADC
	Angola	Luanda	11 November	April 1980
	Botswana	Gaborone	30 September	April 1980
	Union of Comoros	Moroni	6 July	August 2018
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	30 June	September 1998
	Kingdom of Eswatini	Mbabane	6 September	April 1980
	Kingdom of Lesotho	Maseru	4 October	April 1980
	Madagascar	Antananarivo	26 June	August 2005
	Malawi	Lilongwe	6 July	April 1980
	Mauritius	Port Louis	12 March	August 1995
	Mozambique	Maputo	25 June	April 1980
	Namibia	Windhoek	21 March	August 1990
	Seychelles	Victoria	29 June	September 1998
	South Africa	Pretoria	27 April	August 1994
	United Republic of Tanzania	Dodoma	9 December	April 1980
	Zambia	Lusaka	24 October	April 1980
	Zimbabwe	Harare	18 April	April 1980

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC MILESTONES

### ⇒ Adoption of 33 Protocols to guide Regional Integration

Following the signing of the SADC Declaration and Treaty in 1992, the region has shown commitment to deeper integration through the signature of 33 protocols as well as systematic strategic plans including the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan; Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063); and SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan. These have laid a strong legal, institutional and strategic foundation for advancing regional cooperation.

### ⇒ Prioritising Industrialisation in Regional Development and Integration

The decision to frontload industrialisation was taken in 2015 after reviewing previous efforts to increase intra-regional trade which were hampered by the little capacity in Member States to produce goods for competitive trade within and outside the region. This led to the adoption of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063. The Strategy recognises the private sector as a major player in SADC industrialisation and regional integration.

### ⇒ Launch of SADC Free Trade Area

The historic launch of the SADC Free Trade Area in 2008 brought a phased programme of tariff reductions and resulted in more than 85 percent of intra-regional trade among Member States attaining zero duty status. This has been complemented by efforts to open borders to citizens of fellow Member States in the spirit of promoting the free movement of goods and services, and facilitation of movement of persons within the region.

### ⇒ A Simplified Trade Regime Framework

The adoption of the Simplified Trade Regime Framework in 2019 has contributed to trade facilitation.

### ⇒ Toward Financial Inclusion

The approval of the Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and Small-to-Medium Enterprises (SME) Access to Finance in 2018 has expanded financial inclusion in the region. Ten Member States have developed strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion aimed at empowering SMEs, youth and women to participate in economic activity, and there has been an improvement in financial inclusion among adults in the region, to 68 percent.

### ⇒ SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System

The SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) multi-currency platform went live in October 2018 to facilitate faster and more efficient payment transactions in the region. All Member States except Comoros are participating in the SADC-RTGS and a total of 85 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are also participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has enabled Member States to settle payments among themselves in real-time, when previously it took several days to process cross-border transactions.

### ⇒ Project Preparation and Development Facility

The establishment of the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF) became a reality in August 2008 following the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between the SADC Secretariat and the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The SADC PPDF has supported nine projects to date, of which two are in the transport sector and seven in the energy sector.

### ⇒ SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan

The RIDMP was approved in 2012 and was informed by the understanding that infrastructure development and maintenance is a priority for accelerating regional economic integration and development. This includes the concept of One Stop Border Posts as a key element of the transport and logistics infrastructure to reduce transaction costs for crossing borders.

#### ⇨ **Pooled Procurement of Pharmaceuticals**

The SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) became a reality after an MOU was signed in 2018 for the pooled procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, hosted by the Medical Stores Department of the United Republic of Tanzania and expected to reduce the cost of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies in the region.

#### ⇨ **Curbing the Spread of HIV and AIDS**

The adoption and institutionalisation of a standard, comprehensive package that addresses the unique challenges in providing equitable and effective HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, and provision of services to key and vulnerable populations within SADC, has contributed greatly in curbing the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS.

#### ⇨ **SADCRQF**

SADC has taken a significant step towards the harmonisation of education across the region by approving a Regional Qualifications Framework (SADCRQF) in 2017 that will facilitate the recognition of entry and exit qualifications in critical skills areas, marking easier access for learners and workers across the region.

#### ⇨ **SADC Gender Declaration and Protocol**

The first SADC instrument toward gender equality following the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 was the SADC Gender Declaration approved in 1997 at the 17th SADC Summit in Blantyre, Malawi, acknowledging that gender equality is a fundamental human right demanding equal representation of women and men in decision-making and full access by women to, and control over, productive resources and formal employment. An Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children was adopted in 1998. The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was adopted in 2008, and amended in 2016 to align with international commitments. Most Member States have made notable progress in the participation and representation of women in political decision-making and economic development.

### Milestones/Achievements at a Glance \_\_\_\_\_

#### **INSTITUTIONAL MILESTONES** \_\_\_\_\_

##### ⇨ **Symbols of SADC**

The 14<sup>th</sup> Summit held in August 1994 declared 17 August as SADC Day to be commemorated annually in SADC Member States with popular activities and cultural/sporting events. The SADC Flag was launched at the 15th SADC Summit in August 1995 at Midrand in South Africa, following a design competition throughout the region.

##### ⇨ **SADC Headquarters**

The new SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana was officially opened in 2010 at a ceremony attended by SADC Heads of State and Government.

##### ⇨ **Creation of Vibrant Institutions**

A key achievement is the establishment of strong regional mechanisms to facilitate deeper regional integration through institutions such as the River Basin Organisations, Southern African Power Pool, and the SADC Climate Services Centre.

##### ⇨ **The Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation**

This was first launched as the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security at an Extra-Ordinary Summit held in Gaborone in June 1996 as a formal institution of SADC with the mandate to support the maintenance of security and the rule of law in the SADC region, as part of the SADC Secretariat but with its own strategic planning. Another milestone came in 2020 with its inclusion in a joint regional strategic plan, the RISDP 2020-2030 as the foundation of regional development.

### → SADC Parliamentary Forum

The initiative to establish the SADC Parliamentary Forum was welcomed and approved by the 17th SADC Summit held in August 1997 in Blantyre, Malawi. The SADC PF hosted by the Parliament of Namibia in Windhoek is an autonomous institution comprising the national parliaments of Member States and seeks to promote dialogue and popular participation to familiarise and bring SADC closer to the people of the region, strengthening the concept of community building.

### → Regional Parliament

The first historic steps have been taken towards the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a Regional Parliament with the establishment of a Task Force to analyse the proposed transformation. A Regional Parliament would facilitate more extensive debate on regional issues and thus accelerate the implementation of SADC protocols that need to be ratified and domesticated into national legislation, and become a key driver of integration and development, bridging the gap between citizens and regional integration processes.

### → Centres of Excellence

To facilitate the faster implementation of programmes, SADC has established Centres of Excellence (CoEs) and Centres of Specialisation (CoS) covering priority areas, including the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE). Frameworks and guidelines have been approved for the establishment of CoEs and CoS in other thematic areas.

### → Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme

The RVAA Programme was established in 1999 and is being implemented in 15 Member States. This has evolved to be one of the most reliable and robust early warning tools for agriculture as well as food and nutrition security interventions in the region.

### → Establishment of Multi-Economy Accreditation Body

The SADC Accreditation Services (SADCAS) was established in 2005 to coordinate accreditation services in 13 Member States that do not have national accreditation bodies. The SADCAS operational model, which is the first multi-economy accreditation body in the world, has proven to be a viable, cost-effective and sustainable model that optimises the use limited financial and human resources.

### → Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum

SADC established the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) to improve climate and weather forecasting. The SARCOF provides a platform for Member States to review and forecast the rainfall season in the region, and discuss the potential impacts of the seasonal climate outlook on socio-economic sectors including disaster risk management, food security, health, water resources and hydropower management.

### → Improved Transboundary Cooperation in Water and other Natural Resources

Cooperation and coordination has improved transboundary management of resources, thus reducing potential conflicts over shared resources. Examples of such cooperation include the establishment of River Basin Organisations and Transfrontier Conservation Areas across the region.

### → Adoption of Kiswahili as a SADC Official Language

Kiswahili was approved as an official working language of SADC with English, French and Portuguese. It was agreed that Kiswahili would be adopted at the level of Council and Summit, first for oral communication before eventually being adopted for written official communication within SADC.

## PEACE AND SECURITY

### ⇨ Southern African Liberation

The region was at the forefront of the global campaign to end apartheid, aligned with the people of Namibia and South Africa. The combination of the national, regional and international pressure led to the collapse of the apartheid system and the independence of Namibia (1990) and South Africa (1994). The 38th Summit in Windhoek, Namibia in 2018 endorsed an annual commemoration for Southern Africa Liberation Day on 23 March, marking the end of the battle at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola in 1988.

### ⇨ SADC Hashim Mbita Project on the Liberation History

The 34th SADC Summit held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in 2014 launched a nine-volume collection of publications on the liberation struggle in Southern Africa produced by the SADC Hashim Mbita Project to document, preserve and disseminate the history of liberation through the collection, cataloguing and compiling of oral narratives and data in SADC Member States and outside the region.

### ⇨ Regional Solidarity and Unity

SADC Member States have continued to speak with a common voice on continental and global issues, and have stood together in addressing challenges facing individual Member States. Evidence of this is seen in the regional interventions to address the political situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Lesotho, and support for Western Sahara. SADC has handled the political and security challenges in Member States well and has been able to solve its own problems without much outside interference.

### ⇨ Sustained Peace and Security

Peace and security are well established as an integral component of development planning in southern Africa, due the understanding that economic cooperation and integration require a peaceful environment in which people can grow and contribute their full potential, including men, women and youth. As part of efforts to ensure that the region remains stable and peaceful, viable instruments were developed such as the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections in 2004 (revised in 2015).

### ⇨ Early Warning and Prevention

SADC plays a pivotal role in early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution, with emphasis on preventing conflict at its early stages. A strong linkage has been created between Early Warning leading to Early Action, through the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWCC) launched in 2001 and the Conflict Prevention, Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation Structure which was operationalised in 2014, which have strengthened the region's capacity to anticipate, monitor, prevent and resolve conflicts.

### ⇨ SADC Standby Force

The SADC Standby Force was launched in 2007 and became fully operational in 2017 as a multidisciplinary peacekeeping force made up of military, police and civilian components which can be deployed swiftly in response to a crisis, based on a standby arrangement. From January to June 2019, SADC fulfilled its responsibility to lead the African Standby Force (ASF), which is an important tool of the African peace and security architecture for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the continent, based on standby arrangements and leadership rotation among the five sub-regions of Africa.

#### ↔ **SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security**

The SADC Standby Force operates as a tool of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation which is operationalised by the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security signed in 2001. The protocol was ratified and entered into force on 2 March 2004, providing an institutional framework through which Member States coordinate policies and activities in this area.

#### ↔ **Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre**

The SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) was established in 2003 to provide training for peace support missions in the region and for joint operations with other parts of Africa. The RPTC plays a key role in the implementation of the SADC Standby Force by providing peacekeeping training for military, police and civilian components, and has participated in the preparation and running of all major peacekeeping exercises conducted in the region. The RPTC also conducts capacity-building courses for regional and national mediation to strengthen domestic mediation capacities in SADC Member States.

#### ↔ **Strategic Planning**

The Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) was developed to operationalise the Protocol, based on the objectives and common agenda of SADC. The first strategic plan, SIPO I, was signed in 2004 resulting in more concerted action within the various sectors and officials. The mutual knowledge derived from greater familiarisation with the operations of the institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction has led to an ever-increasing relationship of trust. SIPO is now included in the regional strategic plan, the RISDP 2020-2030 as an integral part of regional planning.

#### ↔ **Mutual Defence**

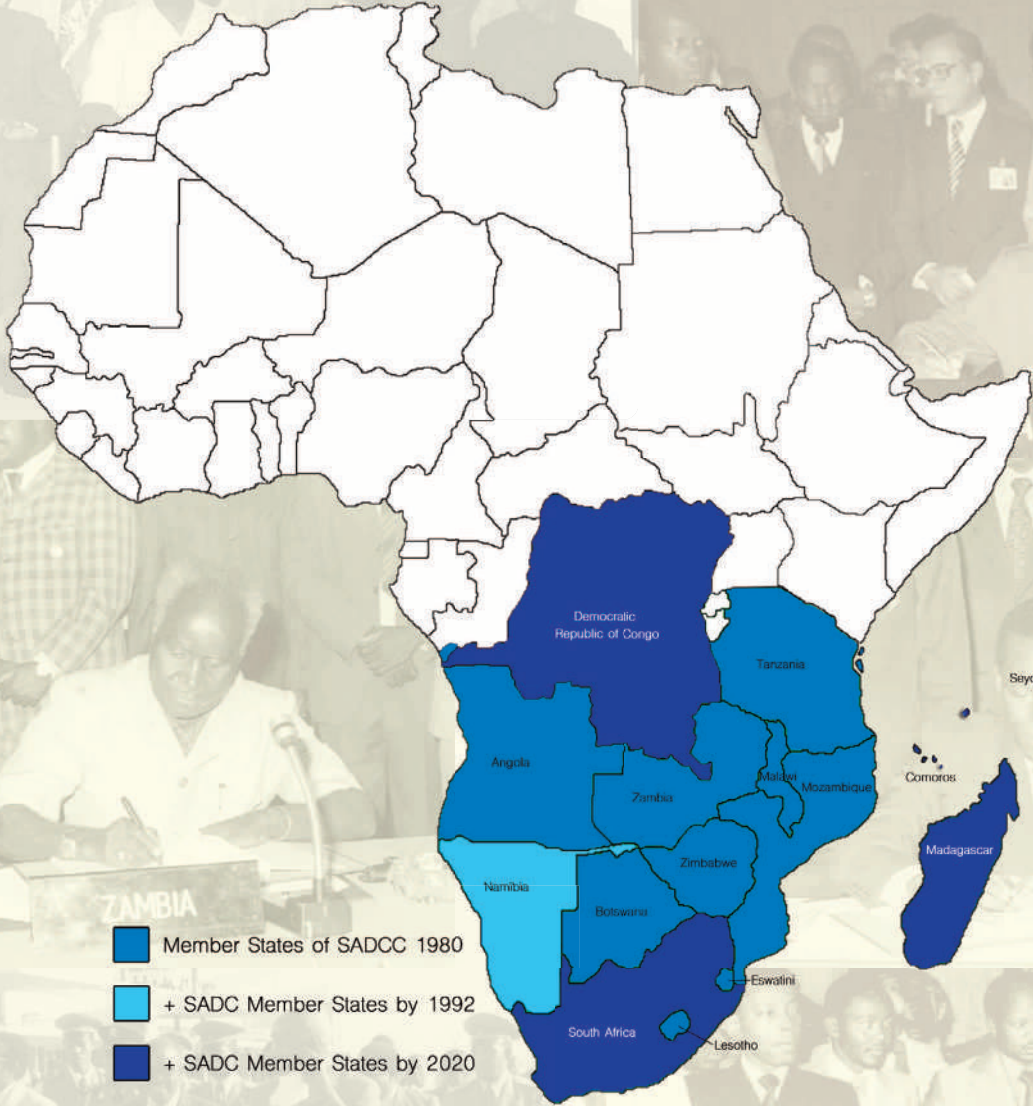
A Mutual Defence Pact was signed in 2003 and entered into force on 17 August 2008.

#### ↔ **Policing**

Policing the borders in the SADC region is an important element in peace and security, in coordination with the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO), for the prevention of crimes such as vehicle theft, illegal arms, and Trafficking in Persons.

#### ↔ **Women, Peace and Security**

SADC has developed a regional framework that serves as a guide for mainstreaming gender into the regional peace and security systems and processes. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring full participation and access to their skills in peace and security activities, programmes and projects. The strategy is a key policy tool to support the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in the region.



## Southern African Development Community since 1980



## SOUTHERN AFRICA TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERATION



“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 not calling for the dismantlement of our independent states... 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*



“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.”

*Communiqué of first SADCC Summit, hosted by President Dr Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka, 1 April 1980*



“SADCC is our major instrument for self-reliant development in this part of Africa.”

*President Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere opening 6th SADCC Summit in Arusha, 9 August 1985*

### 1.1 Introduction: The Situation at the Time, Southern Africa in 1980

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was born in conflict and it is not an overstatement to say that SADCC and its members brought peace to Southern Africa, its greatest achievement. But the visionary leaders who created SADCC were already articulating the next goal, even as the region was negotiating peace, they were thinking ahead.

Three leaders of the Frontline States of Botswana, Zambia and United Republic of Tanzania expanded their number to five through their courage and determination to support the liberation and independence of Angola and Mozambique, and the four leaders of the other independent countries further south were invited to join them in planning the future of the region.

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 regained 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.

Apartheid South Africa proved this by pounding neighbouring countries with its economic and military power in defence of white privilege and prosperity. Too many people died or suffered torture and wished they would die, to allow it to ever happen again. There can be no doubt of the commitment of southern Africans to human rights, 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.

***Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation.*** You have no idea how courageous and radical that statement was, unless you were there. ...But you can imagine, if you know the facts and the situation at the time. And now we are here, in 2020, with an integrating region and a shared future, with all of its achievements and challenges.

The venue was Zambia in early 1980 when the people of that country were just feeling relieved that the Rhodesian bombing and destruction would stop now that Zimbabwe was re-emerging as an independent state, when both countries were struck again and continued to be hit by the economic and military power of apartheid South Africa, which sabotaged transportation routes by road and rail, as well as fuel and electricity, infrastructure, and people.

The Zambian President, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, after hosting the launch of SADC in Lusaka, went on to Zimbabwe's independence celebration just over two weeks later, in a city then called Salisbury. He told the ululating crowd that, "the impossible has happened." President Samora Moises Machel said that Mozambique was now independent due to the independence of Zimbabwe.

There was another impossibility yet to happen a decade later, with the end of the apartheid system in Namibia and South Africa, as these leaders made many impossible things happen in their lifetime. The founding President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, and the founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania, *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, have passed on, but the founding President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda remains an elder statesman at 96 years.

Until the mid-1970s, Pretoria's regional policy concerned itself with attempts to thwart activities by liberation movements which were growing in strength in neighbouring countries as well as at home. It was shielded in this by "buffer" states that included the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola and the British rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia, and by its own occupation of Namibia. Regional policy was directed toward reinforcing this barrier of states through various alliances, both economic and military. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (Eswatini) were not considered a threat, although all of them in fact provided essential transit and refuge to the liberation movements.

Mozambique was then an "overseas territory" of Portugal called Portuguese East Africa and a strong ally of apartheid South Africa. Portugal was the poorest country in Europe, controlled by a long-term dictatorship under Marcello Caetano. After 13 years of war in these far-off territories in Africa including Angola and Guinea Bissau, the Portuguese people and particularly their armed forces, had grown war-weary, and on 25 April 1974 the Movement of the Armed Forces overthrew Caetano in a non-violent *coup d'etat* in Lisbon, so popular that it became known as the "carnation revolution".

This changed the dynamics of the region as negotiations began in Zambia for a transition period in Mozambique that began in September 1974, ending with Independence on 25 June 1975. Independent Mozambique was able to provide a rear base and support for the liberation of Zimbabwe and later South Africa.

Apartheid South Africa wanted to establish a “co-prosperity sphere” which they called a Constellation of Southern African States (CONSAS). The “constellation” would depend on South Africa economically, militarily and technologically, and increase the dependence of neighbouring states on a South African hub as well as providing a security buffer zone against the liberation movements. Pretoria’s hopes for recognition of its plan were dashed by the determination of the national liberation movements, by the *coup d’etat* in Portugal in 1974, and by two related events in early 1980.



## 1.2 The Situation in the First Decade

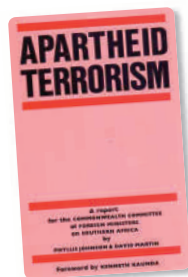
The first disappointment for South Africa in 1980 was the announcement of election results on 4 March for an independent majority government in Zimbabwe, no longer to be constrained by the 90 years of colonial exploitation called Southern Rhodesia. Not surprisingly, the majority voted in large numbers for the liberation movement led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo to guide the country to independence and after.

The second event was 27 days later, on 1 April 1980, when the SADCC was launched by nine countries in the region with the stated aim of strengthening their economic cooperation and reducing dependence on apartheid. In a grouping of states predominantly landlocked and heavily dependent on trade routes to the sea, transportation was top priority.

Central to the creation of SADCC was the development of the regional transportation system away from South African routes. However, the SADCC analysis that the focal point for reducing dependence on South Africa lay in the communications system was equally apparent to Pretoria’s policy planners and it was this new option for the contiguous states that Pretoria set out to destroy. The King of Lesotho, His Majesty Moshoeshoe II was the first to raise the alarm that South Africa was imposing economic sanctions against independent majority-ruled states in the region. These economic sanctions were often imposed militarily by cutting transport links by road and rail.



Some of the founding leaders of SADCC in Lusaka at the international airport after the 1980 Summit: (left to right) *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania ; Prime Minister-designate Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe; Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, then Vice President of Botswana; with their Host, President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia.



## The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid 1980-1988

Table 1.1



**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) LOSS  
IN THE SADCC REGION  
1980-88**  
(\$ million in 1988 prices)

Country	1988		1980 - 1988	
	Loss	% of Actual GDP	Loss	% of 1988 Actual GDP
ANGOLA	4,500	90	30,000	600
MOZAMBIQUE	3,000	110	15,000	550
ZIMBABWE	1,350	25	8,000	145
MALAWI	550	30	2,150	133
ZAMBIA	500	20	5,000	200
TANZANIA	500	10	1,300	26
BOTSWANA	125	10	500	40
LESOTHO	50	7	300	42
SWAZILAND	30	5	200	33
<b>ALL SADCC</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>62,450</b>	<b>210</b>

Source: South African Destabilization: The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid, UN Inter-Agency Task Force/UN Economic Commission for Africa 1989. National data and preliminary 1988 GDP estimates.

### Box 1.1

#### The Tanzania-Zambia Railway, a weapon of freedom ...

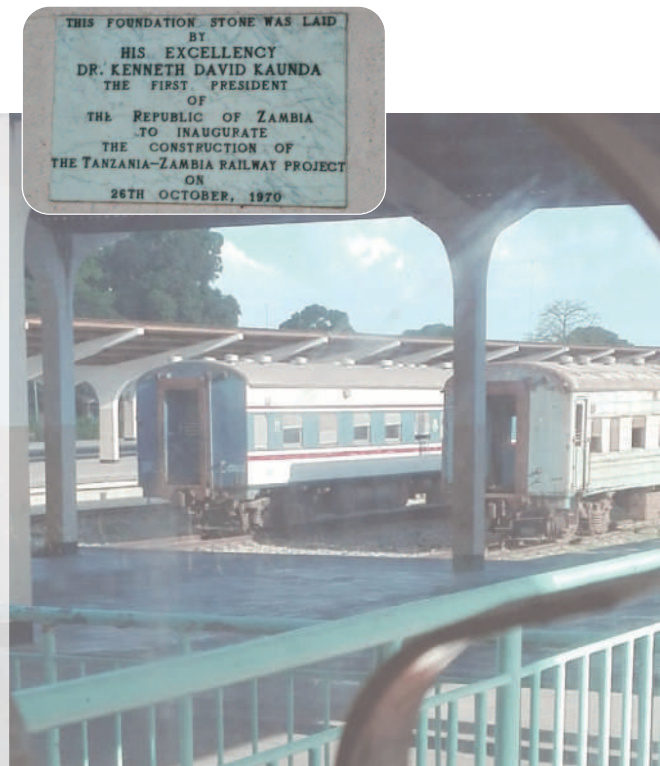
The Tazara railway runs between Zambia's mineral belt and the port of Dar es Salaam in the United Republic of Tanzania, a distance of 1870 kilometres, and was constructed over a period of five years with support of the People's Republic of China. The President of Tanzania Mwalimu Julius Nyerere spoke at the official handover of the railway at Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia on 14 July 1976.

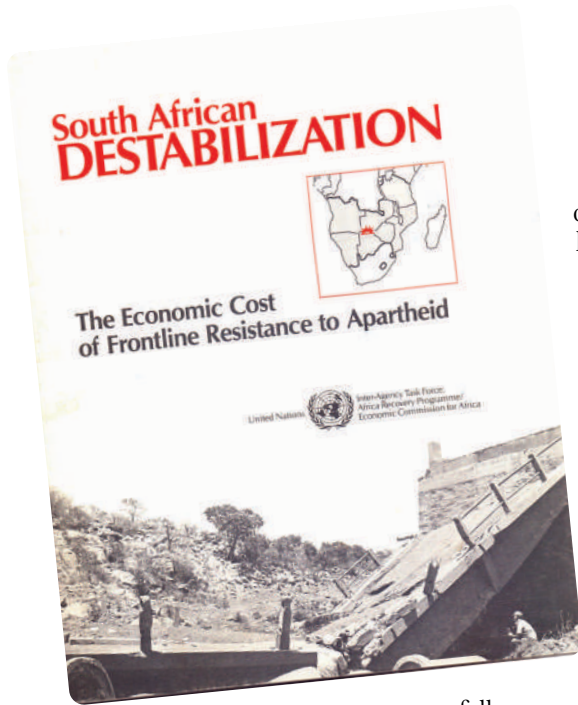
"... First, it provides a vital route to the sea for Zambia, through its North-Eastern areas; and it links important and underdeveloped parts of Tanzania, including the whole Rufiji Basin Valley, with Dar es Salaam port and the rest of the country.

"Second, this railway will make a vital contribution to African unity. It will greatly facilitate trade between our two countries, and eventually, between Eastern and Southern Africa as a whole. ...

"Third, the railway will be simultaneously, and automatically, helping the peoples of this part of Africa to play their part in the struggle for African liberation. For, it strengthens our two countries; and both Tanzania and Zambia are committed to using their strength in support of total liberation of our continent. ... We would prefer to win freedom by peaceful means; but, when it is not possible, Africa is committed to giving full support to an armed struggle by the peoples of the oppressed territories.

"... This railway, whose completion we are celebrating today, is not unconnected with the liberation struggle in Southern Africa; it is a weapon of freedom, for Zambia and for Tanzania, and therefore, for Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa."





SADCC estimated the cost of South African destabilization to the region at almost one billion dollars in extra transport-related expenses alone during the period 1980-1984 of a total cost of \$10.12 billion, and by 1988 the total cost to all sectors had risen to US\$62 billion, according to a report by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force, which said the region bordering on South Africa had lost more than 1.5 million lives, including children impacted by conflict and resultant lack of food and healthcare.

President Kaunda (right) cited “the moral outrage evoked by the human and economic cost the system of apartheid has wrought upon the Region of Southern Africa as a whole and... the need to dismiss the



fallacy prevalent in some international quarters that the evil ideology of apartheid afflicts only the population inside South Africa. ...Apartheid’s declared policy of ‘total strategy’ is directed at all countries, always striking at their soft underbellies.” See *Table 1.1*.

Transportation routes bind the region together, making it inter-dependent. Although the main road and rail network was affixed to the South African hub, shorter and cheaper regional routes were also developed to ports in Mozambique and Angola. Those routes were the key to reduction of regional dependence on apartheid South Africa, and thus formed the primary economic and military target for Pretoria’s “total strategy” against the region.

South Africa was therefore in a situation of undeclared war with Mozambique and Angola from their independence in 1975 throughout the decade of the 1980s until after Namibia’s independence in 1990, thus cutting alternative transport routes for the entire region, except for the northern route, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) through to the port of Dar es Salaam. The southern African region is thus bound together by geography, history, culture and economic reality but was torn apart by the moral effrontery of apartheid.

In the 1980s, apartheid South Africa invaded and attacked Angola and Swaziland (Eswatini); sabotaged or attacked the capital cities of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe; armed dissident groups in Angola and Mozambique, and in Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe; obstructed oil supplies to six countries; attacked railways, disrupting transport and trade routes of seven countries; and blockaded Lesotho, creating conditions for the coup d’etat in January 1986.

The year 1986 continued as a whirlwind within and outside South Africa, with the escalation of action within the country and the retaliation against neighbouring countries reaching a climax with the death of President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique on 19 October 1986 in a plane crash at Mbuzini, 150 metres inside South African territory, widely believed to have been caused by a false beacon placed, guided and monitored by the apartheid security forces. Just when regional leaders thought they were gaining the upper hand, with the South African townships in upheaval a decade after the 1976 Soweto uprising, apartheid struck at the heart of the Frontline States (FLS) and SADCC, and removed a key leader in a plane crash while returning home at night from an FLS mission on DRC (then Zaire) in Mbala, Zambia. But that didn’t stop the struggle to end apartheid.



President Samora Machel of Mozambique

### “When is war not a war?”

“Apparently when it is waged by the stronger against the weaker as a ‘pre-emptive strike’,” Mwalimu Nyerere wrote in the foreword to a book on *Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War*, offering “with great humility, my congratulations and my good wishes to all the people and governments of the victim states. They have kept the beacon of freedom alight by their endurance, their courage, and their absolute commitment for Africa’s liberation, I salute them.”

Considerable circumstantial evidence about the plane crash, including the record of cockpit discussions and instrument fluctuations on another plane in the area, as well as the behaviour of the South African military already based near the crash site, later investigations and testimonies, suggest that the plane was lured off course by a false beacon placed for that purpose. President Machel and 33 others died in the crash, including some of his key advisors, and it is a credit to the pilots that 14 people survived, although they were assumed dead by the soldiers of apartheid who ransacked the wreckage for documents, ignoring the dead and wounded.

Non-aggression pacts signed by South Africa with Angola, Mozambique and then Swaziland (Eswatini) in the early 1980s were not implemented, leading to this decision by apartheid authorities, as South Africa became increasingly ungovernable, that President Machel, who was a hero in the townships, must be removed, permanently. South Africa had tried to assassinate him before and this was announced several times previously, showing the miscalculation that the death of any one person, including a President, could stop the liberation of Namibia and South Africa. Rather his death was an inspiration to greater action.

The war inside South Africa has engulfed the whole Southern African region...  
Without removing apartheid there will be no peace in the region, and also for the whole world.  
Rev. Frank Chikane, *South Africa’s Destabilization of the Southern African Region*

Into that steaming cauldron, SADCC was born and grew. That is the state of the region during the decade after the SADCC Lusaka Declaration ***Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation***. Even as it transformed from coordination to development, as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992, while the region was commemorating the victory over apartheid in Namibia, the air still seemed sharp with the sound of battle that had raged in southern Angola, but not only, the destruction also reached into the rural areas and capital cities of Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The presentation of this detail is intended to illustrate just what has been achieved, and how far SADC has advanced since its fiery beginnings, and how the region played a key role in standing together with South Africans in the removal of apartheid from political power...

*Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation* is still a work in progress.

### 1.3 The Southern African Development Coordination Conference

The SADCC concept was discussed in Gaborone, Botswana in May 1979 when the foreign ministers of the five Frontline States met to discuss economic cooperation. They agreed to convene an international conference in Arusha, Tanzania in July 1979 with representatives of development institutions and agencies, and donor governments. This historic conference brought together for the first time governments and agencies from all parts of the world to discuss regional cooperation in southern Africa.

## Southern Africa Liberation Day March 23

The small town of Cuito Cuanavale in the province of Cuando Cubango in the southern part of Angola was the epicentre of a fierce conventional battle from November 1987 to March 1988 when thousands of combatants from the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola (FAPLA) supported by Namibian and Cuban allies fought to defend the country against the armed forces of the apartheid regime of South Africa. Their victory at Cuito Cuanavale changed the face of southern Africa and was the last major battle for liberation, soon followed by successful negotiations for the independence of Namibia (1990) and the end of apartheid administration in South Africa (1994), enabling the region to advance toward regional development and integration.

The battles at Cuito Cuanavale eventually forced South Africa to join the negotiations with the United Nations, Angola, Namibia and Cuba, among others, resulting in a South African withdrawal from Namibia, which returned to UN mandate for a transitional period leading to elections for a Constituent Assembly and Independence two years later, on 21 March 1990. This was followed by democratic elections in South Africa four years later, on 27 April 1994.

### CHRONOLOGY CUITO CUANAVALÉ

23 March 1988	End of the Cuito Cuanavale Battle
22 December 1988	Signing of the New York Agreement for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 435/78 returning Namibia to UN mandate
1 April 1989	Start of implementation of UNSCR 435/78 leading to the withdrawal of South African administration and independence of Namibia
11 February 1990	Release of Nelson Mandela from prison in South Africa
21 March 1990	Independence of Namibia
27 April 1994	Democratic elections in South Africa to end apartheid system

SADC Member States decided therefore to commemorate 23 March as Southern Africa Liberation Day. The first celebration was held on 23 March 2019 at Cuito Cuanavale, where a museum has been established and military hardware remains. Southern Africa Liberation Day was established by the 38th SADC Summit hosted by Namibia in 2018, which also approved a regional working group to determine the requirements for teaching Southern African Liberation History and its inclusion in the school syllabus of SADC Member States. SADC leaders also put in place a mechanism to honour the Founders of SADC.

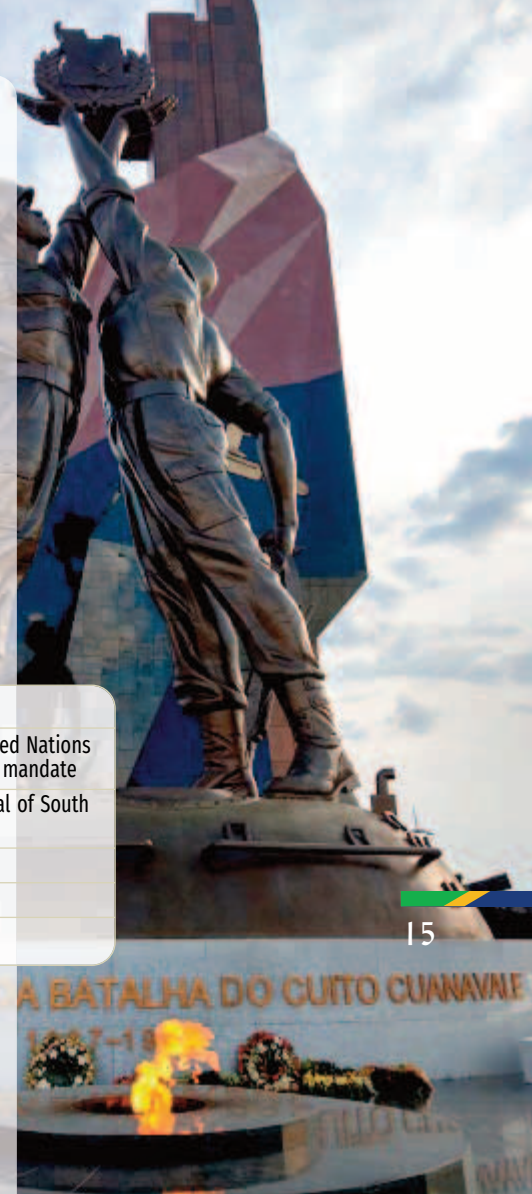
Source *Regional Dimensions of the National Liberation Movements, Module 1, Youth in the Liberation Struggle*, UNESCO, SADC, SARDC

President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana opened the formative conference of SADCC in Arusha on 2 July 1979, saying, “The full exploitation of our natural resources and the development of our productive sectors are constrained by the small markets in our economies, but taken as a whole, southern Africa forms a sizeable market. Economic regional cooperation would of necessity lead to coordinated production expansion which would in turn encourage the expansion of markets for intra- Southern African trade.”

On 1 April 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia the leaders of nine independent countries in the region met to launch a formal structure to coordinate their efforts and promote collective action, with the reality of apartheid's economic and military power on their southern borders.

The experience and lessons that the Frontline States had acquired in the struggle for political independence would be influential in the operations of the SADCC.

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





**Back from left:** Hon. Dick Matenje, Malawi; Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe; Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister, Kingdom of Eswatini; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kingdom of Lesotho. **Front from left:** HE Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; HE Sir Seretse Khama, founding President of Botswana; HE Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, founding President of Zambia; HE Samora Moises Machel, founding President of Mozambique; HE *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

### 1.3.1 SADCC Vision and Objectives

SADCC was established with the vision of creating a prosperous and united region in the longer term, and with four specific objectives:

- ❖ Reduction of Member State dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa;
- ❖ Forging of linkages to create genuine and equitable regional integration;
- ❖ Mobilisation of Member States' resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies; and
- ❖ Concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation.

SADCC and member states agreed to work together to counter South Africa's dominance and strengthen diplomatic and material support for the liberation movements which were fighting to dismantle apartheid control over Namibia and South Africa, achieved in 1990 and 1994 respectively.

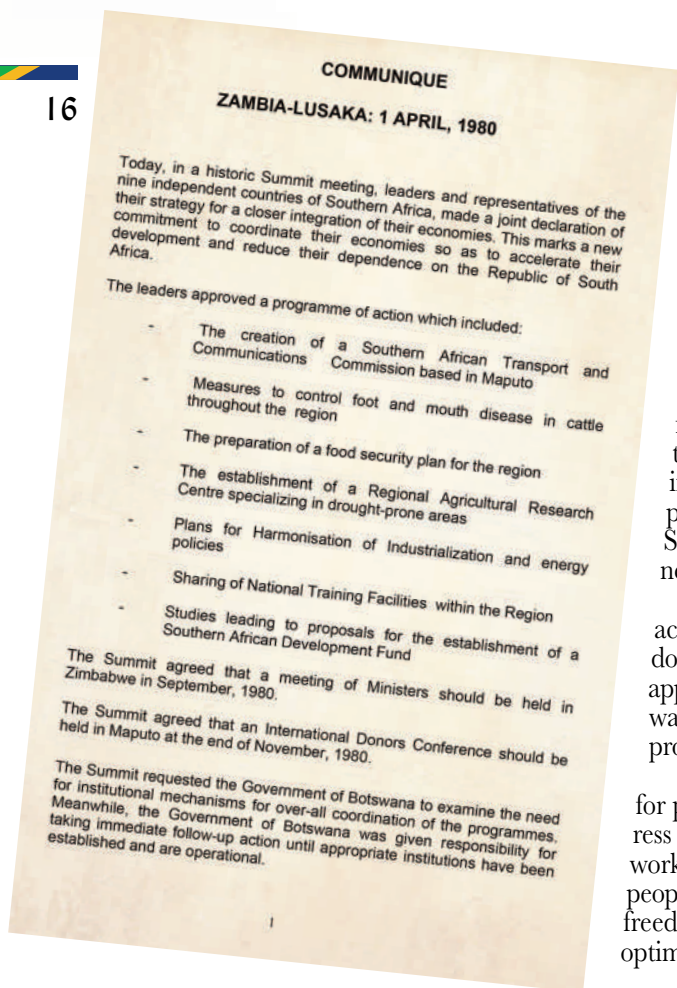
This was underscored in the Lusaka Declaration, *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*, in which the founders committed that "future development must aim at the reduction of economic dependence not only on the Republic of South Africa, but also on any single external State or group of States."

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

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."

While the objective of launching SADCC was premised on achieving economic emancipation, Member States did not abandon their commitment to political liberation that had shaped the approach of the Frontline States. Rather, economic emancipation was a continuation of the same objective, with political liberation providing a necessary foundation for economic prosperity.

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, warning that it would be "over-optimistic to hope for easy and quick successes."



“It must be accepted that this will no doubt be a more difficult task than the political one.”

The Lusaka Summit was also attended by Robert Mugabe as the Prime Minister-designate of independent Zimbabwe, and by Sam Nujoma, the President of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), who received guarantees of support for the liberation of Namibia, which was occupied by South Africa although formally under UN mandate.

President Khama's concluding statement during the founding Summit at Lusaka's iconic Mulungushi Hall was the embodiment of the foundation upon which SADCC was built, when he said: “We move forward in unity, or we perish.”

The host, President Kaunda, echoed the same sentiment when he said, “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 SADCC and later SADC, that of “a common 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 peoples of Southern Africa.”

President Sir Seretse Khama was already very ill although he remained active to see the commencement of his vision, and he passed away a few weeks later, in July 1980 at age 59. *Mwalimu* Nyerere, speaking in Gaborone in 1986 on the 20th anniversary of Botswana's independence, said of his friend Sir Seretse Khama, the first Chairperson of SADCC:

“One of his greatest contributions is that he initiated SADCC. The meeting which formally took the decision to establish SADCC was held in Arusha, Tanzania, that was merely a recognition of geographical realities. It was President Sir Seretse Khama who was responsible for that meeting being held; and he gave the keynote speech in opening it. ...It was a great bequest to Africa, and to the Third World.”

### 1.3.2 SADCC Framework and Priorities

The Summit of nine leaders of independent countries that launched SADCC, chaired by President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, discussed practical matters, the current situation in the region and the prospects for future development. They issued the Lusaka Declaration *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation* stating their intention to work in harmony to “weave a fabric of regional cooperation and development” in the context of their strategy for economic liberation.

“Southern Africa is fragmented, grossly exploited and subject to economic manipulation by outsiders. Future development must aim at the reduction of economic dependence,” the nine countries said in a closing communiqué.

The first structure they established to achieve this goal was the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) based in Maputo, Mozambique. They discussed food security and livestock disease, and established a Regional Agricultural Research Centre specialising in drought-prone areas. They discussed plans to harmonise their industrial development and energy policies, sharing of national training facilities, and studies for a Southern African Development Fund.

They requested the Government of Botswana to “examine the need for institutional mechanisms for overall coordination of the programmes”, and assigned to Botswana the responsibility for taking immediate follow-up action until appropriate institutions could be established and operational.



President *Mwalimu* Julius Nyerere of United Republic of Tanzania (left) and President Samora Machel of Mozambique (right)



President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana



President Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia



President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola

## Introduction

On 1<sup>st</sup> 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*

## Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation

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



both as separate nation States and as a group of neighbouring majority-ruled African countries, to assist in achieving a successful culmination of our struggle.

Our urgent task now is to include economic liberation in our programmes and priorities.

In the interest of the people of our countries, it is necessary to liberate our economies from their dependence on the Republic of South Africa to overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and to coordinate our efforts toward regional and national economic development. This will be as great for Namibia as it is for all the independent States of the region.

Southern Africa is a focal point of conflict. How can it be otherwise when a racist regime holds Namibia under military occupation, grossly exploits the people and the economies of the independent states and is a major barrier to our national development? It is not the quest for liberation, but the entrenched racism, exploitation and oppression which is the cause of conflict in Southern Africa. The power behind this is in large measure economic. Economic liberation is, therefore, as vital as political freedom.

We, the majority-ruled States of Southern Africa, do not envisage this regional economic coordination as exclusive. The initiative toward economic liberation has flowed from our experience of joint action for political liberation. We envisage regional coordination as open to all genuinely independent Southern African States.

In this spirit we call on Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support Southern African efforts toward economic liberation and independent economic development.

This we believe is the route to genuine interdependence and represents the best hope for a just and cooperative future for the region as a whole.

#### Development Objectives

The development objectives which we will pursue through coordinated action are:

1. the reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa;
2. the forging of links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration.

4

A majority of the people of Southern Africa are dependent on farming and animal husbandry. Their future livelihood is threatened by environmental degradation and in particular by desert encroachment as well as recurrent drought cycles. Even today few of the States of the region are self-sufficient in staple foods. Both environmental protection and food security are major challenges both nationally and regionally. We, therefore, urge that the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) set up a Southern Africa Regional Centre in Botswana.

We further urge the development of the existing facilities in Botswana for production of foot and mouth disease vaccine to provide for the needs of all of the majority-ruled countries in Southern Africa. The spread of this disease currently threatens Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique. A coordinated approach to its control and elimination is urgently needed.

Likewise, we will undertake concerted projects in order to exploit natural resources, in particular those of common hydrological basins.

It is a matter of urgency to identify ways in which the coordination of research and training as well as the exchange of information can strengthen programmes to protect our environment and increase food production. In the field of food security the possibility of the coordination of national reserve policies and the facilitation of interstate exchanges will receive priority attention.

We have decided to give special attention to the sharing of training and research facilities.

We have further decided to stimulate the exchange of information aimed at achieving a concerted policy in the fields of mining, industry, energy and agriculture. In particular, consultations among those States requiring petroleum products and electricity on the one hand and those with petroleum refining capacity and electricity surpluses on the other must be undertaken to achieve regional solutions.

The effort for economic development is an essential condition to free the Southern African States from the exploitative migrant labour system.

3. the mobilisation of resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies;

4. concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of our strategy for economic liberation.

#### Strategies and Priorities.

We will identify areas in which, working in harmony, we can gear national development to provide goods and services presently coming from the Republic of South Africa and weave a fabric of regional cooperation and development.

#### Key to this strategy is transport and communications.

The dominance of the Republic of South Africa has been reinforced and strengthened by its transport system. Without the establishment of an adequate regional transport and communications system, other areas of cooperation become impractical. The economic liberation of Namibia, following its attainment of genuine political independence, will require the creation and operation of adequate transport and communication links with its natural partners to replace the artificial ones which currently bind it to the Republic of South Africa.

We will therefore create a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission to coordinate the use of existing systems and the planning and financing of additional regional facilities.

The ports of Mozambique serve four States in the region and with the genuine independence of Zimbabwe can be developed to serve two more. Zambia uses transport facilities in five regional States. The development of Mozambican, Tanzanian and Angolan ports and the coordination of facilities more effectively to meet requirements of the land-locked States are necessarily of regional concern. Transport and Communications will be a major focus of regional action. The coordination of transport facilities to meet the needs of land-locked States is crucial. With the attainment of genuine independence in Zimbabwe it is urgent to restore transport routes linking it to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. Additional areas in which coordinated action will be needed include major new projects such as a possible railway from Botswana through Namibia to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby creating an alternative route to the sea for Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe; the coordination of airline schedules so that movement within the region is practicable; the study of existing and proposed

5

#### External Cooperation

We are committed to a strategy of economic liberation. It is a strategy which we believe both needs and deserves international support. Southern African regional development must be designed and implemented by Southern Africans. It will, however, be achieved more rapidly and will be more effective if development takes place within the context of global cooperation.

International bodies and States outside Southern Africa are therefore invited to cooperate in implementing programmes towards economic liberation and development in the region.

This preliminary identification of aims, strategies and sectors illustrates both the magnitude of the task facing us and some of the broad areas within which outside assistance will be welcomed.

It is envisaged that Southern African Development Coordination meetings of member Southern African States and other invited participants should be held annually. This will provide a mechanism for surveying results, evaluating performance, identifying strengths and weaknesses and agreeing on future plans. Economic liberation and development in Southern Africa cannot be attained either easily or speedily. What is therefore needed is sustained cooperation.

We view this declaration as a statement of commitment and strategy. Under-development, exploitation, crisis and conflict in Southern Africa will be overcome through economic liberation. The welfare of the peoples of Southern Africa and the development of its economies requires coordinated regional action. It is our belief that in the interest of popular welfare, justice and peace, we in Southern Africa have the right to ask and to receive practical international cooperation in our struggle for reconstruction, development and genuine interdependence. However, as with the struggle for political liberation, the fight for economic liberation is neither a mere slogan to prompt external assistance nor a course of action from which we can be deflected by external indifference. The dignity and welfare of the peoples of Southern Africa demand economic liberation and we will struggle toward that goal.

7

8

## Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation

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

We, the undersigned, as the Heads of Government of majority-ruled States in Southern Africa, offer this declaration to our own peoples, to the peoples and Governments of the many countries who are interested in promoting popular welfare, justice and peace in Southern Africa and to the international agencies who share this interest. In it we state our commitment to pursue policies aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies and we call on all concerned to assist us in this high endeavour.

#### Dependence in Context

Southern Africa is dependent on the Republic of South Africa as a focus of transport and communications, an exporter of goods and services and as an importer of goods and cheap labour. This dependence is not a natural phenomenon nor is it simply the result of a free market economy. The nine States and one occupied territory of Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were, in varying degrees, deliberately incorporated—by metropolitan powers, colonial rulers and large corporations—into the colonial and sub-colonial structures centring in general on the Republic of South Africa. The development of national economies as balanced units, let alone the welfare of the people of Southern Africa, played no part in the economic integration strategy. Not surprisingly, therefore, Southern Africa is fragmented, grossly exploited and subject to economic manipulation by outsiders. 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.

#### Liberation: Political and Economic

While the struggle for genuine political independence has advanced and continues to advance, it is not yet complete. We, the majority-ruled States of Southern Africa, recognise our responsibilities,

3

micro-wave and ground satellite facilities to identify how they can be interlinked, possibly through the Rift Valley Station. The Commission will be located in Maputo and serviced by a small technical unit. It will coordinate transport and communication links among participating States. The Commission will seek participation of all genuinely independent States in the Southern African region. In addition, in many fields notably in transport, observer status will be open to Liberation Movements wishing to participate in anticipation of genuine independence. Similarly, in manpower development and research, the involvement of Liberation Movements is essential to amass the knowledge and train the personnel necessary once political liberation is achieved.

Regional coordination must be operational—it must result in concrete programmes and projects. This will require both domestic and external finance. Present estimates, for example, show that in excess of US \$1.5 billion will be needed to finance urgent transport and communications projects over the next decade.

We emphasize the importance of additional resources being made available to assist efforts to coordinate regional economic development projects. In the first instance, we intend to use the Regional Transport & Communications Commission to mobilise finance for urgent projects in priority sectors by holding ad hoc pledging sessions with existing bilateral and multilateral funding agencies. As economic cooperation develops, a Southern African Development Fund will be created and research to this end is being initiated. Its scope would be subsequently broadened and it might prove desirable to create a separate regional development bank. We therefore urge the friends of Southern Africa to pledge financial support to this Fund.

#### Concerted Actions

Regional cooperation in the field of transport and communications is seen as crucial to economic liberation and has therefore been given the greatest attention. In other sectors, similar programmes of concerted action are envisaged.

For trade development we recognise that many of us have existing bilateral and multilateral trade and customs arrangements. But even within these constraints we believe that there is room for substantial increases in trade among ourselves. To this end existing payment systems and customs instruments will be studied in order to build up a regional trade system based on bilaterally negotiated annual trade targets and product lists.



This Declaration is produced in ten original copies, eight in the English language and two in the Portuguese language. All are equally valid.

6

### 1.3.3 SADCC Strategies and Decisions

The achievement of democratic governance in Namibia (1990) and South Africa (1994) marked a shift in focus to economic development and regional integration. This political independence had been achieved through direct support from the member states who provided both material support and safe haven in their countries and diplomatic support in lobbying the international community to take resolute action to stop South African aggression, and dismantle apartheid.

The founding leaders regarded SADCC as a tool and a process leading to the co-ordination of efforts and stimulation of economic growth in the whole of southern Africa. Hence a platform to fight for economic advancement, reduce dependency on South Africa and safeguard political freedom.

In creating sustainable economies, the SADCC summit of 1981 in Zimbabwe noted the ratification by members of the Convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). The Commission was charged with responsibility of facilitating co-ordination among SADCC Member States in the running of region's transport systems. This was a vital step in ensuring the advancement of efficient and fully integrated infrastructure operations in the region.

SADCC established national hubs known as sector coordination units, and Member States had responsibility for hosting and coordinating different sectors, such as agricultural research, energy and industries depending on their comparative advantage in the sectors in a bid to achieve food security, development of communications and transport infrastructure and ultimately do away with dependency.

The establishment of SADCC gave the member states a platform to arrange and manage regional development in a coordinated manner, together, on the basis of mutual benefit for a shared future. The second Summit also approved the establishment of a Secretariat which would prepare meetings and plans, and ensure continuity in SADCC deliberations. The Secretariat was established in Gaborone, Botswana, in 1982 with the responsibility of overseeing the development and implementation of various regional projects.

Annual consultative conferences were held for coordination with funding agencies, and the SADCC approach to regional cooperation was projects-based, to address national concerns through regional action, with Member States retaining responsibility for managing the projects in a decentralized structure. Region-wide discussion was stimulated through the presentation of forward-looking theme documents and the secretariat coordinated regional positions on issues of major concern to members.

SADCC achieved solidarity, peace and security in the region in face of apartheid's economic and military might, and strengthened existing historical relations among the member states toward sustainable peace and mutual security. A significant challenge that is still being addressed is the complexity of creating a self-sustainable regional economy due to the divisive nature of the legacy of colonial boundaries.

As progress was made, it became necessary to situate the project-based coordination within sector-specific frameworks and strategies linking the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration with specific activities at regional and national levels as a basis for prioritisation and evaluation. "The sector coordination approach underscored the need to build collective self-reliance, mutual trust and confidence, and it was on this basis that the organization evolved over the years".

# A PICTURE OF SADCC SITUATION IN THE 1980s



## COMMUNIQUÉ

**ZIMBABWE, HARARE 20 JULY, 1981**  
 ...The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction with the progress which has been made in regional co-operation since the Lusaka Summit of April 1980, reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles embodied in the declaration Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, and called upon all those who share these ideals to join with them in the struggle for economic liberation, justice and peace in Southern Africa. ...

Heads of States and Government also noted the ratification of a Convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). This gives the Commission, based in Maputo, a legal personality, with its own Committee of Ministers and executive authority. ... The Summit noted with satisfaction that the Commission was already facilitating the implementation of a large number of regional projects, and urged those countries and institutions which had pledged resources at Maputo to co-operate fully with the Commission for the speedy rehabilitation of the transport and communication systems of the SADCC member states.

The Summit received a report from the Council of Ministers on the progress made in preparing the groundwork for programmes of cooperative actions in the fields of transport and communication, food security, soil conservation and land utilization, crop research, control of animal diseases, manpower development, industrial development, energy development, financial mechanisms and security printing. They congratulated the Ministers and their officials on the speed and thoroughness with which they are implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action.

They expressed the view that progress already made has established a firm base for the enlargement of areas of co-operation and noted with satisfaction that Malawi has been allocated the responsibility for coordinating a regional approach to development of fisheries and wildlife. Other priority areas for co-operation within the ambit of SADCC will be examined during 1981. ...

The Summit received a report on the preparations for the Blantyre Conference, which is scheduled to take place on 19-20 November, 1981 and endorsed the arrangements proposed. The Conference will be largely of a consultative nature rather than a pledging conference. ...

The President of Tanzania, H.E. Julius K. Nyerere expressed the gratitude of all SADCC Member States to the Government of Botswana for the crucial role it has so effectively played, from the very beginning, in providing SADCC with leadership, direction and continuity of service. Botswana has not spared itself in committing its scarce resources - both human and material - to SADCC. ...

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**MOZAMBIQUE, MAPUTO 11 JULY 1983**

...Summit reported progress in the priority area of Transport and Communications as well as in Agriculture, Industrial Development, Energy and Manpower Development.

"The Summit noted that for most SADC countries, the 1982/83 agricultural season witnessed one of the worst droughts in living memory. Crop yields have been severely reduced which affected dramatically the ability of Member States to earn foreign exchange through exports and, even more importantly, reduced the availability of food from internal production to meet the basic needs of the people. Production cannot possibly provide the basic food necessary for many people in the rural areas to subsist until the 1984 harvest. More terrifying still is the threat that even this harvest may be devastated by drought. ... For many Member States this is the worst crisis of its kind which they have been confronted with since their independence.

The drought coincides with the deepest recession the world has experienced in the past half century.

The Summit noted that, partly no doubt because of a fallacious belief that these problems will undermine SADCC's commitment to political and economic liberation, South Africa has stepped up its aggressive policy aimed at destabilising Member States through economic and military sabotage. South Africa can invade and occupy sovereign states, blow up vital installations, massacre populations at no apparent cost to its relations with its main allies. Some of these friends of South Africa, who provide the racist regime with the capital, technology, management skills and military weapons necessary to carry out such a policy, seeks also to improve their relations with SADCC. Change must come to South Africa. The Summit urged the international community to reflect that the nature and the rapidity at which such change takes place will, to an extent, depend on decision taken by those providing the regime with such support.

SADCC's next conference with its international co-operating partners will be held later this year in Lusaka. Among those invited will be countries which have considerable and close ties with and influence on South Africa - the Summit appealed to them, again, to use that influence to check the aggression being waged against SADCC Member States, since it is clearly irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructure only to see such resources wasted by South Africa sabotage. ...

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**BOTSWANA, GABORONE 22 JULY 1982**

...SADCC's newly appointed Executive Secretary, Mr Frederick Arthur Blumers, was introduced to the Summit and will take up his post shortly. The permanent Secretariat will then become fully operational.

"The Heads of State and Government condemned South Africa for its policy of destabilisation aimed at SADCC Member States. The objective of this destabilisation is to undermine the security of SADCC Member States and sabotage SADCC's efforts to achieve economic liberation."

The main focus of the next Annual Conference to be held in Maseru, Lesotho in January 1983 will be Industrial and Agricultural cooperation.

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ARUSHA 9 AUGUST 1985**

...The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Southern African Liberation Movements: Mr Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa; Mr Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania; Mr Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia. ...

The Summit considered and approved the Annual Progress Report on the SADCC Programme of Action covering the period July 1984-July 1985 and decided that the report should be issued for publication. The report records the result of five years of cooperation for economic liberation in Southern Africa. The Summit noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in all the sectors. ...

The Summit condemned the violence perpetrated by the racist South Africa regime against the people of South Africa particularly the mounting loss of life and the mass arrests. The violence of apartheid is not only confined to South Africa itself but hangs ominously over the whole of Southern Africa. The apartheid regime continues to arrogantly occupy Namibia and to brutalize her people in complete defiance of international law and opinion. It has intensified its military attacks and acts of destabilisation against its neighbours. A de-stabilization is urgently called for to end the violence of apartheid, the occupation of Namibia and the acts of destabilization against our States.

Recognising that this is the last Summit Conference which Mwalimu Nyerere will attend as President of Tanzania, the Summit paid tribute to him for his important role in the creation and development of SADCC. The Summit recorded with appreciation his great contributions over a quarter of a century to relinquishing the Presidency, Mwalimu Nyerere's talents and experience would in future be even more readily available for the advancement, in a wider field, of the causes and principles with which he has for many years, identified himself. ...

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**ANGOLA, LUANDA 22 AUGUST 1986**

...Prior to the Official Opening of the Summit, the Chairman presented Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, with the Seretse Khama SADCC Medal; in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the creation and development of SADCC and to the struggle for economic liberation in Southern Africa. Mwalimu Nyerere is the first person to be so honoured by SADCC.

The Summit also noted that, as a result both of the return of normal rains in most Member States and improvements in agricultural productivity, the food position in the region has improved considerably. The situation in Angola, Botswana and Mozambique, however, remains of concern; since, for Botswana, drought has persisted and, in Angola and Mozambique, South African supported bandit activity has disrupted food production and distribution. The Summit emphasized the critical importance of developing a coherent and comprehensive regional approach to agricultural production and food security and urged SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture to redouble their efforts in this regard.

The Summit noted with approval the decision of the SADCC Council of Ministers to establish an intra-SADCC trade promotion Programme. Because of the low production base in the region and limited range of regionally traded goods the programme has, as an integral part, the expansion of production in the Member States on the basis of complimentary, comparative advantage and the equitable distribution of benefits. ...

The summit also noted that, given the sector's strong linkages with Industry, a new sector in the Programme of Action, of Industry and Trade, has been created under the overall coordination of the United Republic of Tanzania. ...

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**ZAMBIA, LUSAKA 24 JULY 1987**

...Chairman made a posthumous presentation of the Seretse Khama SADCC Medal to the late Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the creation and development of SADCC, and to the struggle for economic liberation in Southern Africa. The Medal was received by H.E. Joaquim Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of the family of Samora Machel, and the people and Government of Mozambique. ...

...The Summit also noted, with great concern, the impact of the region's crippling debt burden on the economies of Member States; ... The Summit called upon the international community, and particularly credit countries and institutions, to take all appropriate measures to lighten this burden. ...

The Summit noted progress in the priority sector of Transport and Communications, including the rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda Railway through Mozambique to Zimbabwe; work on the container terminal at Nacala port and progressing and the second phase of TAZARA rehabilitation; and regarding Lobito in Angola, discussion were underway on the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway and preparation of a 10-year development plan for Lobito Corridor.

The spectre of drought is once again haunting the region, and undermining the efforts of Member States to achieve food self-sufficiency. The Summit appealed for assistance for all Member States which are experiencing food deficits. A special appeal was also made to SADCC's main cooperating partners to support the proposed Regional Food Reserve, to provide "a mechanism for meeting such crises, especially from local production.

"The summit reviewed the situation in the region and noted that the continuation and intensification of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilisation against Member States. The Summit noted especially the new pattern of assassinations and abductions of innocent civilians by South African agents. ... The Summit called upon the international community to take concerted action to stop South Africa aggression, towards the dismantling of Apartheid; and independence for Namibia.

The Summit noted the recent legislation passed in the Congress of the United States of America to provide assistance to SADCC. While recognising that the proposed US programme of economic support can be of considerable benefit to the region as a whole, the Summit:

Registered its strong objection to the specific exclusion of Angola and Mozambique from these programmes, and reaffirmed its opposition to actions which violate the integrity of SADCC and expressed its displeasure at the attempt to associate SADCC Member States with terrorism. ..."

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**MOZAMBIQUE, MAPUTO 15 JULY 1988**

...With regard to the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action,

The Summit noted with appreciation progress achieved in the priority sector of Transport and Communications which has led to increased utilisation of regional routes through Beira and Dar es Salaam. Further the Summit welcomed the progress in arrangements to fully rehabilitate the Maputo transport system, and also expressed the hope that arrangements for the rehabilitation of the Lobito Corridor in Angola can proceed without delay.

The Summit also noted the improvement in the food situation in the region following favourable weather conditions. However, the Summit regretted the continued serious food shortages in Angola and Mozambique, caused mainly by South Africa's aggression and destabilisation activities, which have disrupted rural life and displaced millions of people in these two Member States.

The meeting noted with gratitude the increasing level of support for SADCC by the international community, as evidenced by the high-level of representation, and the amount of financial pledges made at the 1988 SADCC Annual Consultative Conference, held in Arusha, Tanzania last January.

The Summit again observed with utmost concern the continued escalation of violence in the region, caused by South Africa's aggression and destabilisation activities in a vain attempt to defend apartheid. Further the Summit regretted the loss of life and property, on both sides, and the displacement of millions of people as a direct consequence of the actions of the South African government. The Summit urged the South African government to accept that apartheid, or any other scheme for the artificial separation of the races in Southern Africa was doomed to failure, and to enter into meaningful negotiations with the genuine leaders of the black majority in South Africa.

The Summit noted the appreciable progress made in the negotiations for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and to bring independence to Namibia. The Summit further expressed the hope that this development will usher in a more conducive climate for the necessary changes in South African Government to end apartheid which is the principal cause of conflict in the region.

**BOTSWANA, GABORONE 6 JULY 1984**

...The Summit was also attended by the President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, the President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, John Pokela, and a representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation. ...

Botswana will chair meetings of the Summit and Council of Ministers for the next three years. The Summit appointed Hon. S.H. Makoni to the post of Executive Secretary. ...

The Summit considered the problem of discriminatory funding of SADCC projects and decided to denounce such practices and to appeal to donor Governments and agencies not to use their aid programmes in attempts to divide SADCC Member States and undermine their cooperation.

## COMMUNIQUÉ

**ZIMBABWE, HARARE 25 AUGUST 1989**

...The Summit was also attended by the leaders of the Southern African Liberation Movements: Mr Thabo Mbeki, Secretary for External Affairs of the African National Congress of South Africa; Mr Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania; Mr Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia. ...

The Summit noted, with satisfaction, the improvement in the performance of the economies of member States. The region recorded an average GDP growth rate of about 4.5%, representing both a real increase in the economic adjustment measures that most member States have taken; the up-turn in commodity prices, especially minerals, and increased agricultural production, resulting from favourable weather conditions, and policy and price incentives for the sector. ...

The Summit instructed the Council of Ministers to formalise SADCC, and give it an appropriate legal status, taking into account the need to replace the SADCC Memorandum of Understanding with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty, to be prepared in readiness for signature during the 1990 Summit.

The Summit welcomed the initiatives of the governments of Angola and Mozambique to bring peace to these member States, and agreed that it will be necessary, following the restoration of peace there, to rehabilitate their economies, and particularly to resettle displaced persons. The Summit therefore, urged the international community to assist in this process.

The Summit also recognized that the impending independence of Namibia will bring both challenges and opportunities to SADCC. While the Summit welcomed the implementation of Resolution 435, it also expressed disquiet at the efforts of the South African government to undermine the good conduct of fair and free elections in Namibia. The Summit, therefore, called upon the United Nations Security Council, and the international community as a whole, to take measures to ensure that the right of Namibians to self-determination is not undermined in any way.

The Summit strongly condemned the continuing oppression and exploitation of the black majority of South Africans, and called upon the South African government to release the authentic political leaders of the majority of the people, and to unban their organisations. The Summit also urged the South African government to engage in genuine negotiations to bring apartheid to an end, and agree on a political dispensation acceptable to all. The Summit condemned current efforts by the white minority regime to hoodwink international public opinion by declarations on the need for change, with no substance; whilst apartheid structures remain in force.

On the other hand, the Summit was encouraged by the initiatives taken by different groups of the white population to establish contacts, and engage in consultations with the liberation movement, on the future of South Africa. ...

## The Harare Declaration and beyond

The OAU Ad-hoc Committee on Southern Africa met in Zimbabwe in advance of the SADCC Summit in August 1989 on the question of South Africa, and issued the Harare Declaration, which became a key milestone on the road to change.

The Harare Declaration presented a Plan of Action agreed by all of Africa that included a Statement of Principles, and set out the Climate for Negotiations – release political prisoners, lift bans, remove troops from townships, end state of emergency and cease political executions. Thus Africa gave its full backing to the liberation movement to begin negotiations, starting with agreement on a mutually binding ceasefire, then the mechanism for drawing up a new Constitution.

The document mandated the OAU Ad-hoc Committee on Southern Africa “assisted by the Frontline States, to remain seized of the issues of a political resolution.”

The Harare Declaration, issued on 21 August 1989, opens with a preamble:

### Harare Declaration

#### Declaration of the OAU Ad-hoc Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa

21 August 1989 Harare Zimbabwe

1. “The people of Africa, singly collectively and acting through the OAU, are engaged in serious efforts to establish peace throughout the continent by ending all conflicts through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all.
2. “We reaffirm our conviction, which history confirms, that where colonial, racial and apartheid domination exists, there can neither be peace nor justice.
3. “Accordingly, we reiterate that while the apartheid system in South Africa persists, the peoples of our continent as a whole cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and peace which are both crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of Africa....”

This meeting of the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee assisted by the Frontline States took place just four days before the SADC Summit on 25 August in Harare. SADC leaders “urged the South African government to engage in genuine negotiations to bring apartheid to an end, and agree on a political dispensation acceptable to all.”

Nelson Mandela and others were released from prison soon after, in February 1990 and the first group of external leaders of the liberation movement flew directly into South Africa from Zambia in April. Contacts commenced at the official residence of the State President in Cape Town culminating in the Groote Schuur Minute setting out a common commitment to the resolution of violence and the process of negotiations. Before the end of the year, the President of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Reginald Tambo returned home after almost three decades at the helm of the liberation struggle, and stood down as he was now unwell having put all of his energy into leadership in liberating the country. He handed over the presidency to Nelson Mandela, with Walter Sisulu as deputy. These three former Youth League leaders had grown into leaders of the international movement to end apartheid, from exile and from prison.

In October 1991, 92 organisations united in their opposition to apartheid met in Durban in to consolidate their negotiating position, and the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) opened on 21 December at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg. A total of 228 delegates from 19 political parties pledged their commitment. The chief negotiator who led the team through the long, arduous and difficult negotiations that resulted in democratic elections in 1994 was Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, the General Secretary of ANC, and now President of South Africa. They were closely supported by neighbouring countries through their regional organisation, by then formalised as the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

#### 1.4 SADC Treaty and Transformation

Namibia gained independence on 21 March 1990 following protracted international negotiations for a ceasefire and elections. The elected Constituent Assembly sat for the first two years after independence to develop a national Constitution, under the guidance of the chair, Dr Hage Geingob, who later served as Prime Minister and now President of Namibia since 2015.

On 17 August 1992, at the first Summit held in independent Namibia, in the capital Windhoek, and hosted by the founding President, Dr Samuel Shafiihuna Nujoma, the SADCC Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Declaration and Treaty that transformed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Declaration and Treaty were signed by the leaders or representatives of the 10 Member States – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland (Eswatini), United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Windhoek Declaration and the SADC Treaty set out the organisation's objectives, institutions, operational systems, areas of cooperation and the modalities for regional cooperation, and transformed the way in which the regional organisation operates. However, the period before 1992 is important in understanding the dynamics of the region's shared past, and thus its present and future. Going forward, the SADC Common Agenda contained in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty, expresses the determination to "strengthen and consolidate the longstanding historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region."

Signatories to the Windhoek Declaration and Treaty establishing SADC

From second left,

Zambia: H.E. Frederick Chiluba, President

Mozambique: H.E. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President

Namibia: H.E. Dr Samuel Shafiihuna Nujoma, President

Botswana: H.E. Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, President

Zimbabwe: H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President

Tanzania: H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President

The Prime Ministers of,

Eswatini: The Rt. Hon. Obed Mfanyana Dlamini (*at left*), and

Angola: The Rt. Hon. Dr. Fernando José de França Dias Van-Dúnem (*second right*)

And top ministerial representatives from

Lesotho: Hon. A.L. Thoahlane, Minister of Finance and Planning, Economic and Manpower Development

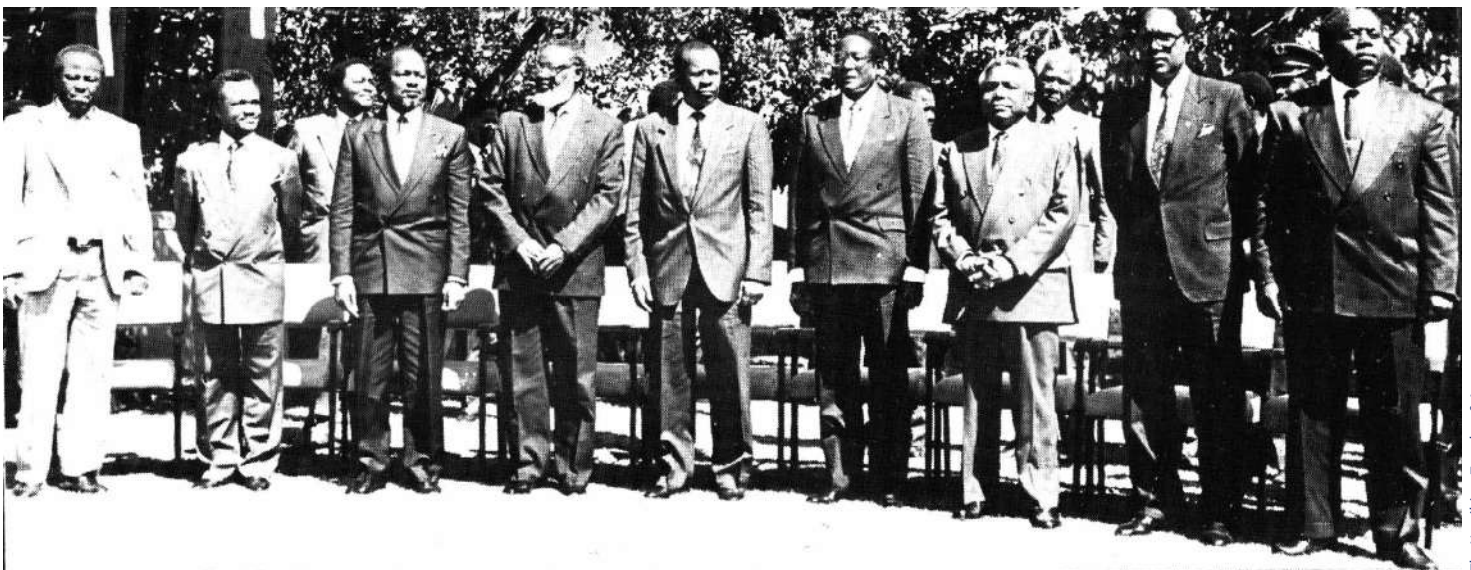
Malawi: Hon. L.J. Chimango, Minister of Finance

Other delegations in attendance were led by

Pan Africanist Congress: Mr. Clarence Makwetu, President

African National Congress: Mr. Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, Secretary General

The Namibian, Tuesday 18 August 1992



### COMMUNIQUÉ: BOTSWANA, GABORONE 26 AUGUST 1990

The Summit reviewed the regional situation and in particular noted that Namibia had become the tenth member of SADCC, after more than seventy years of South African occupation.

The Summit received an update from the representatives of the South African Liberation Movements on the situation in that country. The Summit welcomed talks between the African National Congress and the South African Government, on the way to end apartheid and to introduce a system of government acceptable to all South Africans. The Summit, however, regretted the continued violence and bloodshed in the black townships, and called upon all parties to do everything possible to bring the situation under control.

The Summit welcomed steps being taken by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflicts in their countries. The Summit also expressed appreciation at the easing of tensions in the region and encouraging prospects for a democratic South Africa which would enhance the efforts for cooperation among the countries of the region including South Africa. However, structures are still in place and right-wing terrorism is on the increase. It was, therefore, necessary that the international pressure on South Africa be maintained until there is agreement among South Africans on a just political dispensation.

In reviewing the economic situation in the region, the Summit noted, with appreciation, the continuing improvement in the economic performance of most member States following the introduction of structural adjustment measures and policy reforms. However, a number of member States were still struggling under a heavy debt burden and will require continuing assistance to consolidate and improve on the gains made so far. The economic adjustment process had also caused grave social problems and the deterioration of socio-economic infrastructure.

While the Summit recognised that the primary responsibility for improving those conditions rested with the member States themselves, the Summit called on the international community to give maximum assistance they can, to ameliorate these difficulties to ensure that the adjustment process will stay on course.

The Summit noted with appreciation the overall surplus in food production in the region and emphasised the need to establish an effective machinery for intra-regional trade in food to ensure the expansion of production and lessen dependence on food aid from outside the region.

### COMMUNIQUÉ: TANZANIA, ARUSHA, 26 AUGUST 1991

The Summit reviewed recent developments and noted that the region was undergoing fundamental economic, political and social changes which will have a major impact on its future. The Summit welcomed the initial steps toward the abolition of apartheid in South Africa as evidenced by the unbarring of the Liberation Movements and repeal of racist laws.

The Summit, however, observed that, notwithstanding these encouraging changes, apartheid was still firmly in place in the social, economic and political fabric of South African life. The Summit particularly regretted the continuing cycle of violence in South Africa and called on the South African regime to take decisive action to end the conflict.

The Summit urged the Liberation Movements to coordinate their strategies, and commit themselves fully to realizing a common front of all anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. The Summit, therefore, noted with appreciation the efforts by the black leadership in South Africa to establish a Patriotic Front against apartheid.

The Summit noted with appreciation the economic, political and social changes that are taking place within Member States aimed at popular participation in national affairs and enhancement of economic performance. In particular, the Summit welcomed the end of the war in Angola and the involving peace process in Mozambique. In this context, the Summit expressed support for the untiring efforts of the Government of Mozambique to find a negotiated solution to the war in the country.

The Summit called Member States and the international community as a whole to help Angola and Mozambique to prepare the groundwork for a major international emergency assistance towards the reconstruction of the economies of these member States, as well as assisting efforts for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

The Summit also welcomed efforts by the United Nations Systems and South African Liberation Movements to repatriate South Africans exiles; and appealed to SADCC member States and the international community to provide material assistance to facilitate these efforts, as well as provide the returning exiles with the necessary means for survival.

The Summit concluded that all these developments require a concerted response by SADCC member States, to assert the leadership of the region and to create a framework for future relations in Southern Africa.

The Summit, therefore, directed Council to undertake the necessary work to identify options and strategies for regional cooperation in a post-apartheid era. Towards this end, the Summit decided to establish a Joint Planning Committee, comprising representatives of SADCC member States and the Liberation Movements to direct this work.

The Summit noted with regret that the status of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as integral parts of Namibia, still remains unresolved. The Summit reaffirmed SADCC's support to the Government of Namibia, and called on the international community to assist Namibia regain sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

The Summit noted the proposed theme for the 1992 SADCC Annual Consultative Conference, SADCC Towards Economic Integration, and in particular agreed that the Conference Theme will provide the basis for the creation of a common vision of the future of the region and establish a framework for collective action.

### SADCC SUMMIT COMMUNIQUÉ NAMIBIA WINDHOEK 17 AUGUST 1992

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... 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 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 Movements on major issues regarding the violence, the negotiations and unity of patriotic forces. ... 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 agreed that it was necessary to clarify that relations between SADCC and South Africa will be normalised only when a democratically elected government was in place.

...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:

- a) 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;
- b) it is important to follow-up the signing of the Treaty with a clear elaboration of the issues, structures and timetable which will form the basis of the negotiations on protocols;
- c) priority be given to popular participation, to ensure that the people of the region determine the content and direction of regional integration;
- d) the movement of the people within the region should be facilitated;
- e) the need for the progressive removal of all barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services; and
- f) 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 SADC 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. ...

## The Frontline States – Mission Accomplished

The Liberation Committee was officially closed in August 1994 after South Africa held democratic elections, and that effectively ended the work of the Frontline States (FLS), although their style and methodology of active and rapid response to maintain peace and human dignity were incorporated in the establishment of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The idea of the Frontline States emerged out of the mutual cooperation between Tanzania, which had gained independence in 1961, Zambia (1964) and Botswana (1966) in supporting the independence of the other countries in the region and the end of apartheid in South Africa. Mozambique and Angola fought and won independence in 1975 and they joined the Frontline States to support Zimbabwe (1980) and Namibia (1990) as well as South Africa (1994) to complete the political independence of the region.

The FLS had offered support through refuge, training and transit routes as well as material and diplomatic assistance. This FLS remained informal and continued to operate as a quick response after the formation of SADCC in 1980.

The leaders of independent Africa who formed the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) on 25 May 1963 had established on the same day a Coordinating Committee with responsibility “for harmonising the assistance and for managing the Special Fund to be set up for that purpose,” with headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

The Resolution on Dissolution of the OAU Liberation Committee expressed “deep appreciation to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Frontline States and all other countries for providing dependable rear bases as the home of the Executive Secretariat and its Sub-Regional Offices as well as their effective and multifarious assistance to the African Liberation Movements.”

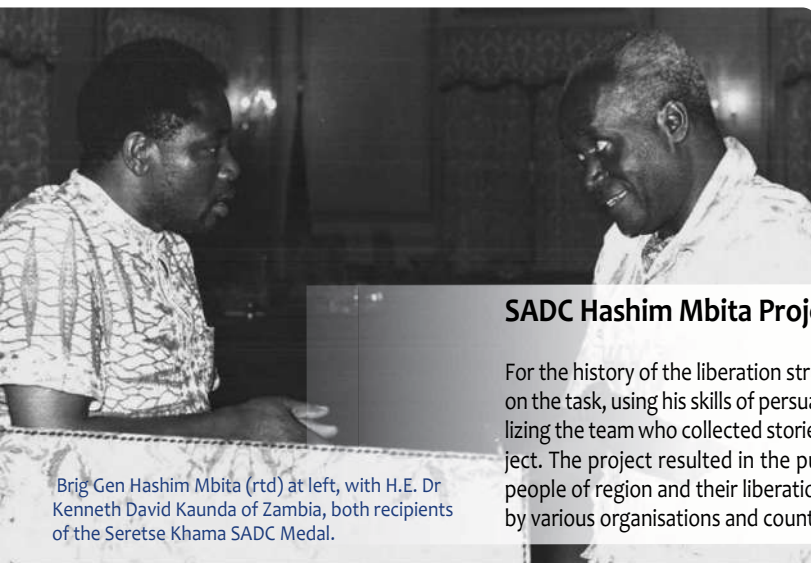
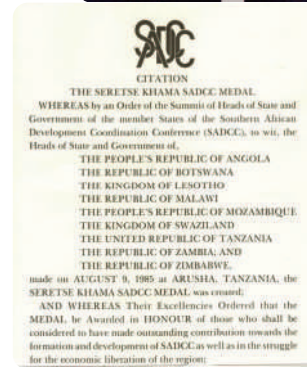
The Liberation Committee was headed for 22 years from 1972-1994 by the late Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita as Executive Secretary, appointed by President Nyerere for his passionate dedication and honesty, and his wide array of knowledge and skills. His name was known to freedom fighters across the continent of Africa and he dedicated his final report to them, as **Mission Accomplished**.

“This publication, aptly titled Mission Accomplished, is a collection of the historic statements and messages of solidarity which were received in Arusha. It is hoped that, with this compilation as well as recorded efforts by scholars, researchers and institutions, the history of the liberation struggle in Africa will be preserved for future generations.

“It is dedicated to the gallantry of Africa’s freedom fighters, especially to the memory of those who did not live to see the dawn of this era in Africa. This is a tribute to their courage, a salute to the heroes and heroines of African Liberation. ...”

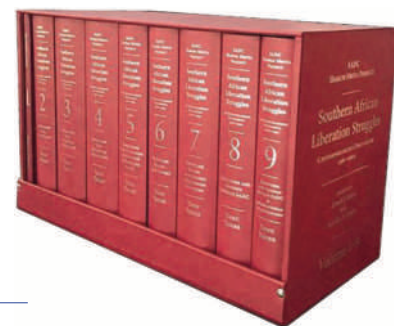
Speaking a few years later at a symposium to mark Africa Day, Ambassador Mbita urged the youth of the new generation to be resolute in the struggle for economic and social development on the continent.

He echoed a favourite phrase of Mwalimu Nyerere when he said, “It can be done, play your part.”



## SADC Hashim Mbita Project – Southern African Liberation Struggles

For the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, it was Brig Gen Hashim Mbita (rtd) himself who took on the task, using his skills of persuasion to raise funds, and his inspirational enthusiasm to get the job done, mobilizing the team who collected stories in SADC Member States. He served as active Patron of the SADC History Project. The project resulted in the publication of nine volumes which contain a narrative and stories told by the people of region and their liberation movements, about their role and that of the Front Line States and support by various organisations and countries within and outside Africa.



## 1.5 The Journey Toward Economic Integration and Development

The journey toward economic integration and development in Africa began much more than 40 years ago in the long-range vision of African leaders and people, and their passionate commitment to freedom, unity and prosperity.

The vision was consolidated by the leaders of independent African countries meeting in 1963 in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to form the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and a Coordinating Committee known as the OAU Liberation Committee.

Freedom and political independence was the goal eventually achieved in 1990 and 1994 when, first Namibia and then South Africa joined after shedding the formal apartheid system and holding majority elections.

Independent African countries were already working toward the next goal of economic liberation and integration, by starting to form the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on the continent that are the building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC).

SADC is one of these RECs and had a difficult birth as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) that lasted more than a decade until after its transformation into a regional community, the SADC, in 1992 following Namibia's independence and as South Africa moved inexorably to end the entrenched apartheid system.

In Durban in 2002, a free South Africa proudly hosted the transformation of the continental organisation the OAU into a modern African Union (AU).

Forty years after the formation of SADCC, all Member States are members of the African Union, and in mid-2019 SADC took its place at the inaugural meeting for African Union - RECs Coordination, in line with the AU reform agenda that requires regular engagement with RECs to assess progress in achieving continental integration.

The RECs are required to prepare reports on the status of integration within their respective regions, and progress to the overall agenda for an integrated continent as envisioned in the AU's Agenda 2063 and the Abuja Treaty that calls for the establishment of an African Economic Community.

The reform of the SADC structure and institutional framework following its transformation from SADCC in 1992 has shown the strong commitment by Member States to consolidate regional economic and political integration, and accelerate the process towards a continental economic community.

SADC has come a long way since 1980, determined to deliver peace, dignity and development to the people of the region. Much was achieved by SADCC in the various cooperation areas, but its greatest achievements were completing political independence and establishing a firm foundation for regional integration, generating a spirit of solidarity and a sense of regional belonging that goes beyond governments to the broader community to demonstrate a vision of unity through the tangible benefits of working together.

SADC began as an idea, a dream that seemed impossible in the situation of the time, and yet there could be no solution without it. In the courage of the first steps was found the impetus to proceed with implementation, no matter how difficult were the hurdles. And they were difficult.

SADC's emergent years are not easy to imagine now or explain to generations who were not present, but the region and its institutions emerged in freedom on the boundaries of racism and apartheid, on the frontline. SADC emerged not so much in resistance but in the will of a people and the determination of their visionary founders to chart their own destiny, together.

Before SADCC, Southern Africa was fragmented, and it was transformed again in 1992 when independent Namibia hosted the signing of the SADC Treaty by 10 Member States, and in 1994 when South Africa emerged from the dungeons of apartheid into freedom to join the Community as its 11th Member State. Five more countries have seen the benefits of joining SADC since that time, bringing their unique diversity to make a total of 16 Member States in 2020, in mainland Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean –

**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.**

Box 1.7

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

*Julius Nyerere, 1996*

“During its twelve years of existence, 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 had 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 communication links facilitate the planned expansion of intra-SADC trade. There has already been considerable growth in this, although up to now, this growth has taken place more especially among the several bilateral or trilateral free trade sub-groupings which exist, and which is intended gradually to link into a Southern Africa community-wide group, 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 Kambarage Nyerere at Conference on Understanding Contemporary Africa, International Centre, New Delhi, India, 15 February 1996*

---

“Our Community, dear Readers, is more than a political grouping, it has a past and a future whose roots can be found in the liberation movements and in the Frontline States. But, more fundamentally they are revealed in the hearts and souls of our proud sons and daughters of the soil who have stood together in their insistence that the region be transformed into something new and different...”

*President Festus Mogae of Botswana, Chairperson of SADC in 2005@25*

---

# TRANSFORMING SADC - THE KEY DECISIONS

## Introduction

Chapter 2 provides an overview of the trajectory of key decisions and broad milestones achieved annually by SADC over the past 40 years with respect to institutional arrangements, legal instruments and strategic plans used in emerging from apartheid to build a Regional Economic Community (REC). Part 2.1 focuses on milestones in the formative years of SADCC (1980-1992). Part 2.2 addresses the transformation to SADC following the Windhoek Declaration (1992-2020). The sector-specific milestones and impacts are covered in Chapter 4.



## 2.1 THE FORMATIVE YEARS

### 2.1.1 Major Milestones 1980-1992

#### Lusaka Declaration - Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation

The nine leaders who met at the Lusaka Summit in April 1980 made a joint declaration of their strategy for a closer integration of their economies. The Declaration, titled *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation* was a commitment to integrate their economies and gradually reduce dependence, particularly, but not only, on the then apartheid South Africa. Accelerated economic development and regional self-reliance were the twin objectives of the Declaration, which also contained an appeal for external cooperation and international support.

1980-81

#### Lusaka Programme of Action

During the inaugural Summit, the Heads of State and Government approved what became known as the Lusaka Programme of Action, which contained the following targets:

- **Transport** Create a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission based in Maputo to coordinate the use of existing transport and communication systems, and the planning and financing of additional regional facilities;
- **Livestock** Coordinate the control and elimination of foot-and-mouth disease throughout the region, and the development of the existing facilities in Botswana for production of vaccines to serve all of the majority-ruled countries in Southern Africa;
- **Food Security** Prepare a food security plan for the region;
- **Agricultural Research** Establish a regional agricultural research centre specialising in drought-prone areas, and propose that the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) should set up a Southern Africa Regional Centre in Botswana;
- **Industrialisation and Energy** Align and harmonise the industrialisation and energy policies;
- **Training** Share national training facilities within the region; and,
- **Development Fund** Conduct studies leading to the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund.

### International Donors Conference

An international donors conference was held in Mozambique in November 1980 to present these initiatives for financial support within the framework of the Lusaka Programme of Action. The Government of Botswana was given responsibility to take immediate follow-up action until appropriate institutions could be established, and to examine the institutional mechanisms needed for the coordination of programmes.

**1981-82**

### Creation of SADCC Institutions

SADCC institutions were formalised by an MOU on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, signed by Heads of State and Government in July 1981 during the Summit held in Salisbury (now Harare), Zimbabwe. The Summit endorsed institutional arrangements to provide an effective and flexible mechanism for regional consultation and decisions:

- ◆ Summit Meetings
- ◆ Council of Ministers
- ◆ Commissions
- ◆ Standing Committee of Officials
- ◆ Secretariat.

It was agreed that the Secretariat would be operational from 1 July 1982, based in Botswana and headed by an Executive Secretary to prepare plans and meetings, and ensure continuity in deliberations. The Summit agreed to avoid creating a large bureaucracy in favour of a system that placed responsibility for sectoral programmes on the governments of Member States.

### Annual Conferences with Development Agencies

The first Annual Conference with development agencies after the International Donors Conference held in Mozambique in 1980 was hosted by Malawi in 1981, attended by the representatives of 20 governments and 12 development agencies, further consolidating SADCC's relations with international cooperating partners and accelerating implementation of SADCC structures and programmes. These Annual Conferences continued and each focused on a different thematic area. This was in response to the 1980 Lusaka Declaration that called for "concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of our strategy for economic liberation."

### SATCC established as first Subsidiary Organisation

The Convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) signed by Heads of State and Government at the 1981 Summit established SATCC as the first subsidiary organisation, with a legal personality, its own Committee of Ministers, and executive authority. The Commission, based in Maputo, was tasked with ensuring close coordination among Member States in running the region's transport systems.

**1982-83**

### Transport Oversubscribed, SATCC seen as Effective Institution

The Summit in Botswana in July 1982 received a progress report on priority sectors, notably Transport and Communications. Funds committed for this had exceeded pledges made at the Maputo conference, and the Summit noted that the SATCC is now fully recognised as a permanent and effective institution.

### Executive Secretary

The first Executive Secretary was Ambassador Frederick Arthur Blumeris of Zimbabwe (left), who served from October 1982 until his death in March 1984. He was replaced by Dr Simba Makoni of Zimbabwe (right), who served from mid-1984 to December 1993.



1983-84

### **First Appeal for Drought Relief**

The Summit hosted by Mozambique in July 1983 noted that the previous agricultural season had suffered one of the worst droughts in living memory, which severely reduced crop yields. This impacted on food security and foreign exchange earnings, and coincided with the deepest global recession in half a century, hampering agriculture and related industrial development. For many Member States this was the worst crisis of its kind since independence, and an impediment to SADCC formation. Estimates indicated that US\$230 million was needed for drought relief, water programmes and cattle purchase schemes, but there was no mechanism to address this at regional level.

### **First Appeal to Reduce Support for Apartheid South Africa**

Summit noted that apartheid South Africa was taking advantage of this situation to increase its aggressive policy of destabilisation through economic and military sabotage. Summit also noted that SADCC has sought friendly relations with the international community and that a significant transfer of resources that go to shoring up apartheid should be used for the development of neighbouring countries, as an investment in peace and stability, and an investment in the future. Summit said it is irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructure only to see these resources wasted by South African sabotage.

### **Decision to Elect a Summit Chairperson**

The SADCC Summit in Botswana in July 1984 took a decision to elect a Chairperson. Botswana was elected under the new arrangement to chair the Summit and Council of Ministers for the next three years, and was re-elected for subsequent three-year terms in 1987, 1990 and 1993 to chair the meetings of SADCC and its successor SADC. The President of Botswana, H.E. Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire chaired SADCC and SADC until 1996.



1984-85

### **Progress toward Economic Liberation**

The Summit in August 1985 hosted in Arusha by the United Republic of Tanzania noted the progress in all sectors of the SADCC Programme of Action as a result of five years of co-operation, supported by the international community.

1985-86

### **New initiative needed to End the Violence of Apartheid**

The Summit condemned the violence perpetrated by apartheid South Africa against the people of South Africa and the region, particularly the mounting loss of life, and agreed that a new initiative is urgently needed to end the violence, the occupation of Namibia, and the acts of destabilisation against neighbours.

### **Tradition of Farewell to Retiring Heads of State – Mwalimu Nyerere**

The 1985 Summit bade farewell to *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who was stepping down as President of the United Republic of Tanzania. This was officially the start of the tradition of bidding farewell to retiring Heads of State and Government. The leaders paid tribute to *Mwalimu* Nyerere for his important role in the creation and development of SADCC, and recorded with appreciation his great contribution to the cause of African liberation, spanning 25 years, and to human dignity and equality in general.

### **Regional Resource Centre Established**

The Frontline States conceived the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) with *Mwalimu* Julius Nyerere as Founding Patron, to collect regional and historical documentation, share information across borders, track and expose South African destabilisation of neighbouring countries, and support the work of their new SADCC with regional policy research, with headquarters in Zimbabwe and offices in Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania.

1986-87

#### Seretse Khama SADCC Medal

The first recipient of the Seretse Khama SADCC Medal, presented at the August 1986 Summit in Angola, was H.E. *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania. Other later recipients of the medal were H.E. President Samora Machel of Mozambique (posthumously in 1987); H.E. President Dr. Agostinho Neto of Angola (posthumously in 1995); H.E. President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana (1998); H.E. President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela of South Africa (2000); and in 2010, H.E. President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia; H.E. President Dr Samuel Shafiqhuna Nujoma of Namibia; and Brigadier-General (rtd) Hashim Mbita of Tanzania who was Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee from 1972-1994.



#### Regional approach to Agricultural Production and Food Security

Agricultural production has improved in some Member States following the drought but some still face food insecurity due to lingering pockets of drought and South African destabilisation. Summit emphasised the need for a regional approach to agricultural production and food security, and urged Ministers responsible for Agriculture to redouble efforts.

#### Intra-SADCC Trade Promotion

An Intra-SADCC Trade Promotion programme was approved as an integral part of the expansion of production by Member States on the basis of complementarity, comparative advantage and the equitable distribution of benefits. This includes consideration of a Regional Export Credit Facility and National Export Refinancing Revolving Funds in those Member States where needed.

#### Industry and Trade Sector created

Industry was added to the Sector Coordinating Unit for Trade and a new sector of Industry and Trade was created in the Programme of Action, coordinated by the United Republic of Tanzania.

#### Regional Cooperation under the Lomé Convention

An MOU on the programming of regional cooperation funds under the Third Lomé Convention was signed in January 1986, providing for joint programming of regional resources in the concentration sectors of food security and transport/communications, with manpower development as a support sector.

1987-88

#### SADCC Programme of Action

The SADCC Programme of Action, spanning 12 economic sectors, has a resource requirement of US\$2.5 billion for implementation, and this has been secured from local resources and from the international community, or is under negotiation. However, the Summit in Zambia in July 1987 said implementation is hampered by external factors and concerted action is needed from the international community to stop South African aggression, towards the dismantling of apartheid and independence for Namibia, noting acts of aggression and mass murder by proxies, and a new pattern of assassinations and abductions of innocent civilians by South African agents. Summit noted the futility of investing in infrastructure that is then sabotaged by South Africa. Summit also called on the creditor countries and institutions to take appropriate measures to lighten the crippling debt burden that is impacting on national economies and implementation of the regional programme.

#### Regional Food Reserve

A Regional Food Reserve is proposed to provide a mechanism for meeting the crises of drought and food insecurity, preferably through local production.

### **SADCC Policy and Sectoral Strategies**

The 1987 Summit noted the growing maturity of SADCC as an organisation, with significant progress in the development and elaboration of SADCC policy, particularly for investment and production, and in sectors of food, agriculture and natural resources, as well as progress in the articulation of strategies for all sectors.

### **First Seminar for Business**

Botswana hosted the Annual Conference with development agencies in February 1987 and expanded the scope to include business representatives for the first time, from within and outside the region, with the theme of “Investment in Production”. The first Business Seminar made recommendations for review by Member States and discussion at regional level.

### **US Congress excludes Angola and Mozambique from SADCC Support**

The US Congress has passed legislation to provide assistance to SADCC, and Summit noted this, recognising the benefits of economic support to the region, but registered strong objection to the specific exclusion of Angola and Mozambique and actions that violate the integrity of SADCC, expressing displeasure at the attempt to associate SADCC Member States with terrorism.

### **Improvement in Economies and Debt Relief**

The Summit in Mozambique in July 1988 noted the improvement in economic performance of most Member States, and welcomed the initiatives of the group of seven industrialised countries on debt relief for Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as pledges of financial support by the international community.

### **SADCC Trade Cooperation**

The 1988 Summit agreed to cooperate in trade in the context of SADCC, managed through the Industry and Trade Sector hosted by Tanzania, based on agreed programme elements.

### **Transport Success**

The Transport and Communications Sector has already achieved greater use of regional routes through Beira and Dar es Salaam, and made progress in rehabilitating the Maputo transport system. The Summit expressed hope that arrangements can be made for the rehabilitation of the Lobito Corridor in Angola.



### **Food Security**

A general improvement in the food situation in the region following favourable weather conditions was noted by Summit, but serious food shortages remain in Angola and Mozambique, caused mainly by South Africa’s destabilisation activities which disrupted rural life and displaced millions of people.

### **Progress on South African withdrawal from Angola and Namibia**

Appreciable progress in negotiations for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and independence for Namibia was noted by the 1988 Summit, which expressed hope that this could usher in a more conducive environment for the South African Government to end apartheid, the principal cause of conflict in the region, and urged them to negotiate with the genuine leaders of the black majority.

### **Decision to Transform SADCC into a Community**

The decision to transform SADCC from a Coordination Conference into a Community was taken during the 9th SADCC Summit held in Harare in 1989 which instructed the Council of Ministers to formalise SADCC and give it an appropriate legal status, replacing the SADCC MOU with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty.

1988-89

### Action on Industrialisation Strategy and Food Reserve

The Summit noted progress in implementing the SADCC Programme of Action and adopting an industrialisation strategy that provides for the full involvement of the enterprise sector; as well as restructuring the Food Reserve Project to reinforce national efforts to increase production, establish appropriate storage mechanisms, and promote intra-regional trade in foodstuffs.

### Actions Toward Peace

The 1989 Summit welcomed initiatives by the governments of Angola and Mozambique to bring peace to their countries, to rehabilitate their economies and to resettle displaced people, urging the international community to assist. The implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on independence for Namibia was welcomed, but the Summit called on the UN Security Council and the international community to ensure that the right of Namibians to self-determination is not undermined. The continuing oppression and exploitation of the black majority of South Africans was strongly condemned, and the South African government was urged to release the authentic political leaders and negotiate a genuine end to apartheid. The Summit called on the international community to increase pressure on South Africa, and also encouraged the initiatives by various groups of the white population to engage in consultations with the liberation movement.

1990-91

### Namibia 10th Member State

Namibia became the 10th member of SADCC following independence in March 1990, after more than 70 years of South African occupation. This was the culmination of a protracted war by the Namibian people and an international campaign of relentless pressure from SADCC, the OAU and the United Nations. The Founding President Dr Samuel Shafiq Nujoma signed the instrument of accession on behalf of the Republic of Namibia on 24 August just prior to the 10th SADCC Summit hosted by Botswana on 26 August 1990.



### SADCC 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS RACE TO THE FUTURE — BEYOND 2000



President Kaunda of Zambia lights the SADCC marathon flame on April 1, 1990 which was sent off with a message of hope on its tour around the SADCC member states with stop-overs in the capital cities of member States.

### SADC 10th Anniversary

SADCC celebrated its 10th anniversary at the time of the 10th SADCC Summit, with various activities including the official opening of SADCC House as the first headquarters of the Secretariat, by the SADCC Chairperson, President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana. President Masire said the building was a sign of appreciation of the decision by SADCC Founders to choose Botswana as the host of the Secretariat. The Summit on 26 August 1990 took place at a time of rapid change in the region after Nelson Mandela had been released from prison in South Africa on 11 February and Namibia gained independence on 21 March.



## Children

“In light of the grave circumstances of children in Southern Africa arising out of destabilisation, the Summit expressed support to the United Nations for convening, in New York in September 1990, the World Conference on Children, and requested Presidents Robert G. Mugabe and Sam Nujoma to speak on behalf of the region.” (Summit communiqué)

## Post-Apartheid Options and Strategies

The Summit in United Republic of Tanzania in August 1991 noted that the region was undergoing fundamental economic, political and social changes that will have a major impact on its future, and welcomed the initial steps toward the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, as evidenced by the unbanning of the Liberation Movements and repeal of some racist laws. However, the Summit observed that apartheid was still firmly in place and regretted the continuing violence.

The Summit welcomed the end of the war in Angola and peace talks in Mozambique, and urged the international community to assist those two countries with major emergency assistance towards reconstruction, as well as material assistance and support for South African exiles returning home.

The Summit concluded that these developments require a concerted response by SADC Member States to assert leadership of the region and create a framework for future relations in the region. Summit directed Council to identify options and strategies for regional cooperation in a post-apartheid era, and established a Joint Planning Committee of SADC Member States and the Liberation Movements to direct this work.

## Status of Walvis Bay

Summit noted with regret that the status of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as integral parts of Namibia, remains unresolved, and called on the international community to assist Namibia to regain sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

1991-92



## 2.2 POST-1992 DEVELOPMENTS

The analysis in this section follows a chronological order in providing major milestones and decisions in building SADC and is arranged in the cycle of the SADC Year between Summits, including the Summit Hosts and Chairpersons for the respective period. The complete list of legal instruments including SADC Protocols, Declarations, Charters, MOUs and Agreements signed 1992-2020 are presented in an Annex following Chapter 6.

### 2.2.1 Major Milestones 1992-2000

The 12<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia on 17 August 1992 was hosted by the founding President, Dr Samuel Shafiqhuna Daniel Nujoma, and chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana.

1992-93

## SADC Declaration, Treaty and Protocol

The Report of the Council of Ministers on the Formalisation of SADC was approved as a basis to strengthen SADC and give it an appropriate legal status to create a Regional Economic Community (REC) of Southern African states. The SADC Member States approved and signed a new Declaration, Treaty, and Protocol on deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation and integration within the framework of the Southern



African Development Community (SADC). The Treaty provides for protocols on specific areas of integration; priority for participation by the people of the region; movement of people within the region to be facilitated; progressive removal of barriers to the flow of capital, good and services; and priority given to peace and security.

#### **Preferential Trade**

The Summit noted a proposal by the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) that SADCC and PTA should merge into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), but reaffirmed their consensus that SADCC and PTA have distinct personalities and mandates and must continue to exist as autonomous but complementary entities.

#### **Drought**

The Summit said its foremost concern was the drought gripping the region again, and thanked President Masire for his leadership in addressing this situation, as well as the international community for pledges of support at the SADCC/UN Conference on the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held in Geneva in June. The Summit directed agriculture ministers to make appropriate arrangements and to put in place a system for regional and national food security.

#### **Peace**

The Summit was briefed by the leaders of Angola and Mozambique about the agreements reached for peace in their countries, and was further briefed by the South African Liberation Movements on major developments in South Africa including the negotiations and the unity of patriotic forces.

### **1993-94**



The 13<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit held in Eswatini on 5 September 1993 was hosted by His Majesty King Mswati III, and chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana (left). The Summit decided to elect a Deputy Chairperson and chose His Majesty King Mswati III (right).

#### **Ratification of Treaty, Protocol on Immunities and Privileges**

All Member States have ratified the Treaty establishing SADC and the Protocol on Immunities and Privileges, and so the instruments entered into force on 5 October 1993.

#### **Community Building and Mobilisation**

In line with the decision by Heads of State and Government in 1992 to prioritise awareness about the ideals and objectives of SADC, a Community Building and Mobilisation Campaign was launched in July 1993. The campaign covered all Member States and aimed to create among the people of SADC a sense of belonging to a community with a Shared Common Future.

#### **Arts and Culture in Community Building**

The SADC Arts and Culture Festival Project was conceived in 1993 with the potential to be a dynamic tool in community building. This resulted in the first SADC Music Festival held in 1995, followed later by a SADC Theatre Festival, a SADC Dance Festival, and a SADC Art and Crafts Festival, hosted by different Member States.

#### **Visible and Unified Support to Angola at UNSC**

The Summit noted that the crisis in Angola would be the subject of a Special UN Security Council debate on 15 September, and appealed to Member States to ensure that the SADC Foreign Ministers attend to lend visible and unified support to Angola.

The 14<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held on 29 August 1994 in Botswana, hosted and chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire. The Organisation of African Unity and the UN Economic Commission for Africa were specially invited to the Summit for the first time, as observers, represented by the OAU Secretary-General, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, and the Executive Secretary of UNECA, Mr Layashi Yaker.

#### **South Africa joins SADC**

South Africa joined SADC as the 11th Member State in April 1994 and attended Summit for the first time in August. A statement marking accession to the SADC Treaty was delivered by His Honour Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, Executive Deputy President. This marked a major milestone for regional integration, after a long process in which the SADC region was at the centre of a global campaign to end apartheid.



Executive Deputy President of South Africa Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki (left) is congratulated by the SADC Chairperson, President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana (right).

#### **Peace and Stability in Lesotho**

The Summit expressed concern at the recurrence of instability in Lesotho involving the army and police resulting in the kidnapping of several Cabinet Ministers and the assassination of the Deputy Prime Minister, Selometsi Baholo in April 1994. Summit commended the Frontline States for their personal contributions to efforts to bring peace and stability to Lesotho, particularly Presidents Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire and Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

#### **Toward Peace in Mozambique and Angola**

The Summit expressed satisfaction with progress in implementation of the Rome Peace Accord in Mozambique, with preparations for multiparty elections in October; progress to demobilise, integrate and train a new national army; and activities to rehabilitate and reconstruct infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals. Member States urged the international community to fully support the demobilisation and integration, and provide material support to resettle returning refugees and internally displaced persons. With regard to Angola, Summit noted the significant breakthrough in the Lusaka negotiations toward a Government of National Unity, and the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces, regretting that the war had intensified, thus delaying rehabilitation of the economy.

#### **Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defence and Security**

Summit approved the establishment of a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defence and Security. This was the precursor to the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security established in 1996.

#### **First Regional State of Environment Report**

The first regional report on the *State of the Environment in Southern Africa* was published by SADC in 1994, through Communicating the Environment Programme, a partnership with IUCN-The World Conservation Union and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). The award-winning report, with a Foreword by the SADC Chairperson, President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, was cited as “an important and timely state-of-the-art report in an area of crucial significance for the wellbeing of the continent...presenting issues in a way that challenges decision-makers to act.”

#### **SADC Day**

The 1994 Summit declared 17 August as SADC Day, to be commemorated annually with popular activities and cultural/sporting events in Member States.



### Executive Secretary

Dr. Kaire Mbuende of Namibia was appointed as Executive Secretary in August 1993 and served up to 1999.

## 1995-96

The 15<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit met in Midrand, South Africa on 28 August 1995, hosted by President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela and chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana.



### Mauritius joins SADC

Mauritius attended the SADC Summit for the first time as the 12th Member State and the first island nation to join SADC, following the signing of instruments of accession by Prime Minister Navinchandra Ramgoolam.

### Southern African Power Pool

The Summit approved the establishment of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and the related Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) to be signed by SADC Energy Ministers. The objective of SAPP is to create a platform for sharing electricity from countries with surplus generation to those with deficits.



### Shared Watercourse Systems

The Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems was signed by most SADC Member States for cooperation in the optimal use and conservation of shared watercourse systems in the SADC region, while three Member States requested to sign later after internal consultations.



### SADC Flag

The SADC Flag was launched at the 15th Summit, following a competition in which citizens of Member States were asked to submit designs. The blue background symbolises the sky and the ocean that bring water and life to SADC; green represents the rich flora and fauna; and the yellow lettering signifies the region's rich mineral wealth.

### Youth and Women

On the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary, messages were received from youth representatives of SADC Member States, and Summit noted in particular the need to involve the youth in the development process of the region as future leaders. A special message from SADC women called on SADC leaders to seriously address the upliftment of women in the region, and Summit noted that SADC Women will be represented at the forthcoming World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China in September 1995.

### Launch of Organ on Politics, Defence and Security

The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security was launched at an Extra-Ordinary Summit in Gaborone in June 1996 as an institutional framework for coordinating policies and activities. The Organ operated without a legal framework and clear objectives until SADC leaders approved the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation on 14 August 2001, and the Organ was then known by that name.

## 1996-97

The 16<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Maseru, Lesotho on 24 August 1996, hosted by His Majesty King Letsie III, and chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana.



### Community Building

The policy framework for regional cooperation was strengthened through the signing of four protocols: Energy; Trade; Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking. The Summit agreed to speed up the ratification process, and noted with appreciation the involvement of the non-state sector such as NGOs, researchers, academics and private sector in various aspects of community building.

### SADC Media Awards

The annual SADC Media Awards were launched in 1996 to raise awareness about SADC and promote community building, as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The winners are presented with prizes during the annual Summit of Heads of State and Government while the runners-up receive their prizes at events in their respective countries.

### SADC Chairperson and Deputy

The current three-year term for the SADC Chairperson and Deputy ended in August 1996, and the Summit elected President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela of South Africa and President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique as Chairperson and Deputy respectively, for the next three years. President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana had chaired SADC since its formation in 1980, as requested by Member States and returned four times through re-election, providing stability and support in the formative years. The incoming Chairperson commended him for the high standards and confidence established during his service to the region.



### Stability and Development

The first Summit of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security following its launch in June was held on 2 October 1996, hosted in Angola by President José Eduardo dos Santos and chaired by President Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe. While expressing satisfaction that peace and stability, and political reforms in the region have attracted the attention of international investors, the Summit noted that the prevailing situation in Angola is still an obstacle. The Summit made a strong appeal to Unita to fulfil its commitments to the Lusaka Protocol and UN Security Council Resolution 864/93, and called on the international community to continue to provide material support to the peace process to facilitate the demobilisation and integration exercise.



### World Trade Organisation

SADC Trade Ministers and the SADC Secretariat attended the inaugural ministerial conference of the WTO in Singapore in December 1996.

### SADC Gender Programme

The Council of Ministers approved the SADC Gender Programme in February 1997 following a series of workshops across the region. This is a comprehensive programme to mainstream and institutionalise gender issues in SADC, cutting across all structures and programmes. A related Plan of Action was adopted through SADC's Gender Task Force.

### SADC Today

The first edition of SADC newsletter *SADC Today* was published in February 1997 *Vol. 1 No. 1* with factual, current analysis to build a base of knowledge about SADC, broaden public awareness of SADC objectives and activities, and contribute to community building. Co-published by SADC and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), the publication was officially launched in September 1997 at a function during the 17th SADC Summit in Malawi, and reached Volume 23 by December 2020, in print and online, as a real-time narrative of progress toward regional integration.

## SARCOF

The Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) is a process that was started in 1997 so that all partners in the climate forecast community can collaborate on the development of a consensus regional forecast, which is provided free of charge. Updates to the forecast are conducted periodically throughout the rainfall season.

## 1997-98

The 17<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Blantyre, Malawi on 8 September 1997, hosted by President Dr Bakili Muluzi, and chaired by President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela of South Africa.

### SADC Declaration on Gender and Development

The 17<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit made a landmark Declaration on Gender and Development that accepts gender equality as a fundamental human right and demands equal representation of women and men in decision-making structures at all levels as well as women's full access to, and control of productive resources such as land, livestock, credit, modern technology and formal employment. The Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China in 1995, Gertrude Mongella from the United Republic of Tanzania, was a special guest at this Summit. She told SADC leaders that the Declaration reflected their willingness to adapt with the times, and she expressed hope that the new institutional framework, including a Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat would be placed at a senior level in decision-making structures and allocated sufficient resources.



### SADC Parliamentary Forum

The 17<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit welcomed the initiative for the SADC Parliamentary Forum comprising the national parliaments of Member States, and approved its establishment as an autonomous institution, saying this will promote dialogue and popular participation in the affairs of SADC. The objectives are to familiarise and bring SADC closer to the people of the region, seeking their views on matters of common interest, and strengthening the concept of community building through closer cooperation, networking and effective implementation, as well as promoting the shared principles of human rights and democracy. The SADC PF is hosted by the Parliament of Namibia in Windhoek and the founding Chairperson is the Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr M. Tjitendero.



### Protocol on Mining

The Protocol on Mining was signed, providing for harmonisation of national and regional policies, strategies and programmes for the development of mineral resources through interdependence and integration of the region's mining industry to increase its share in international markets.

### Protocol on Education and Training

The Protocol on Education and Training provides a policy framework for the harmonisation and standardisation of national education and training systems, including policies; basic, intermediate and higher education and training; research and development; publishing and library services.

### SADC Declaration on Landmines

The Declaration Towards a Southern Africa Free of Anti-Personnel Landmines envisages a region free of landmines and calls for a total ban on the use, production, trade and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines in SADC Member States, recalling the human suffering unleashed on innocent civilians.



### **Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa**

The 17<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit endorsed the Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) to be signed by SADC Ministers responsible for Tourism. RETOSA is intended to address the challenges identified in a sector report on the tourism industry that said the region is endowed with an abundance of natural assets ranging from game parks, deserts, waterfalls, mountains, rivers and beaches, but has only one percent of world tourist arrivals due to uncoordinated regional efforts and a lack of joint marketing strategies.

### **African Economic Community and RECs**

The Summit reaffirmed the critical role to be played by SADC and other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in realising the objectives of the African Economic Community which met for the first time at the Harare OAU Summit in June 1997, and the efforts by the SADC Secretariat to develop close relations with the Joint Secretariat of the AEC and the OAU.

### **Laissez-Passer**

The Laissez-Passer was launched as a travel document with the status of a diplomatic passport, granting visa-free entry to SADC Member States for staff of the SADC Secretariat and Commissions.

### **DRC and Seychelles join SADC**

The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Seychelles were accepted as members of SADC when the 17th Summit agreed that they satisfied the criteria for the admission of new members. This was formalised when the instruments of accession were signed by both governments on 8 September.

The 18<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held at Grand Baie, Mauritius on 13-14 September 1998 hosted by Prime Minister Navinchandra Ramgoolam and chaired by President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela of South Africa.



**1998-99**

### **Tribute to H.E. Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire**

The Summit paid glowing tribute to the former President of Botswana for his outstanding contribution to the region and his country, and honoured him with the Seretse Khama SADC Medal.

### **Review and Rationalisation of SADC Programme of Action**

SADC has embarked on an exercise to reorient its role to focus on policy formulation, coordination and harmonisation, and to involve private sector and other stakeholders in community building. The objective is to establish a regional development strategy and policy guidelines that can facilitate the speedy transformation of SADC into a dynamic development community, including the rationalisation of the existing project portfolio. Member States agreed to coordinate their economic reconstruction to give more impetus to the emerging market in the region. Until now, regional cooperation was guided by the SADC Programme of Action, known previously as the Lusaka Programme of Action.

### **Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children**

An Addendum to the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children was adopted in 1998, with the Summit strongly condemning the increasing levels of violence against women and children as a serious violation of fundamental human rights. In the Addendum, SADC Member States resolved to adopt specific measures including legislation, public education, training, awareness-raising, and provision of services.



### **SADC Unites against HIV and AIDS**

SADC Member States expressed deep concern at the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS to all sectors of the population with far-reaching social and economic consequences as the most effected population is the young age group that is economically active. Member States agreed to work together to revamp strategies and programmes, commit more resources and continue with multi-sectoral approaches, to ensure that socio-economic gains are not reversed in areas such as infant mortality, literacy, life expectancy, and skills acquisition. Collaboration and policy coherence to address HIV and AIDS is a priority for the region and development partners.

### **SADC Initiatives to Restore Peace and Stability in DRC**

The Summit expressed deep regret at the outbreak of war in DRC as a result of attempts by rebels and their allies to remove the Government of President Laurent Kabila from power, and welcomed the initiatives by SADC and Member States to assist in the restoration of peace, security and stability, in particular the Victoria Falls and Pretoria initiatives, and commended the Governments of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe for providing troops to assist the Government and people of DRC. The SADC Chairperson, President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, recently hosted a Special SADC Summit attended by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu that called for a ceasefire in DRC, a peace process and reconstruction.

### **Sector on Legal Affairs, Protocol on Tourism**

A new sector of Legal Affairs was established, and a new Protocol on Tourism was signed.

### **African Economic Community and RECs**

The 18<sup>th</sup> Summit reaffirmed its decision that all activities and policies of SADC should be carried out in the context of achieving the objectives of the African Economic Community (AEC), and committed SADC, as a building bloc, to play a catalytic and strategic role in establishing the AEC. The Protocol on Relations between the AEC and RECs was signed in February 1998 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

### **Tribute to H.E. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela**

In the tradition of bidding farewell to retiring leaders, the 18th Summit expressed appreciation for the wise leadership that former President N.R. Mandela has provided to SADC and the Republic of South Africa. He was later presented with the Seretse Khama SADC Medal at the 20th Summit in 2000.

### **Spatial Development Initiatives**

The concept of Spatial Development Initiatives is gaining traction with the Maputo Development Corridor (MDC) attracting private sector investment of US\$400 million and generating more than 6,000 jobs, with related initiatives on



railways, border post, industrial development, and Maputo port through joint Public Private Sector participation. The Toll Road project drew the highest rating ever in project finance worldwide in 1998 for its ability to meet long-term debt.

### Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre

The SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre was officially opened in June 1999 to build capacity for peace support operations, and for conflict management and prevention, through training of civilian, police and military personnel, and to assist in planning for SADC peacekeeping exercises and operations. The RPTC is hosted by Zimbabwe.



### Finance and Investment

SADC Ministers of Finance and Investment held their 5<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in July 1999, and adopted resolutions on the sale of gold; debt relief and the HIPC initiative; relations with the World Bank, investment promotion; and Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance.

Theme of SADC Annual Consultative Conference in February 1999  
*SADC in the next Millennium: The Challenges and Opportunities of Information Technology*

The 19<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Maputo, Mozambique on 17-18 August 1999 under the Chairmanship of President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki of South Africa.



1999-2000

41

President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria was Guest of Honour at the Summit, also attended by three former Presidents from the initial Frontline States – H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania; H.E. Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and H.E. Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire of Botswana.

### Toward 30 percent women

Recalling that the 1997 Declaration on Gender and Development commits SADC Member States to achieve at least 30 percent women in political and decision-making structures by the year 2005, the Summit noted with concern that the SADC average for women in Parliament and in Cabinet respectively, is 15 percent and 12 percent. Member States were urged to adopt specific measures, including constitutional or legislated quotas.

The first edition of the *SADC Gender Monitor* was published in 1999 to track progress toward these commitments. The *SADC Gender and Development Monitor* continues to publish at intervals for this purpose and seven editions had been produced by 2018 with the eighth edition at planning stage in 2020, as well as data updates accessible online. These knowledge products are produced through a SADC MOU with the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) for a knowledge partnership in various sectors, first signed in 1995, renewed in 2005 and refreshed in 2015.

The year 1999 marks 20 years since the UN General Assembly committed to ensure rights for women through the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which SADC Member States are parties to, and which defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets an agenda to end the exclusion of women from politics, law, justice, employment, work, the economy, social services, health, education, culture, religion, and other areas.





### Protocols

The Protocols on Shared Watercourse Systems; Energy; Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, have been ratified and entered into force, as well as the RETOSA Charter. The Protocol on Trade has been ratified by seven Member States with three more expected

to do so before year end. Two new Protocols were signed, on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; and Health; as well as the Declaration on Productivity.

### Private Sector

The 19th Summit welcomed the establishment of the Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN) and the Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASNCCI) for the purpose of strengthening regional trade and investment, and acknowledged the critical role of the private sector in regional development.

### Debt

The 19th Summit expressed serious concern that the external debt burden remains a major impediment to economic transformation, and that the high level of resources disbursed to pay external debt undermines the provision of basic services. While Summit welcomed the current initiative for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), there was serious concern that country eligibility criteria are restrictive and should be revised. The SADC Chairperson was mandated to present a SADC position on reform of the HIPC initiative to make it more accessible to debt-stressed SADC countries that have pockets of poverty exacerbated by HIV and AIDS, and economic instability.

### South-South Cooperation

Strengthening relations with other economic communities, especially but not only in Africa, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) gives impetus to a continental economic community.

### SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit on DRC

A SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit on DRC hosted by Mozambique in January 2000, attended by the Presidents of Uganda and Rwanda, noted the lack of progress in implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of 10 July 1999 and the importance of the involvement of the United Nations Security Council, OAU and SADC. The former President of Botswana, Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire has been appointed by the Congolese parties as the facilitator of National Dialogue in DRC.

### One Year Term for SADC Chairpersons

The tenure of office of the SADC Chairperson will be one year with effect from 1999 to enable greater participation by all Member States in the leadership of the organisation at highest level, and the concept of Incoming Chairperson was introduced. The Summit host, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique (top picture), was elected as SADC Chairperson. The Deputy (Incoming Chairperson) is President Samuel Shafishuna Nujoma of Namibia (bottom) who is hosting the next SADC Summit in Namibia in 2000.



### Secondary Schools Essay Competition

The SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition was introduced in which schoolchildren in Member States are invited to submit essays about the importance of regional integration. The topics were later linked to the Summit theme starting in 2014. The competition has become a fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the region, with the top three winners invited to Summit to receive prize money and recognition.

### Acting Executive Secretary

The SADC Deputy Executive Secretary, Dr Prega Ramsamy of Mauritius was appointed acting Executive Secretary effective 1 January 2000.



### 2.2.2 Major Milestones 2001-2010

The 20<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 6-7 August 2000, hosted by President Samuel Shafiqhuna Nujoma and chaired by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique.



2000-2001

#### Positive Economic Growth impacted by Debt, Disaster Risk and Food Insecurity

The 20th SADC Summit discussed issues impacting on economic development, noting that on average, the region has achieved positive GDP growth rates for the five years since 1995, projected at 3.5 percent for the year 2000, although this is not adequate to tackle poverty reduction. The Summit observed the liberalisation of exchange controls in the region as the economies adopted market-oriented exchange rate regimes, and also that the investment climate has improved, although the flow of investment has not matched expectations. External debt remains a major impediment for SADC Member States and the Summit expressed appreciation for the cancellation of some bilateral debt, but noted that this has not been effective in reducing the burden because most of the debt is owed to multilateral institutions. Heavy rains caused severe flooding in several Member States early in the year, with loss of lives, homes, crops and livestock, as well as destruction of infrastructure. This has impacted on food security as the regional cereal availability is insufficient to cover consumption and strategic reserve needs.

#### HIV and AIDS of Major Concern

HIV and AIDS continue to be of major concern with more than 10 percent of the adult population infected in some Member States. A Multi-Sectoral SADC HIV/AIDS Technical Subcommittee has been established and a SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2000-2004. The 20th Summit approved Principles to Guide Negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Companies on Provision of Drugs for Treatment of HIV/AIDS-Related Conditions, including the critical role of poverty and malnutrition; maintaining the care and supplies of appropriate drugs; equitability, affordability and accessibility.



#### Eight Protocols Ratified and Entered into Force

Eight of 11 SADC Protocols have been ratified by two-thirds of Member States and entered into force. New Protocols were signed for the SADC Tribunal and Rules of Procedure; Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses; and Legal Affairs.

#### Call on US Congress to reconsider Zimbabwe Democracy Act 2000

The 20th SADC Summit issued a statement on the Zimbabwe Democracy Act 2000 urging the United States Congress to reconsider its policy on Zimbabwe, and withdraw the Act before it passes into law.

#### Summit of Signatories to the Agreement for a Ceasefire in DRC

The Second Summit of Signatories to the Agreement for a Ceasefire in DRC was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 14-15 August 2000 at the invitation of President Frederick Chiluba, with several SADC Member States represented and the United Nations, OAU, SADC Secretariat and Zambia attending as witnesses to the Ceasefire Agreement. The Summit addressed issues including the deployment of UN military observers, and the Inter-Congolese Dialogue facilitated by Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire.

### First Stage of the SADC Free Trade Area Launched

The first stage of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) was launched on 1 September 2000, following the ratification of the Trade Protocol by two-thirds of Member States and entry into force on 25 January 2000. This is expected to increase intra-regional trade through removal of restrictions that block entry or increase the cost of doing business in the region. However the process has several stages. Negotiations among Member States have focused on tariff reduction schedules, rules of origin, elimination of non-tariff barriers, customs and trade documentation and clearance procedures, special agreement on sugar, and dispute settlement mechanisms. The implementation process has now begun for a phased reduction of tariffs and elimination of non-tariff barriers, and this is expected to take eight years to complete.

### State of the Environment Zambezi Basin 2000

The first assessment of a single ecosystem in the region was published by SADC and partners in 2000, in a break from the traditional approach to focus on national boundaries, natural resources or sectors. The report broke new ground in presenting data on the shared natural resources and the complex human and ecological processes in SADC's most-shared river basin, and was produced in partnership with the UN Environment Programme, SARDC's Musokotwane Environment Resource Centre for Southern Africa, Zambezi River Authority and IUCN-The World Conservation Union. *State of the Environment Zambezi Basin 2000 / Estado do Ambiente na Bacia do Zambezi 2000* was published in two languages, with a Foreword by the SADC Chairperson, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique.

### Culture and Media in Community Building

A Report on the strategic role of culture in regional integration, prepared for the SADC Sector on Culture, Information and Sport for an inter-ministerial conference in November 2000, made proposals on how to harness culture for economic growth through recognising the culture sector as a viable business, forging strong links with private sector, and developing regional markets for arts and cultural products. The report advises to anchor this on regional festivals such as those held in various Member States for music, dance, theatre, art and crafts, and calls for institutional mechanisms to establish the culture industry as a business industry capable of employing youth and generating income.

National News Agencies from SADC Member States established the Southern African News Agencies Pool (SANAPOL) in March 2001 through which they would exchange news items that could also be collated and sold to other users through a regional pool centre, hosted by the Mozambique News Agency, as initiated by the SADC Sector on Culture, Information and Sport and intended to operate on a commercial basis, incorporating news from the SADC Secretariat and the Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA), among others.



### **Extra-Ordinary Summit on Restructuring SADC Institutions, March 2001**

A SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 9 March 2001 hosted and chaired by President Dr Samuel Shafiihuna Nujoma, with the objective of restructuring SADC institutions.

The Summit adopted the Report on the Review of the Operations of SADC Institutions that recommended a new streamlined and strengthened structure to enable SADC to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century, with the creation of four Directorates at the SADC Secretariat under which all existing sectors are to be clustered:

- Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
- Infrastructure and Services
- Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Social and Human Development and Special Programmes.

The Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Development, and Policy Harmonisation was created to strengthen the Secretariat and serve as a think-tank for regional integration and community building.

The functions of Summit and Council of Ministers remain as specified in the SADC Treaty but the Troika system will be formalised to operate at the levels of Summit, the Organ, Council, and the Standing Committee of Officials. A new Integrated Committee of Ministers was established to oversee the core areas of integration including implementation.

The structure of the Secretariat was reviewed again in 2005 and in 2017.

### **Financial and Human Resources**

Member States agreed to ensure the sustainability of SADC through the provision of adequate financial and human resources which could be supplemented by other sources, with an equitable formula for Member States' contributions.

### **SADC National Committees**

As part of restructuring, the amended SADC Treaty requires Member States to establish multi-stakeholder National Committees with composition to reflect the key areas of the four new directorates in order to facilitate national participation in SADC activities and improve communication with the SADC Secretariat.

### **Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan**

The Summit directed the Review Committee and the Secretariat to prepare a Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

### **Declaration concerning Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials**

This Declaration is an undertaking to address the challenges of the illicit manufacturing, stockpiling, trafficking, possession and use of firearms as the first stage towards the development of a protocol.

### **Executive Secretary**

Dr Prega Ramsamy of Mauritius, the Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC, was appointed by the Extra-Ordinary Summit as Executive Secretary for a period of four years, after serving as acting Executive Secretary since January 2000.



2001-2002

The 21<sup>st</sup> SADC Summit was held in Blantyre, Malawi on 12-14 August 2001, hosted and chaired by President Bakili Elson Muluzi.



### **Relationship between the African Union and RECs**

The OAU Secretary General, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim addressed the 21st Summit, noting that the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) constitute an important part of the African Union to be launched soon. The African Union is intended to give fresh impetus to Africa's development agenda, replacing the Organisation of African Unity which has completed its mission of political independence. The Constitutive Act of the African Union requires the harmonisation of policies and programmes between RECs, and the OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2001 requested that the policy organs of the RECs should reflect on the modalities for actualising the relationship.

### **Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation**

The Protocol was signed at the 21st Summit to establish the objectives, operating structures and guidelines for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The Organ has operated without a legal framework since its launch in 1996 and will now be integrated into the SADC structures and coordinated at Summit level on a Troika basis. The Chairperson will serve for one year, reporting to the Chairperson of Summit, with the structure, operations and functions regulated by the Protocol.

### **Protocols**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Summit noted that 15 protocols have been concluded and eight have been ratified and entered into force, adding however that there is no mechanism for assessment of implementation. Other instruments signed in addition to the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, were the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials; Protocol Against Corruption; Protocol on Fisheries; and the Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport.

### **Declaration on Information and Communications Technology**

SADC recognises the key role of ICT in modern society and in economic development, and passed the Declaration on Information and Communications Technology in order to advance the socioeconomic development of the region.

### **Support for UN Security Council Resolution 1295**

SADC has approved measures to support UNSCR 1295 on sanctions against Unita in Angola, including the installation of Mobile Radar Systems to detect illegal flights across national borders; the mechanism for international certification for trade in rough diamonds; creation of a task force to compile data and formulate a strategy to stop the supply of petroleum products to Unita.

### **New System of Electing Chairpersons**

The 21<sup>st</sup> Summit adopted the system of electing the SADC Chairperson at the first working session of the annual Summit. Under the new system, the Member State hosting the Summit would chair SADC for a term of one year until the next Summit. Host President Muluzi was elected Chairperson, with President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola as Deputy.

### **Declaration Against Terrorism**

SADC remains concerned about threats to development and security following acts of terrorism in the region, in Africa and globally, and passed a Declaration on Terrorism on 14 January 2002 as a formal statement of intent to strengthen security in the region and eliminate terrorism.



### **Memorandum of Understanding on Macroeconomic Convergence**

SADC Ministers of Finance meeting in Pretoria, South Africa on 8 August 2002 agreed to strengthen regional integration through aligning the main indicators of economic development to stabilise the regional economy and safeguard it from external shocks, providing a predictable and attractive environment for business and investment. This agreement on Macroeconomic Convergence aims for low, stable levels of Inflation; sustainable Budget Deficits; minimal Public Debt; and equitable Current Account Balances. In order to officially endorse macroeconomic convergence in the region, SADC signed the MOU in 2002, which was annexed to the Protocol on Finance and Investment in 2006.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> SADC Summit was held in Luanda, Angola on 1-3 October 2002, hosted and chaired by President Eng. José Eduardo dos Santos.



**2002-2003**

### **Ceremonial Handover**

The ceremonial handover was introduced at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Summit when the outgoing Chairperson, President Bakili Elson Muluzi of Malawi handed over the official badge and gavel to President dos Santos.

### **Peace and Stability**

The Summit welcomed the return of peace to Angola brought about by the ceasefire agreement signed in April 2002 and the integration of Unita cadres into the national army and civilian society; and also expressed support for the DRC government in building peace and national reconciliation, pledging to support its efforts to rebuild the country and society. The Summit was briefed on the situation in Zimbabwe, and particularly the land reform programme. In addition to these briefings from the Heads of State, the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique, presented a report on these and other developments, and the status of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, with six ratifications to date.

### **African Union and NEPAD**

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Summit noted that at continental level, through collective efforts, remarkable progress has been achieved toward strengthening African unity, and a giant step has been taken with the launch of the African Union in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa hosted and chaired by President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki, and the formal adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). SADC leaders expressed their full support for NEPAD, encouraging the "SADC Secretariat to submit to the NEPAD Secretariat regional projects from priority sectors such as infrastructure, water, market access and information technology."

The SADC region hosted and chaired the transition period with the last OAU Summit hosted by Zambia in 2001, the launch of the African Union in South Africa in 2002, and the next AU Summit hosted by Mozambique in 2003.



**AUDA-NEPAD**  
AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

### **Protocols**

Twenty-one protocols have been concluded of which 10 have been ratified and entered into force. Four more legal instruments were signed: Protocol on Extradition; Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters; Protocol on Forestry; and the Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal.

### **GMOs**

The SADC Council of Ministers established an Advisory Committee on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) to develop guidelines to assist Member States to guard

against potential risks in food safety, contamination of genetic resources, ethical issues, trade-related issues, and consumer concerns. Member States can accept or reject GMO grain coming as food aid, but if accepted, it should be milled into flour before distribution, and awareness generated so nothing is planted.

### Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park was established as one of Africa's largest conservation areas when an agreement was signed on 9 December 2002 by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique, President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki of South Africa and President Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The park covers an area of 37,500 square kilometres for the conservation of natural habitats, wildlife and biodiversity, and restoration of migration routes. A Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) is defined in the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999) as a component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more protected areas.



**GREAT LIMPOPO**  
TRANSFRONTIER PARK

### Maseru Summit and Declaration on the Fight against HIV and AIDS

An Extra-Ordinary Summit held in Maseru, Lesotho on 4 July 2003 hosted by King Letsie III and chaired by President Eng. José Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola, issued the Maseru Declaration to facilitate a multi-sectoral response to HIV and AIDS which is having a devastating effect on the social fabric of societies in the SADC region and undermining socioeconomic achievements. Almost two-thirds of the people of the region are impacted directly or indirectly, with high morbidity rates and sharp declines in life expectancy.

SADC leaders called for a multi-sectoral response for awareness about prevention of the disease and against stigma and discrimination, provision of antiretroviral medicines, and care for orphans and vulnerable groups. The Summit said eradicating the virus and the disease is a priority for SADC, and called for global solidarity to raise resources while urging finance ministers to mobilise resources for prevention, care and support.

A ministerial meeting that preceded the Summit adopted the SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Plan of Action 2003-2007, which aims to intensify action by harmonising policies and legislation, mobilising resources and reducing infections, generating awareness and coordinating activities, as well as interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission.

The Framework provides a situational analysis that shows the SADC region as the worst affected in the world with estimates that almost 10 million people have died of AIDS-related diseases in the SADC region, with more than one million deaths in 2001, as well as increased levels of poverty, decimated households, high-school dropouts and child-headed households. A major challenge is the high cost of medicines including ARVs, and Summit agreed that bulk purchasing and manufacturing would have top priority.



48



**2003-2004**

The 23<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 25-26 August 2003, hosted and chaired by President Benjamin William Mkapa.



### Approval of RISDP

Following an extensive consultative process, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) was approved by the 23<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit in Dar es Salaam in August 2003 and was launched in March 2004 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. Implementation started in 2005. The RISDP is one of the measures to support the institutional restructuring and provide Member States with a long-term development framework that can also inform national development plans.



Socio-economic priority areas are identified in the RISDP, supported by time-bound targets over a 15-year period, 2005-2020. Intervention areas identified in the first RISDP were: Trade/Economic Liberalisation and development; Infrastructure Support for regional integration and poverty eradication; Sustainable Food Security; and, Human and Social Development.

Cross-sectoral intervention areas were: Poverty Eradication; Combatting HIV and AIDS; Gender Equality; Science and Technology; ICT; Environment and Sustainable Development; Private Sector; and, Statistics.

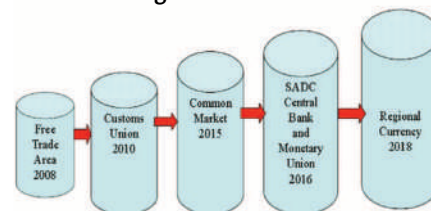
The priorities were reviewed and revised in 2007 to comply with a Summit decision to improve efficiency and increase effectiveness of SADC operations and institutions, and provide a framework for reallocation of resources. The revised priorities were:

- Trade/Economic liberalization and development;
- Infrastructure in support of regional integration;
- Peace and Security cooperation; and,
- Special Programmes of regional dimension.

### Approach to Economic Integration

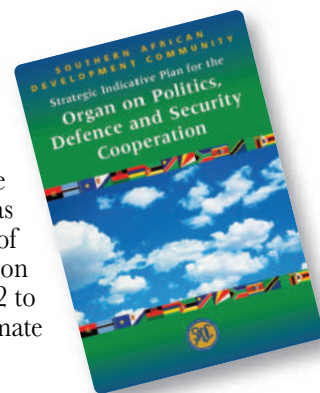
The economic rationale of SADC integration as espoused in the first RISDP has been closely linked to the benefits derived from increasing the market size. The strategic plan notes that the success of SADC economic integration depends on its ability to generate growth in intra-regional trade for the benefit of all Member states. This requires macroeconomic stability to strengthen cross-border investment. The RISDP proposed a linear approach to regional economic integration and set ambitious milestones to achieve deeper integration before 2020, as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Milestones to Deeper Economic Integration in SADC



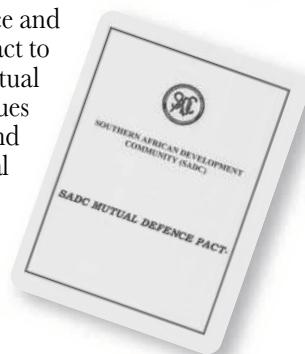
### Approval of SIPO

The 2003 Summit also approved the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) and called for the coordination and rationalisation of the two plans to maximize synergies. The objective of SIPO is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration. The SIPO is an enabling instrument for the implementation of the regional development agenda, including the RISDP, and was launched in 2004 at the SADC Summit in Mauritius by the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Rt. Hon. Pakalitha Mosisili, who was the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The strategic plan was revised in 2012 to address new challenges facing the region, Africa and the world, including piracy, climate change, human trafficking, illegal immigration and economic recession.



### Mutual Defence Pact

In compliance with the provisions of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation, the SADC developed the Mutual Defence Pact to operationalize the mechanisms of the Organ and facilitate mutual cooperation in defence and security matters. The Pact focuses on issues of conflict resolution, military preparedness, collective self-defence and self-action, destabilising factors and settlement of disputes. The Mutual Defence Pact was signed in Dar es Salaam on 26 August 2003.





### Protocols

The Summit noted that 12 protocols had been ratified and entered into force, and 11 still need to be ratified. Summit congratulated the host, United Republic of Tanzania, for having ratified all protocols.

### Gender Equality

Summit noted the progress made by Member States in the promotion of women representation in political structures, which is gradually increasing, as shown by the deliberate and gradual increase in the proportion of women in various structures, and urged Member States to use the forthcoming elections and other opportunities to achieve the minimum 30 percent women in political and decision-making structures by 2005.

### Charter on Fundamental Social Rights

The Charter on Fundamental Social Rights in SADC was signed, calling for closer and active consultations among partners in a spirit conducive to harmonious labour relations.

### Summit and Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security

The SADC Chairperson, President Benjamin W. Mkapa, hosted and chaired an Extra-Ordinary Summit on 15 May 2004 in Dar es Salaam, on Agriculture and Food Security. The Summit noted that agriculture is a major sector in SADC, contributing 35 percent to regional GDP and 13 percent of total export earnings, while 70 percent of the population depends on agriculture for food, income and employment, yet productivity levels are low.

The Summit adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region which reaffirms their commitment to accelerated agricultural development and sustainable food security through multi-sectoral strategic interventions. The Declaration identified priority areas for the next two years as well as medium to long-term actions that include water management and storage, and water-saving technologies.

On agricultural financing and investment, the Summit called on all Member States to progressively increase financing to agriculture by allocating at least 10 percent of the respective national budgets within a period of five years in line with the African Union Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security of July 2003. The Summit urged Member States to mobilise resources for Agro-processing and strengthen the savings and credit schemes for agriculture. The Summit agreed to consider establishing a Regional Food Reserve Facility inclusive of a physical reserve and a financial facility, and to review Early Warning Systems.

Summit noted the prevalence of gender inequality in the access and ownership of land, credit facilities and agricultural inputs leading to the marginalisation of women despite the fact that women constitute 70 percent of the labour force in agricultural production. The Summit urged Member States to enact non-discriminatory laws on finance, credit and land, and promote gender-sensitive technologies, particularly on agro-processing.

### SADC Seed Regulations

Plant breeders and seed experts in SADC have developed a new model for regional seed certification. The Seed Certification and Quality Assurance System, when ratified by governments will facilitate the movement of seeds across borders. The stakeholders agreed on the modalities at a technical meeting organised by the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) in Maputo, Mozambique.



DAR-ES-SALAAM  
DECLARATION  
ON  
AGRICULTURE AND  
FOOD SECURITY  
IN THE SADC REGION



The 24<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Grand Baie, Mauritius on 16-17 August 2004 hosted and chaired by Prime Minister Paul Raymond Bérènger.



2004-2005

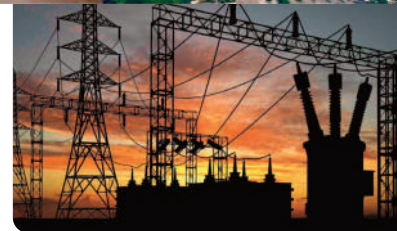
**Energy Crisis by 2007 due to Low Generation Capacity**

On energy, the Summit observed that the power supply in the SADC region will reach crisis levels by 2007 unless steps are taken to increase the power generation capacity. Several Member States have submitted projects for the expansion of power-generation capacity in short and long-term priority plans covering 2005-2010 and 2011-2020 respectively, and the Summit urged Member States to fast-track the implementation of short-term priority generation projects, particularly the expansion of the Inga Site project and Renewables.



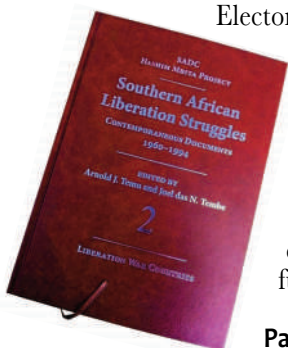
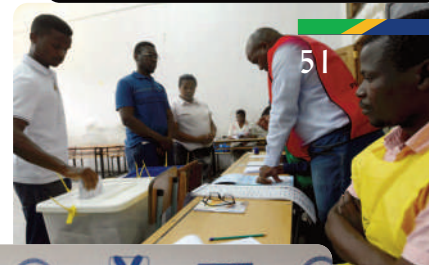
**HIV and AIDS**

The 24<sup>th</sup> Summit stated that the HIV and AIDS pandemic has reached crisis proportions in the region, with the contributing factors of poverty, gender inequality, illiteracy, stigma and discrimination, inadequate healthcare delivery, and substance abuse. In emphasising the importance of nutrition and traditional medicine in addressing health challenges and particularly HIV and AIDS, the Summit established a Ministerial Committee on traditional medicine to make proposals for research on the safety, efficacy and use in addressing major diseases and for nutritional supplements.



**SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections**

The Summit adopted the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections which aim to enhance the transparency and credibility of elections and governance as well as ensuring the acceptance of election results by all contesting parties, thus constituting a basis for the assessment of electoral processes in Member States, motivated by the provisions of the SADC Treaty of 1992, Articles 4 and 5. These Guidelines provide the principles and responsibilities for the conduct of elections, and specify the procedures for constituting SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) following an invitation from a Member State, as well as a code of conduct for election observers.



**SADC Hashim Mbita Project**

The Summit stressed the urgency of the Hashim Mbita Project, which is intended to document the experiences of the Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa. Implementation started in 2005 including mobilisation of resources, and the project was operational in eight countries leading to a 9-volume publication launched in 2014. The project was funded entirely by SADC governments.



**Pan-African Parliament**

The Summit congratulated South Africa for successfully bidding for the hosting of the Pan-African Parliament, and United Republic of Tanzania for the appointment of Hon. Gertrude Mongella as the first President of the Parliament. The Pan-African Parliament is one of the organs of the African Union as set out by the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty).



SADC, SADC DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY  
SADC, SADC DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE  
AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND UNIVERSAL  
INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLES  
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 OF SADC, SADC,  
SADC, SADC DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY

### **SADC Headquarters Resource Mobilisation**

On the construction of SADC headquarters, the Summit approved the establishment of a task team comprising Ministers of Finance of the SADC Troika and the Troika of the Organ to mobilise resources. All SADC Member States made an initial contribution totalling US\$6,250,000 as seed money for the construction of SADC headquarters.

### **SADC Anthem**

Summit approved the SADC Anthem and agreed that the anthem would be performed at all major SADC events in Member States as well as in all primary and secondary schools on SADC Day (17 August) and SADC Creators Day (14 October).

### **Tradition of Bidding Farewell to Retiring Heads of State**

In the tradition of bidding farewell to retiring leaders, the 24th Summit expressed appreciation to President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique, and to President Samuel Shafiihuna Nujoma of Namibia, both of whom have been associated with SADC since inception in 1980.

### **Gobabeb Research and Training Centre becomes SADC institution**

SADC has designated Namibia's Gobabeb as a Centre of Excellence in support of the UN Conventions on Biodiversity, on Combatting Desertification, and on Climate Change. Situated in the middle of the Namib Desert, Gobabeb will attract researchers from Member States and is already heading the Environmental Long-Term Observation Network of Southern Africa.

The 25<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Gaborone, Botswana on 17-18 August 2005, hosted and chaired by President Dr Festus Gontebanye Mogae, and commemorated the 25th anniversary of SADC.



### **Gender and Development**

The 25th Summit endorsed the African Union position which provides for 50 percent target of women in all political and decision-making positions.

### **Madagascar joins SADC**

The Summit admitted the Republic of Madagascar as a SADC Member State and President Marc Ravalomanana, in his address to Summit, gave an undertaking to implement the programmes for regional integration, particularly opening up of the market to facilitate trade and investment.

### **SADC Electoral Advisory Council**

The SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) was established with the role of advisor to SADC structures and to Electoral Commissions of Member States.

### **Movement of Persons in SADC**

The Summit approved and some Member States signed the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in SADC which would allow entry into Member States for 90 days without the need for a visa for bona fide visits in accordance with national law, permanent and temporary residence, and working in the territory of another Member State. The Protocol has not yet entered into force in 2020.

### **Farewell address by President B.W. Mkapa**

In the tradition of farewell for retiring leaders, President Benjamin William Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed the Summit and observed that while SADC has defined its vision, direction and framework for cooperation, it remains imperative for Member States to put in place institutions tasked with monitoring implementation and follow-up at national level.

### **Foundation Stone for SADC Headquarters**

SADC leaders laid the foundation stone for the new SADC headquarters in Gaborone on 17 August 2005, and unveiled the Foundation Stone Monument. The Feasibility Study on the Financing, Design and Construction has been done and Member States have contributed seed funding to start construction.



### **Dr Salomão appointed Executive Secretary**

Dr Tomás Augusto Salomão of Mozambique was appointed as the Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years.



### **Revised Power Pool Agreement to bring in Private Sector**

A new agreement signed by SADC Ministers responsible for Energy on 23 February 2006 takes a decisive step to avert a looming energy deficit, by creating an enabling environment for investment and bringing in new players including private sector to expand supply and meet the demand that is rising with industrial growth. The agreement is a revision of the Inter-Governmental MOU that established the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) in 1995.

### **Windhoek Declaration on a New SADC-ICP Partnership**

SADC and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) signed the Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership on 27 April 2006 in the Namibian capital, with the objective of advancing the SADC Common Agenda. Due to changes in regional and global agendas since SADC's inception, both parties sought to have a stronger, more effective partnership with better coordination and alignment of procedures, as well as regular, institutionalised dialogue at the political, policy and technical levels.

### **SADC Water Policy and Strategy**

A Regional Water Strategy was approved by Member States in 2006 for implementation of the SADC Water Policy adopted in 2005 which commits to managing and protecting water resources in the SADC region. The policy and strategy, developed by the SADC Water Division through a consultative and participatory process, seek the harmonisation of national policies in a region where most water resources (70 percent) are shared across national boundaries. Essential to implementation is a system of well-functioning River Basin Organisations, as agreed in the Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2000).

The 26<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Maseru, Lesotho on 17-18 August 2006, hosted by King Letsie III and chaired by Prime Minister Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili.



**2006-2007**

### **Ministerial Taskforce on Regional Economic Integration**

The 26<sup>th</sup> Summit established a Task Force of Ministers responsible for Finance, Investment, Economic Development, Trade and Industry to work with the Secretariat to fast-track implementation of the SADC integration agenda, using the RISDP and SIPO as the main instruments, and define a roadmap for poverty eradication. The Task Force presented its recommendations to an Extraordinary Summit in South Africa in October 2006.

### Protocol on Finance and Investment

The Summit approved and signed the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment for the harmonisation of financial and investment policies of Member States consistent with the objectives of SADC and to ensure that changes to policies in one Member State do not cause undesirable adjustments in others.

### Toward a SADC Regional Development Fund

The Summit mandated the SADC Secretariat to accelerate the process leading to establishment of the SADC Regional Development Fund to finance development projects, based on mobilisation of Member States' own resources such as pension funds and any other regional funding sources.

### Summit on Regional Integration

An Extra-Ordinary Summit to consider Regional Economic and Political Integration was held in Midrand, South Africa on 23 October 2006, chaired by Prime Minister Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili of Lesotho, to discuss measures to accelerate the implementation of the SADC economic integration agenda including macroeconomic convergence, launch of the Free Trade Area in 2008, and preparations for a Customs Union by 2010. The Summit concluded that the FTA is on course, but observed that SADC Trade patterns consist mainly of commodities, thus difficult to diversify and increase trade; and that a roadmap and model must be developed for the Customs Union.

### Kavango-Zambezi TFCA

The Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area spanning five SADC Member States was recognised as a SADC project in July 2006, and in December 2006 the SADC Ministers responsible for Tourism and Natural Resources signed an MOU to develop the KAZA TFCA, which will be the world's largest transfrontier conservation area at 520,000 sq kms. Situated in the Okavango and Zambezi river basins where the borders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge, the KAZA TFCA will include 36 protected areas such as national parks, game reserves, community conservancies and game management areas, and has a high concentration of wildlife and other attractions. The MOU was replaced by a Treaty in 2011.



54

2007-2008

The 27<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit met in Lusaka, Zambia on 16-17 August 2007, hosted and chaired by President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa.



### Launch of the SADC Brigade

The SADC Brigade consists of military, police and civilian components from SADC Member States, and was established through an MOU signed at the 27th Summit, under the provisions of the African Union which recommends that each of the Regional Economic Communities should have a standby capacity for peace support operations on the continent.

### Special Session on Regional Infrastructure

The Summit held a special session focussing on strategies to accelerate regional infrastructure development to support deeper integration and development, and directed the Secretariat to work out the details of a regional Master Plan for Infrastructure Development in close cooperation with Member States. This culminated in the decision to develop the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan that was later adopted by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Summit in Mozambique in 2012.

Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI) are at the core of regional infrastructure development due to the importance of transportation routes in regional development and the business opportunities presented by the development corridors, such as the Maputo, Tazara, Limpopo, Mtwara and Walvis Bay development corridors, and the more recent North-South Development Corridor.



### **SADC Energy Recovery Plan**

With some of Africa's fastest expanding economies, the SADC region ran out of surplus generation capacity by 2007, as predicted by the Southern African Power Pool, and in February 2008 the SADC combined electricity demand stood at 47,067MW with available capacity of 43,518MW. After an emergency meeting of the Energy Ministerial Task Force on Implementation of Power Sector Programme in February, and the Energy Ministerial Meeting in DRC in April 2008, SADC Member States agreed on the SADC Energy Recovery Plan with activities to be reviewed on an annual basis; and to integrate energy conservation; create regional energy linkages; adopt a Biomass Energy Conservation Plan; and execute a Power Surplus Utilisation Programme.

### **SADC International Conference on Poverty and Development**

Recognising that poverty and related inequalities are one of the greatest challenges confronting the SADC region, an International Conference on Poverty and Development was hosted by Mauritius on 18-20 April 2008, providing a platform for a wide spectrum of stakeholders to dialogue, including Heads of State. The conference noted that strategies to eradicate poverty are already in place at national and regional levels, but what is lacking is holistic implementation and a collective regional approach. The objectives of the conference were to strengthen collective efforts to address poverty and inequalities through regional cooperation and integration, and facilitate dialogue on the partnerships necessary for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The main outcome of the conference was the signing by Heads of State and Government of a Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development that identified six priority areas: achieving food security; addressing climate change; increasing capacity in power generation and transmission as well as renewable and alternative sources of energy; achieving higher economic growth through education, training, welfare and social development including nutrition and health; and accelerating the development, rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure for regional integration.

### **Southern Africa Environment Outlook**

The SADC RISDP calls for regular environmental monitoring, reporting and assessment of regional trends, including climate change. This report identifies the trends, highlights key emerging issues and presents future scenarios, building on the recent *Africa Environment Outlook 2* launched by UNEP that says poverty can be eradicated if the wealth in natural resources is harnessed effectively, fairly and sustainably. The *Southern Africa Environment Outlook* was published and launched by SADC, coordinated by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) through its Musokotwane Environment Resource Centre for Southern Africa, with support of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and IUCN-The World Conservation Union.



The 28<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Sandton, South Africa on 16-17 August 2008, hosted and chaired by President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki.



**Launch of SADC Free Trade Area**

The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) was formally launched by the 28th Summit on 16 August 2008 following the implementation of agreed tariff phase-down commitments between 2000 and 2007, as the first milestone in the regional economic integration agenda, signalling the creation of an FTA of more than 250 million people. From 2008, producers and consumers would no longer pay import duty on an estimated 85 percent of all trade in goods between participating Member States, with the expectation of a new era of economic integration and rapid industrialisation through expanded trading opportunities. Summit emphasised the need for full implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade to ensure that the FTA is sustainable and the Customs Union is attainable, and called for cooperation in the expansion of regional productive capacity, with provision and rehabilitation of regional infrastructure, and the efficient movement of goods and people in a more open regional economy.

**Protocols and other Legal Instruments**

The following legal instruments were signed: Agreement Amending the Treaty; Protocol on Gender and Development; Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation; and Agreement amending Article 20 of the Protocol on Trade; Agreement Amending Article 6 of the Protocol on the Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure Thereof.

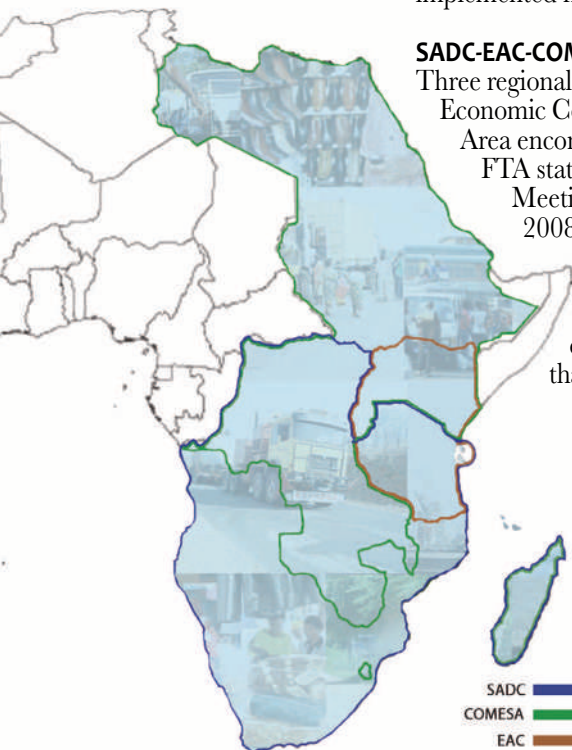
**Extra-Ordinary Summit of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation**

With regard to the ongoing challenges in Zimbabwe, the 28th Summit noted the outcomes of the Extra-Ordinary Summit of the Organ held during the SADC Summit, which commended the parties for their commitment to dialogue in resolving the political situation, and called on the parties to form an inclusive government. This was subsequently negotiated and agreed at a meeting on 15 September 2008 in Harare, presided over by the SADC Chairperson, President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki of South Africa, and implemented from 2009 until the next elections in 2013.

**SADC-EAC-COMESA Tripartite Summit**

Three regional economic blocs have moved closer to the long-conceived goal of an African Economic Community when they approved the establishment of an enlarged Free Trade Area encompassing 26 Member States in the three sub-regions. All three have attained FTA status and are at various stages of establishing Customs Unions.

Meeting at a Tripartite Summit hosted by Uganda in Kampala on 22 October 2008, the leaders of SADC, the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) agreed on this important milestone for the harmonisation of the regional integration programmes, that also constitutes a framework for broader continental cooperation. This Tripartite Agreement will create a grand FTA that will bring together half of the countries on the continent into a formidable trading bloc with a combined population of 527 million people and a combined GDP of US\$625 billion, to be effected in 2012.



### North-South Corridor

Regional projects in transport and power have been identified by SADC, COMESA and EAC along the North-South Corridor to deepen integration and increase trade. At a high-level tripartite meeting in Lusaka, Zambia in April 2009, the three economic communities met with development partners who pledged US\$1.2 billion to upgrade road, rail and port infrastructure and support trade along the North-South Corridor which traverses eight countries in east and southern Africa, linking the port of Durban and others in Southern Africa with the East African port of Dar es Salaam.



Corridor Nod-Sud

### One Stop Border Post

The first One Stop Border Post (OSBP) in the SADC Region was commissioned at Chirundu between Zambia and Zimbabwe on 1 September 2009 to facilitate trade and movement of goods and services, a new benchmark for regional integration. Under the OSBP, travellers are cleared just once for passage into another country contrary to the current situation where travellers have to be cleared on both sides of the border. SADC is expected to roll out the OSBP concept to other border posts in the region as it seeks to harmonise policies to enable regional integration.



The 29<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo on 7-8 September 2009, hosted and chaired by President Joseph Kabila Kabange.



2009-2010

### Special Mediation Missions

The Summit was attended by Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, the former President of Botswana, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the former President of the Republic of Mozambique, who appraised the Summit on their respective missions as mediators for the dialogue on the political situation in Lesotho and Madagascar, respectively. The outgoing chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Majesty King Mswati III of Eswatini, updated Summit on the political and security challenges in the region. The Summit noted progress made in implementing the Global Political Agreement in Zimbabwe and called on the international community to remove all forms of sanctions.

### Protocols and other Legal Instruments Signed at Summit

The Summit approved and/or signed the following legal instruments: MOU on Regional Cooperation and Integration among the COMESA, the EAC and the SADC; Declaration on Regional Cooperation in Competition and Consumer Laws and Policies; Agreement Amending the Treaty (Deputy Executive Secretary) to create a second Deputy; Agreement Amending the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and consequential amendments to the Treaty; and Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC.



### Groundwater Management Institute

SADC established a Groundwater Management Institute to be operational by early 2010 in response to the challenges of managing underground water in the sub-region, to “ensure the equitable and sustainable use and protection of groundwater.” GMI is hosted by the University of Free State in South Africa. At least 70 percent of the SADC population of about 250 million people rely on groundwater for drinking and other uses.



### Strategies and Guidelines to address Power Shortages

SADC Ministers responsible for Energy have taken action to address power shortages in the region through measures that address the structural, operational and institutional challenges hindering development in the sector. The strategies approved when the energy ministers met in Angola in April 2010 include Guidelines for Regulating Cross Border Power Trading in Southern Africa and a framework for cost-reflective tariffs in the region.

### Proposal for a Regional Parliament

The 27<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum held in Livingstone, Zambia on 27 May - 5 June 2010 called for a Regional Parliament to strengthen regional integration and community building, discuss pertinent socio-economic issues from a regional perspective, and strengthen monitoring of regional policy implementation.

## 2010-2011

### 2.2.3 Major Milestones 2010-2020

The 30<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 16-17 August 2010, hosted and chaired by President Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba, and attended by several former Heads of State to commemorate the 30th anniversary of SADC.



### Regional Poverty Observatory

The 30th Summit established the Regional Poverty Observatory to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development, in which Member States committed to fully implement their strategies aimed at poverty eradication in pursuance of their commitment to SADC's long-term development frameworks for deepening regional integration, that is RISDP and SIPO.

### Customs Union

The Summit reaffirmed commitment to establish a SADC Customs Union and endorsed the Task Force decision to appoint a high level expert group to reach a common understanding on parameters, benchmarks, timelines, a model customs union and its implementation modalities, and submit a report by December 2011.



### **Women Representation**

The 30<sup>th</sup> Summit noted progress made towards the achievement of 50 percent representation of women in political and decision-making positions at all levels in line with its 2005 decision, but that the situation is varied with some Member States recording improvement while others are regressing, and urged Member States to ratify and implement the Protocol on Gender and Development.



### **SADC Electoral Advisory Council**

The SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC), established in 2005, was formally constituted in 2010 and inaugurated in 2011 to advise SADC structures and Electoral Commissions of Member States, in accordance with SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

### **SADC Tribunal**

The SADC Tribunal, which was established in 2005 when judges from Member States were appointed, was suspended by the 2010 Summit in Namibia which decided that a review should be undertaken of the role, functions and terms of reference of the Tribunal, and should be concluded within six months.

### **Piracy in Coastal Waters**

Summit noted the economic and security threat posed by piracy in the coastal waters of SADC Member States, especially Seychelles, Mauritius and United Republic of Tanzania, and mandated the Secretariat to send a technical team to establish the extent of the problem and recommend appropriate measures.

### **CCARDESA**

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development (CCARDESA) was established through a Charter signed by Member States on 5 November 2010, to strengthen cooperation and efficiency in managing scientific research and training to alleviate common problems.



### **Official Opening of New SADC Headquarters**

The new SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana was officially opened on 20 November 2010 during a ceremony attended by Heads of State and Government, hosted by President Lt. General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama.



### **Mediation Office in Madagascar**

An Extra-Ordinary Summit held at the time of the official opening and chaired by President Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba of Namibia noted that the situation in Madagascar remains unresolved and called for the speedy establishment of a mediation office in the country to facilitate renewed dialogue, urging all stakeholders to work with the SADC Mediator.

### **Extraordinary Summit May 2011**

An Extra-Ordinary Summit was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 20 May 2011, hosted and chaired by President Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba.

The Summit considered the Report of the Committee of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General on the review of the Role, Responsibilities and Terms of Reference of the SADC Tribunal and mandated the Ministers to initiate a process to amend the SADC legal instruments, and submit their final report to Summit in August 2012, with no cases or hearings until the SADC Protocol on the Tribunal has been reviewed and approved.

Summit also received a report on preparations for the 2nd Tripartite Council and Summit to be held in June in South Africa, noting progress towards the launch of negotiations for the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, and endorsed the pillars of the Tripartite integration process as – Market Integration, Infrastructure Development, and Industrial Development.

## 2011-2012

The 31<sup>st</sup> SADC Summit was held in Luanda, Angola on 17-18 August 2011, hosted and chaired by President José Eduardo dos Santos.



### Review of Regional Strategic Plan

The 31<sup>st</sup> SADC Summit directed the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration to review the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) to reorient the SADC integration agenda to strengthen developmental integration. A desk assessment by the SADC Secretariat in 2010-11 reviewed performance, challenges and lessons learned during implementation in the period 2005-2010. This formed the basis for an independent mid-term review on a strategic framework for the remaining period of implementation, and review of longer term strategies.



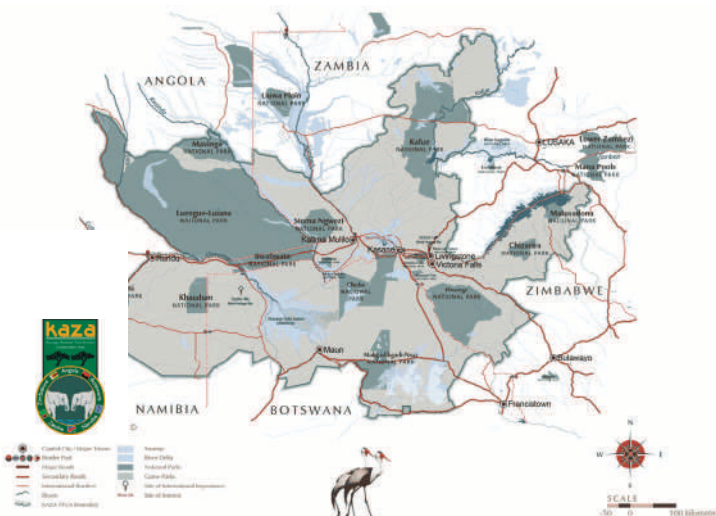
### Infrastructure

The status of implementation of the regional infrastructure programme was reviewed, especially power projects, regional corridors and ICT, which include the Kazungula Bridge, the Chirundu One Stop Border Post, the Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana-Namibia Interconnector and the EASSy Project for an East Africa Submarine Cable System. The Summit underscored the role of infrastructure in regional integration and urged the speedy conclusion of the Infrastructure Master Plan.

### Harmonising the Management of Shared Natural Resources

On 18 August 2011, the Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a Treaty to replace the MOU, thus establishing the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area to harmonise the management of shared natural resources, deriving equitable socio-economic benefits through sustainable use and development of natural and cultural heritage resources. A joint report by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Peace Parks Foundation predicts that the park, which includes the Victoria Falls between Zambia and Zimbabwe, could eventually attract as many as eight million tourists to the region annually, creating opportunities for local communities and employment for thousands of people.

Speaking at the launch in Kasane, Botswana on 15 March 2012, the partner states reaffirmed their commitment to regional economic integration through sustainable management of transboundary natural resources, as agreed in the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, and supported by other protocols on forestry, shared watercourses and others, as well as the regional biodiversity strategy.



### SADC Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was inaugurated in October 2011 at a meeting in Seychelles. All SADC Member States have disaster management structures for national activities, but when heavy floods displaced more than a million people in the region in 2007, SADC also established a Disaster Risk Reduction Unit to coordinate preparedness and response for trans-boundary disasters.



### Small Arms and Light Weapons

SADC and other Regional Economic Communities in Africa have developed a strategy for the control of illicit proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) including rifles, pistols and light machineguns, as this poses a major threat to development in the region and continent. The illicit production and possession of small arms is a criminal offence under the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials. National focal points have been established as required by the Protocol, coordinated by the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO).



### Action for Youth and Vulnerable Children

SADC Ministers responsible for youth and for vulnerable children have adopted common plans and actions for the region to accelerate the delivery of basic services and needs for vulnerable children and youth, including safe drinking water, healthcare, education and skills to enable youth to create jobs for themselves, in line with Article 12 of the African Youth Charter.

### Extra-Ordinary Summit in Angola

An Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in Luanda, Angola on 1 June 2012, hosted and chaired by President José Eduardo dos Santos and considered the report of the Organ Troika that met prior to the full Summit.

### Madagascar Roadmap

The SADC Mediation Team led by the former President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique and the SADC Organ Troika resulted in the signing, in September 2011 by ten of the eleven Malagasy stakeholders, of the Roadmap that seeks to return the country to constitutional normalcy. The SADC Liaison Office is operational since January 2012 to support the process.

### SADC Candidate for Chairperson of African Union Commission

The Summit reiterated its support for Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, the Minister of Home Affairs of South Africa, for the position of Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and for Malawi which is hosting the next AU Summit in July 2012. Dr Zuma was elected and served as AUC Chairperson from 15 October 2012 – 30 January 2017, the first woman to do so. For the 50th Anniversary Summit on 25 May 2013 during her term, the African Union approved *Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want*, and 10-year implementation plans were developed.



**2012-2013**

The 32<sup>nd</sup> SADC Summit was held in Maputo, Mozambique on 18 August 2012, hosted and chaired by President Armando Emilio Guebuza.



### **Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan**

The 32<sup>nd</sup> SADC Summit adopted the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan Vision 2027 to be implemented over a 15-year period 2013-2027. This will provide a key strategic framework to guide the implementation of efficient, seamless and cost-effective trans-boundary infrastructure networks in an integrated manner in the six sectors of Energy, Transport, Tourism, ICT and Postal, Meteorology, and Water.

### **Development of Vision 2050**

SADC will develop a long-term vision based on the existing SADC Vision as articulated in the Treaty and the RISDP. The Summit proposed to strengthen this foundation by incorporating the emerging regional and international issues. The idea to develop a SADC Vision 2050 was initiated during an Extraordinary Summit in Angola in June 2012.

### **HIV and AIDS**

The Summit urged Member States to fully support the SADC HIV and AIDS cross-border initiative for providing preventive, care and treatment services at major cross-border points, and other regional programmes.



### **Protocols and other Legal Instruments**

Summit approved and signed three legal instruments: Protocol on Trade in Services; Agreement on Assistance in Tax Matters; and Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector. The primary objective of the Protocol on Trade in Services is to level the playing field among SADC members by ensuring that industries and consumers take advantage of a single regional services market.

### **SADC Tribunal**

The SADC Tribunal, which was established in 2005 when judges were appointed, was suspended by the 2010 Summit in Namibia which decided that a review should be undertaken. Based on this review, the 2012 Summit in Mozambique resolved that a new Tribunal should be negotiated with a mandate confined to interpretation of the SADC Treaty and Protocols relating to disputes between Member States.

### **SADC Standby Force to Eastern DRC**

An Extra-Ordinary Summit held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 7-8 December 2012, hosted and chaired by President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, affirmed that SADC as a block will deploy the SADC Standby Force to Eastern DRC under auspices of the Neutral International Force (NIF), to which the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of South Africa pledged one battalion and logistics support respectively, and agreed to engage the African Union Peace and Security Council and United Nations Security Council for Support to the deployment and sustenance.

### **Report on Customs Union**

The Summit received a report from the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration on key elements for the Customs Union, including the parameters, benchmarks and a model Customs Union for SADC, including the sequencing of activities.



### **SADC Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) System**

The SADC electronic settlement system was launched in four Member States of the Common Monetary Area (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland) in July 2013 to effect cross-border payments instead of using the correspondent bank payment system, initially for high value payments, and gradually rolled out later to all SADC Member States. The SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (SADC-RTGS), then called the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS), is an electronic cross-border funds transfer system that facilitates settlement of funds within the SADC region, in real-time. All Member States except Comoros are participating in the SADC-RTGS and a total of 85 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are also participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has enabled Member States to settle payments among themselves in real-time, when previously it took several days to process cross-border transactions.

The 33rd SADC Summit was held in Lilongwe, Malawi on 17-18 August 2013, hosted and chaired by President Joyce Hilda Banda.



**2013-2014**

### **Regional Infrastructure Development**

The Summit commended Mozambique for successfully organising and hosting the SADC Regional Infrastructure Investment Conference in June 2013, following the adoption at the previous Summit in Maputo of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan Vision 2027 to be implemented over a 15-year period 2013-2027. The investment conference was organized to support the implementation of trans-boundary infrastructure in an integrated manner in the sectors of Energy, Transport, Tourism, ICT and Postal, Meteorology, and Water.

### **Women Representation in Political and Decision-making Positions**

The 33<sup>rd</sup> Summit noted progress on the status of women representation in political and decision-making positions in SADC Member States, commending Member States that have achieved high representation of women in political and decision-making positions, and urged those that have not yet reached the target of 50:50 to do so by 2015. The *SADC Gender Monitor 2013* released during the Summit shows that women representation in parliaments in SADC Member States ranges from a high of more than 40 percent to a low of 10 percent.



### **Zimbabwe Constitution and Elections**

The Summit noted the holding of free and peaceful harmonised elections in Zimbabwe on 31 July 2013, following a constitutional process that resulted in the approval by referendum of a new Constitution on 22 May 2013, and reiterated its call for the lifting of all forms of sanctions.

### **Deployment of SADC Intervention Brigade to DRC**

The 33<sup>rd</sup> Summit welcomed the deployment of the SADC Intervention Brigade in the DRC to contain the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the country. Summit commended the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for DRC and the Region in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 24 February 2013 and the adoption by the UN Security Council of Resolution 2098 of 2013 which provides the mandate for deployment of the Intervention Brigade under the auspices of MONUSCO.





### **Dr Tax appointed Executive Secretary**

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax of the United Republic of Tanzania was appointed SADC Executive Secretary for a period of four years 2014-2017, and later re-appointed for a second term 2018-2021. She is the first woman to head the SADC Secretariat.

### **Madagascar**

An Extra-Ordinary SADC Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 30 January 2014, welcomed the presidential and parliamentary elections in Madagascar in October and December 2013. The Summit commended the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and its successive Chairpersons 2009-2013/14 for their focused leadership in supporting Madagascar, and the SADC Mediator, former President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique for his skillful mediation, as well as Member States who made financial contributions to the process.

## **2014-2015**

The 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe on 17-18 August 2014 hosted and chaired by President Robert Gabriel Mugabe, with the theme of, *SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition.*

### **Introduction of Summit themes**

For the first time, it was agreed that each Summit would be held under a particular theme, which would reflect the focus for the coming year.

### **Industrialisation**

On the Theme, the Summit directed that industrialisation should take centre stage in SADC's regional integration agenda, and mandated the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration to develop a strategy and roadmap for industrialisation in the region.

### **Founding Leaders**

Summit underscored the need to appropriately honour the Founding Leaders who played an outstanding role in the liberation of Africa, at both regional and continental levels.

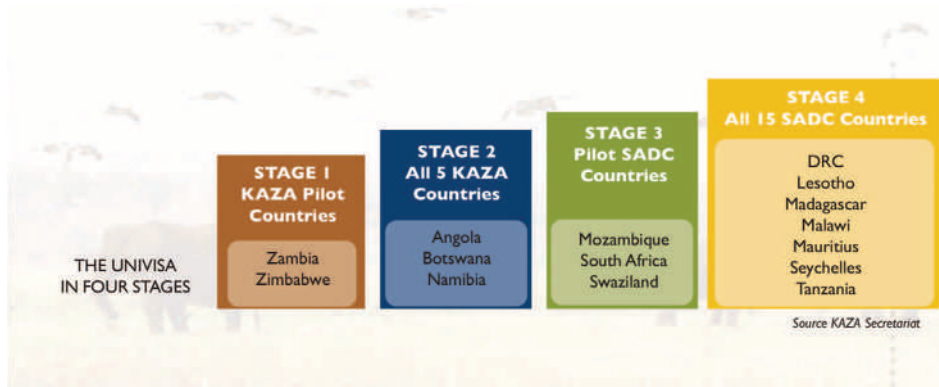
### **SADC Hashim Mbita Project**

A nine-volume publication of interviews and documents on the liberation of Southern Africa was launched at the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, by the host and incoming SADC Chairperson, President Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The publication titled *Southern African Liberation Struggles*, was produced by the SADC Hashim Mbita Project initiated at the 25th Summit for the collection, cataloguing and compiling of oral texts and documents in SADC Member States and elsewhere, under the leadership of Brig-General (Rtd) Hashim Mbita, who was the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee for 22 years from 1972 until his mission was accomplished with the democratic elections in South Africa in 1994. The Summit urged Member States to honour Ambassador Mbita as demonstrated by Zimbabwe which conferred on him the Order of Munhumutapa, which was received by his daughter, Shella, shown in the picture at left with President Mugabe (right) and the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax (left).



### **Protocols and other Legal Instruments**

The Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development was adopted, and also the Protocol on Employment and Labour, and the Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development.

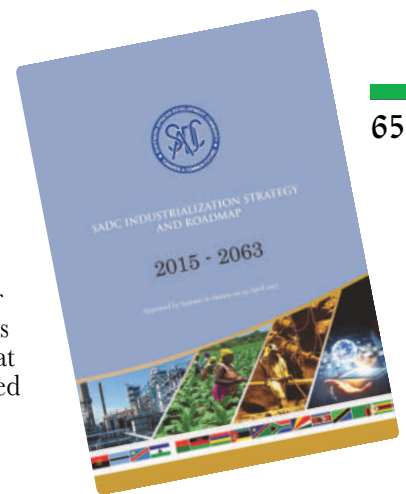


### UNIVISA

The trend in tourism arrivals is encouraging with the number almost doubling between 2000 and 2013, supported by the Protocol on the Development of Tourism which seeks to improve the quality of services, safety standards and infrastructure to attract tourists and investment. The Protocol states that travel in the region can be made easier by abolishing visa requirements for visitors and calls on Member States to create a UNIVISA to facilitate the movement of international tourists in the region. The first step was taken by Zambia and Zimbabwe in November 2014 for movement within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Park using one visa valid for 60 days.

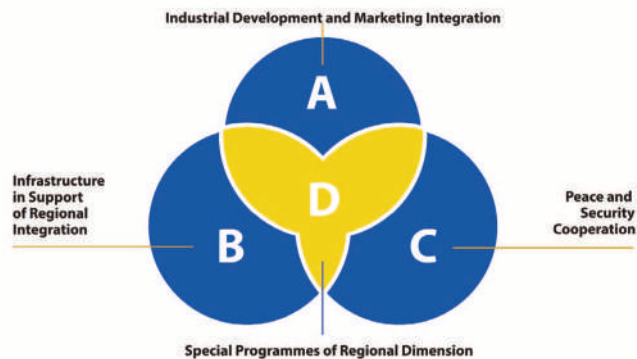
### Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063

An Extra-Ordinary Summit held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 29 April 2015, hosted and chaired by President Robert Gabriel Mugabe, approved the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063. The strategy is anchored on three pillars of Industrialisation, Competitiveness, and Regional Integration, and is expected to ensure that the region fully benefits from its vast natural resources. The Summit underscored the critical importance of infrastructure in industrialisation and the need to explore appropriate funding mechanisms for implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy. The SADC Secretariat was directed to finalise the Costed Action Plan for the implementation and ensure that the industrialisation strategy has top priority in implementation of the Revised RISDP (2015-2020).



### Approval of Revised RISDP 2015-2020

The Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020 was approved by the Extra-Ordinary Summit to guide the implementation of SADC programmes in the next five years, with four major priority areas – Industrial Development and Marketing Integration; Infrastructure in Support of Regional Integration; Peace and Security Cooperation as a prerequisite for regional integration; and Special Programmes of regional dimension.





### Handover of SADC RPTC

During the Summit, Zimbabwe officially handed over the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre to SADC, a facility established to harmonise peacekeeping training in the SADC region. The Centre was presented by President Mugabe to the SADC Executive Secretary Dr. Tax, who thanked Zimbabwe for donating the facility to SADC as it plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region, as a prerequisite for development.

### Brig-Gen (Rtd) Hashim Mbita

The Extra-Ordinary SADC Summit in April 2015 conveyed heartfelt condolences to the family, people and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the death of Ambassador Brig-General (Rtd) Hashim Mbita saying that “he immensely contributed towards the liberation of the SADC Region in particular, and Africa in general.” He was awarded SADC’s highest honour, the Seretse Khama SADC Medal, in 2010.



### TFTA and CFTA

The Summit noted the forthcoming launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), and endorsed principles to guide SADC in finalising the Declaration Launching Phase II Negotiations. The Summit called for finalisation of the Roadmap and work programme on the Tripartite Industrialisation Pillar, and adopted a common SADC position for negotiations on a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA).

### Launch of Tripartite Free Trade Area

The Tripartite Free Trade Area of COMESA, EAC and SADC was launched with the signing of the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement and Political Declaration at the 3rd Tripartite Summit on 10 June 2015 in Sharm El Sheik, Egypt, bringing together 26 member countries, half of the countries on the continent, into a formidable trading bloc with a population of 600 million people and a combined GDP of US\$1 trillion, which will serve as a building block of an African Economic Community. The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax is chairing the Tripartite Task Force for the next period from July 2015, with the objective of speedy implementation of integration programmes.



### SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (Revised 2015)

The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections were revised and approved in 2015 following broad consultations by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) with Member States and other stakeholders and electoral experts. The revised guidelines laid out the responsibilities of the Member States and the SADC Secretariat, the role of SEAC before, during and after elections, and the responsibilities and deployment of SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs), including a Code of Conduct. After a process that sought to enhance the Principles and Guidelines adopted in 2004, the revised guidelines were approved on 20 July 2015 in Pretoria, South Africa by the 17th Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The 35<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Gaborone, Botswana on 17-18 August 2015, hosted and chaired by President Lieutenant-General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, with the theme of *Accelerating Industrialisation of SADC Economies through Transformation of Natural Endowment and Improved Human Capital*.



2015-2016

### Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap Sectoral Studies

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 has set SADC's technological and socio-economic transformation path, and implementation started with the alignment of regional activities to the new policies. Studies were undertaken to profile the priority Mineral and Pharmaceutical sectors and identify the potential for value chain development, addition and beneficiation. Both studies indicated great potential for domestic, regional and global value chains and a high potential for manufacturing medicines and health commodities, specifically for HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.



### Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration

The Project Preparation Development Facility (PPDF) is now fully operational and has approved three projects, while two energy projects and two transport projects are undergoing due diligence. An online application form has been launched and five new applications have been received for screening by the SADC Secretariat and the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

### Sustainable Financing

The 35<sup>th</sup> Summit noted the need to explore sustainable ways of financing the implementation of the Revised RISDP, the Industrialisation Strategy and other SADC programmes, and directed Council to finalise work on alternative sources of funding and report to the next Ordinary Summit in 2016.

### SADC Contingency Fund

A SADC Contingency Fund approved in August 2015 has been used effectively for activities such as the deployment of the SADC Preventive Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho (SAPMIL) in 2017 using own resources, both financial and personnel. The deployment contributed to the restoration of stability, peace and security in Lesotho. The Fund was also used to operationalize the Liaison Office in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 2018. The Liaison Office was instrumental in facilitating engagement with electoral stakeholders in the DRC, and support to DRC in the 2018 elections which were peaceful and historic through a peaceful transfer of power.



### Oversight Committee for Lesotho

The SADC Double Troika met in Pretoria, South Africa on 3 July 2015 and received the report of the SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, on the deteriorating political and security situation in Lesotho. The Troika Summit endorsed the report and recommendations, and established an Oversight Committee to act as an early warning mechanism, as well an independent Commission of Inquiry and its immediate deployment. The Terms of Reference of the Commission of Inquiry were re-affirmed by the 35<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit, who urged the Government and stakeholders to develop a roadmap for Constitutional and Security Sector reforms, and pledged continued support in this regard.



### Protocols and other Legal Instruments

Summit approved the establishment of the SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT), and the Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment in SADC. A related policy framework for SADC Youth Employment Promotion was developed during the year, aimed at addressing youth unemployment and promoting entrepreneurship.

### SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy

The 35<sup>th</sup> Summit approved a comprehensive Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy for a coordinated approach in preventing and combating international and domestic terrorism, to build capacity to address terrorism as a trans-boundary issue and to strengthen cooperation as stipulated in the SADC Declaration on Terrorism (2001). This includes enacting or reviewing national legislation on prevention and combating terrorism, and sharing information on suspected terrorists.

### Food and Nutrition Security

A review of the regional food security situation showed a decline in overall cereal production and availability, largely due to unfavourable weather conditions with prolonged dry spells, floods and cyclones. As a result, the Region will require food and other humanitarian assistance during the 2015/2016 marketing year. Member States were urged to continue implementing the Regional Agriculture Policy and relevant protocols to improve agricultural production and food security. SADC has put in place measures to reduce the El Niño weather impact in the region, as agreed at the SADC Consultative Meeting on Preparedness and Response to the Impact of the 2015/16 El Niño on Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security, held in February in Johannesburg, South Africa.

### Women Empowerment and Gender Equality

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was reviewed during the year in line with the UN SDGs, the AU Agenda 2063 and the Beijing+20 review report. The Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was developed to increase access by women to productive resources and finance.

### Chagos Islands

The Summit endorsed international calls for the United Kingdom to expeditiously end its unlawful occupation of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, with a view to enabling Mauritius to exercise its sovereignty over the archipelago without which the full decolonisation of Africa is not complete.

2016-2017

The 36<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in the Kingdom of Eswatini on 30-31 August 2016, hosted and chaired by His Majesty King Mswati III. The Summit was held under the theme of *Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation and for the Prosperity of the Region.*



### SADC University of Transformation

The 36<sup>th</sup> Summit endorsed plans by King Mswati III to establish and host the SADC University of Transformation to improve industrial productivity through innovation and entrepreneurship.



The virtual university would have an administration centre located in Eswatini with satellite online campuses at universities and colleges across the region to ensure that as many people as possible benefit from the institution. The Summit commended His Majesty and the Government of Eswatini for the proposal to grant 300 scholarships, representing 20 for each SADC Member State.

The operationalisation of the SADC University of Transformation was later approved by the 38th Summit as a virtual university to focus on entrepreneurship, innovation, commercialisation, technology transfer, enterprise development, digital and knowledge economy, in support of the SADC industrialisation agenda. The university will support Member States with training in relevant skills as SADC intensifies efforts to transform into an industrialised region.



### **SADC Regional Development Fund**

An agreement to operationalize the SADC Regional Development Fund was approved and the Fund will be established in two Phases, with Phase 1 focusing on project preparation and development. Phase 2 will have four funding windows to support regional integration through infrastructure development, industrial development, integration and economic adjustment, and social development, with initial capitalisation of US\$120 million commencing in 2017. This should allow the region to take full control of its integration agenda which still relies on external support. The SADC Regional Development Fund is a financial mechanism to mobilise resources from Member States, private sector and development partners to finance programmes and projects to deepen regional integration and development.

### **Alternative Sources of Funding**

The SADC region has the potential to mobilise more than US\$1.2 billion to fund its own programmes from alternative sources as part of efforts to reduce dependence on external funding, according to studies commissioned by the SADC Secretariat. A large pool of resources could be accessible for this purpose if alternative and innovative sources of funding are tapped, such as small taxes or levies on imports and exports, on tourism including air tickets, and financial transactions, as well as a lottery system, philanthropy, and regional events.

### **Protocols and other Legal Instruments**

Several legal instruments were approved (see Annex): to establish a SADC Anti-Corruption Committee to oversee the implementation of the Protocol Against Corruption, reporting to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; on financial matters for cooperation on investment and the development of financial markets; a mechanism to apply for a grace period on removal of tariffs; operationalising the SADC Regional Development Fund; and amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in accordance with commitments made at regional, continental and international levels.

### **Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development**

The Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination and the promotion of gender equality and equity through gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects.

### **Status of Protocols**

The Summit also reviewed the status of ratification of Protocols, noting that 26 protocols have entered into force while 7 others have not yet come into force, and urged Member State that are yet to accede or ratify these protocols to do so.





### Tracking Progress

SADC publications tracking progress towards regional integration were launched on the sidelines of the 36th Summit including the *SADC Gender Monitor* that tracks implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development; the *SADC Energy Monitor*, which is a baseline study of the energy sector in the region; and a baseline study of *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region*, revealing the nature, extent and impact of trafficking in persons in the region.

### Decline in New Infections of HIV and AIDS

The SADC region has seen a significant decline in new infections since 2009 and a decline in AIDS-related deaths, as well as an increase in the coverage for Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission, reaching 90 percent in 2015. The Summit urged Member States to continue to provide human and financial resources to sustain these positive trends in key focus areas of prevention, treatment, care and support; and noted and appreciated the substantial reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis and malaria, including malaria-related mortality.

### Food Security

The Summit noted the overall deterioration of the regional food security situation following the 2015/16 agricultural season caused by the extreme El Niño drought phenomenon, which left the region with a cereal deficit of 9 million tonnes and 39.6 million people in need of food and other humanitarian assistance. Summit appealed to the regional and international community for support to the affected population, to close the gap of US\$2.5 billion.

### Amani Africa

Summit commended the Republic of South Africa for hosting AMANI AFRICA II Field Training Exercise (AAFTX II) in October/November 2015 and Member States that contributed and participated in this very important continental exercise.

### Renewable Energy Strategy

A Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) was approved by energy experts from the region in October 2016 for the period 2016-2030 to provide a framework for Member States to develop renewable energy strategies. This was approved in July 2017 by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Energy and is expected to lead to greater use of energy resources such as wind, solar, and gas to hydro and biofuels, as well as reducing dependence on traditional sources, and attract investment to the sector.

### The SADC We Want

A major milestone during the year was the Ministerial Retreat in Eswatini on 12-14 March 2017 with the theme *The SADC We Want*, which assessed progress and discussed ways to strengthen and accelerate implementation of the integration agenda. The conclusions of the Ministerial Retreat were approved by an Extra-Ordinary Summit held on 18 March, which directed the Secretariat to develop an implementation plan and roadmap to focus on priorities of infrastructure development, industrialisation and market integration, with peace and security as a prerequisite; develop a mechanism for tracking progress on implementation and compliance; strengthen participation of private sector; review SADC organs; and submit recommendations for sustainable financing for regional integration.

### Costed Action Plan for Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap

The Extra-Ordinary Summit held at Lozitha Palace (Mandvulo) in March, hosted and chaired by His Majesty, King Mswati III, also approved the Costed Action Plan for the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 and emphasised high-impact activities, effective monitoring, and the role of the private sector in implementation.



### Coordination, Implementation

The Summit directed that the SADC Secretariat should focus on coordination of programmes, while Member States should focus on implementation.

### Regional Agricultural Investment Plan

The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017-2022 was approved by Council in March 2017 to operationalize the Regional Agricultural Policy, which is expected to increase agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness, access to markets and trade, and increase access to finance for agriculture, reducing social and economic vulnerability in the region and improving food and nutrition security.

### SADCROF

SADC has taken a significant step towards the harmonisation of education across the region by approving a Regional Qualifications Framework (SADCROF) that will facilitate recognition of entry and exit qualifications in critical skills areas for regional integration and development, in support of industrialisation. Meeting in mid-April 2017 in Johannesburg, South Africa, the Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation approved the SADCROF, marking closer cooperation and easier access for learners and workers across the region.

The 37<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Pretoria, South Africa on 19-20 August 2017, hosted and chaired by President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma, with the theme of *Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value Chains*.



2017-2018

### Harnessing Public-Private Partnerships

The theme of the 37th Summit continues the trajectory of the previous three Summits, building towards the goal of industrialisation and sustainable development. The theme for 2014 focused on economic transformation through beneficiation and value addition, while the 2015 theme was the transformation of natural endowment and human capital, and 2016 paid special attention to resource mobilisation for investment in sustainable energy infrastructure. The 2017 Summit focused on harnessing partnerships with private sector to drive the industrialisation agenda, urging Member States to address the theme through projects on Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation, Energy, and Pharmaceuticals.



### Shift in Approach to Development

A decision was taken in 2017 to shift the regional development paradigm from a linear or sequential approach to a developmental approach, with implementation of programmes and projects across all the stages of regional integration. Under the previous planning period since RISDP 2003, the region has pursued targets towards a Common Currency by 2018. This was changed in 2017 to pursue a developmental approach that focuses on sectoral cooperation, industrialisation and infrastructure development to enable sustainable use of natural resources through value addition and beneficiation, and competitiveness, as necessary conditions for trade and regional integration.





### **Natural Gas Committee**

The Summit directed that a regional Natural Gas Committee be constituted to promote the inclusion of gas in the regional energy mix for industrial development.



### **Women in Science, Engineering and Technology**

The Draft Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology approved by Council in August 2017 aims to increase the participation of women and youth in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Shortage of skills in STEM is one of the key barriers identified in the Industrialisation Strategy.

### **Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region**

A Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region approved at the 37th Summit, provides for an effective system of plant variety protection, promotion of the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of the region, and protection of breeders' rights.

### **Industrial Development and Trade Directorate**

The Industrial Development and Trade Directorate was established in the SADC Secretariat structure with a mandate to ensure that the SADC region is self-sufficient in goods and services that can be traded within the region and across the world. The mandate encompasses product inception with scientific research and development to value chain production, and setting standards and regulations.

### **Dialogue and Mutual Respect**

The Summit deplored and condemned the extra-continental interferences in AU Member States affairs, in particular the unilateral practice of targeted sanctions against Congolese personalities by non-African organisations and countries, in conflict with the principles of sovereignty of States and of non-interference; and called upon these organisations to withdraw the sanctions and avoid taking such measures in the future by promoting dialogue and mutual respect.

### **Solidarity with Western Sahara**

The Summit was concerned that colonialism on the continent is yet to be eradicated, and approved the convening of a SADC Solidarity Conference with Western Sahara, whose outcomes will be shared with the African Union.

### **Stability and Development**

Efforts of the SADC Facilitator, the Oversight Committee and the deployment of the SADC Preventive Mission to Lesotho (SAPMIL) were instrumental in stabilizing the political and security situation in the country; extended efforts to support the DRC significantly neutralized the negative forces operating mainly in the eastern part of the country; and the deployment of the SADC Special Envoy in collaboration with envoys from the UN and AU facilitated the resolution of the political crisis in Madagascar.

### **Mediation Support Unit**

The Mediation Support Unit accelerated its capacity-building interventions aimed at deepening regional capability to prevent and manage conflict through training programmes that covered negotiation, conflict tracking and analysis; mediation skills and approaches; and gender mainstreaming within the context of conflict prevention and response.

### SADC Home and Away Roaming

Mobile network operators from nine SADC Member States are implementing the SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR) project using the Roam Like at Home (RLAH) principle. This is in line with the November 2014 decision of Ministers responsible for Information and Communication Technology to adopt the RLAH regime by regulating both the wholesale and retail roaming tariff for six years.



### Tripartite Transport Facilitation

Achievements since the launch of the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) covering COMESA, EAC and SADC include validation of a Vehicle Load Management Agreement; Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement; national and regional sensitisation programmes to identify technical assistance required in 17 of the 21 Member/ Partner States; and facilitation of the Cross Border Road Transport Regulators Forum.



### Trade Facilitation for SMEs

The SADC Trade Facilitation Programme was approved in July 2018 to support implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. Achievements on customs and trade facilitation include the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework that aims to reduce barriers to trade by simplifying the customs procedures and processes, and lowering transaction costs associated with formal trade in support of small traders. In the area of trade and market integration, the first round of negotiations was completed in four of the six priority sectors identified in the Protocol on Trade in Services – communication, finance, tourism and transport services.

### Financial Inclusion for SMEs

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) Access to Finance was approved in July 2018, assisting Member States to develop their own strategies and programmes aimed at empowering SMEs, youth and women to participate and contribute to economic activity.

The 38<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 17-18 August 2018, hosted and chaired by President Hage Geingob, with the theme of *Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development*.



2018-2019

### Youth Empowerment

In addressing the Summit theme, the focus was on youth to take an active role in advancing and shaping the regional integration agenda. Various platforms have been created to capture the voices of the youth, including active participation at the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum in Durban, South Africa in November 2018. A SADC Youth Forum was initiated as an official structure in December 2018, following youth deliberations on infrastructure development and the productive sectors for employment creation. Youth empowerment has been mainstreamed in the SADC agenda with a long-term perspective and enabling framework.





### Southern Africa Liberation Day

The 38<sup>th</sup> Summit endorsed 23 March as the day for annual commemoration of the Southern Africa Liberation Day. The date marks the end of the last battle against apartheid at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola and commemorates the independence of all SADC Member States.

### Union of Comoros becomes a SADC Member State

Union of Comoros attended the 38th Summit for the first time as a Member State, after depositing the Instruments of Accession, thus acceding to the SADC Treaty. The 37th Summit had agreed to admit Comoros as the 16th Member State after meeting the criteria for admission of new members.

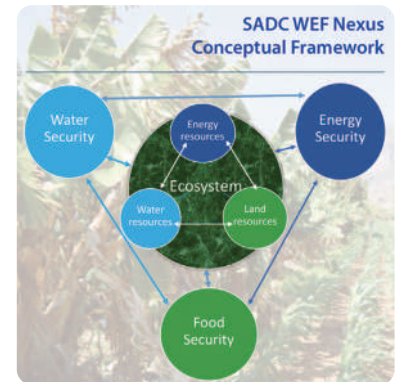


### Declaration on Eliminating Malaria

The Summit approved the Declaration on Eliminating Malaria in the SADC Region to firmly place the elimination of malaria on the agenda of all Member States

### WEF Nexus

Water, Energy and Food Security (WEF) are key priorities for SADC and the WEF Nexus Operational Framework provides guidance and tools for decision-making and coordination between sectors to facilitate joint investments and unlock the potential of the region's resources. In line with the SADC Council decision in August 2018, a governance framework is being developed by the Secretariat so Member States can identify innovative and integrated approaches to optimise the use of resources, manage the competing demands, and maximise the benefits.



### Post-2020 Development Agenda

With the RISDP 2015-2020 coming to an end in December 2020, SADC began the process of recalibrating its development agenda. The proposed SADC Vision 2050 and the accompanying RISDP 2020-2030 is the culmination of an intensive process that began with the decision of an Extraordinary Summit in Angola in June 2012 to develop a long-term vision for the region. The RISDP 2020-2030 is expected to combine the objectives of the RISDP and the SIPO.

### Strengthening National and Regional Linkages

The programme to strengthen National-Regional Linkages commenced implementation in September 2018 to strengthen the capacity of SADC Member States to implement the regional agenda at country level, targeting results and focusing on activities with impact.

### Towards a Regional Parliament

The first historic steps have been taken towards the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a Regional Parliament, as discussed at the 38th SADC Summit, when the Council of Ministers directed the Secretariat to establish a Task Force to analyse the proposed transformation and report to the next Summit. The SADC Parliamentary



Forum (SADC PF) is an autonomous institution of SADC established in 1997 as a regional inter-parliamentary body of 14 national parliaments representing over 3,500 parliamentarians in southern Africa. The proposed Regional Parliament would facilitate more extensive debate on regional issues and thus accelerate the implementation of SADC protocols that need to be ratified and domesticated into national legislation, and become a key driver of integration and development efforts, thus bridging the gap between citizens and regional integration processes.



### **SADC TV**

The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) demonstrated the SADC TV Channel to ICT Ministers in September 2018. This initiative is anchored in the Revised SADC Communications and Promotional Strategy 2016-2020, and Phase I involves streaming of content online using Content Hub Sharing. Streaming of the programme “Eyes on SADC” will begin with a 30-minute news broadcast until it becomes a full channel. Twelve Member States are contributing content for the SADC TV Channel.

### **Pooled Procurement of Pharmaceuticals**

The SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) became a reality after an MOU was signed on 9 October 2018 for pooled procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. The Medical Stores Department of the United Republic of Tanzania was selected to host the SPPS which is expected to reduce the cost of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies in the region as much as 40 percent by allowing Member States to share information on prices and suppliers, and enable negotiation of better prices for high quality medicines.



### **SAPP to Increase Energy Trading**

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) has adopted a Plan to increase energy trading in the region and reduce the cost of power supply through leveraging diverse energy resources to increase access, reduce load-shedding and improve service provision. The Pool Plan 2017-2040 is intended to identify a core set of generation and transmission investments that can provide adequate electricity supply to the region efficiently, economically and in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Encouraging investment in joint power generation projects that cover more than one country was one of the two main solutions for the crippling energy shortage in the region that were presented by SADC Ministers responsible for Energy to the Power Sector Investors Roundtable held in Livingstone, Zambia in July 2009. Potential investors at the roundtable said joint power generation projects hold the key to regional growth as national projects may be too small to attract investors.

The SADC region commissioned 4,175 MW of new power-generation capacity in 2018/19, and a total of 24,554 MW has been added in the last 10 years. Another proposed solution that is now being implemented is the construction of more transmission interconnections across borders, coordinated through the SAPP to enable Member States to benefit from new generation capacity installed in other countries, as the region is not fully integrated in this regard.



### **Renewable Energy Centre**

The SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) was launched in Windhoek, Namibia on 24 October 2018 to promote greater use of renewable energy sources in the region, and to set standards and facilitate the harmonisation of standards for various products and technologies.



### SADC Standby Force leads African Standby Force in 2019

From January to June 2019, SADC leads the African Standby Force (ASF), which is an important tool of the African peace and security architecture for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the continent. The ASF is a multidisciplinary peacekeeping force which became fully operational in 2016, consisting of military, police and civilian contingents deployed to respond swiftly to a crisis unhampered by any heavy political and instrumental burdens, and is based on standby arrangements among the five sub-regions of Africa that rotate on a six-monthly basis. The SADC Standby Force has been involved in a number of military exercises in preparation for its peacekeeping duties at continental level, with the latest, Exercise Umodzi, hosted by Malawi 1-17 October 2018.



### Collective Response to Disasters

SADC Member States reacted swiftly in providing support to Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe after they were hit by Tropical Cyclone Idai on 14-15 March 2019 with heavy rain and winds, storms, landslides and flooding. Almost 3 million people were displaced and as many as 1,000 people died in one of the worst disasters to strike southern Africa, leaving a trail of destruction and inhibiting access to healthcare, food, welfare and communications in central Mozambique, southern Malawi and eastern Zimbabwe. There was extensive damage to land and infrastructure for housing, healthcare, education, water, agriculture, transport, industry, energy, ICT and tourism. The storm wiped out roads, bridges and dams, and starkly revealed the need to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure.

The development of the Regional Disaster Appeal was a collaborative effort of the governments of the affected Member States and the SADC Secretariat through the Emergency and Resilience Technical Working Group composed of a multi-sectoral team working with national disaster management offices, UN agencies and non-government organisations, and drawing physical and financial support from neighbouring countries. This was a key milestone in disaster response, documenting the resource needs and gaps, highlighting early recovery actions, humanitarian and resilience efforts, and the process of drawing lessons for better preparedness, response and coordination at national and regional levels.

Cyclone Kenneth followed, making landfall in northern Mozambique with hurricane-force winds and heavy rains just six weeks after Cyclone Idai devastated a broad area further south. These are the strongest cyclones on record for Africa and the Southern Hemisphere. The SADC Secretariat and Member States are developing a strategy, the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy, to provide suitable response mechanisms and adequate resources for the effective management of future disasters.

76



### Solidarity with Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic

The SADC Solidarity Conference with the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic was hosted by the Republic of South Africa in Johannesburg on 25-26 March 2019 to show support with the people of Western Sahara, as agreed at the 37th Summit which said it is time for Saharawi to be free and independent. Western Sahara is under Moroccan occupation despite several declarations by regional, continental and international bodies including the African Union and the United Nations.



### Regional Multi-Dimensional Women’s Economic Empowerment Programme

The Economic Empowerment Programme approved by SADC Gender Ministers on 29 May 2019 in Windhoek, Namibia will guide the region in reviewing, amending and developing laws to provide for equal access to wage employment, decent work and social protection, which are fundamental to regional development and integration. This is in line with the provisions of the Revised Protocol on Gender and Development, which aspires to gender equality and equity.



### SADC Anthem and Flag

The SADC Council of Ministers has approved the singing of the SADC anthem together with the national anthem during SADC meetings. The Council also decided that Member States should hoist the SADC flag with national flags during all SADC meetings and national events in order to strengthen awareness of the SADC identity, brand, and community-building symbols, and called on the Secretariat to explore other ways of popularising SADC and bringing SADC to SADC citizens.



### SADC Standards Harmonisation

Due to the imminent commencement of the African Continental Free Trade Area, the SADCSTAN harmonisation procedure was reviewed to align with the African Harmonisation Model. Eleven SADC standards were harmonised in 2017/18, 10 more were harmonised in 2018/19, bringing the total number of SADC harmonised texts to 107.

### African Continental Free Trade Area operational

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) has entered into force with the potential to boost intra-regional trade in Africa and change the global economic landscape. The integrated market became operational on 30 May 2019 after the required 22 countries had deposited instruments of ratification with the African Union Commission, the launch was on 7 July 2019 in Niamey, Niger, with trade to commence on 1 January 2021. By end December 2020, 36 countries had ratified the agreement, including eight SADC Member States – Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The agreement to establish the AfCFTA was signed in Kigali, Rwanda on 21 March 2018, at an African Union Summit that said the creation of an integrated market is a historic landmark for the continent to transform its political independence into sustainable economic development, as envisioned by the founding leaders.



The 39<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 17-18 August 2019, hosted and chaired by President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, with the theme of *A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation*.



2019-2020

The year 2019/20 marked the final year of implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, 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 realisation of the SADC Objectives, Vision and Mission as enshrined in the SADC Treaty and Common Agenda.



### **Protocol on Industry**

The Southern African Development Community achieved an important milestone when the 39th SADC Summit approved the Protocol on Industry to facilitate the development of a diversified, innovative and globally competitive industrial base. The Protocol will give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and its Costed Action Plan, and provide coordination, monitoring and evaluation at regional and national levels. The Summit expressed concern about the slow growth in intra-SADC trade levels, and the continuing reliance on the export of unprocessed raw material to the rest of the world, thereby forfeiting the potential benefits of the resource endowments. To this effect, the Summit agreed to accelerate the implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy, and the new SADC Chairperson, H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli urged Member States to use their vast resources to generate wealth, saying the region is not poor.

### **Regional Mining Vision and Action Plan**

The SADC Regional Mining Vision and Action Plan approved by the 39th Summit aims to optimise the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region to assist Member States to gain more from their natural resources.

### **SADC Business Council**

The SADC Business Council was launched in August in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen private sector engagement in regional integration and public-private sector cooperation in the transformation of SADC economies, pushing forward the SADC Industrialisation Agenda.

### **Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism**

The 39th Summit directed that the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism should be operationalised as part of the regional response to climate change, noting the devastating effects of tropical cyclones in the Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Through the Southern African Regional Climate Services for Disaster Resilience programme, meteorological equipment was deployed to Member States 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 SADC Great Green Wall Initiative was developed to support regional efforts to combat desertification, strengthen climate change adaptation, and secure adequate food and nutrition security.

### **Kiswahili is Fourth Official Language of SADC**

Kiswahili was approved as an official working language of SADC with English, French and Portuguese. It was agreed that Kiswahili would be adopted at the level of Council and Summit, first for oral communication before eventually being adopted for written official communication within SADC.

### **Special Measures**

The Summit noted good progress towards representation of women in politics and economic decision-making and urged Member States to translate laws and policies into concrete actions, such as legislative quotas on women's representation in politics and the application of Article 5 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development on Special Measures. The SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2018 was launched, focusing on a review of economic empowerment and gender responsive budgeting.

### 25 October for Disapproval of Sanctions

The Summit noted the adverse impact on the economy of Zimbabwe and the region of prolonged economic sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe, and expressed solidarity with Zimbabwe, calling for the immediate lifting of the sanctions to facilitate socio-economic recovery. In addition to bilateral initiatives, the Summit 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.



### Protocol on Inter-State Transfer of Sentenced Offenders

The Protocol on Inter-State Transfer of Sentenced Offenders was approved, with the objective of facilitating the transfer of sentenced offenders to serve sentences in their home countries.

### Maritime Security Strategy

The Summit noted the gravity of maritime security threats, such as piracy, maritime terrorism, drug trafficking, and illegal carrying and trafficking of weapons and ammunition, and agreed to jointly address them as part of SADC Maritime Security Strategy.

### SADC Parliament

The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the SADC Parliamentary Forum was directed to develop the model for the proposed SADC Parliament, in terms of mandate, powers and functions; and a Roadmap for the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament.



### Invest in Youth and Technology, and Tell Your Story: Mkapa to SADC

SADC should invest in youth and technology to leverage the vast knowledge dividend that resides in its young people, and should tell its own story to explain how SADC works and elicit the people's sense of ownership of their organisation. The late President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa left this advice in delivering the SADC Public Lecture prior to the Summit.



### Regional Logistics Depot

Construction is expected to start in May 2020 on the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot located in Botswana, to provide storage, inspection and maintenance facilities for equipment and materials for all components of the Force, with initial operational capability by 2021 and full operational capability in 2023.

### Peace and Reconciliation

The Summit commended H.E. President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, and Hon. Ossufo Momade, the leader of the opposition political party, Renamo on the signing of the peace and reconciliation agreement on 6 August 2019, toward sustainable peace and socio-economic development.

### SADC Regional Tourism Programme

The SADC Regional Tourism Programme was developed to harmonise policies and strategies towards the development of tourism in the region, after the Regional Tourism Organisation in Southern Africa (RETOSA) was disbanded in line with provisions of its Charter. RETOSA was established in 1997 as a SADC subsidiary to assist in the development of tourism in the region and market southern Africa as a single, multi-faceted tourism destination. Challenges included lack of capacity and resources.



### **Labour Migration Action Plan**

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

### **Protocol on Statistics**

A Protocol on Statistics has been developed to serve data needs for policy instruments on regional integration. Regional statistical publications are produced and disseminated regularly, and are accessible online.

### **Regional Resource Mobilisation**

The SADC Regional Resource Mobilisation Framework was finalised and approved by the Council of Ministers in August 2019. The framework includes proposals for alternative sources of funding to finance SADC programmes, such as an import levy, tourism levy, financial transaction tax and transport levy, in which Member States are free to choose their own way of generating revenue to finance SADC regional programmes, including contribution to the regional programmes and projects from national budgets.

### **African Economic Community**

The SADC Secretariat engaged actively 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. 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 adopted during the year.

### **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. The measures being implemented at national and regional levels are yielding positive results in the containment of the spread of the COVID-19, cushioning national economies from the debilitating effects of the pandemic, and lessening the impact on the people of the region.

Recognising the need to facilitate the movement of essential goods and services during a period when internal movement of people may be restricted, SADC developed Guidelines on Harmonisation and Facilitation of Cross Border Transport Operations, 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. Stakeholders in the public and private sectors are aligning the Guidelines with national laws and procedures.

Until a vaccine or treatment for COVID-19 is developed, the region has to remain vigilant by considering health requirements and socio-economic imperatives, moving forward to continue building its economy while protecting the wellbeing and livelihoods of citizens. The Secretariat carried out an in-depth assessment of the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on SADC economies, in which a number of measures across sectors were recommended and adopted.



The 40<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit was the first virtual Summit using video conferencing technology, hosted by Mozambique on 17 August 2020 and chaired President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi with the theme of ***SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience to Face Global Challenges.***



2020

**SADC Vision 2050**

The 40<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit approved the SADC Vision 2050, which is premised on three inter-related Pillars based on a firm foundation of Peace, Security and Democratic Governance:

- ❖ Industrial Development and Market Integration;
- ❖ Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration; and,
- ❖ Social and Human Capital Development.

The three pillars also recognise Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management as essential crosscutting components.

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030 was approved to operationalise Vision 2050, toward a peaceful, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic wellbeing, justice and freedom.



**Macroeconomic Convergence Surveillance Mechanism**

The Summit endorsed an enhanced Macroeconomic Convergence Surveillance Mechanism that includes high frequency data to complement the existing Macroeconomic Convergence mechanism.

**Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19**

Heads of State and Government from the 16 Member States and the SADC Secretariat discussed these issues using video conferencing technology from their various capitals due to the global coronavirus pandemic. The 40th Summit received a report on the Socio Economic impacts of COVID-19 on SADC economies and approved the measures proposed to address the sectoral impacts.



**Representation of Women and Youth**

The Summit re-emphasised the need to fully implement the SADC Protocol on Gender, and put in place concrete measures to improve the representation of women and youth in elected political positions.



**Self-Financing Plan for SEOM**

A Five-Year Sustainable Self-Financing Plan for SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOM) covering 2021-2025 was endorsed by the 40th Summit.



**Fake News and Abuse of Social Media**

The Summit urged Member States to take pro-active measures to mitigate external interference, the impact of fake news and the abuse of social media, especially in electoral processes.

**Force Intervention Brigade DRC**

SADC's position on the reconfiguration of the Force Intervention Brigade in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as submitted to the UN Secretary General, emphasised by the Summit, is that the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) should not be tampered with. The Summit expressed gratitude to the countries contributing troops to FIB for the continued support to peace and security in the eastern DRC, and reiterated SADC's continued support to the DRC.



### Emerging Security Threats

An Assessment Report on Emerging Security Threats in the Region was presented to Summit which directed the Secretariat to prepare an action plan for implementation that will prioritise measures to combat terrorism, violent attacks and cybercrime; and address the adverse effects of climate change. The Summit welcomed the decision by the Government of Mozambique to bring to the attention of SADC the violent attacks situation in the country, expressed SADC solidarity and commitment to support Mozambique in addressing terrorism and violent attacks, and condemned all acts of terrorism and armed attacks.

### Amendment to Protocol on Control of Firearms

An Agreement was signed to amend the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials.

### Status of the SADC Standby Force and Components Deployed in the Region

The Summit approved an Agreement between the Governments of the Member States of the Southern African Development Community regarding the Status of SADC Standby Force and its Components Deployed within the Region for Purposes of Training, Peace Support Operations, Exercises and Humanitarian Assistance.

### Solidarity with Mauritius in Marine Disaster

Summit expressed solidarity with the Government and People of Mauritius for the environmental disaster in its waters caused by a grounded ship and called upon SADC Member States and the International Community to support Mauritius in containing the disaster.

### Development of new Protocol on Employment and Labour

Summit approved the development of a new Protocol on Employment and Labour, and to this effect, approved the withdrawal of the existing Protocol on Employment and Labour.

### Mechanism to Honour SADC Founders

The Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC was approved by the 40th SADC Summit which urged Member States to operationalise the Mechanism, saying this presents an opportunity to increase awareness by SADC citizens about the ideals and benefits of a shared regional community. The leaders and people of the Member States that first gained independence in the 1960s and 1970s made economic and other sacrifices to support neighbouring countries under colonial rule and apartheid, in solidarity, and with the belief that they would not be truly independent until all were independent and could pursue economic development together in unity as a regional community with a shared future. The achievements of SADC, including industrial development and integration, are significant milestones in the trajectory toward the aspirations of the founding leaders as presented in their 1980 statement, *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*.



The nine independent countries that founded SADCC were represented at the Summit in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980 by the following:

**Back from left:** Hon. Dick Matenje, Malawi; Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe; Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister, Kingdom of Eswatini; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kingdom of Lesotho.  
**Front from left:** H.E. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; H.E. Sir Seretse Khama, founding President of Botswana; H.E. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, founding President of Zambia; H.E. Samora Moises Machel, founding President of Mozambique; H.E. Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

## Introduction

This chapter reviews the institutional arrangements of the SADC since inception, focusing on the governance structure, starting with formative year and then reform. A consolidated list of SADC Chairpersons is provided in section 3.4, and section 3.5 presents brief profiles of the Executive Secretaries who have served SADC since its formation.

### 3.1 Institutional Arrangements in Formative Years

The first institutions were established following the approval of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, signed by Heads of State and Government on 20 July 1981. The initial institutional arrangements were intended to provide SADCC with an effective and flexible mechanism for regional consultation and decision-making. These structures have continued to be reviewed and strengthened to consolidate and deepen the integration agenda. The 1981 Summit approved the establishment of five institutions:

- ❖ Summit;
- ❖ Council of Ministers;
- ❖ Commissions;
- ❖ Standing Committee of Officials; and
- ❖ Secretariat.

The 1981 Summit agreed on a decentralised system that placed responsibility for implementation of programmes on Member States, rather than creating a large bureaucracy. The arrangement saw each Member State establishing Sector Coordinating Units (SCUs) in the respective government ministries responsible for the particular sector that the country was assigned to coordinate.

#### 3.1.1 Summit

The Summit is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions, as the policy-making institution of SADC. It is made up of all SADC Heads of State or Government and is managed on a Troika system that comprises the current SADC Summit Chairperson, the next Chairperson (the Deputy Chairperson at the time), and the immediate past Chairperson. The list of Summit Chairpersons since the formation of SADCC in 1980 is shown in section 3.4.

#### 3.1.2 Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers oversees the functioning and development of SADC, and ensures that policies are properly implemented. The Council consists of Ministers from each Member State. In accordance with the SADC Treaty, the Council of Ministers is responsible for:



- overseeing the functioning and development of SADC;
- overseeing the implementation of policies of SADC and proper execution of its programmes;
- advising the Summit on matters of overall policy, and effective and harmonious functioning and development of SADC;
- approving the policies, strategies and work programmes of SADC;
- directing, coordinating and supervising the operations of SADC institutions subordinate to it.

### 3.1.3 Commissions

To ensure the effectiveness of the institutional arrangements, it was agreed to establish commissions whose role would be to guide and coordinate cooperation and integration policies and programmes in designated sectoral areas. They worked closely with the Secretariat, but were responsible to and reported to the Council of Ministers. They were jointly funded by Member States on an equal basis. The Sectoral Commissions established are shown in Table 3.1.

SADCC Sectoral Commissions

Table 3.1

Commission	Role of Commission	Country Coordination
Energy Commission	To coordinate cooperation on the regional energy programme	Angola
Southern African Transport and Communication Commission	Ensure close coordination among Member States in running the transport and communication systems in the region	Mozambique

Source SADC

### 3.1.4 Standing Committee of Officials

The Standing Committee of Officials consists of one Permanent Secretary or an official of equivalent rank from each SADC Member State. The main function of the Senior Officials is to act as a technical advisory committee to the Council of Ministers.

### 3.1.5 Secretariat

Summit approved the establishment of a Secretariat to ensure planning and continuity in SADCC deliberations. The Secretariat would be based in Botswana and headed by an Executive Secretary. This structure was operational from 1 July 1982.

Sector Coordination Responsibilities for Member States 1981

Table 3.2

Country	Sector
Angola	Energy
Botswana	Animal Diseases and Agricultural Research
Eswatini	Manpower Development
Lesotho	Land Utilization and Soil Conservation
Malawi	Fisheries and Wildlife
Mozambique	Transport
Tanzania	Industry and Trade
Zambia	Mining
Zimbabwe	Agriculture and Food Security

Source SADC

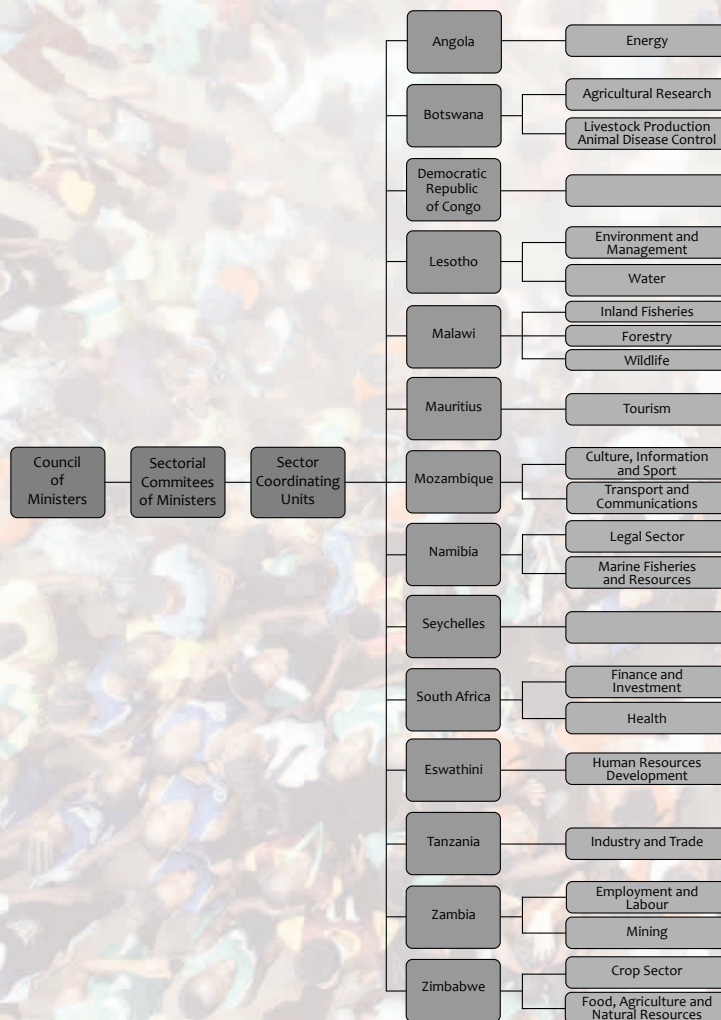
### 3.1.6 Sector Coordination Units

SADCC leaders agreed in 1981 to allocate the coordination of specific sectors to Member States, as shown in Table 3.2. The rationale behind this institutional arrangement was to promote a sense of ownership and to directly involve Member States in initiating and implementing programmes and activities of the regional organisation. New Member States would be assigned coordination responsibilities as they joined SADCC.

SADCC Member States established Sector Coordination Units (SCUs) in the respective government ministries responsible for the particular sector that the country was as-

## SADC Sectoral Responsibilities 1996

Figure 3.1



Source SADC, *Major Achievements and Challenges 1980-2005*; *SADC Today*, Vol 1 No1 February 1997

signed to coordinate. Each sector had an official assigned to act as the Contact Point for coordination with the Secretariat.

Sectoral responsibilities evolved in this way through 1996, after Namibia and South Africa had joined SADC in 1990 and 1994 respectively, and Mauritius in 1995, as shown in Figure 3.1. These were subject to minor adjustments post-1996 as for example, food security was considered to cut across several sectors, but these responsibilities essentially remained for another five years until the creation of a more centralized structure.

Together with the sector Commissions, the SCUs were in operation until the institutional reforms embarked on by SADC in 2001.

### Annual Conference with Development Agencies

Box 3.1

The first Annual Consultative Conference with development agencies after the International Donors Conference held in Mozambique in 1980 was hosted by Malawi in 1981, attended by the representatives of 20 governments and 12 development agencies, further consolidating SADCC's relations with international cooperating partners and accelerating implementation of SADCC programmes. This was in response to the 1980 Lusaka Declaration which called for "concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of our strategy for economic liberation." SADC participation was at ministerial level while representatives of the international partners were drawn from governments and organisations that supported the SADCC Programme of Action in various thematic areas. These conferences became a regular focus of annual institutional planning, and each meeting focused on a different thematic area.

### 3.2 Institutional Reforms

Following the transformation of the regional organisation from a Coordination Conference to a Community in 1992, it became necessary to review the institutional arrangements and structures of SADC. The decision to reform the institutional arrangements was taken in 1998 when Summit agreed to establish policy guidelines to facilitate the speedy completion of the transformation into a dynamic development Community, through the Review and Rationalisation of the SADC Programme of Action. It was observed that the institutional arrangements and structure used since the formation of the organisation in 1980 had a number of challenges and shortcomings, including:

- Unclear lines of authority and accountability, resulting in poor communication, coordination and performance as well as duplication of efforts and resources among the main actors in the decentralized structures such as the SCUs, Commissions, the Secretariat, Sectoral Contact Points and National Contact Points;
- Disparities in, and the often inadequate provision of resources and staffing by Member States leading to inequitable distribution of responsibilities and obligations;
- Differences in management and administrative procedures and rules, varying standards, qualifications and performance criteria for staff involved in the management of regional programmes;
- Proliferation of meetings and an increase in associated costs due to the rapid increase of sectors and, therefore, a plethora of priorities and activities despite the limited resources available; and
- Inability of the Secretariat to execute its mandate as provided for in the Treaty, especially that of undertaking strategic planning and management.

It was, therefore, agreed during an Extraordinary Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia in March 2001 to embark on institutional reforms, taking into account the issue of ownership, the need for stakeholder participation, financial sustainability and cost effectiveness, and the balance between efficiency and effectiveness. The 2001 Summit adopted the Report on the Review of the Operations of SADC Institutions including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, and agreed to amend the SADC Treaty accordingly.

Member States emphasized that this transformation should be gradual and properly managed. They stressed that the realignment of SADC institutions should be consistent with the Common Agenda and strategic priorities to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. The Common Agenda adopted at the same Summit prioritized the promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development; promotion of common politics values; and the consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security.

The institutional reforms which were given legal effect through the Treaty Amendment (2001) resulted in nine principal institutions and organs:

- ◆ Summit of Heads of State and Government;
- ◆ Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation;
- ◆ Troika;
- ◆ Council of Ministers;
- ◆ Integrated Committee of Ministers;
- ◆ Standing Committee of Officials;
- ◆ SADC National Committees;
- ◆ Tribunal; and
- ◆ Secretariat.

The reforms saw the introduction of new institutional structures being the Troika; the Integrated Committee of Ministers; SADC National Committees, and the Tribunal, while the Commissions and Sector Coordinating Units were phased out, and outstanding issues on the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security were finalized.

### **3.2.1 Summit of Heads of State and Government**

The functions of the Summit would remain as outlined in the SADC Treaty, and also the related structures for Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of Officials.

### **3.2.2 Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation**

The Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is a structure established by the Treaty (Article 9) and reports to Summit. Its operations are guided by the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO) and managed through a Troika System at the level of Heads of State and Government. The structure and strategic orientation of the Organ is focused in conflict prevention, strengthening democratic processes, and safeguarding human security as critical tool for the consolidation of peace and security and as a precursor to regional sustainable development. The objective of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is to promote peace and security in the SADC region.

### **3.2.3 Troika**

The Troika system vests authority between Summits in the SADC Summit Chairperson, the Incoming (Deputy) Chairperson and the Outgoing Chairperson. Other Member States may be co-opted into the Troika as and when necessary. The institutional reform exercise in 2001 decided to formalize this system, which was introduced at the 1999 SADC Summit held in Maputo, Mozambique. Under the system, SADC gives the Troika authority to take quick decisions on behalf of SADC that would ordinarily be taken at policy meetings scheduled at regular intervals, as well as the power to provide policy direction to SADC institutions between regular SADC Summits. The Troika system was formalized to operate at the level of the Summit, the Organ, Council of Ministers and Standing Committee of Officials. The combined Troika involving the Summit Troika and the Organ Troika is referred to as the Double Troika.

### **3.2.4 Integrated Committee of Ministers**

The 2001 institutional reforms saw the establishment of the Integrated Committee of Ministers (ICM) whose main responsibility was to oversee the activities of priority areas of integration and cooperation. The committee was launched in March 2003 and operated until August 2003 when it was abolished on the grounds that there were many challenges encountered. These included the low level and degree of participation of sectoral ministers, lack of clear division of responsibilities between the ICM and Council of Ministers and limited capacities to operationalise sub-committees at both national and regional levels. In 2008, the ICM was replaced with Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees consisting of ministers from each SADC Member State.

### 3.2.5 Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees

The Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees consist of ministers from SADC Member States. These committees are directly responsible for overseeing the activities of the core areas of integration which include: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; Infrastructure, Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment; Social and Human Development and Special Programmes (HIV and AIDS; Education, Labour; Employment and Gender; Politics, Defence and Security; Legal Affairs and Judicial Matters and Regional Economic Integration. The committees monitor and control the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan in their areas of competence and provide advice to the Council of Ministers.

### 3.2.6 SADC National Committees

The SADC National Committees were established to provide input at national level in the formulation of regional policies and strategies, as well as to coordinate and oversee the implementation of programmes at national level. The committees are also responsible for the initiation of SADC projects and issue papers as an input into the preparation of regional strategies.

The committees comprise key stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society in each Member State and a provision for their establishment is reflected in the SADC Treaty.

One such committee is the SADC Committee of Ambassadors/High Commissioners. The Committee of Ambassadors/High Commissioners was established by the Council of Ministers in February 2005.

National Contact Points (NCPs) in each Member State are another key feature of the SADC national structures. The NCPs are responsible for coordinating national programmes, projects and activities intended to advance the ideals of the SADC regional integration agenda at national level.

SADC National Media Coordinators (NMCs) have responsibility to facilitate the circulation of information and ensure that the SADC Work Programme is known and understood through provision of public information in Member States.

### 3.2.7 SADC Secretariat

According to Article 14 of the SADC Treaty, the SADC Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC and, among other key functions, the Secretariat is responsible for:

- strategic planning and management of SADC programmes;
- implementation of the decisions of the Summit and Council;
- coordination and harmonisation of policies and strategies;
- management of special programmes and projects;
- monitoring and evaluation;
- resource mobilisation; and
- research.

The Secretariat reports to the Council of Ministers and is headed by the Executive Secretary who is assisted by one or more Deputy Executive Secretaries as the Summit may decide from time to time.

The Executive Secretary is responsible for consulting and coordinating with governments and other institutions of Member States; undertaking measures aimed at promoting the objectives of SADC and enhancing its performance; promoting cooperation with other organisations for the furtherance of the objectives of SADC; and organising and servicing Summit, Council, Standing Committee and other meetings convened on the direction of the Summit or the Council.

Currently the Executive Secretary is assisted by the Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration (DES-RI) and the Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs (DES-CA).

Table 3.3 provides an overview of the organisational structure within the Secretariat and oversight responsibilities.

## Current Functions of Directorates and Units

Table 3.3

Directorate/ Unit	Responsible to	Functions
Policy, Planning and Resources Mobilisation	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Analysis, Planning and Programming, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Resource Mobilisation.</li> <li>• Covers Research and Statistics; Policy and Strategy; and Project Management Support.</li> </ul>
Industrial Development and Trade	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.</li> <li>• Ensures effective integration of goods and services markets and widening export opportunities through new regional, Tripartite and Continental trading arrangements and enhancement of the trading environment</li> <li>• Covers Industrialisation and Competitiveness, Value Chains, Industrial Project Preparation, Trade, Standards and Quality and Science, Technology and Innovation.</li> </ul>
Finance, Investment and Customs	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitates trade and financial liberalisation; and to create an enabling environment for investment.</li> <li>• Facilitates the development and strengthening of financial and capital markets.</li> <li>• Ensures capacity for macro-economic management and convergence strategies.</li> <li>• Covers Customs, Finance and Investment and Macro-Convergence sectors</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitates achievement of efficient, seamless, integrated and cost-effective cross-boundary infrastructure networks.</li> <li>• Focuses on the development and quality of strategic infrastructure.</li> <li>• Covers the sectors of Energy, Transport, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Water and Meteorology.</li> </ul>
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports initiatives to improve food availability, access, safety and nutritional value; disaster preparedness for food security; equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources; and strengthening institutional frameworks and capacity building.</li> <li>• Covers areas of Natural Resources and Wildlife, Environment and Climate Change, Tourism, and Food Security and Agriculture.</li> </ul>
Social and Human Development	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the availability of educated, skilled, healthy, productive human resources required for promoting investment, efficiency and competitiveness of the region in the global economy, as well as improving the quality of lives of the region's population.</li> <li>• Covers Health and Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Employment, Labour and Youth; and Education and Skills Development.</li> </ul>
Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covers areas of Politics and Diplomacy, Defence, State Security, Public Security and Police.</li> <li>• Guided by the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation which aims to promote peace and security in SADC, protect the region's people from instability due to the breakdown of law and order, develop a common foreign policy for the region, and cooperate on matters related to security and defence.</li> </ul>
Internal Audit and Risk Management	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for providing assurance on internal controls within the Secretariat.</li> <li>• Ensures coordination of risk management, internal controls and internal audit.</li> </ul>
Finance	Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides an effective and efficient financial advisory service within the SADC Secretariat.</li> <li>• Covers Accounting Services, Grants/Contracts, and Treasury and Budgets</li> </ul>
Human Resources and Administration	Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides efficient and effective services in Human Resources, Administration, Records Management and Conference Services.</li> <li>• Supports the SADC secretariat in attracting and retaining skilled workforce, efficient administrative, records and conference management services.</li> </ul>

continued...

Current Functions of Directorates and Units

Table 3.3

Directorate/ Unit	Responsible to	Functions
Disaster Risk Reduction Unit	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinates disaster risk reduction activities and programmes within the SADC region.</li> <li>Coordinates the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR.</li> <li>Promotes and support the mainstreaming of DRR into development policies and programmes of member states.</li> </ul>
Gender Unit	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitates, coordinates, monitors and evaluates implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and all sector, regional, continental and global instruments and policies.</li> <li>Spearheads mainstreaming of gender in regional initiatives.</li> </ul>
Conference Services Unit	Director of Human Resources and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports SADC policy and other meetings with documentation, translation, interpretation services, conference facilities and scheduling of meetings.</li> </ul>
Procurement Unit	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensures timely acquisition of goods, services and works.</li> <li>Ensures effectiveness, best value for money, fairness, integrity and transparency through competition, and accountability and ethical standards among stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Legal Unit	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guides SADC in the application and interpretation of SADC legal regimes including the SADC Treaty, SADC Protocols and legal instruments and the application and interpretation of international law.</li> </ul>
Information and Communication Technologies Unit	Deputy Executive Secretary-Corporate Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guides the adoption of Information and Communication Technologies within SADC.</li> <li>Supports the implementation of the technological aspects of the revised RISDP.</li> </ul>
Communications and Public Relations Unit	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides Strategic Corporate Communication and Awareness of SADC and its programmes, as well as Public Relations services.</li> </ul>
SADC Liaison Office to the African Union	Executive Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhances and strengthens regional capacity to facilitate continental integration through peace, security, stability and sustainable development as envisaged in the Agenda 2063 and other African Union legal and policy frameworks.</li> <li>Enhances communication and liaison between the AUC and SADC.</li> </ul>

Source SADC

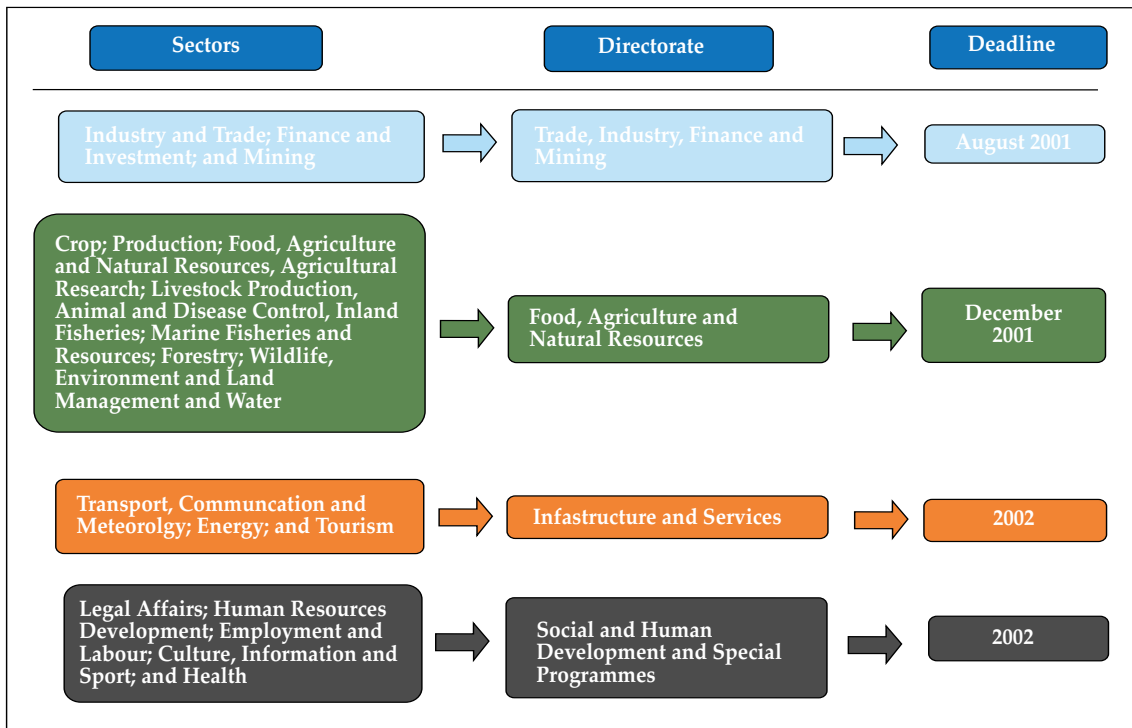
The restructuring in 2001 saw the creation of four Directorates at the SADC Secretariat under which all of the existing sectors were clustered according to their cross-sectoral linkages, as shown in Figure 3.2. The following Directorates were created:

- Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
- Infrastructure and Services
- Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
- Social and Human Development and Special Programmes.

The structure of the Secretariat was reviewed in 2005 and again in 2017.

Clustering of SADC Coordination Sectors into Directorates in 2001

Figure 3.2

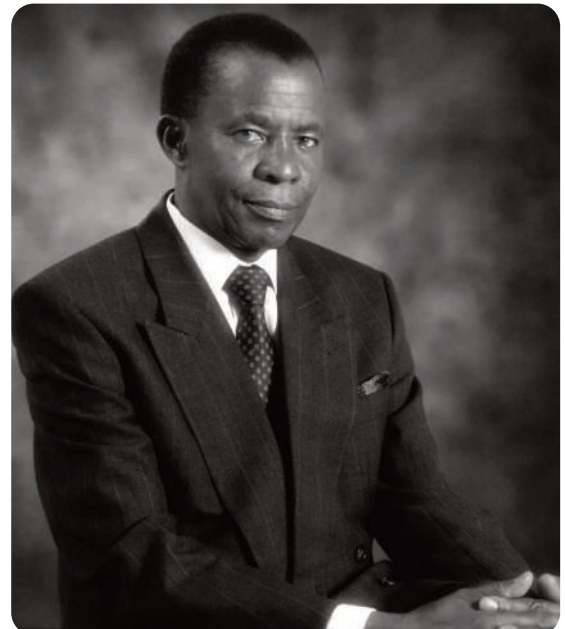


Source SADC, in SADC Today Vol 4 No 4, April 2001

### 3.3 SADC Chairpersons

Botswana chaired the annual Summits after the formation of SADCC in 1980 when the founding Summit was opened by President Sir Seretse Khama, and chaired on his behalf by then Vice President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, who became the second President of Botswana later that year. In July 1983, Summit took a decision to elect a Chairperson to drive Summits and Council of Ministers meetings. Botswana was elected by Summit under the new arrangement, to chair meetings of the Summit and of the Council of Ministers for the next three years, and re-elected for three-year terms in 1987, 1990 and 1993 to chair the meetings of SADCC and its successor SADC, except for one Summit that President Masire was unable to attend.

Starting with the 2001 Summit, the Host President was elected Chairperson for the next year, with a Deputy who would host the next Summit and become SADC Chairperson for the following year. See Table 3.4.



The President of Botswana, Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, chaired SADC from 1980-1996

## SADC Chairpersons 1980-2020

Table 3.4

Period	Chairperson	Country	Host of Summit
1980-81	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Zambia
1981-82	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Zimbabwe
1982-83	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Botswana
1983-84	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Mozambique
1984-85	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Botswana
1985-86	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Tanzania
1986-87	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Angola
1987-88	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Zambia
1988-89	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Mozambique
1989-90	President Ali Hassan Mwinyi	Tanzania	Zimbabwe
1990-91	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Botswana
1991-92	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Tanzania
1992-93	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Namibia
1993-94	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Eswatini
1994-95	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Botswana
1995-96	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	South Africa
1996-97	President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire	Botswana	Lesotho
1997-98	President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela	South Africa	Malawi
1998-99	President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela	South Africa	Mauritius
1999-2000	President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki	South Africa	Mozambique
2000-01	President Joaquim Alberto Chissano	Mozambique	Namibia
2001-02	President Bakili Elson Muluzi	Malawi	Malawi
2002-03	President José Eduardo dos Santos	Angola	Angola
2003-04	President Benjamin William Mkapa	Tanzania	Tanzania
2004-05	Prime Minister Paul Raymond Berenger	Mauritius	Mauritius
2005-06	President Dr Festus Gontebanye Mogae	Botswana	Botswana
2006-07	Prime Minister Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili	Lesotho	Lesotho
2007-08	President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa	Zambia	Zambia
2008-09	President Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki	South Africa	South Africa
	President Dr Kgalema Petrus Motlanthe	South Africa	South Africa
	President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma	South Africa	South Africa
2009-10	President Joseph Kabila Kabange	DRC	DRC
2010-11	President Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba	Namibia	Namibia
2011-12	President José Eduardo dos Santos	Angola	Angola
2012-13	President Armando Emilio Guebuza	Mozambique	Mozambique
2013-14	President Dr Joyce Hilda Banda	Malawi	Malawi
	President Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika	Malawi	Malawi
2014-15	President Robert Gabriel Mugabe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
2015-16	President Lt-Gen Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama	Botswana	Botswana
2016-17	His Majesty King Mswati III	Eswatini	Eswatini
2017-18	President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma	South Africa	South Africa
	President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa	South Africa	South Africa
2018-19	President Dr. Hage Geingob	Namibia	Namibia
2019-20	President Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli	Tanzania	Tanzania
2020-21	President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi	Mozambique	Mozambique

Source SADC Summit Communiqués, 1980-2020; SADC Secretariat

### 3.4 SADC Secretariat Leadership

The SADC Executive Secretary is assisted by the Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration (DES-RI) and the Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs (DES-CA).

#### 3.4.1 Responsibilities of the Executive Secretary

Article 15 of the SADC Treaty states that the Executive Secretary is responsible to the Council of Ministers to:

- ❖ Consult and coordinate with Governments and other institutions of Member States;
- ❖ Undertake measures aimed at promoting the objectives of SADC and enhance its performance;
- ❖ Promote cooperation with other organisations for the furtherance of the objectives of SADC;
- ❖ Organise and service Summit, Council, Standing Committee and other meetings convened on the direction of the Summit or the Council;
- ❖ Act as the custodian of the property of SADC;
- ❖ Appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with procedures and under Terms and Conditions of Service determined by the Council;
- ❖ Oversee the administration and finances of the Secretariat;
- ❖ Prepare annual reports on the activities of SADC and its institutions;
- ❖ Prepare the budget and audited accounts of the Secretariat for submission to the Council;
- ❖ Undertake diplomatic and other representations of SADC;
- ❖ Undertake public relations and promotion of SADC; and,
- ❖ Carry out such other functions as may, from time to time, be determined by the Summit and Council.

The Executive Secretary works in liaison with other institutions in guiding, supporting and monitoring the performance of SADC in various sectors to ensure conformity and harmony with agreed policies, strategies, programmes and projects.

#### 3.4.2 Responsibilities of DES – Regional Integration

The Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration (DES-RI) assists the Executive Secretary and is responsible for Directorates and Units that address SADC's Regional Integration themes through their programmes. The DES-RI is responsible for the following Directorates and Unit:

- ❖ Directorate of Finance, Investment and Customs
- ❖ Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade
- ❖ Directorate of Infrastructure, which is responsible for improving the quality of infrastructure in the region, through infrastructure rehabilitation and modernisation; improving access to basic infrastructure; increasing trade and maximising regional competitiveness;
- ❖ Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, which is responsible for ensuring food availability, access, safety and nutritional value; disaster preparedness for food security; equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources; and strengthening institutional framework and capacity building;
- ❖ Directorate of Social and Human Development, which supports the development of SADC's human capital to its fullest potential as an essential step towards tackling the socio-economic challenges facing the region;
- ❖ Directorate of Policy, Planning and Resource Mobilisation, which coordinates all the planning, policy development and monitoring and evaluation; and,
- ❖ Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, which coordinates disaster risk management activities and programmes within the SADC region.

#### 3.4.3 Responsibilities of DES – Corporate Affairs

The Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs (DES-CA) assists the Executive Secretary and is responsible for administrative elements of the SADC Secretariat. The DES-CA is responsible for the following Directorates and Units:

- ❖ Directorate of Budget and Finance, which provides financial administration and risk management services to the operations of the Secretariat;
- ❖ Directorate of Human Resources and Administration, which supports the operations of the Secretariat through the management of human resources, procurement of goods and services, and management of physical assets;
- ❖ Conference Services Unit, which provides support to SADC Policy and other meetings in terms of documentation, translation, interpretation services, conference facilities and scheduling of meetings;
- ❖ Procurement Unit, which is responsible for all aspects of procurement within the Secretariat through the administration of tender processes and ensuring adherence to the SADC Procurement Policy and all supporting documents; and
- ❖ Information Communication Technology (ICT) Unit, which guides the adoption of ICT within SADC and supports the implementation of the technological aspects of the RISDP.

### 3.4.4 SADC Executive Secretaries and Deputies

The Executive Secretaries and Deputy Executive Secretaries who have led the SADC Secretariat since its formation in 1980 are shown in the Table 3.4 with profiles below.

SADC Executive Secretaries and Deputies

Table 3.5

Executive Secretary	Term	Country
Ambassador Frederick Arthur Blumeris	1982-1984	Zimbabwe
Dr. Simba Makoni	1984-1993	Zimbabwe
Dr. Kaire Mbuende	1993-1999	Namibia
Dr. Prega Ramsamy*	2001-2005	Mauritius
Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomão	2005-2013	Mozambique
Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax	2013-2021	United Republic of Tanzania
Deputy Executive Secretary		
Mr. Lengolo Bureng Monyake	1994-1998	Lesotho
Ambassador Albert M. Muchanga	2001-2005	Zambia
Eng. João Samuel Caholo	2005-2013	Angola
Ms. Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa	2010-2018	Democratic Republic of Congo
Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo	2013-2021	South Africa
Ambassador Joseph Nourrice	2018-2022	Seychelles

\* Dr. Prega Ramsamy was Acting Executive Secretary from January 2000 to March 2001



#### AMBASSADOR FREDERICK ARTHUR BLUMERIS

Ambassador Frederick Arthur Blumeris was the first Executive Secretary of SADCC and served from October 1982 to March 1984. Prior to his appointment, he was Zimbabwe's Ambassador to the then European Economic Community. His contribution was important during the formative years of the organization in establishing the initial SADCC structures for the Secretariat although he served for only a short period before falling ill, and he was widely respected by governments, colleagues and partners.



#### DR SIMBA MAKONI

Dr. Simba Makoni was appointed SADC Executive Secretary in July 1984 and served until December 1993. Dr. Makoni was in charge of the Secretariat through the remaining years of SADCC and during the transformation from a Coordination Conference into a Community in 1992 when SADC leaders signed the Windhoek Declaration and the new SADC Treaty, as well as a Protocol committing Member States to deeper and more formal cooperation and integration. He steered SADCC through the turbulent years of apartheid destabilisation of the region, and through the attainment of independence in Namibia, leaving just prior to change in South Africa. He coordinated the period of a decentralised structure when individual Member States had regional responsibilities by sector, and he commemorated the 10th anniversary in 1990 by relocating the Secretariat from scattered offices into the first headquarters, the former SADCC House, a building owned by the Government of Botswana. Before joining SADC, Dr. Makoni was Minister of Industry and Energy Development in Zimbabwe.



#### DR KAIRE MBUENDE

Dr. Kaire Mbuende was Executive Secretary from January 1994 to the end of 1999. He was at the helm of the Secretariat during the crucial period in the history of SADC when South Africa joined the organisation, as well as Mauritius, Seychelles and DRC, and new

instruments for cooperation and integration were adopted. Some major milestones during his tenure of office included the launch of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and the decision to establish the SADC Parliamentary Forum. Prior to joining SADC, Dr. Mbuende was a Member of Parliament in Namibia and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development from 1990 to 1993. Dr. Mbuende was assisted by Mr Lengolo Monyake of Lesotho who served as Deputy Executive Secretary until 1998 when he was replaced by Dr. Prega Ramsamy of Mauritius.

#### **DR PREGA RAMSAMY**

Dr. Prega Ramsamy was the fourth Executive Secretary of SADC. He was appointed in March 2001, having served as acting Executive Secretary since January 2000. He was at the helm of the Secretariat until December 2005, during a period of significant institutional restructuring, when his technical and planning skills had a significant impact on the organisation. Dr. Ramsamy facilitated the development of the first Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2003-2015), as well as the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO). The Memorandum of Understanding on Macroeconomic Convergence was signed in 2002 with specific requirements and indicators agreed by Member States. Madagascar joined SADC during his term, raising the total number of Member States to 15. Prior to joining SADC, Dr. Ramsamy was seconded by the Government of Mauritius to head the trade division at the COMESA Secretariat in Zambia working on trade promotion and facilitation. He joined the SADC Secretariat as Chief Economist in 1997 and was appointed Deputy Executive Secretary in September 1998. Dr. Ramsamy was assisted by Ambassador Albert Mudenda Muchanga of Zambia who served as Deputy Executive Secretary from August 2001 to August 2005.



#### **DR TOMÁS AUGUSTO SALOMÃO**

Dr. Tomás Augusto Salomão served as SADC Executive Secretary from January 2006 to December 2013. He took office at a time when SADC Member States were concerned with SADC trade patterns consisting mainly of commodities, and the need to diversity and increase intra-regional trade, and when policy instruments were required to forge convergence of SADC economies. Major milestones during his tenure included the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area in 2008; the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan adopted in 2012, and the Regional Poverty Observatory, implemented in 2013. The second Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II) was launched in 2012 and the SADC Standby Brigade was launched. Dr. Salomão was Minister of Planning and Finance the Government of Mozambique before his appointment as SADC Executive Secretary. Dr. Salomão was assisted by Eng. João Caholo of Angola who served as Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration from August 2005 to August 2013 and Ms. Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa of the Democratic Republic of Congo who served as Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs from 2010 to 2018.



#### **DR STERGOMENA LAWRENCE TAX**

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax is the sixth Executive Secretary of SADC and the first woman to be appointed to the position. Major milestones during her tenure include the development and rollout of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, and recalibration of the regional development plan, the Revised RISDP 2015-2020, the RISDP 2020-2030, and SADC Vision 2050.

SADC adopted a Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2015; the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) was officially handed over to SADC by Zimbabwe in 2015; and the SADC Standby Force reached Full Operational Capability in 2017. The SADC Regional Development Fund was operationalised in 2016. The Regional Food and



Nutrition Security Strategy 2015-2025 was adopted; and the Declaration on Eliminating Malaria was approved in 2016. The SADC Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework and Fund was approved in 2018, as well as the Youth Empowerment Framework. Kiswahili was adopted as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language in 2019.

Significant milestones achieved by Dr. Tax and her team in recognition of the regional heritage and the Founders of SADC include the launch in 2014 of a nine-volume set of books produced under the SADC Hashim Mbita Project; the first Southern Africa Liberation Day was commemorated in 2019, and a video component of the first resource materials on liberation heritage was shown to Council of Ministers the same year. SADC embarked on a review of the history curriculum in the region in 2019 at the request of Ministers of Education.

Dr. Tax attended the first meeting of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) with the African Union Commission in 2019 to report on the status of regional integration. Prior to joining the SADC Secretariat in January 2014, she was Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of East African Cooperation in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Dr. Tax is assisted by two deputies, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo of South Africa and Ambassador Joseph André Nourrice of Seychelles. Dr. Mhlongo is the Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, appointed in October 2013. He served previously at the Secretariat as the SADC Chief Director from 2001-2005. Ambassador Nourrice is the Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, appointed in October 2018. He succeeded Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa who served as Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs from 2010 to 2018.



Lengolo Bureng Monyake  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
1994-1998



Albert Mudenda Muchanga  
Deputy Executive Secretary  
2001-2005



Eng. João Samuel Caholo  
Deputy Executive Secretary for  
Regional Integration  
2005-2013



Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa  
Deputy Executive Secretary for  
Corporate Affairs  
2010-2018



Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo  
Deputy Executive Secretary for  
Regional Integration  
2013 - 2021



Ambassador Joseph Nourrice  
Deputy Executive Secretary for  
Corporate Affairs  
2018-2022

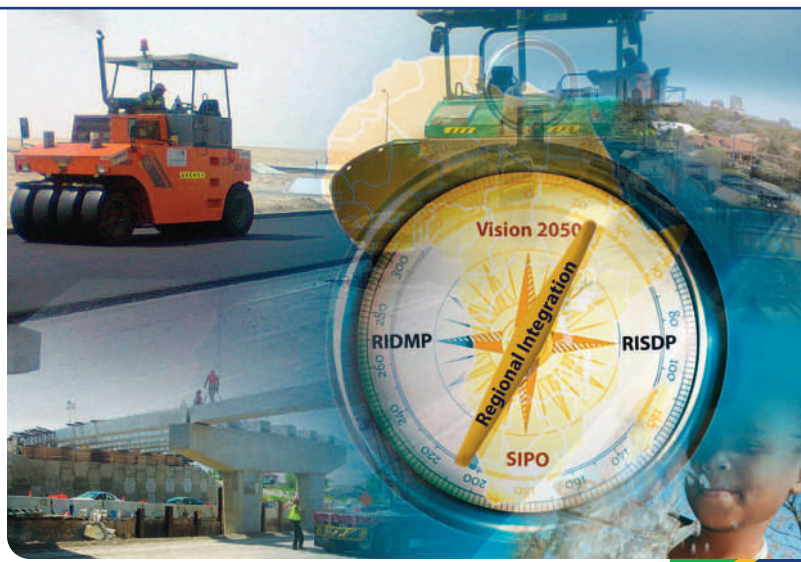
# ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECTORS

## Introduction

SADC has achieved a lot of milestones in its 40-year history that have impacted gradually and positively on the people of the region. Most of these achievements are visible in various areas of cooperation ranging from industry and trade, gender and health to energy, environment and infrastructure development.

The milestones are underpinned by more than 30 legal instruments as well as key strategic documents such as the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) that have been developed and adopted by SADC Member States to drive forward the integration agenda.

This chapter looks at the impact of key decisions and broad legal milestones as highlighted in Chapter 2, and these achievements are presented here according to the RISDP pillars. The pillar on Peace and Security Cooperation is covered in the following Chapter 5.



## 4.1 Historical Context of RISDP

Since its inception in 1980, SADC has been engaged in developing policies and strategies in the various areas of regional cooperation aimed at advancing regional integration and sustainable development. Until 1998, regional cooperation was guided by the SADC Programme of Action, previously the Lusaka Programme of Action.

Following the decision to transform SADC from a coordinating conference into a development community, the region embarked on a process in 1998 to establish policy guidelines to facilitate the speedy completion of the transformation of SADC into a dynamic development Community, through the Review and Rationalisation of the SADC Programme of Action.

At its annual summit held in September 1998 in Mauritius, SADC leaders endorsed a decision on the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions. A year later in 1999, SADC leaders emphasised the need to ensure that the review and development of a new strategy should include the promotion of peace and security in the region. The Summit decided that the Council of Ministers should review the operations of all SADC institutions, including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

In a major transformative decision taken in March 2001 at an Extraordinary Summit held in Namibia, SADC Heads of State and Government approved the restructuring of SADC institutions. The main features of this restructuring included the grouping of the 21 sectors into clusters under four directorates at the SADC Secretariat, and the establishment of SADC National Committees to coordinate the respective interests of individual Member States relating to SADC.

To buttress the restructuring, the leaders also directed the SADC Secretariat to develop the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The RISDP was launched at the SADC Council of Ministers Meeting in March 2004 in the United Republic of Tanzania, while its complementary document – the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (SIPO) was launched in August 2004 at the SADC Summit held in Mauritius.

The development of the RISDP was critical considering that previously most regional policies, strategies and programmes of SADC had been designed independently by individual Sector Coordinating Units in individual Member States. For that reason, the various policies, strategies and programmes were not properly coordinated, leading to weak inter-sectoral linkages. The RISDP identifies and strengthens these linkages, programmes and policies of the various sectors with a view to improving efficiency and delivery of the SADC Programme of Action.

The RISDP and SIPO are indicative in nature and outline the necessary conditions that should be realised towards the attainment of SADC's regional integration and development goals. The development of both plans was therefore intended to realign SADC priorities and to refocus regional policies and strategies to the needs and realities of an ever-changing world, as well as to ensure that SADC is effectively able to harness its potential to promote sustainable development in the region.

In formulating the RISDP and SIPO, and setting out the region's agenda and targets, SADC took into consideration various regional, continental and international strategies such as the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and the Millennium Development Goals (now Sustainable Development Goals).

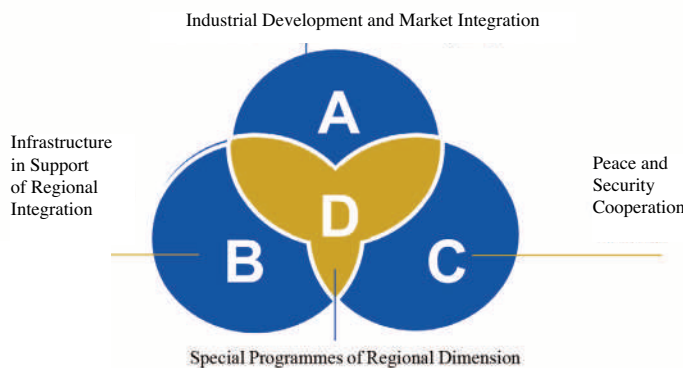
#### 4.2 RISDP Objectives and Priorities by Pillar and Sector

The RISDP is a comprehensive development and implementation framework guiding the regional integration agenda of SADC. It is designed to provide clear strategic direction with respect to SADC programmes, projects and activities in line with the SADC Common Agenda and strategic priorities, as enshrined in the SADC Treaty of 1992. The original plan was approved by the SADC Summit in 2003 for a 15-year period and was implemented from 2005, thus the implementation timeframe was 2005-2020.

Through specific priorities, programmes and targets, the RISDP allows all parties involved to track progress and obtain guidance.

After a review in 2012, the RISDP was revised to frontload industrialisation to fast-track the socio-economic goals of the region. For the implementation of the next phase, the RISDP was revised to align the existing priorities with available resources. The main tenet of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 was to promote regional value chains and increase value addition in selected priority sectors, including agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals in the short to medium term.

Figure 4.1 Revised RISDP 2015-2020



**SADC PRIORITIES:**

<p><b>PRIORITY A</b></p> <p>Industrial Development and Market Integration including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Sustainable industrial development, productive competitiveness and supply side capacity;</li> <li>ii. Free movement of goods and services;</li> <li>iii. Stability oriented macroeconomic convergence;</li> <li>iv. Financial market integration and monetary cooperation;</li> <li>v. Intra-regional investment and foreign direct investment; and</li> <li>vi. Deepened regional integration.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PRIORITY B</b></p> <p>Infrastructure in support of regional integration, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Energy;</li> <li>ii. Transport (surface, air and intermodal);</li> <li>iii. Tourism;</li> <li>iv. ICT;</li> <li>v. Meteorology; and</li> <li>vi. Water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRIORITY C</b></p> <p>Peace and security cooperation; (as a pre-requisite for achieving the Regional Integration Agenda)</p>	<p><b>PRIORITY D</b></p> <p>Special programmes of regional dimension: Human development and special programmes including health, gender and labour.</p>





The strategic priorities of the Revised RISDP are as per the pillars shown:

- ◆ Industrial development and market integration;
- ◆ Infrastructure in support of regional integration;
- ◆ Peace and security cooperation; and
- ◆ Special programmes of regional dimension.

In this regard, achievements realised by SADC in the last 40 years will be presented under these pillars of the Revised RISDP, while clearly highlighting the milestones of the pre-RISDP period 1980-2005, the first RISDP 2005-2015, and the Revised RISDP 2015-2020. The Peace and Security pillar is dealt with in more detail in Chapter 5.

After the RISDP 2015-2020 ended in March 2020, the 40th SADC Summit approved a new strategic plan as they seek to further deepen regional integration over the next 10 years. In a departure from the previous regional strategic plans, the RISDP 2020-2030 includes interventions previously presented under the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security Cooperation (SIPO). The decision to include peace, security and governance matters in the RISDP 2020-30 is again transformative in strengthening cohesion as the Organ is an integral part of the SADC Secretariat and the two strategic plans are complementary in seeking to achieve the same common objectives.

#### 4.2.1 Industrial Development and Market Integration

Industrial development has been one of the key components of the SADC economic integration agenda since the formation of the organisation in 1980. Harmonisation of industrial policies was one of the very first commitments made by SADC Founders when they signed the Lusaka Declaration titled *Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation*. Motivated by the need to reduce economic dependence, “particularly, but not only” on the then apartheid South Africa, the leaders committed at the historic Lusaka conference to strengthen the industrial capacity of their respective countries.

The first SADC Industrial Development Strategy was developed and adopted in 1989 in which various objectives and targets were proposed to accelerate industrial development in the region by the year 2000. This was followed by the adoption of the SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework in 2013.



The decision of the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit in 2014 to place industrial development at the core of the developmental integration agenda of SADC was in realisation of the fact that industrial development is central to diversification of economies in the region as well as the creation of employment to reduce poverty. The overall goal of this intervention area is to facilitate diversified industrial development, trade and financial liberalisation and integration, macroeconomic stability and convergence, as well as increased investment for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication.

The drive towards industrialisation has been a top priority for SADC in recent years because most countries in the region get very little from their vast natural resources such as gold and diamonds since most of the value-addition and beneficiation takes place outside the region, and benefits others. In this regard, the consensus within SADC is that before the region can liberalise trade, SADC should first have something to trade, hence the need to focus on value addition and beneficiation.



### Industrial Development

Major achievements are the adoption of the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, the Costed Action Plan, and other milestones shown below.

#### Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap

SADC Member States acknowledged 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 SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 approved in 2015, was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme that enables substantive and sustained raising of living standards. The strategy is anchored in three independent and mutually supportive strategic pillars wherein “Industrialisation” is emphasised as a champion of economic transformation, enhancing competitiveness, and deeper regional integration.

The timeframe of 2015 to 2063 is a deliberate policy decision to align it with the African Union Agenda 2063. Phase I aligns with the RISDP 2015-2020 and constitutes a period of active frontloading of the Industrial Development and Market Integration component of the RISDP and related infrastructure and services support to industrialisation. Through the Protocol on Industry, and the Strategy and Roadmap, SADC seeks to intensify structural change and hasten the industrial transition of SADC Member States to the levels of developed industrialised countries.

#### Costed Action Plan for Industrialisation

To ensure an efficient implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, SADC adopted a Costed Action Plan. This seeks to establish a coherent and synergistic implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive achievement of the time-bound targets set out in the strategy and roadmap. The plan focuses on the first 15 years of the strategy and roadmap, and aims to create an enabling environment for sustaining industrial development as a driver of economic transformation; and establish an enduring alliance for industrialisation consisting of the public and private sectors as well as strategic partners.

### **Protocol on Industry**

The SADC Protocol on Industry, which aims to improve the policy environment for industrial development and support implementation, was approved in August 2019. 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 Costed Action Plan and will ensure adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation.

### **Partnering the Private Sector to Advance Industrialisation**

To ensure the success of the industrialisation strategy, the Secretariat has continued strengthening the central role of various stakeholders including but not limited to Member States, financiers, technical partners, think tanks and academia by facilitating the establishment of the regional private-sector association.

A SADC Industrialisation Week has been convened annually since 2016, bringing together public and private sector representatives to discuss ways to accelerate regional integration, enhance intra-African trade and increase levels of investment. The objective of the Industrialisation Week is to popularise the strategy and identify industrialisation projects that can be implemented jointly by the public and private sector within SADC Member States.

The Private Sector Engagement Mechanism, which will provide the basis for public-private dialogue and development of a Regional Public-Private-Sector Engagement Strategy. This important achievement will go a long way toward increasing private sector investment in the region while establishing an important platform for the private sector and SADC to enter into Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

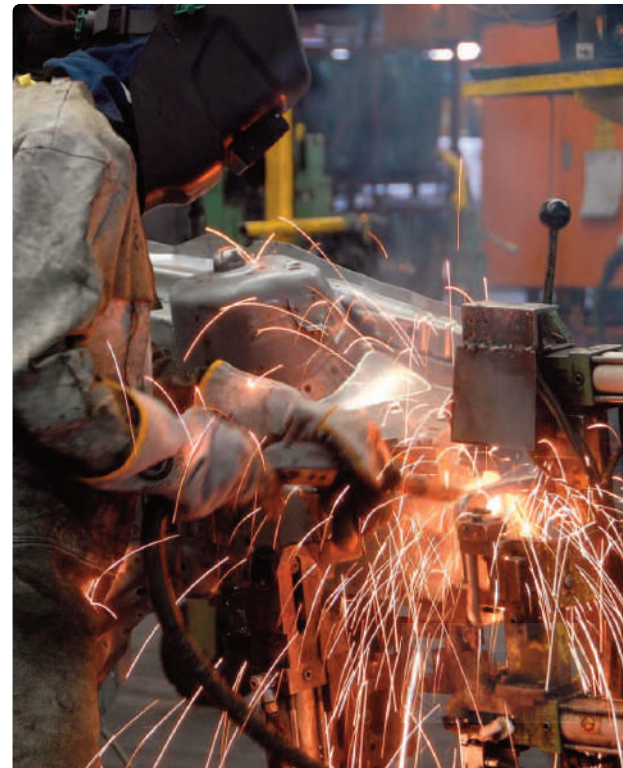
### **Increase in Share of Manufacturing**

Significant progress has been realised in terms of the share of manufacturing to total GDP. For example, the manufacturing sector share of GDP in the region increased from an average of 10.3 percent in 2013 to 11.9 percent in 2018, with most Member States recording growth of above five percent. However, there is still need for more work to be done with respect to ensuring that economies of Member States are diversified. The structure of the economies of SADC Member States remain undiversified with a growing resource-based sector such as agriculture and mining, which accounts for an average of over 25 percent of GDP. This shows that there is vast untapped manufacturing capacity if there is intensified commitment towards value-addition and beneficiation in the region.

### **Harnessing Regional Value Chains**

As part of the industrialisation agenda, SADC has begun the process of identifying potential value chains in the region, which have a specific focus on how individual and regional strengths can be leveraged for optimal benefits from both regional and global value chains.

To encourage the creation of regional value chains and participation in global processes, SADC has identified six priority areas where the value chains can be established and for which regional strategies should be developed by the end of 2020. These are in the areas of Agro-processing, Minerals beneficiation, Pharmaceuticals, Consumer goods, Capital goods, and Services. An agro-processing profiling study conducted by the SADC Secretariat has so far identified 14 value chains with great potential for upgrading. This is expected to enable SADC Member States to specialise in those productive processes and activities where they have competitive advantages.



### Regional Mining Vision Policy

The SADC Regional Mining Vision Policy and Action Plan was approved in 2019 with the aim of optimising the sustainable developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region. The policy is in implementation and is expected to support Member States in gaining more from their natural resources.

### Small and Medium Enterprises Development

The SADC Secretariat has continued to support the role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to facilitate employment growth and national development and has produced a Regional Framework for Supplier Development. This has a special focus on building capacities and capabilities of SMEs to participate in the implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy and regional value chains.



### Trade and Economic Liberalisation

Major achievements are the adoption of the SADC Protocol on Trade, launch of the Free Trade Area, and other milestones shown below.

### SADC Protocol on Trade

The progression towards the free movement of goods and services across the region was laid out in 1996 when the SADC Protocol on Trade was signed by Member States. The Protocol, which entered into force in 2001, aims to liberalise intra-regional trade by creating mutually beneficial trade arrangements, thereby improving investment and productivity in the region, as well as eliminating barriers to trade and easing customs procedures.

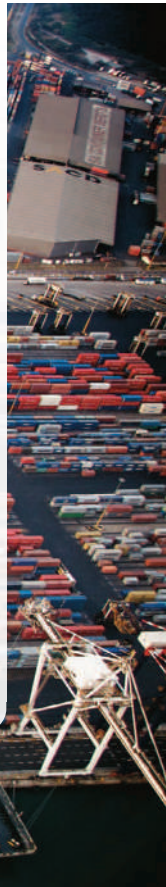
### Launch of the Free Trade Area

The SADC Protocol on Trade paved the way for the historic launch of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in August 2008. A total of 13 SADC Member States are implementing their obligations under the FTA. These are Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The remaining three countries of Angola, Comoros and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are yet to join the FTA, and have indicated their interest to do so once they have achieved the right conditions. Except for the three Member States, all parties are on course to fulfilling the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Trade. This is an important outcome as it promotes deeper market and trade integration within the region.

### Increase in Intra-SADC Trade

The SADC FTA has led to an increase in intra-regional trade within SADC by easing and promoting the smooth movement of goods and services across southern Africa. At its inception in 1980, intra-SADC trade was a mere five percent. However, the coming in of the FTA in 2008 has seen an increase in intra-SADC trade from 16.3 percent in 2008 to 21.6 percent in 2016. Intra-SADC trade slowed down to 20.0 percent in 2017 and again to 19.3 percent in 2018. Although intra-SADC trade is significantly less compared to other regions, momentum has been created towards improving intra-SADC trade. As more countries join the FTA, intra-SADC trade is also expected to increase, allowing the region to trade more with itself than it does with others.

Minimum conditions for the FTA were achieved in 2008, with 85 percent of tariffs on goods zero-rated by all participating countries. The 2012 Audit confirmed that intra-SADC trade substantially increased following the implementation of the SADC Protocol



on Trade, more than doubling in absolute terms between the years 2000 and 2009. Intra-SADC trade has substantially increased to more than 20 percent of the total regional trade.

One of the major benefits of the SADC FTA is that it has allowed citizens in the region to get better products at lower prices due to increased production, while producers are benefiting from tariff-free trade for most goods originating within the region, except for some that are protected.

### Trade Facilitation

One of the achievements under trade facilitation was the approval of the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework in 2019. The STR Framework aims to reduce barriers to trade by simplifying the customs procedures and processes. The SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) Framework was approved in August 2019 and seeks to enable traders to apply for the certificate of origin electronically. The E-CoO was launched on a pilot basis in Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia in 2020.

Another milestone under trade facilitation is the SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations which were approved in 2013. The regulations are intended to facilitate the movement of goods, reducing transaction costs, increasing the level of competitiveness of regional producers, and supporting removal of non-tariff barriers.

### Strengthened Regional and Continental Cooperation

The realisation of an FTA in 2008 was envisaged to progress into the launch of a Customs Union by 2010, followed by a Common Market by 2015, a Monetary Union by 2016 and ultimately, a Single Currency by 2018. However, these targets have proved elusive as the region first sought to consolidate the FTA in line with a new developmental approach to integration that focuses on sectoral cooperation, industrialisation and infrastructure development.

In this process however, SADC has strengthened its trade cooperation with other regional and continental countries. For example, in 2015, SADC together with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC) launched the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) to promote economic development and integration in east and southern Africa.

In May 2019, SADC also joined forces with other African countries to establish the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that will open up access to a US\$3 trillion market of 1.2 billion consumers. According to the African Union, the AfCFTA is expected to increase African intra-regional trade from the present 10 percent to about 40 percent.

### Movement of Persons

SADC has developed a Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons within the region in order to remove obstacles in the movement of people and facilitate the flow of regular migrants across the region. The protocol was signed in 2005 by nine Member States and had been ratified by six Member States as of June 2020.



One of the objectives of the Protocol is to abolish Visa requirements where they still exist. However, Member States can conclude bilateral agreements for Visa exemptions, granting a maximum of 90 days for citizens of the region. Almost all SADC Member States have bilateral agreements among themselves (Table 4.1).

## Visa Regime Relaxation

Table 4.1

Member State	Visa Required	Ongoing Consultations	Status
Angola	DRC Eswatini Lesotho Malawi Tanzania	Eswatini Lesotho Malawi Tanzania	All diplomatic and official passports of SADC Member States are officially exempted. However, the exemption is yet to be fully applied to all Member States  Bilateral visa exemption agreements signed with Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia  Unilateral visa exemptions exist for citizens of Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
Botswana	DRC Madagascar	DRC Madagascar	Diplomatic and official passport holders of DRC and Madagascar are exempted from visa
Union of the Comoros	Visa on arrival for all Member States		
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Angola, Botswana Eswatini, Lesotho Malawi Mozambique, Namibia Seychelles, South Africa Tanzania, Zambia		Diplomatic and official passports are exempted in respect of South Africa
Eswatini	Comoros DRC Angola	Angola	In the process of finalising discussions with Angola
Lesotho	Angola DRC	Angola (for ordinary passports)	Diplomatic and official passport holders from Angola and DRC are given visas upon arrival gratis
Madagascar	Angola, Botswana Mozambique, Namibia South Africa, Zambia		Madagascar is currently reviewing its visa regime policy to exempt all visitors of visa requirement for a period up to 90 day
Malawi	Angola DRC	Angola DRC	Negotiations are ongoing and holders of diplomatic and official passports are required to apply for visa, granted gratis.
Mauritius			All Member States are exempted from visa requirements
Mozambique	DRC Madagascar		Only ordinary passport holders from DRC and Madagascar are required to obtain visas
Namibia	Comoros DRC Madagascar	DRC Madagascar	Diplomatic and official passports from DRC, Comoros and Madagascar are exempted from visa requirements
Seychelles			All Member States are exempted from visa requirements
South Africa	DRC	DRC	Diplomatic and official passports are exempted in respect of DRC
Tanzania	Angola DRC	Angola	Holders of diplomatic and official passports from Angola and DRC are exempted
Zambia	Comoros DRC Madagascar	DRC Madagascar	Negotiations ongoing with Madagascar and DRC
Zimbabwe			All Member States are exempted from visa requirements

### One Stop Border Post

Another major impact and a step toward the Free Movement of Goods and Services in SADC was realised in November 2009 with the launch of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) at Chirundu between Zambia and Zimbabwe. This has enabled travellers to be cleared just once for passage into another country, in contrast with the more cumbersome situation in which travellers have to be cleared on both sides of the border.

The OSBP concept is being rolled out for other borders in the region such as the Beitbridge Border Post between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The establishment of more one-stop border posts across the region will consolidate the gains of the SADC FTA by promoting the movement of goods and services between Member States.

The introduction of the one-stop border post at Chirundu has reduced crossing time, saving most travellers time and money since they no longer spend long periods waiting to cross the border. Trucks now spend less time on the road, reducing chances of accidents and social ills such as corruption, pilferage and exposure to risky sexual behaviour.



### SADC Regional Quality Assurance Framework

In alignment with World Trade Organisation (WTO) Principles and in accordance with Article 16 and 17 of the SADC Trade Protocol, the SADC region has established a robust institutional framework for addressing unnecessary Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), as well as to leverage science-based Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures to protect human, plant and animal life and the environment.

The TBT Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade established seven active cooperating structures for Standardisation (drawing from ISO standards); for Quality Assurance; for Accreditation; and for Metrology (SQAM). The legal and institutional framework supporting the technical infrastructure of the region is well formed and this is evidenced by the highly productive annual general meeting of the SQAM institutions held each year in the month of March. A total of 15 SADC Member States have fully functional national standards bodies.

The SADC region has three internationally recognised accreditation bodies. The SADC Regional Laboratory Association has a membership of 14 national laboratory associations which are in constant collaboration and capacity building.

To promote international standards and quality principles and operations, the SADC Quality Awards have seen Member States running national quality awards competitions to select business entities to compete at regional level. The regional quality award competition has shown that the region has a very high appetite, capability and potential to produce goods and services that can be consumed internationally.

### SADC Accreditation Services

The SADC Accreditation Services (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 SADC Member States that do not have national accreditation bodies, are subject to oversight by an authoritative body.

Due to the high cost of establishing and sustaining such a body and further considering the limited financial and human resources, a total of 13 Member States decided to pool their resources to establish one accreditation body that services all of their accreditation needs.

The SADCAS operational model, which is the first multi-economy accreditation body in the world, has proven to be a viable, cost-effective and sustainable model that optimises the utilisation of limited financial and human resources. A number of other regions of the world such as the Gulf region, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Caribbean Islands have benchmarked on the SADCAS model, which was conceptualised by a group of SADC experts as far back as 2005.

The success of SADCAS, which is in its 12th year of operation, can be measured in terms of the number of internationally recognised accreditation schemes it offers (seven); the number of successful accreditations it has performed (168); the number of qualified accreditation assessors it has registered (40); the number of training courses (189) and the number of qualified SADCAS trainers (24); and the number of Member States it has serviced (15 including 2 non-SADC States).

On average it takes one year to service an accreditation application and, as of the second quarter of 2020, SADCAS had 41 applications received from 10 SADC Member States, which is evidence of the demand for the service and the need to sustain the organisation. The eighth accreditation scheme currently under development at SADCAS is the Management Systems Certification Bodies accreditation scheme whose inception began in November 2019.

All the accreditation schemes offered by SADCAS lend international recognition to certificates issued by SADCAS-accredited calibration/testing/veterinary/verification/medical laboratories, and certification and inspection bodies. This international recognition has a scope of 103 countries worldwide thus removing the need for repetitive conformity assessment in all these economies from which SADC commodities might want market access. This is indeed a wide range of markets.

In addition to increasing business efficiencies and competitiveness of products, and enhancing market access, at a macro level this accreditation helps by reducing the regulatory burden upon commercial organisations. Accreditation is the one tell-all evidence of the competence and reliability of a commercial entity to confirm compliance to regulatory requirements.

### Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

The SADC Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) regime is overseen by the SADC SPS Coordinating Committee which was established by Article 14 of the SPS Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade. Well represented in the Committee are all the relevant professionals from each Member State for the so-called “three sisters” -- Animal Health, Food Safety and Plant Protection. Each of these areas has identifies concerns that hamper the region with regard to animal and plant pests and diseases, and potential food safety threats.

Regional guidelines have been developed in order to harmonise Member States’ approaches to matters that contribute to the agricultural production sectors and on issues that threaten food security and food export potential. Of high importance to regional collaboration on SPS matters is the existence of well-resourced national SPS committees from which emanate contributions to the regional agenda. As the region moves towards a more industrialised future, TBT and SPS matters will be prioritised in order to secure market access to the SADC-produced commodities.



### Finance and Investment

Major achievements are the adoption of the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment, the implementation of a successful Regional Payment System, and other milestones shown below.

### Protocol on Finance and Investment

The Protocol on Finance and Investment, which was signed in August 2006 and came into force in April 2010, is the guiding document to advance financial markets and integration in SADC. One of its main aims is to promote greater regional cooperation to enhance the attractiveness of the region as an investment destination. The Protocol seeks to facilitate the development and strengthening of financial and capital markets, as well as the establishment of a SADC Project Preparation and Development Fund to promote sustainable development in the region.

### Regional Payment System

There has been notable progress in the area of payment systems, and all Member States except Comoros are implementing the Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) which facilitates quicker transactions and efficiency in payments.

The SADC-RTGS has modernised and harmonised payments and clearing systems both domestically and regionally, resulting in reduced transaction costs as it removes the need for correspondent banks. Where transactions previously took two to three days to clear, with SADC-RTGS they are now settled in real-time, subject to availability of funding at the paying bank, and the fees paid to non-SADC clearing banks are saved.

A total of 85 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has performed impressively since July 2013 when the system went live, with more than 1.8 million transactions settled by the end of June 2020, representing ZAR 7.17 trillion. However, the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG) is still engaging the SADC Bankers Association to ensure that savings arising from removal of correspondent banks in the system are passed on to consumers.

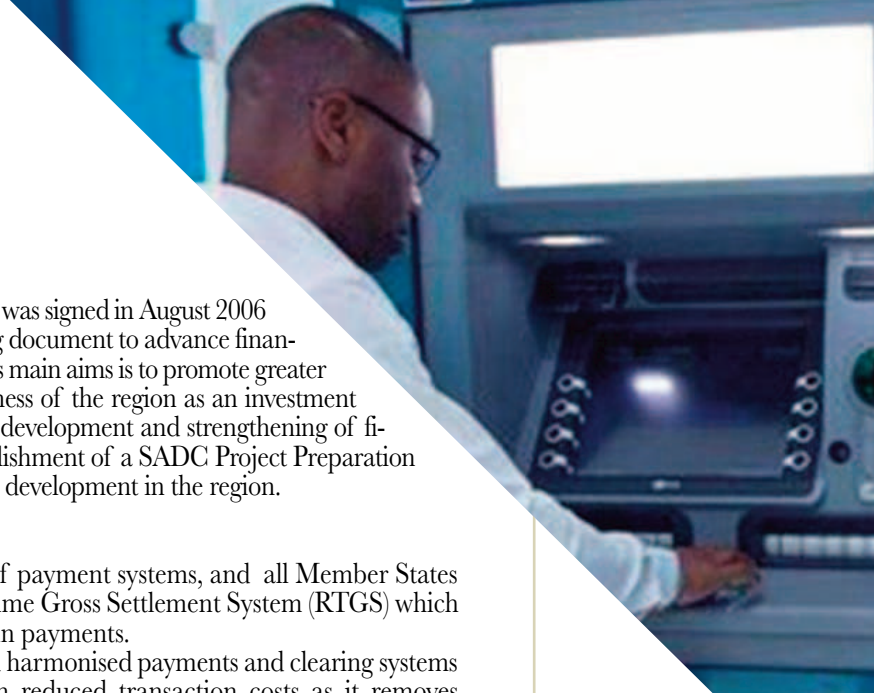
The SADC-RTGS multi-currency platform went live in October 2018. Particular attention is now focused on developing clearing and settlement models with specific reference to the SADC currencies that are not yet included in the SADC-RTGS, participation of non-banks as settlement members in the SADC-RTGS system for purposes of settling Transactions Cleared on an Immediate Basis (TCIB) obligations and participation criteria and governance arrangement for TCIB scheme.

### Development Finance Resource Centre

The Development Finance Resource Centre (DFRC) is fully functioning and effectively supporting Development Finance Institutions (DFI) across the SADC region. Since 2005, through the support of the DFRC, membership of the DFI network has expanded from 18 to 41, covering a wide range of sectors, facilitating an increase in development spending in the SADC region and in the skill of resources deployed to the region.

### SADC Project Preparation Facility

Another important milestone is the establishment of the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF). This facility became a reality in August 2018 following the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between the SADC Secretariat and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). 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 DBSA is hosting the PPDF on behalf of the SADC Secretariat.



The first allocation by the PPDF was approved in February 2016 when the DBSA approved US\$3.5 million towards the development of the multi-country regional interconnector transmission line for electricity linking Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. To date, the PPDF has supported a total of nine projects, two of which are in the transport sector and seven are in the energy sector.

#### **Towards a Regional Development Fund**

The SADC Regional Development Fund has been on the cards from the inaugural summit of SADC. One of the agenda items of the Lusaka Programme of Action was the “Conducting of studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund”. Momentum has gathered pace with the approval of an Agreement operationalizing the fund by the 36th SADC Summit in August 2016.

The Secretariat is now finalizing the draft SADC Regional Resources Mobilization Framework which will determine how fiscal space can be created to enable Member States to finance regional activities, programmes and projects.

The adoption of a regional development fund will enable SADC to fully and independently finance its own integration agenda. Currently, it is estimated that only 10 percent of regional projects is funded by SADC Member States while the balance comes from international cooperating partners. This situation has compromised the sustainability of regional programmes.

#### **Towards Financial Inclusion**

To promote financial inclusion, SADC approved the Financial Inclusion Strategy and SME Access to Finance in 2016, and the Financial Inclusion Implementation Plan in 2017. The strategy seeks to accomplish three interlinked goals – Improve livelihoods; Drive economic growth; and Drive Industrialisation.

A total of 10 Member States have developed either financial inclusion strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion, and there has been an 8 percent improvement in financial inclusion among adults in the region, which stands at 68 percent.

With regard to cross border remittances in the region, which are critical for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation, the cost of cross border remittances has been reduced by 3.6 percentage points from an average of 13 percent per transaction in 2016 to about 9.4 percent in 2019 in the corridor between South Africa and Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

#### **Investment Policy Framework**

To improve the investment and business environment and remove barriers to investment, SADC is implementing a Regional Action Programme for Investment, and has developed an Investment Policy framework to guide Member States in developing their National Investment Action Plans.

The SADC Regional Investment Policy Framework aims to facilitate regional coordination and exploit economies of scale in improving investment frameworks and policies across SADC Member States. It also provides a mechanism for knowledge-sharing and policy dialogue around good practices.

In addition, a Bilateral Investment Treaty Template was developed to assist Member States in negotiating investment treaties. On the taxation, three guidelines were developed to facilitate tax cooperation in the region and these are: Guidelines on the Cooperation of Value Added Tax; Guidelines on Cooperation on Excise Taxes; and Guidelines on Cooperation in Tax Incentives.

#### **4.2.2 Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration**

The development of transport, communication and other infrastructure networks was one of the motivations for the founding of a regional community. The leaders of the Southern

African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) agreed in 1980 to strengthen the transport, communication and energy systems in the region in order to reduce dependence “particularly but not only” on then apartheid South Africa. They noted that “without establishment of an adequate regional transport and communication system, other areas of cooperation become impractical.” In this regard, infrastructure development has been a priority for SADC as it supports all sectors of development.

During the period 1980 to 2005, infrastructure development was guided by the Lusaka Programme of Action approved at the inaugural meeting of SADCC in April 1980. Noting the importance of infrastructure to the regional integration agenda, SADC leaders convened a special session on infrastructure development during the 27th SADC Summit in Lusaka, Zambia in 2007. This gave impetus to the process that culminated in the approval of a regional infrastructure master plan by the 32nd SADC Summit in 2012.

### Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan

The SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) covers the period 2012-2027 and prioritises development of infrastructure in six sectors – Transport, Tourism, Water, Energy, Information and Communication Technologies, and Meteorology. Implementation of the RIDMP is being done in three phases, covering the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) 2012-2017, the Medium Term Action Plan that runs up to 2022, and the Long Term Action Plan to be implemented up to 2027. However, the findings of a study commissioned by the SADC Secretariat in 2019 show that the implementation of most STAP projects is behind schedule.

Centres of Excellence have been developed to promote investments in modern regional infrastructure. Centres already established are in renewable energy and energy efficiency; groundwater management; and climate services. Steps are in progress towards the establishment of a Centre of Excellence for the Aviation sub-sector.





## Transport Sector

At its formation in 1980 SADC set out to strengthen regional linkages by improving transport infrastructure. The SADC Programme of Action identified a number of transport projects designed to achieve this purpose. These included investment in the Beira and Dar es Salaam ports and routes in order to initially circumvent transit through apartheid South Africa and Namibia. As all Member States attained independence, the significance of the transport became more apparent, as a key enabler for the intra-regional trade.

Milestones during this period include the adoption in 1996 of the SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology. Through the Protocol, Member States have agreed on strategic goals and policies for an integrated network of transport, communications, and meteorology, with specific funding sources, regulatory mechanisms, environmental controls, and technical standards.

During this period, SADC established subsidiary organisations to coordinate infrastructure development in the transport sector. These include the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) based in Maputo which was established in 1981 and the Southern African Railways Association (SARA) established in 1996.

One of the central approaches to improving the transport sector in SADC is through the implementation of the Spatial Development Corridor Strategy that was adopted in 2008. This Spatial Development Corridor Strategy identified strategic routes along which infrastructure development will take place within southern Africa.

At least 12 regional corridors have been identified as part of the strategy to promote infrastructure development. All of these regional corridors are at various stages of implementation. These include the North-South Corridor that involves eight countries --Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



SADC Transport Corridors

Table 4.2

Member State	Corridors
Angola	1. Lobito (Benguela); 2. Namibe; 3. Trans-Cunene; 4. Malange; 5. Bas Congo
Botswana	1. Trans-Kalahari; 2. North-South
DRC	1. North-South; 2. Malange; 3. Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 4. Dar-es-Salaam; 5. Central; 6. Bas Congo; 7. Lobito (Benguela)
Eswatini	1. Maputo; 2. Manzini-Durban
Lesotho	Maseru-Durban
Malawi	1. Nacala; 2. Beira; 3. Mtwara; 4. Dar-es-Salaam; 5. North-South
Mozambique	1. Maputo; 2. Beira; 3. Nacala; 4. Mtwara; 5. North-South; 6. Limpopo
Namibia	1. Trans-Kalahari; 2. Trans-Orange; 3. Trans-Cunene; 4. Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 5. Namibe
South Africa	1. North-South; 2. Maputo; 3. Trans-Kalahari; 4. Trans-Orange; 5. Maseru-Durban; 6. Manzini-Durban
Tanzania	1. Dar-es-Salaam; 2. Mtwara; 3. Central
Zambia	1. North-South; 2. Dar-es-Salaam; 3. Mtwara; 4. Beira; 5. Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 6. Lobito (Benguela)
Zimbabwe	1. Beira; 2. Maputo; 3. North-South; 4. Limpopo

### Standardised Policy and Guidelines

Another milestone in the transport sector was realised through the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP), which is a Programme Management Unit based at and led by the SADC Secretariat.

Under the TTTFP, technical assistance and support is provided to Member States in various areas including capacity development for ministries responsible for transport and road transport sector regulations; and implementation of Vehicle Load Management Initiative, Vehicle Regulations and Standards, and Cross Border Third Party Motor Vehicle Schemes.

Since the launch of the TTTFP in 2017, the achieved milestones include the development and validation of a Vehicle Load Management Agreement; Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement; national and regional sensitisation in 17 of the 21 Tripartite Member/Partner States to identify technical assistance requirements; and establishment of the Cross Border Road Transport Regulators Forum. Continued efforts are being extended to Member States towards standardised policy frameworks and guidelines.



### Energy Sector

Most of the achievements in the energy sector have been realised through the establishment of the Protocol on Energy. Signed in 1996 and entering into force in 1998, the Protocol aims to promote the harmonious development of national energy policies and matters of common interest for the balanced and equitable development of energy throughout the region.

In line with a June 2018 decision by Energy Ministers, SADC has begun steps to review the Protocol on Energy to consolidate the policy and regulatory environment for the region's energy sector, as well as to align the Protocol to new and emerging trends.

### Strong Energy Institutions

The development of the Protocol on Energy has allowed SADC to establish vibrant institutions to coordinate energy development in the region. These institutions are the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) established in August 1995; the Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) launched in 2002; and the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) that became operational in 2018.

SAPP is tasked with coordinating the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity in southern Africa, while SACREEE spearheads the promotion of renewable energy development in the region. RERA facilitates the development of regional regulatory policies, legislation and regulations as well as monitoring and evaluation of electricity regulatory practices among members, and supports the development of energy regulators in the region.

Through SAPP, the region has a viable platform where power generating entities in SADC can easily share electricity loads, market surpluses and manage deficits. To date, nine of the 12 mainland SADC Member States are interconnected to the regional grid through SAPP, allowing them to trade in electricity. These are Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

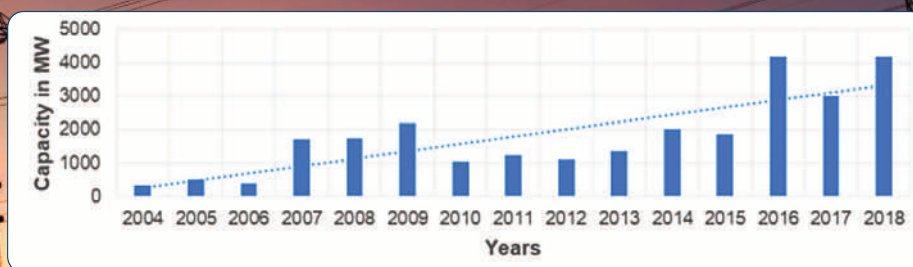
### Improved Electricity Generation

SADC Member States have recorded an increase in power sector investment, addressing challenges and improving electricity generation in the region. In the 10 years from 2008 to 2018, a total of 24,554 Megawatts (MW) of new energy was commissioned by SADC.

The Energy Sector Plan and the RIDMP have identified a total of 73 power generation projects that have been prioritised to increase generation from the current inadequate levels to the projected demand of 96,000 MW by 2027. As a result of this regional cooperation in energy planning, in 2007 SADC registered for the first time in a decade a surplus electricity-generation capacity of about 2,616 MW, which went a long way in easing the power shortages experienced by most Member States.



Figure 4.2 Commissioned Power Pool Generation 2004-2018



Source: SAPP

### Transmission Projects to Interconnect Non-Operating SAPP Members

Table 4.3

Project name	Countries involved
Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnector	Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya
Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector	Malawi and Mozambique
Angola-Namibia Interconnector	Angola and Namibia
DRC-Angola Interconnector	Angola and DRC
Mozambique-Tanzania Interconnector	Mozambique and Tanzania
Malawi-Tanzania Interconnector	Malawi and Tanzania

112

### Interconnector Projects to Relieve Transmission Congestion

Table 4.4

Project name	Countries involved
ZIZABONA Transmission Project Central Transmission Corridor (Alaska- Sherwood)	Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia Zimbabwe
Mozambique Backbone	Mozambique
Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa Transmission	Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe

### Projects to Move Power from New Generating Stations to Load Centres

Table 4.5

Project name	Countries involved
Grand Inga Transmission	DRC
Mozambique-Malawi Transmission	Malawi, Mozambique
Botswana-South Africa Transmission	Botswana, South Africa
Botswana-Namibia Transmission	Botswana, Namibia
South Africa-Namibia Transmission	Namibia, South Africa
Mozambique-Zambia Transmission	Mozambique and Zambia
Kolwezi-Solwezi Transmission	DRC, Zambia

### Power Transmission

SAPP has embarked on facilitating the construction of new transmission projects aimed at ensuring that the three remaining members (Angola, Malawi and Tanzania) are interconnected to the regional grid by 2024. The SAPP generation and transmission plan adopted by Energy Ministers in 2018 seeks to implement various regional transmission projects that are at various stages. The island states of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles are not members of SAPP. SADC's achievements in the energy sector are shared with stakeholders through *The SADC Energy Monitor* produced in 2016 and 2018 in print and online, as well as a *SADC Energy Investment Yearbook*.



### ICT Sector

In line with the ICT Sector Plan of the RIDMP, SADC Member States are engaged in improving the enabling policy and regulatory environment to encourage private sector investment in the development of ICT infrastructure. The total estimated cost of providing an ICT infrastructure and the implementation of other identified projects is estimated at US\$21.4 billion. Some of the major achievements in the ICT sector are shown in Table 4.6.

Another major achievement in the ICT sector is the successful interconnection of all SADC Member States through

## Regional ICT Achievements and Milestones

Table 4.6

Project	Status
SADC Regional Information Infrastructure	Most SADC Member States have setup cross-border transmission links using optical fibre technology as envisaged under the SADC Regional Infrastructure (SRII), a regional programme for developing regional optic fibre links, terrestrial backhauls, backbones access networks and migration to all IP Network. The intervention has allowed Landlocked Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to connect to the submarine cables on either or both the east and west coast of Africa under the SRII Phase I.
National and Regional Internet Exchange Points	To date, all SADC Member States have established at least one operational NIXP. Evidence on internet usage indicates that SADC average Internet User Penetration was 22.3% (ranging from 8.6% to 58.8%) compared to 51.2% of world percentage of individuals using the Internet. The SADC average households with Internet access is at 27.8%. World households with Internet access was 57.8% (ITU Data of December 2017).
Development and Operationalisation of the SADC ICT Observatory	The first phase commenced with the development of the SADC ICT Observatory Data Collection Framework in 2017 and SADC the Model Survey Forms to assist National Statistic Offices in Member States to create their multi-purpose annual surveys. SADC ICT Observatory and Broadband Indicators were also approved for implementation by Member States. Capacity building of 8 Member States on ICT for Development Index (IDI) has been conducted.
National and Regional Incident Response Teams to Support Cybersecurity	A National and Regional Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) was introduced as part of e-SADC Strategic Framework. The initiative provides an institutional mechanism that supports the implementation of the SADC Harmonised Legal and Regulatory Framework on Cybersecurity which consists of three model laws: E-Transaction/ E-Commerce, Data Protection and Cyber Crime. Member States are at various levels of implementation for this project.
Wider Reach through Digital Terrestrial Television	The Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) was initiated to provide consumers with more efficient use of radio frequency spectrum as well as better quality pictures and sound. Member States are also at various stages of implementing this project.
Financial Inclusion through E-commerce	Under the e-Post, the SADC Postal Strategy (2017-2020) and SADC Postal Financial Inclusion Strategy were developed with the aim of reducing the number of adult population in the Southern Africa region that remains unbanked or underbanked. Member States are also implementing an e-commerce project supported by the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
SADC Roaming Project	The SADC Roaming Project is aimed at developing a policy and regulatory framework for the provision of affordable mobile roaming voice, SMS and data services in the SADC, in order to lower international mobile roaming rates within in the region. The project is at various stages of implementation within SADC Member States.
SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing	The SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing and the recommendations in the ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing Study Report were approved for implementation by the September 2017 Ministerial meeting in South Africa.
Geo-stationary Orbit Satellite Communications Network	A framework for the SADC Regional Shared Satellite Programme was adopted in 2019. Its primary aim is to develop a SADC shared geo-stationary orbit satellite communications network which provides telecommunications services in the region.
E-post Concept	The SADC Postal Strategy includes the e-Post concept. This involves the automation of postal systems within Member States so that they can provide digital services that support the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Such services include the provision of internet access to the public, digital financial services and e-Government support.

Source: SADC Secretariat 2020

broadband infrastructure. This has been achieved through cross-border transmission links using fibre-optic technology. The regional target is that by 2025, at least 80 percent of the SADC population, including those in rural areas will be connected to affordable and reliable broadband services.



## Meteorology

The Meteorology Sector Plan, which is part of the RIDMP aims to promote the generation and dissemination of timely and credible meteorological and climate information and products to stakeholders to support planning for socioeconomic development, as well as to improve weather-related disaster risk management and the rational use, conservation and protection of natural resources.

In this regard, much of the infrastructure priorities in the meteorological sector have focused on investments in Early Warning System products and services, including capacity and monitoring. To achieve this, the Meteorology Sector Plan of the RIDMP is supported by various legal instruments such as the World Meteorological Organisation Strategic Plan (2012-2015); and the Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology.

### Robust Institutional Arrangements

The Meteorological Association of Southern Africa (MASA) is the implementing agency in the region, together with the SADC Secretariat. MASA aims to provide National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the SADC region with priority programmes in support of socio-economic development of the region; and to promote the development, establishment and operation of efficient, affordable and accessible meteorological services within SADC that meet the diverse needs of users.

The main objective of establishing vibrant institutional arrangements is to encourage the uptake of weather and climate information services for development planning that strengthens knowledge frameworks and builds partnerships between public institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities.

### Climate Services Centre

The SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) provides operational, regional, climate information services for monitoring, and provides forecasts of all facets of seasonal climate conditions, including extreme variations.

The Centre develops and disseminates meteorological, environmental and hydro-meteorological products that are critically important in strategic and tactical planning in multi-sectoral socioeconomic development, including water resources management, health, agriculture and food security, and energy, among others.

### Improved Climate and Weather Forecasts

To improve climate and weather forecasting, SADC established the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). The forum provides a platform for Member States to review the rainfall season in the region, as well as discuss the potential impacts of the seasonal climate outlook on other socioeconomic sectors, including disaster risk management, food security, health, water resources and hydro-power management.

SARCOF meets annually in August/September, and has released seasonal probability forecasts to help Member States to prepare for their agricultural season, including early warning of natural disasters such as floods, limiting the impact on citizens. This coordinated approach has allowed countries to share information on time, thereby mitigating any potential threats.



### Early Warning Systems

The regional Water/Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Flood Early Warning System was developed in 2015 and integrated into the programme of the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC). This included a central server within the CSC as well as computer nodes in the hydrological service centres of Member States and at the Secretariat of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM). Tools for disaster preparedness and early warning systems in the Limpopo and Zambezi river basins were also developed and distributed to the affected Member States.

An early warning system has been installed at the SADC CSC and it has several functions. Some of the functions include the provision of operational regional climate information services to monitor and provide forecasts for all seasonal climatic conditions. Further to this, the system provides for the development and distribution of meteorological, environmental and hydro-meteorological products. Though the early warning system is in place, its integration and automation for online use remain outstanding as of August 2020. Annual training sessions for national climate experts continue to be conducted with support from the SADC Secretariat to enhance the early warning system capacity of the region.



### Water

SADC has acknowledged the importance of shared water resources for development and regional integration, recognizing that these resources cannot be managed effectively within the restrictive context of national boundaries. Member States therefore adopted the Protocol on Shared Watercourses in 1995, revised in 2000 to reflect the principles adopted in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses. The Revised Protocol came into force in September 2003 with the objective to “foster close and coordinated cooperation in the management, protection and utilisation of shared watercourses and to advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation.”

The principles outlined in the Protocol are operationalised through the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management. The objective is to provide a sustainable enabling environment, leadership and coordination in the strategic planning and use of water resources, and for infrastructure development through application of integrated water resources management at national, regional, river basin and community levels.

The RSAP is being implemented in a phased manner and regularly adjusted to meet the changing needs of the region. Four phases of the action plan have been implemented since 1999.

### River Basin Organisations

The SADC region has a total of 13 major watercourses which are shared by two or more countries, as shown in Table 4.7. One of the main achievements in the water sector has been the establishment of River Basin Organisations (RBOs) to coordinate the development of shared watercourses within the region. The establishment of these RBOs has enabled SADC Member States to sustainably manage and coordinate shared resources without any serious conflicts.

Milestones include the signing of the hosting agreement of the Secretariat for the Incomati and Maputo River Basins and the establishment of the Cuvelai Secretariat. Another key development has been the signing of the Buzi, Pungwe, Save (BUPUSA) Tri-Basin cooperation agreement between the Republic of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in 2019.

Transboundary River Basins and River Basin Organisations in SADC

Table 4.7

Watercourse	Countries	Shared water institution/River Basin Organization
Buzi	Mozambique, Zimbabwe	
Congo	DRC, Cameroon, Central African Republic	International Commission of the Congo- Oubangui-Sangha Basin
Cuvelai	Angola, Namibia	Cuvelai Watercourse Commission
Incomati	Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa	
Kunene	Angola, Namibia	
Limpopo	Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe	Limpopo Watercourse Commission
Cubango-Okavango	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe	Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
Orange-Senqu	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa	Orange-Senqu River Commission
Pungwe	Mozambique, Zimbabwe	
Ruvuma	Mozambique, Tanzania	
Save/Sabi	Mozambique, Zimbabwe	
Umbeluzi	Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa	
Zambezi	Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Zambezi Watercourse Commission

Source: SADC Secretariat

### Top Position in Water Cooperation

SADC was ranked in the top position in 2015 in a global comparison of indicators of water cooperation prepared by an international think-tank, the Strategic Foresight Group (SFG). According to SFG's Water Cooperation Quotient Index 2015, SADC scored 100 in the Water Cooperation Quotient, which is a tool with a set of ten indicators created to measure the intensity of cooperation in the management of shared water resources in shared river basins globally. The 10 indicators included legal, political, technical, environmental, economic and institutional aspects.

### Groundwater Development and Management

The SADC Groundwater Management Institute (GMI) was established in June 2011 as a non-profit organisation under the South African Companies Act. The SADC GMI is hosted by the University of Free State within the Institute for Groundwater Studies (IGS).

The SADC GMI is now fully functional and the Subsidiarity Status with the SADC Secretariat was duly approved by Council at its last meeting in August 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia. This was after the Secretariat developed and submitted a Financial Sustainability Strategy and Plan which indicated that the SADC GMI will be sustained beyond the current Project financing.

Since its establishment, SADC-GMI has embarked on a number of programmes aimed at fostering groundwater management, such as Conjunctive Water Resources Management Research in the Shire River Aquifer System. In 2018 SADC-GMI carried out another initiative to strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks for groundwater management in the region.



### Tourism

The SADC region has been working on improving tourism infrastructure in order to ensure that Member States are well-positioned to attract domestic and international visitors. This has involved creating the necessary favourable environment for tourism, thus ensuring the sector becomes a vehicle for socioeconomic development. The Tourism Sector Plan of the RIDMP indicates that the number of tourists coming to the SADC region could triple by 2027, hence there is an urgent need to have physical infrastructure to accommodate them and increase the market share.

The SADC region has 18 Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) to date, which are located on land or maritime areas. Nine of these TFCAs involving 11 Member States have formal agreements and governance structures in place. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the implementation of the SADC TFCAs programme has been approved.



#### 4.2.3 Special Programmes of Regional Dimension

The overall goal of this pillar that covers human development and special programmes including Health, Gender and Labour, is to enhance and use human capabilities and reduce vulnerability, eradicate poverty and attain the wellbeing of SADC citizens. The main areas also include Education and Skills Development, Employment, Agriculture, and Environment and Climate Change.



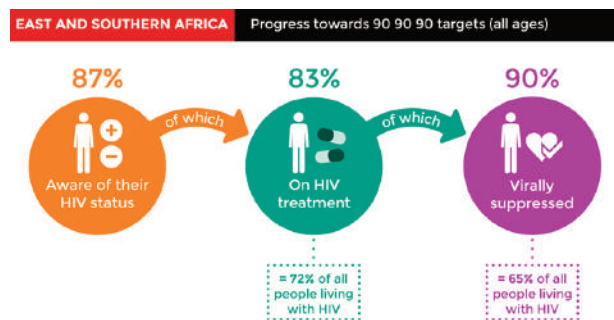
### Health

SADC has worked towards attaining an acceptable standard of health for all citizens through facilitating the development of regional tools, including a 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; and to monitor and report on progress and challenges.

A Health Programme was first developed in 1997 and is now guided by three key policy documents – the Protocol on Health; the Health Policy Framework; and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. The SADC Protocol on Health was approved in 1999 and entered into force in 2004 as the guiding document for the development of regional health policies and programmatic documents. The Protocol seeks to coordinate regional efforts on epidemic preparedness, mapping prevention, control and where possible, the eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases. A SADC Human Resource for Health Strategic Plan 2020-2030 has been developed to accelerate progress toward health objectives and longer term health goals for Member States.

#### Reduced HIV and AIDS Infections and MTCT

Commendable progress has been achieved in the availability and access to quality HIV and AIDS services and commodities, and new HIV infections have been reduced by one-third, while AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by half in 2020 compared to 2010. SADC had embarked in 2012 on an HIV and



Source: UNAIDS Data 2020

AIDS Cross-Border Initiative with 12 SADC Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to reduce HIV infections in the region and to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS in mobile populations and affected communities.

By the end of 2019, most SADC Member States were making progress towards fast-track targets for testing, treatment and viral suppression; available data showed that half of the Member States had reached the milestone of reducing Mother To Child Transmission (MTCT) and were on the brink of eliminating MTCT.

One of the achievements has been the adoption of standard, comprehensive strategies by Member States to guide the development of national strategies and data collection. The regional strategy on HIV care, treatment and prevention for key populations, and the guide for HIV prevention among adolescent girls and young women and their sexual partners were developed and approved.

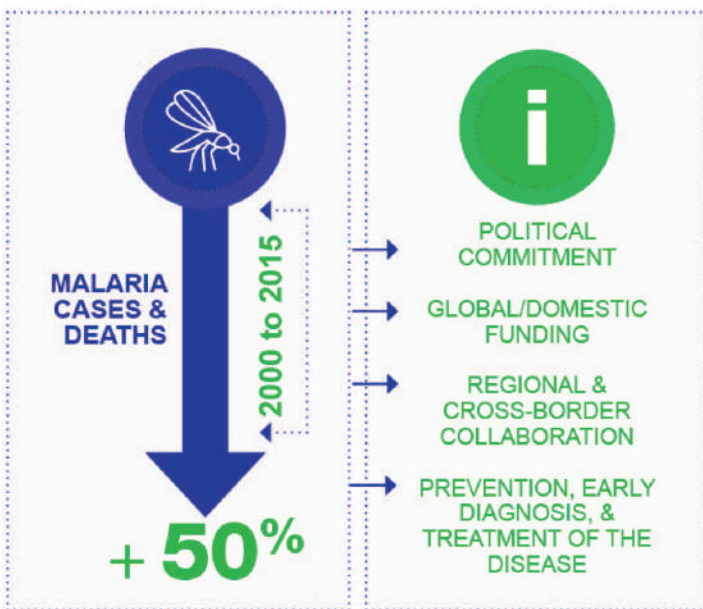
### Reduction in Tuberculosis Mortality

Tuberculosis incidence rates have been declining since 2015 in most SADC Member States and there has been a significant reduction of TB mortality, with almost all Member States achieving the 15 percent reduction target in TB mortality between 2015 and 2018. SADC has developed a regional Tuberculosis Strategic Framework 2019-2024 anchored in the declaration by SADC Heads of State and Government on the elimination of Tuberculosis (TB) in the SADC region, encompassing issues of TB in the Mining Sector and aligned to global commitments and instruments that support the implementation of programmes aimed at eliminating tuberculosis as a disease of public concern by the year 2020.

### Intensified Response to Malaria

Harmonised minimum standards for the prevention, treatment and management of malaria have been developed to promote health through support for the control of communicable diseases; and preparedness, surveillance and responses during emergencies. Eight SADC Member States are pushing towards eliminating malaria by 2030 -- Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These countries have formed a partnership called the “Elimination 8” to collaborate across borders to eliminate local malaria transmissions, geared towards malaria elimination, and improvements have been noted.

A tripartite agreement in form of a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the SADC Secretariat, the African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) and the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) in 2019 to provide a framework for collaboration and cooperation. The parties agreed on mutually reinforcing 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 UN 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 region.



### Regional Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

Since the global outbreak of the coronavirus known as COVID-19 in December 2019, SADC Member States have aligned the response to address national and regional challenges. SADC recorded its first case of COVID-19 in early March 2020, and since then, the loss of life and economic impact have been increasing, although measures have been taken at national level to reduce the spread of the virus such as wearing of masks, sanitizing and social distancing, as well as lockdowns, state of emergencies or curfews. The following measures have been adopted at regional level:

- Agreement by Member States to establish national emergency operations centres to facilitate coordination of logistics and stockpiling for disasters at the national level, and to establish National Emergency Trust Funds and National Resource Mobilisation Strategies to facilitate mobilisation of resources for national disaster responses;
- Suspension of regional face-to-face meetings and resorting to modern technology for virtual meetings;
- Re-establishment and expansion of the Technical Committee for Coordinating and Monitoring the Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health;
- Implementation of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services for pharmaceuticals and medical supplies;
- Introduction of SADC Regional Status report on COVID-19 which is produced and shared with Member States on a weekly basis with recommendations for consideration;
- Introduction of the Revised Regional Guidelines on Harmonisation 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 at Covid-19 Checkpoints.



### Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Strategy

The SADC Secretariat with technical support from the United Nations “2gether 4 SRHR” Programme (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO), UNESCO and *SheDecides*, have developed the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Strategy (SRHR) for the SADC Region 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 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 Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Strategy for the SADC Region 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 as a high-level peer review accountability tool to track progress on implementation of the SRHR strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals. This is the first ever multi-sectoral scorecard to be adopted by a regional entity and consists of 20 key indicators requiring accelerated action if the 10 outcomes of the strategy are to be met. An M&E plan was being finalised in 2020 to monitor implementation of the strategy.



### Pooled Procurement Services of Pharmaceuticals

The SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) of Pharmaceuticals was established in 2018 and is hosted by the Medical Stores Department of the United Republic of Tanzania. This is expected to facilitate the pooled procurement of essential medicine and health commodities, and assist Member States to share pricing and supplier information to enable the negotiation of better prices from suppliers of high quality medicines, thereby reducing the administrative cost of procurement. The full rollout of the SPPS will reduce the cost of procurement in the region and, with a sound regulatory environment, will improve the procurement of quality medicines.

### Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation

The SADC Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (MRH) Project provides a framework for effective coordination to increase functionality and effectiveness in medicines regulation in SADC, and supports the implementation of the SADC Pharmaceutical Business Plan. The objectives of the MRH are to institutionalise the use of medicine registration systems at national level in SADC Member States to strengthen functionality and effectiveness in medicine regulation; strengthen and expand areas of technical cooperation; develop and implement a national and regional Management Information System (MIS) to facilitate decision-making and sharing of information among Member States and stakeholders; and facilitate capacity-building of National Medicines Regulatory Agencies (NMRAs).

Under a tripartite Cooperation Agreement between the SADC Secretariat, NEPAD Agency and the World Bank, 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.

### Action to Improve Nutrition

Through the SADC Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2015–2025, there are goals that the region is committed to achieving in order to improve nutrition and address all forms of malnutrition. The strategy has targets on stunting, wasting, underweight, anaemia, low birthweight, exclusive breastfeeding, and overweight, which are in line with the global targets for the World Health Assembly. A SADC Action Framework for Improving the Quality of Young Children's Diets has been developed to activate multi-sectoral national actions from the health, food, social protection sectors, and Water and Sanitation (WASH).



### Education

The commitment by SADC Member States to provide education to its citizens is evidenced by the significant increase in the number of children and youth who are attending school. This achievement is underpinned by the SADC Protocol on Education and Training signed in 1997, which entered into force in 2000. The Protocol guides the SADC Education and Skills Development Programme which facilitates and coordinates the harmonisation and implementation of regional policies to ensure access to relevant and quality education and training in the SADC region. Other key instruments include the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, notably Article 14 which calls for equal education opportunities for both girls and boys.



### Improvement in Literacy Rates

The literacy rates for women and men continue to improve in most SADC Member States due to these regional instruments and others, and the gender gap has been reduced significantly. Since 2006, all SADC Member States have literacy rates above 50 percent, with Seychelles and Eswatini having the highest rates for women in 2016/2017 at 95.7 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively.

### Harmonised Regional Qualifications Framework

Progress has been made on the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF), which facilitates human resources development and availability of educated and highly skilled personnel through comparable education and training systems. Some Member States have developed or are revising their national qualification frameworks to align with the regional framework. South Africa and Seychelles have already done this, while others are making notable progress. The framework allows students to move between universities and polytechnics in the SADC region without adjusting their qualifications, as a common system will facilitate the transfer of educational credits between institutions in different countries. Professionals who are trained in any of the SADC Member States can now work anywhere in the region without undertaking supplementary training in the host country. SADC has created the SADC Qualifications Verification Network to facilitate the verification of qualifications in the region.

### Learning Anywhere in SADC

An important milestone in the education sector was realized in June 2005 when the SADC Centre for Distance Education (SADC-CDE) was established by SADC Ministers of Education as an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Centre, in partnership with the Commonwealth of Learning to support the development, management and quality provision of ODL in the SADC region. Hosted at the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology in Botswana, the centre allows citizens in SADC to learn anywhere in the region. This development has been instrumental in improving literacy rates in the region. In addition, strategies and programmes for increasing access and reducing attrition rates in the education systems have been developed and implemented.

### SADC Virtual University of Transformation

The SADC Virtual University of Transformation hosted by Eswatini is a milestone in the education sector. The university will seek to train citizens in innovation and entrepreneurship as SADC intensifies efforts to transform itself into an industrialised region. The university will operate through a virtual platform, and will focus on entrepreneurship, innovation, commercialization, technology transfer, enterprise development, and the digital and knowledge economy, to support the industrialisation agenda.

### Learning Heritage

SADC has embarked on a review of the history curriculum across the region at the request of SADC Ministers of Education, to determine how this can be strengthened and appropriate materials provided for teaching the regional dimensions and linkages of liberation heritage based on common values, as espoused by the SADC founders. This review builds on the SADC Mbita Project on Southern African Liberation Struggles. One achievement is the development of the first Module of resource materials on the subject of Youth in the Liberation Struggle, which includes an illustrated booklet, a video and messaging used on social media platforms.





## Employment and Labour

SADC has put in place measures to promote full and productive employment across the region. The main legal instrument is the Protocol on Employment and Labour, adopted in August 2014. However, only one SADC Member State has ratified the Protocol, meaning that it is yet to enter into force. A process to review the Protocol is underway to ensure that it incorporates changing global dynamics in the labour market.

A number of instruments have been developed to make it easier for SADC Member States and the employment and labour sector to promote common interests through deeper cooperation among the various stakeholders. The instruments include the Labour Migration

Action Plan (2020-2025) adopted in 2020, and the Guidelines on Portability of Social Security Benefits. Among the major achievements are the establishment of a Labour Market Information System that tracks progress using 23 key labour-market indicators. The system provides Member States with information on demand and supply of labour and market trends to facilitate planning. Another achievement is the development of Cross-Border Portability of Social Protection Instruments which aid the exportation/transfer of benefits gained by a migrant worker in one Member State to his/her country.

### Youth Employment Promotion

A SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework and Strategic Plan was approved in 2016 and is being implemented by all SADC Member States, including minimum standards of social protection for youth.



## Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resources

Agriculture is the backbone of most economies in the region, contributing between four percent and 27 percent of the regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and about 13 percent of the total export earnings. Therefore, to ensure the success of the agriculture sector, SADC has ensured that most of the legal instruments on agriculture are aligned to other sectorial plans such as infrastructure development, trade, climate change, and gender.



### **SADC Regional Agricultural Policy**

The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) was approved in August 2014 with the goal to contribute to the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda, which promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development. SADC RAP is a broad policy framework that guides the development of the agriculture sector in the region. The objectives are to enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products; improve private and public sector engagement and investment in the agricultural value chains; and reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security as well as the changing economic and climatic environment.

### **Regional Agricultural Investment Plan**

The agricultural policy is implemented in phases, each comprising a five-year Regional Agricultural Policy Investment Plan (RAIP). The first five-year cycle, the RAIP 2017- 2022 was endorsed by Council in 2017. The RAIP was prepared in the context of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which was established in Maputo in 2003. The RAIP will be operationalised through an instrument-based implementation mechanism.

The RAIP outlines priority programmes and sub-programmes identified from the RAP Results Framework, where investment in the agriculture sector needs to be focused. The priority programmes of the RAIP are: improved food and nutrition security in the region; increased production, productivity and competitiveness in regional value chains; increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products; increased investments in access to finance agriculture; and reduced social and economic vulnerability in the SADC region.

### **Agricultural Development Fund**

To support and accelerate the implementation of the RAIP 2017-2022, SADC also developed a financial instrument, the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF), structured to provide financial support for the implementation of the national agricultural investment plans within the framework the RAP and RAIP. The ADF was structured to leverage private sector investment and financing into agriculture and comprises the following seven facilities: value chain development; agricultural infrastructure development; markets and trade; agricultural information management; food and nutrition security; environment and natural resources; and governance and institutional development.

### **Regional Plant Genetic Resource Centre**

Recognition of the importance of conserving plant genetic resources in Southern Africa led to the establishment of the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) in 1989. Located in Lusaka, Zambia, the centre works in coordination with plant genetic resources centres in each of the Member States to conserve and preserve the genetic diversity and variability of Southern African plant stocks.

The SPGRC and its national counterparts also perform important roles in research, documentation and training in the area of plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable utilisation. National gene banks have been successfully established in all the 16 SADC countries.

The SADC PGRC holds more than 18,000 diverse crop and wild relative accessions at the regional gene-bank in Lusaka, Zambia, and has facilitated the collection of more than 62,000 accessions in Member States as the region steps up efforts to conserve seed samples to deal with the loss of plant species associated with a changing and unpredictable climate.



### Harmonised Seed Regulatory System

In 2007 the Harmonised Seed Regulatory System was approved and entered into force in 2009 after two-thirds majority of signatures were received from Member States. The system outlines harmonised procedures on the common regional variety release and registration; the quarantine and phyto-sanitary measures; and the quality assurance and certification systems.

### Improved Agriculture Research

The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) was approved by the SADC Council in 2010 and established in July 2011 to coordinate agricultural research, technology generation and dissemination.

CCARDESA has recorded a number of achievements that include the review of agricultural policies and extension strategies of countries in the region to assess the extent to which climate change adaptation has been mainstreamed into national policies and strategies. CCARDESA has also carried out research on climate-proofing of the value chains for sorghum, maize and rice in Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Adoption of SADC Food and Nutrition Strategy

SADC approved the SADC Food and Nutrition Strategy (2015 -2025) in 2014, which continues to inform nutrition interventions in the region. Its strategic objectives are to promote availability of food through improved production, productivity and competitiveness; improve access to adequate and appropriate foods in terms of quality and quantity; promote and protect the wellbeing of women and adolescents; and ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and use of food.

A total of 10 Member States are already supporting the strategy through implementation of their national food and nutrition security strategies.

### Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme

The Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme was established in 1999 and is being implemented in 15 SADC Member States. The RVAA has evolved to be one of the most reliable and robust early warning tools for agriculture as well as food and nutrition security interventions in the region. As part of this programme, most Member States have established national vulnerability assessment committees that conduct annual vulnerability assessments. These contribute towards the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Analysis which provides the status of food and nutrition insecurity in the region and informs decisions to address it.



### Environment and Climate Change

The SADC Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development is the overarching instrument for environmental management in the region. The Protocol is at various stages of ratification and is yet to enter into force.

### Common Framework for Conservation

A key instrument is the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement signed in August 1999 to establish a common framework for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the region. This Protocol entered into force in November 2003, and is being implemented and partially domesticated in 12 Member States.

The objectives of the protocol include the sustainable use of wildlife; the exchange of information concerning wildlife management and utilisation, and the enforcement of wildlife laws; as well as assistance in building national and regional capacity for wildlife management, conservation, and enforcement of wildlife laws.





### Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas

The establishment of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) is a milestone for the region, and an achievement in implementation of the protocol on wildlife conservation. The TFCAs are conservation initiatives that straddle national boundaries of two or more Member States and are jointly administered to re-establish the ecological integrity of trans-boundary ecosystems separated by international boundaries.

To date there are 18 terrestrial and marine TFCAs in the region at different stages of development, including the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and conservation area established in 2002 by the governments of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Nine TFCAs involving 11 Member States are now active with agreements and governance structures in place, while an M&E Framework to monitor the implementation of the SADC TFCAs programme has been approved and implementation has started.

### Blue Economy Strategy

SADC has developed the Blue Economy Strategy and the Secretariat is supporting Member States to develop national Blue Economy strategies. The Secretariat has initiated processes for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as the regional implementing entity for securing climate-change funding for regional programmes such as this one.



### Gender and Development

SADC has a long history of commitment to gender equality and women empowerment, dating back to 1992 when the Declaration and Treaty of SADC was signed. Article 5 (1) (a) and Article 6 (2) of the Declaration and Treaty of SADC encourage the improvement of the standard and quality of life of the peoples of southern Africa and discourages discrimination on the basis of gender. Therefore, SADC places gender issues firmly on the agenda of the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiative.

The RISDP 2020-2030 identifies gender as a priority under Special Programmes of Regional Dimension, and all RISDP phases have recognised gender equality and women empowerment as a crosscutting issue for all sectors and an important enabler of regional integration. Many milestones have been achieved in this sector leading to increased participation by women in leadership and decision-making at national and regional levels, and the recognition and expansion of the contribution by women to national and regional economies alongside men, as well as in maintaining the peace and security of the region.

The Council of Ministers approved the SADC Gender and Development Programme in February 1997 following the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 in Beijing, China which called for the removal of all “obstacles to women’s active participation

in all spheres of public and private life”. This was followed by the Declaration on Gender and Development approved by the SADC Summit in August 1997, and its Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children adopted in 1998.

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was approved in 2008 and entered into force in 2013. The Protocol was extensively updated and approved in 2016 to align with global targets and emerging issues. This is the main instrument that guides the purposeful advance toward gender equality, empowerment and development in the SADC region.

The Protocol was put in place to address the challenges that women in the region face in achieving access to productive resources, representation in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors, changes in attitudes of discriminatory practices, and proactive policies that are not neutral or gender-blind. The Protocol, therefore, seeks to provide for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination, and the promotion of gender equality and equity through gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects. Implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development and its achievements are monitored and presented through the *SADC Gender and Development Monitor*.

### **Institutional Framework on Gender and Development**

One of the major milestones in promoting equality and empowerment of women and men in all spheres of life was realised in 1996 when the SADC Council approved an institutional framework for advancing gender equality in all sectors. This framework led to the establishment of the following:

- A Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender Affairs;
- A Gender Advisory Committee consisting of one Government and one Non-State Representative from each Member State;
- Gender Focal Points at all Sectoral Levels; and,
- Creation of a Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat to facilitate, coordinate and monitor gender-related activities.

The establishment of these key institutional structures was instrumental in the approval of the Declaration on Gender and Development in 1997 followed by the Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children, signed in September 1998.

SADC committed at the highest level to implement the Declaration and its Addendum, and called upon Member States to increase the representation by women in political leadership and decision-making to at least 30 percent by 2005; reform all discriminatory laws and social practices; promote women’s full access to, and control over productive resources such as land, livestock and markets; address, prevent and eradicate violence against women and children; promote women and girls’ access to education; and cultivate and promote a culture of gender equality and respect for the human rights of women in the SADC Region.

SADC developed a Plan of Action on Gender in 1999 to facilitate implementation as well as in recognition of emerging issues, and this was aligned to the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2005-2015. The Plan of Action was then consolidated into a Regional Strategic Implementation Framework on Gender and Development (2006- 2010).



The development of a Regional Gender Policy was one of the goals set in this Framework to provide strategic direction to SADC and Member States. There have since been significant and visible improvements in the development and implementation of national gender policies, structures, guidelines, action plans and programmes addressing gender inequities.

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was approved by most SADC Member States in 2008 and entered into force in 2013. The Protocol was updated starting in October 2015 to align it to the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, the African Union Agenda 2063, the Beijing +20 Review Report, and other global targets and emerging issues, and was approved in 2016.

A public briefing and monitoring tool was initiated for presentation at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and this progress report has been published at intervals since the first formal edition in 1999, with the 7th edition launched in 2019 and the next edition planned for 2022. The data is collected from SADC Member States and collated into a book-length publication, the *SADC Gender and Development Monitor*, which is especially useful to governments, parliaments and researchers to inform legal frameworks and raise awareness about the status of women in the region. This is available in print and online, and a recent innovation is the frequent updating of data through an online Gender Portal.



### **SADC Gender Unit**

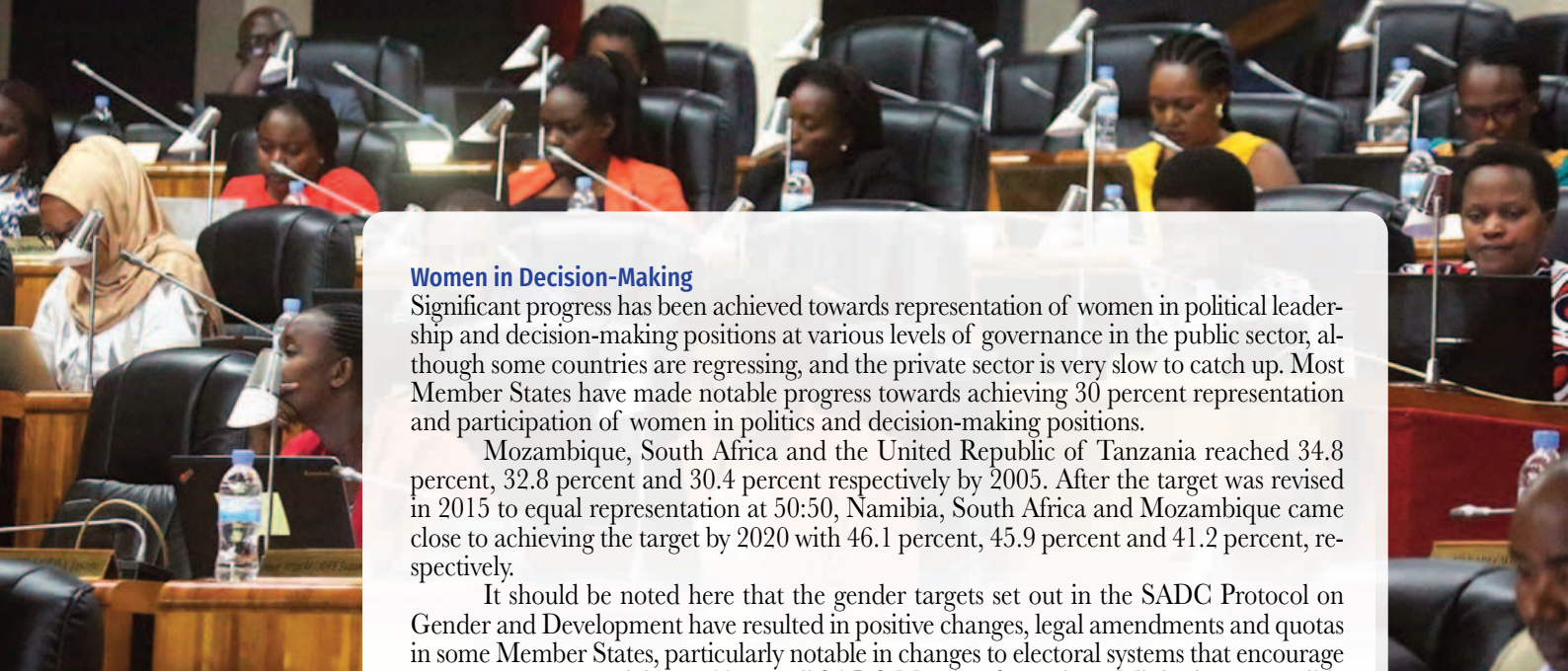
The SADC Secretariat took a critical step to address the issues of gender inequality more directly, as initiated by the SADC Council of Ministers in 1996, through the creation of a Gender Unit to facilitate, coordinate and monitor gender-related activities. The Gender Unit was created in 1997 with the mandate to work with the national structures in SADC Member States, called gender machineries, to facilitate a well-coordinated regional strategy for effective gender mainstreaming, networking and exchange of good practices.

The SADC Gender Unit was tasked with facilitating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, regional sectoral strategies, the RISDP as well as other regional, continental and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to. The Gender Unit guides the mainstreaming of gender in all regional initiatives to ensure that a gender-sensitive perspective permeates the entire SADC Regional Integration Agenda. The Gender Unit's key result areas are Gender Equality and Development, and Gender Based Violence, and several achievements have been reached through the institutional framework that was put in place to drive the gender programme.

### **National Gender Policies and Programmes**

National gender policies, structures, guidelines, action plans and programmes have been developed to address gender inequities and raise awareness on gender equality, gender analysis and mainstreaming.

Most Member States have undertaken comprehensive constitutional reviews of domestic laws to align them with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, and all SADC Member States have constitutions and statutes that outlaw discrimination on the basis of gender. While 14 Member States are party to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, only 12 Member States have signed the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development as approved in 2016 -- Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Although the regional protocol has been domesticated and policies formulated, in some cases tangible results are yet to be achieved in addressing the gaps due to limited implementation.



### Women in Decision-Making

Significant progress has been achieved towards representation of women in political leadership and decision-making positions at various levels of governance in the public sector, although some countries are regressing, and the private sector is very slow to catch up. Most Member States have made notable progress towards achieving 30 percent representation and participation of women in politics and decision-making positions.

Mozambique, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania reached 34.8 percent, 32.8 percent and 30.4 percent respectively by 2005. After the target was revised in 2015 to equal representation at 50:50, Namibia, South Africa and Mozambique came close to achieving the target by 2020 with 46.1 percent, 45.9 percent and 41.2 percent, respectively.

It should be noted here that the gender targets set out in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development have resulted in positive changes, legal amendments and quotas in some Member States, particularly notable in changes to electoral systems that encourage more women to participate. Almost all SADC Member States have Ministries responsible for Gender or Women Affairs. Table 4.8 shows the progression of women in parliament in SADC Member States from 1995–2020.

Women in Parliament in SADC Member States 1995-2020

Table 4.8

Country	Women MPs % 1997	Women MPs % 2000	Women MPs % 2006	Women MPs % 2009	Women MPs % 2012	Women MPs % 2015	Women MPs % 2018	Women MPs % 2020	Total Seats in Parliament 2020
Angola	9.7	15.4	12.3	38.2	34.1	36.8	30.5	30	220
Botswana	9.0	18.2	11.3	7.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.5	65
DRC	—	—	12	8.4 (L)4.6 (U)	10.4 (L)4.6 (U)	8.9 (L)4.6 (U)	8.9 (L)4.6 (U)	12.8 (L)21.1 (U)	500 (L)109 (U)
Eswatini	19.0	7.3	19.0	13.6	13.6 (L)40.0 (U)	6.2 (L)33.3 (U)	14 (L)40 (U)	9.6 (L)33.3 (U)	73 (L)30 (U)
Lesotho	12.0	10.3	14.0	25.0	25.8 (L)27.3 (U)	25.0 (L)24.2 (U)	22.1 (L)25.0 (U)	23.3 (L)21.9 (U)	120 (L)32 (U)
Madagascar	—	—	24.0	7.87	—	20.5 (L)19.0 (U)	19.2 (L)20.6 (U)	15.9 (L)19.4 (U)	151 (L)62 (U)
Malawi	5.2	8.3	15.0	26.0	22.3	16.7	16.7	22.9	192
Mauritius	7.6	7.6	17.1	17.1	18.6	11.6	11.6	20	70
Mozambique	28.4	28.6	32.8	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.6	41.2	250
Namibia	24	23	31.0	24.4	26.9 (L)33.3 (U)	26.9 (L)25.6 (U)	46.2 (L)23.8 (U)	42.7 (L)19 (U)	104 (L)42 (U)
Seychelles	27.3	24.0	29.4	23.5	43.8	43.8	21.2	21.2	33
South Africa	27.8	29.8	32.8	42.3	42.3 (L)32.1 (U)	42.4 (L)35.2 (U)	41.8 (L)35.2 (U)	46.4 (L)37.7 (U)	395 (L)53 (U)
Tanzania	16.3	21.2	30.4	30.4	36.0	36.6	37.2	36.9	393
Zambia	18.1	10.0	12.0	14.0	11.5	12.7	18.0	18	167
Zimbabwe	14.0	10.7	16.0	15.2	15.0 (L)24.7 (U)	31.5 (L)47.5 (U)	31.4 (L)44 (U)	31.9 (L)43.8 (U)	270 (L)80 (U)

Source SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2018, and Inter-Parliamentary Union 2020

(L) Lower House (U) Upper House —no data

Madagascar joined SADC in 2005. Union of Comoros became a SADC Member State in 2018.

Half of the SADC Member States use a unicameral parliamentary system without an Upper House.

For ministerial positions in Cabinet, there has also been a steady and consistent upward trend in the proportion of women. South Africa became the first Member State to reach the 50:50 target in cabinet followed by Seychelles in 2019. Both member states have 50 percent representation of women and men in their 28-member and 10-member cabinets, respectively. In addition, some influential ministerial portfolios such as Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Finance are held by women in some Member States.

### Gender Mainstreaming Capacity

Due to the limited capacity in integrating gender issues into developmental plans, the SADC Secretariat developed a Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit in 2009 to assist all sectors

to identify gender issues and define mechanisms for integrating them into policies, plans, programmes and actions.

An improvement was noted as evidenced through the recognition of women empowerment and gender equality issues in policies and programmes as well as the establishment of gender focal desks in various ministries. However, the gender equality gaps still exist in the region as seen by the inability to reach the 50:50 target as well as challenges encountered by women. As a result, in 2019, the SADC Secretariat conducted an assessment of Gender Mainstreaming in the SADC Integration Agenda.

The results of this assessment are informing the capacity gaps to be addressed which include technical analysis, monitoring tools, human resource and financial constraints. In this regard, Regional Gender Mainstreaming Resource Toolkit is under review to strengthen its use in building technical capacity on gender mainstreaming at regional and national levels, including the Secretariat.



**Response to Gender-Based Violence**

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as an area of concern to SADC which recognises the prevention and reduction of GBV as a key factor in reaching an environment that is conducive to peace and security, shown as the foundation of for regional development in the RISDP 2020-2030 and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

In recognising that violence against women and girls continues to be an obstacle to achieving equality, development and peace, as well as to the fulfilment of human rights in this regard, SADC developed the Regional Strategy and Framework of Action for addressing GBV 2018-2030; the SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security 2018 – 2022; and the SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009– 2023).

These strategic frameworks continue to guide Member States in efforts to put an end to violence against women and girls, to give due attention to the need to include women in national security sector institutions and processes, and to combat any human rights violations against women and children.

In terms of progress in addressing GBV in the SADC region, all SADC Member States have comprehensive laws on GBV or specific GBV aspects, including domestic violence, violation of children, trafficking in persons, unequal treatment of males and females, and sexual assault and harassment.

The response to GBV in conflict and post-conflict situations continues to improve, with some SADC Member States having specific legislation tailored towards preventing and protecting women and girls during times of armed and other conflicts, and guaranteeing that the perpetrators of such abuse are brought to justice before a competent court.

In the year 2019/2020, the SADC Secretariat took action to increase knowledge and understanding of the SADC Regional Strategy in order to promote its implementation by Member States and regional partners and stakeholders. Some key actions implemented to promote the use of this strategy include working with the SADC Parliamentary Forum to sensitise women parliamentarians on the SADC GBV Strategy and the status of GBV in the region in order to inform their advocacy efforts at national level.

### Gender Responsive Budgeting

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is rooted in the quest to improve national economies and is linked to the attainment of gender equality through the method and priorities used for allocating budgetary resources. The production of GRB guidelines in 2014 emanated from an understanding that gender equality considerations were not being clearly presented in budgets for resource allocation, thus hampering some areas of women empowerment. The GRB guidelines have been used to capacitate planning entities including the finance ministry and other ministries in SADC Member States. However, progress is still limited and only a few Member States are applying the strategy.

For example, through the use of GRB in Tanzania, a programme for girls' secondary education was established to increase access for low-income groups, and scholarships were provided for female students at university level. In addition, agricultural subsidies for vulnerable families, of which many are female-headed, were established to cover farm inputs such as fertiliser, seeds and pesticides, and water wells were built for 10 villages under each local authority to reduce the distance and burden for women and girls to fetch water. In South Africa, the zero rating of paraffin (i.e. kerosene) in the Value Added Tax was introduced in 2001 through GRB to reduce the tax burden on women who rely on this source of fuel.



### Science and Technology Innovation

Senior Officials responsible for science and technology have since 1999 engaged in discussions to share experiences, challenges and information on achieving regional integration using science and technology as a tool for poverty eradication, as SADC had not provided a formal forum for strengthening science and technology development.

Following a long consultative process, the region adopted a Declaration on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in 2007, which preceded the adoption of the SADC Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation in 2008. The main objectives of the Protocol are to facilitate regional cooperation and coordination in STI as well as to maximise public and private investment in regional research and development. However, there have been challenges in the implementation of STI targets due to an under-resourced STI desk at the Secretariat, which is hampering the effective monitoring of regional interventions.



### Private Sector

The role of the Private Sector in SADC is wealth creation, employment generation and therefore poverty reduction, which is line with the vision of SADC. However the strategies and approaches by which the private sector may be engaged by Member States for mutual benefit, are not entirely in place across the region.





The current SADC policy environment on the Private Sector consists of two MoUs with the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI) and with the Small Enterprise Promotion Advisory Council (SEPAC). A subsidiary document, the ASCCI White Paper, was accepted by SADC Member States as a working document towards a more meaningful engagement of the private sector. A scoping study was completed as a precursor towards development of a Private Sector Engagement Mechanism (PSEM) to improve Public-Private dialogue across the SADC region.



### Statistics

The objective of the SADC Statistical System is to support regional integration by making available statistical information that is relevant, timely and accurate, to be used in SADC planning, policy formulation, protocol monitoring and decision-making. The specific objectives of the SADC Statistics Programme include the harmonisation of statistics in the region and capacity-building in SADC Member States to strengthen access to statistical data for this purpose.

The development and use of SADC statistics is guided by the Strategy Document approved by Council in 1998, which stipulates that SADC statistics are critical in the monitoring and evaluation of the SADC Programme of Action and the regional integration process.

A number of capacity development initiatives have been undertaken which include interventions such as the Pan-African Statistics Programme done in collaboration with the AU Commission; national and regional training workshops on the SADC template of trade in services statistics; and training for focal persons on technical validation of economic and social statistics for the SADC Statistics Yearbook. Manuals, guidelines, frameworks and standards have been developed on the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), technical guidance notes on a harmonised Consumer Price Index, and the formulation, compilation and use of statistics in the areas of real and external sector statistics.



### Regional Poverty Reduction Framework

A number of key interventions have been implemented to improve the monitoring of poverty reduction in the region. The RISDP identifies poverty eradication as the overarching priority of regional integration in southern Africa. To elaborate on this plan and translate its priorities into an implementation framework, SADC has developed the Regional Poverty Reduction Framework covering critical areas in which a regional approach is expected to strengthen national interventions. A Regional Poverty Observatory (RPO) was established for all the stakeholders working in poverty eradication at regional and national levels, as a platform where they can meet, evaluate, and monitor the implementation of the Regional Poverty Reduction Framework. However, financial challenges have prevented the RPO Steering Committee from fully pursuing its mandate.



# CHAPTER 5



## ACHIEVEMENTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY

### Introduction

Peace and security are necessary preconditions for regional development as instability in one Member State can have an impact on neighbouring countries and cause a setback for regional integration. In recognition of this, issues of peace and security remain a top priority for SADC and are clearly articulated and demonstrated in the declarations, treaties and protocols aimed at maintaining peace and preventing conflict in the region.

The overall goal of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO), is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration. The strategic areas of focus for the Organ are the sectors for:

- ◆ Political;
- ◆ Defence;
- ◆ State Security;
- ◆ Public Security; and
- ◆ Police.

### 5.1 Historical Context

The SADC Declaration and Treaty that laid the foundation for the historic transformation of SADC in 1992 defines the SADC Vision as that of a shared future in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity.

In 1996, SADC launched the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, an institutional framework for coordinating policies and activities on politics, defence, and security. However, the Organ operated without a legal framework and clear objectives until SADC leaders approved the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation on 14 August 2001.

This Protocol establishes the objectives of the Organ in promoting peace and security across Southern Africa, protecting the people of the region from instability due to the breakdown of law and order, developing a common foreign policy throughout the region, and cooperating on matters related to security and defence. The Protocol specifies the operating structure of the Organ as the Chairperson, Troika, and various committees, and provides the responsibilities of these structures, as well as the systems of appointment and procedures for operation. The Protocol provides guidelines for the Organ's jurisdiction, methods and procedures, and relationship with international agreements and extra-SADC nations.

## 5.2 Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

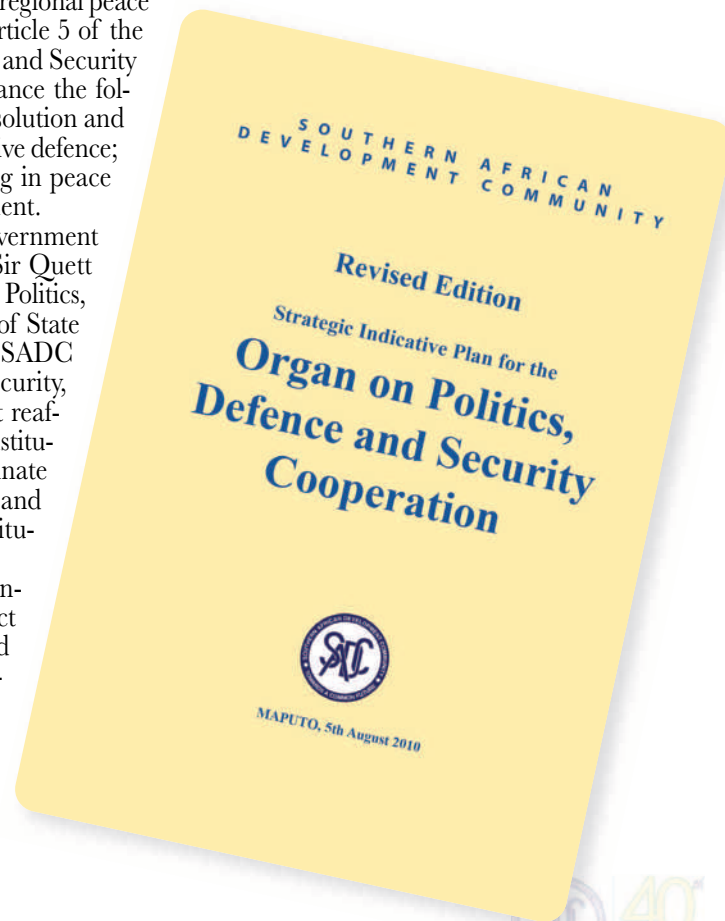
The SADC vision of a Shared Future can be appreciated within the historical context and experiences of the region. Formal cooperation in politics, defence and security is rooted in the commitment of the SADC founders to work together for the political and economic liberation of the sub-region from colonial occupation and apartheid, initially through the Front Line States (FLS) which provided an informal grouping for flexibility of consultation and response. The process of development of political identity among the states in Southern Africa was a continuous process, based on the national liberation movement and the struggle against Apartheid, and the cooperation dynamics allowed the development of solidarity and political cohesion as well as cooperation in defence and security. This had been deepening and consolidating continuously within the FLS. However, the new political, economic and social context in the region posed new and enormous challenges, especially the need to preserve peace, security, stability and democracy as a prerequisite for regional integration and sustainable development.

The establishment of SADC in 1980 added the economic dimension to the vision of regional integration with the objective of strengthening friendly relations and the integration of regional economies, resources, and potential. However, the FLS remained active for politics, defence and security until after the emergence of a democratic South Africa in 1994, evolving into the formal structure of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Peace and security are therefore well established as an integral component of development planning in southern Africa, due to the understanding that economic cooperation and integration requires a peaceful environment in which people can grow and contribute their full potential.

The Organ was established in 1996 to coordinate the regional peace and security agenda, reporting to Summit, as defined in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty and the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The specific outcomes targeted were to enhance the following: 1) regional peace building; 2) conflict prevention, resolution and management; 3) disaster risk management; 4) regional collective defence; 5) regional early warning; 6) cross border security; 7) training in peace support operations; and 8) migration and refugee management.

A special Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government met in Botswana on 28 June 1996, chaired by President Sir Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, to launch the then SADC Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security. The Summit recalled that the Heads of State and Government had endorsed the recommendations of SADC Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, proposing the establishment of this structure. The Summit reaffirmed that the SADC constituted an appropriate institutional framework by which SADC countries would coordinate their policies and activities in the areas of politics, defence and security, and agreed on the principles, objectives and institutional framework for the Organ.

The Organ would become the SADC institution mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution, democracy and human rights, as well as issues pertaining to peace, as outlined in the terms of reference for the Organ.



## Principles and Objectives of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

Box 5.1

### Principles

As, inter alia, set out in Article 4 of the SADC Treaty, the following shall be the guiding principles for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security:

- a) sovereign equality of all member States;
- b) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence;
- c) achievement of solidarity, peace and security in the region;
- d) observance of human rights, democracy and the rule of law;
- e) promotion of economic development in the SADC region in order to achieve for all member States, equity, balance and mutual benefit;
- f) peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and arbitration;
- g) military intervention of whatever nature shall be decided upon only after all possible political remedies have been exhausted in accordance with the Charter of the OAU and the United Nations.

### Objectives

The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security shall work to the following objectives:

- a) protect the people and safeguard the development of the region, against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, inter-state conflict and external aggression;
- b) promote political co-operation among States and the evolution of common political value systems and institutions;
- c) develop a common foreign policy in areas of mutual concern and interest, and to lobby as a region, on issues of common interest at international fora;
  - d) cooperate fully in regional security and Defence through conflict prevention management and resolution;
  - e) mediate in inter-state disputes and conflicts;
  - f) use preventive diplomacy to pre-empt conflict in the region, both within and between states, through an early warning system;
  - g) where conflict does occur, to seek to end this quickly as possible through diplomatic means. Only where such means fail would the Organ recommend that the Summit should consider punitive measures. These responses would be agreed in a Protocol on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution;
  - h) promote and enhance the development of democratic institutions and practices within member states, and to encourage the observance of universal human rights as provided for in the Charters and Conventions of the OAU and the United Nations;
  - i) promote peace-keeping and peace-making in order to achieve sustainable peace and security;
  - j) give political support to the organs and institutions of SADC;
  - k) promote the political, economic social, and environmental dimensions of security;
  - l) develop a collective security capacity and conclude a Mutual Defence Pact for responding to external threats, and a regional peacekeeping within national armies that could be called upon in the region, or elsewhere on the continent;
  - m) develop close cooperation between the police and security services of the region, with a view to addressing cross border crime, as well as promoting a community-based approach on matters of unity;
  - n) encourage and monitor the ratification of United Nations, Organisation of African Unity, and international conventions and treaties on arms control and disarmament, human rights and peaceful relations between states;
  - o) coordinate the participation of member States in international and regional peacekeeping operations; and
  - p) address extra-regional conflicts which impact on peace and security in Southern Africa.



### 5.2.1 Institutional Framework

The special SADC Summit in June 1996 agreed that the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security would operate at the Summit level, as well as Ministerial and technical levels, and function independently of other SADC structures, with the chairing of the Organ to rotate on annual and on a Troika basis. The Summit agreed that the Inter-State Defence and Security Committees would be one of the institutions of the Organ, and that the Organ may establish other structures as the need arises.

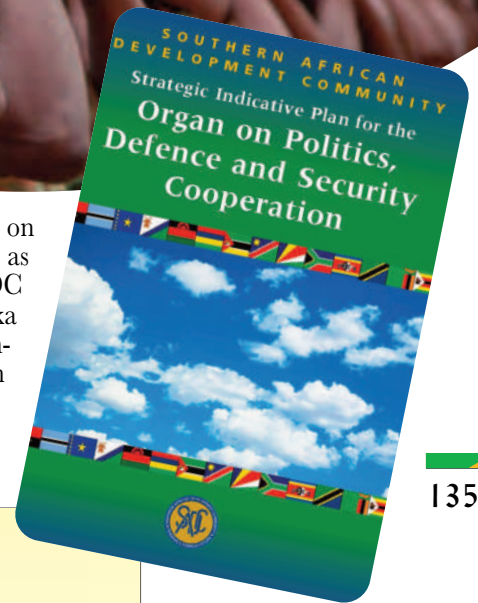
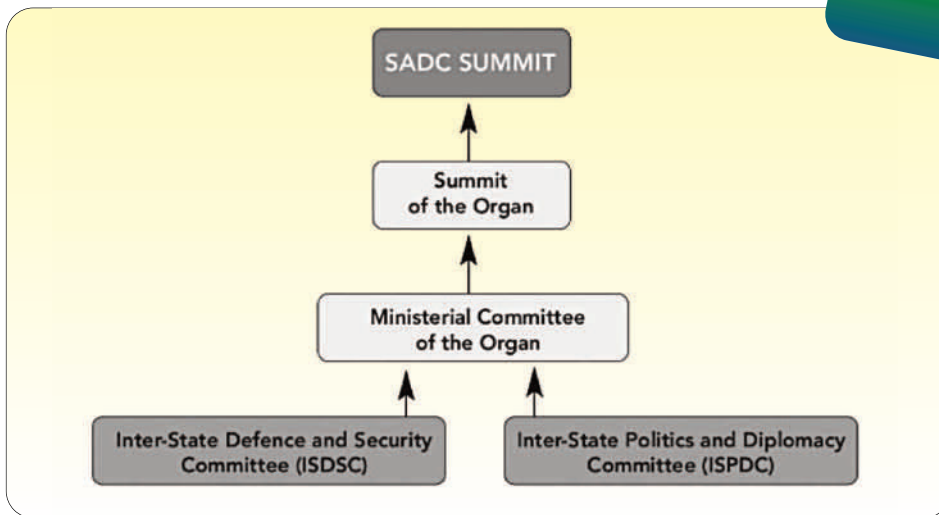


Figure 5.1 Organ Structure



### 5.3 SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

The SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security was signed in 2001 as an instrument to formalise the SADC Organ established in 1996, and to strengthen and deepen cooperation in this area. The protocol was ratified and entered into force on 2 March 2004, providing an institutional framework through which Member States coordinate policies and activities in this area. The Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) was developed to operationalize the Protocol, providing guidelines on implementation for five-year periods before review. The SIPO is based on the objectives and common agenda of SADC within the SADC vision of “a shared future in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity.”

### 5.3.1 SIPO

The first strategic plan was SIPO, signed in 2004 to operationalize the objectives of the Protocol and guide cooperation in the areas of politics, defence and security in the region. Since then there has been more concerted action within the various sectors, and meetings between senior officials and leaders increased. The mutual knowledge derived from greater familiarisation with the operations of the institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction has led to an ever-increasing relationship of trust, and a SADC Mutual Defence Pact signed in 2003 entered into force on 17 August 2008.

### 5.3.2 SIPO II

The second operational plan for SADC cooperation in regional peace and security was the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO II). SIPO was developed in 2003 and revised in 2012 as SIPO II to address some of the new challenges facing the region including piracy, climate change, human trafficking and illegal immigration. The core objective was to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration. The SIPO was an enabling instrument for the implementation of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security as well as the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020) and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). The main targets set out by the SIPO II were to:

- ❖ Prevent, contain and resolve inter- and intra-state conflict by peaceful means;
- ❖ Promote the development of democratic institutions and practices by state parties and encourage the observance of universal human rights; and
- ❖ Develop peacekeeping and coordination capacities of Member States for effective participation in regional and international peace support operations.

Status of Ratification of and Accession to Legal Instruments relevant to SIPO as of 30 July 2015

Table 5.1

Title	Date Tabled for Signature	Date of Entry into Force
Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking	24 August 1996	20 March 1999
Protocol on Legal Affairs 2000	7 August 2000	9 January 2006
SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	14 August 2001	2 March 2004
SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in SADC	14 August 2001	8 November 2004
Protocol Against Corruption	14 August 2001	6 July 2005
Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	3 October 2002	34 January 2007
Protocol on Extradition	3 October 2002	9 January 2006
SADC Mutual Defence Pact	26 August 2003	17 August 2008
Protocol on Facilitation of the Movement of Persons 2005	18 August 2005	
Agreement Amending Article 1, 5, 7 & 19 of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	9 August 2009	9 August 2009
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation 2015	18 August 2015	
MOU Among SADC MS on the Establishment of a SADC Standby Brigade	17 August 2007	

#### 5.4 Early Warning and Early Action – Mediation, Peacekeeping and Training

SADC plays a pivotal role in early warning, preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution, with emphasis on preventing conflict at its early stages. A strong linkage has been created between Early Warning leading to Early Action, through the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWCC) launched in 2001 and the Conflict Prevention, Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation Structure which was operationalized in 2014. These have enhanced the region's capacity to anticipate, monitor, prevent and resolve conflicts.

The region has successfully deployed many strategic teams which have had a positive impact on peace, security and good governance. Most recent was the SADC Preventive Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) which was deployed in November 2017 to stabilize the fragile and unpredictable political and security situation in the country, and successfully completed its mission in November 2018. This supported the deployment of the SADC Oversight Committee to the Kingdom of Lesotho and the team supporting the SADC Facilitator to assist in the national dialogue and the roadmap for reforms.

Capacity-building courses for Regional and National Mediation has strengthened domestic mediation capacities in Member States, as well as building capacity for collective defence and rapid response to security threats through Peace Support Operations, humanitarian assistance and support to civil authorities. The SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) provides training for peace support missions in the region.

The RPTC also delivers training for peacekeeping practitioners from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, has participated in the preparation and running of all major peacekeeping exercises conducted in the region, and plays a key role in the implementation of the SADC Standby Brigade. The RPTC is one of the main implementing entities of the SIPO II in peacekeeping training for military, police and civilian components, and also conducts capacity-building courses for Regional and National Mediation to improve and strengthen domestic mediation capacities in SADC Member States.

#### Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre

Box 5.2

The role of the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) is to provide training for peace support missions in the region. It forms part of the core objectives of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. Since its establishment in 1996, the RPTC has remained a regional training centre within the framework of the SADC peacekeeping capacity building, and some of its milestones are:

- Trained more than 3,000 peacekeeping practitioners from the SADC region and other parts of Africa;
- Taken part and successfully coordinated peacekeeping missions in the region including with the United Nations and African Union;
- Supported major peacekeeping exercises in the region such as Blue Hungwe in Zimbabwe (1997), Blue Crane in South Africa (1999), Tanzanite in United Republic of Tanzania (2002) Exercise Thokgamo (2005) in Botswana, Ex-Golfinho in South Africa in 2009, and Amani Africa II in South Africa (2015).

The RPTC plays a key role in capacity building of the SADC Standby Force (SSF), and is one of the main implementing entities of the SIPO in the area of peacekeeping training.



## 5.5 The SADC Standby Force and the African Standby Force

The SADC Standby Force (SSF) is a regional multidimensional peace-support operations capability established under the framework of the African Standby Force (ASF). Consisting of military, police and civilian components, the force will rely on resources pledged by Member States on a standby arrangement. Other support mechanisms could be in the form of logistical and medical services. Launched in August 2007, the SADC Standby Force represents a commitment of purpose that ensures the region's collective approach to defence and security, protecting people and safeguarding the stability of the region.

Made up of military, police and civilian members from Member States, the Standby Force operates as a tool of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and the force supports regional peace operations under the African Standby Force Policy Framework. The SADC Standby Force achieved Full Operational Capability in 2017, after the conduct of the Exercise Amani Africa II in 2015. Since the attainment of this milestone, the Standby Force has been preparing for its distinct role in regional Peace and Security.



Major Training Exercises

Table 5.2

Training Exercise	Place	Year
Umodzi Malawi	2018	
Amani Africa II	South Africa	2015
Golfinho	South Africa	2009
Thokgamo	Botswana	2005
Tanzanite	Tanzania	2002
Blue Crane	South Africa	1999
Blue Hungwe	Zimbabwe	1997

Amani Africa was a continental training exercise, first hosted by Ethiopia in 2010  
Source SADC, SARDC, AU

From January to June 2019, the SADC region took its turn as the lead region for the African Standby Force to deploy anywhere in the continent in case of need, by a decision of the African Union. The ASF, which became fully operational in 2016, is an important tool of the African peace and security architecture for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the continent. The ASF is based on standby arrangements among Africa's five sub-regions of North Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa, who agreed to be placed on a six-monthly rotational basis to lead the ASF.

In preparation for this responsibility, SADC conducted a Command Post Exercise at the Malawi Armed Forces College in Salima, Malawi in October 2018, among others, to harmonize Standard Operating Procedures for Peace Support Operations (PSOs). Some of the preparatory work for the Exercise was conducted at the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) which hosted a Scenario Development Workshop and an Integrated Exercise Planning Course earlier in the year in Harare, Zimbabwe, drawing participants from 14 Member States. The courses aimed at strengthening understanding of the Exercise planning techniques by sharing essential skills such as mastering appropriate attitudes required for effective coordination of integrated multidimensional PSO Exercises. The course aimed to broaden the Exercise planning capacities of the SADC Standby Force at Regional and Member State levels, following another course the previous year for Integrated Mission Operational Commanders to strengthen management and leadership capacities.

### 5.5.1 SADC Regional Logistics Depot

The development of the SADC Regional Logistics Depot (RLD) remains on course, to put in place a logistics capability to provide mission start-up equipment for the Standby Force, and for Force multi-dimensional contingents, that is, the military, police and civilian components. The RLD will hold the requisite inventory for establishing the sector/brigade Headquarters for an AU/UN mandated mission and the inventory for a mission Headquarters for a SADC mandated mission. The RLD is being developed on land provided by the Government of Botswana. The first phase of site clearance and fencing of 19ha of land was concluded in October 2018, and the Secretariat has concluded the tendering process and the designing for the construction of the infrastructure has started.

The Secretariat has completed the Resource Mobilisation Strategy to fund the RLD Project, with a decision to adopt a hybrid funding approach by Member States and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs). The total cost estimate is US\$45 million and US\$ 10 million has been secured as seed capital through Member States contributions. The RLD is expected to attain Initial Operating Capability by 2023 and Final Operating Capability by 2025, to align with the timeframe proposed by the African Union, which will also assist with the sourcing of funds.

### 5.5.2 Peace and Security Thematic Group

SADC and ICPs who are involved in peace and security issues have established a thematic group, as with other sectors, to develop a coordinated approach to promoting peace and stability in the region. The inaugural meeting of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group, which consists of representatives of the SADC Secretariat, its subsidiary organisations and ICPs involved in peace and security issues, was held in June 2018. The main objective of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group is to provide a platform for sharing experiences and information on peace and security in the region, as well as facilitating resource mobilization for SADC activities in line with the Costed Implementation Plan on Peace and Security (2016-2021).

## 5.6 Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Terrorism remains a global phenomenon and is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, economic development and social integration. Terrorism is a threat that poses fundamental challenges to the region and risks undermining the core values and principles of social cohesion, rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, and tolerance. The SADC Summit in Botswana in 2015 adopted the SADC Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which aims to strengthen the region's peace and security infrastructure. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Action Plan has enabled a common approach in the fight against terrorism collectively, including the sharing of information on suspected terrorists; enacting and reviewing legislation at national level on preventing and combatting terrorism; and strengthening capacity of the Financial Intelligence Units.

## 5.7 Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security

SADC has developed a regional framework that will serve as a guide on mainstreaming gender into the regional peace and security systems and processes. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring full participation in peace and security activities, programmes and projects. The strategy is a key policy tool to support the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in the region, through capacity building and support in developing National Action Plans in Member States.

Another initiative to mainstream gender in the peace and security sector is the effort by Member States to develop and implement primary and subordinate legislation on trafficking in persons. Awareness-raising on trafficking in persons has been conducted by the SADC Secretariat, including two publications and a training curriculum to be used largely by law enforcement officers and social workers.

## 5.8 Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections

The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections were developed in 2004 and revised in 2015 to enable the region to strengthen and sustain democracy and good governance through harmonized electoral normative frameworks. As part of the Good Governance and Democracy Tenets, Member States have continued to adhere to their Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015) which provides a normative peer review framework for adherence to standardized best practices in the conduct of elections and ultimately, the prevention of election-related conflicts.

The main objective of the principles and guidelines is to promote the holding and observation of democratic elections based on the shared values and principles of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights enshrined in the SADC Treaty. Some notable achievements have been realized by SADC and Member States as a result of these principles and guidelines, including the establishment of a Mediation Reference Group which supports initiatives for preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution, management and mediation.

### A Culture of Democracy and Peace Box 5.3

Soon after the SADC Parliamentary Forum was established in 1998, SADC Heads of State and Government meeting at Summit in Mozambique in August 1999 expressed satisfaction with democratic and institutional development in the region, popular participation and dialogue. "...On the political situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that the SADC region continues to consolidate a culture of democracy, peace, respect for human rights and the rule of law. This is demonstrated, among others, by increased popular participation in governance, and dialogue between governments and stakeholders in the development of policies and strategies of SADC Member States. The Summit welcomes the creation of institutions to further the integration process such as the SADC Parliamentary Forum, SADC Electoral Forum, SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the recently launched SADC Lawyers Association."

The deployment of SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) supported by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) has contributed to the credibility of electoral processes among Member States and the international community, and strengthened the perception of the SADC region as a critical role player in peace and political stability. The SEOM is made up of election observers from Member States who are assigned to observe the conduct of polls in three phases: the pre-election period, election day and post-election phases. The objective of the SEAC is to advise SADC Member States on issues pertaining to elections and the enhancement of democracy and good governance.

Through the appropriate structures and mechanisms, SADC continues to play a pivotal role in the area of preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution, in a proactive manner.

## 5.9 Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism

The Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy was approved in 2016 and has contributed to strengthening regional engagement and collaboration in disaster management and responses. 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.

## 5.10 Cross Border Cooperation in Policing

SADC regularly facilitates joint policing operations among Member States to support greater levels of collaboration and effectiveness in tracing and apprehending those involved in criminal activities ranging from drug trafficking, human trafficking motor vehicle theft,

stock theft and peddling of counterfeit products, among other crimes. This cooperation is coordinated by the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), which has been critical in advancing best practices in policing ideals for peace and security in the region, particularly in implementing the regional organized crime threat analysis. Established in 1995 and later integrated into SADC structures in 2006, SARPCCO is the primary force in southern Africa for the prevention and fighting of cross-border crime, and complements the recognition of policing as a unique service within the framework of regional peace and security.

Among its successes has been the ability to reduce car thefts across borders as well as trade in illegal wildlife and endangered species, and trafficking in human beings. SARPCCO enables police officers from various Member States to travel across borders in the region to undertake investigations or joint operations.

The Regional Law Enforcement and Anti-poaching strategy was approved in 2015 as a framework for cross-border collaboration in minimizing wildlife crimes and illegal trade while promoting sustainable trade and use of natural resources. This has also been facilitated through a set of Coordinated Border Management guidelines and the implementation of the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials.

The development of the SADC Guidelines for Crime and Violence Prevention is seen as a welcome development in the promotion of regional collaboration, cooperation and coordination on matters related to public safety and security. It has assisted in building capacity in crime and violence prevention principles and approaches to strengthen public safety and security in the region.

SADC Member States, through the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on Small Arms and Light Weapons, regularly reviews the status of implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials, addressing general problems about Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in SADC Region. The RCC makes recommendations to SADC policy structures. This contributes to the achievement of the African Union (AU) Master Roadmap for Silencing the Guns in Africa.

### 5.11 A Foundation of Peace, Security and Good Governance for Vision 2050

The SADC Vision 2050 is built on the firm foundation of Peace, Security and Good Governance, and the Mission statement says that “political stability, good governance, peace and security shall be the cornerstone of national and regional undertakings.” The Vision builds on the many SADC achievements since 1980 as shown in this publication, first in bringing peace, democracy and human rights to the region, and then, following the removal of the apartheid system in Namibia and South Africa, SADC began to establish the structures and frameworks to maintain and sustain this achievement, with significant progress made in the eight targeted outcomes of the Organ as shown in this chapter.

By 2050, the SADC Community aspires to remain a peaceful and stable region, enabling its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration to be further prioritised, pursued and achieved through the implementation of three priority pillars as shown in Figure 5.2.

The strategic plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is an integral part of the regional plan, the RISDP 2020-2030, with the objectives of:

- ❖ Enhanced early warning systems that are capable of tracking and monitoring political, security and socio-economic threats; and conflict prevention, management, and resolution mechanisms;
- ❖ Strengthened political cooperation, enhanced democracy, good governance, rule of law, human rights, and human security;
- ❖ Enhanced collective defence and security system that is capable of safeguarding the territorial integrity of the SADC Region.

Figure 5.2 SADC Vision 2050





## CHAPTER 6

# CONCLUSION

**SADC** began as an idea, a dream that seemed impossible in the situation of the time, and yet there could be no solution without it. In the courage of the first steps was found the impetus to proceed with implementation, no matter how difficult were the hurdles. And they were difficult.

SADC was fired in the continental kiln that was fuelled by the vision of freedom and unity, and emerged at its core through the philosophy of the independent countries that stood together to support the liberation of those who were not, to build unity from fragmentation, democracy from holocaust, and peace from the ashes of the racist system of apartheid.

SADC's emergent years are difficult to imagine now or explain to generations who were not present, but the region and its institutions emerged in freedom on the boundaries of racism and apartheid, on the frontline. SADC emerged not so much in resistance but in the will of a people and the determination of their visionary founders to chart their own destiny, together.

After the independence of Namibia in 1990 and when South Africa was moving purposefully toward the establishment of majority governance, the SADCC was transformed in 1992 into SADC as a Regional Economic Community (REC), one of the building blocks of continental unity through the African Union.

In the formative first decade, much was achieved by SADCC in the various cooperation areas, but its greatest achievement was in establishing a firm foundation for regional integration. SADCC generated a spirit of solidarity among a wider group of Member States, and a sense of regional belonging that went beyond governments to the broader community.

Before SADCC, Southern Africa was fragmented, locked in colonial boundaries, and it transformed again in 1992 when independent Namibia hosted the signing of the SADC Treaty by 10 Member States to become a regional community, and in 1994 when South Africa emerged from the dungeons of apartheid into freedom to join the Community as its 11th Member State.

Five more countries have seen the benefits of joining this regional economic community since that time, bringing their unique diversity to make a total of 16 Member States in 2020, in mainland Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean -- 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.

SADC's constant membership enlargement experience is by itself living proof of the regional economic community's growing influence in international relations. Dismantling fragmentation is a process that takes time, especially amidst the onslaught from neo-colonial forces who continue to overtly and covertly manipulate political and economic systems in the region and the continent in general.



Crossing Limpopo River at Beitbridge

Reducing economic dependency, especially but not only on apartheid South Africa, was one of the overarching objectives and motivating factors for the formation of SADC. Did SADC succeed in creating new viable alternative transport routes? Infrastructure development is a long term process as projects in this sector often require substantial amounts of money and generally have a long gestation period. There have been some gains but more still needs to be done.

For example, the expansion of the Walvis Bay port and current efforts at developing ports in Mozambique as well as the development of seamless road, railway and fuel pipelines in Zimbabwe and Botswana that will eventually link the east coast to the west coast, providing options for the landlinked countries of the region. An ambitious roadmap to address the infrastructure deficit in the region was put in place with the approval of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan in Maputo in 2012. Less than three years later, in 2015, SADC reviewed and revised its priorities to focus on industrial development, gradually building the future through a modern and integrated development plan for prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Institutionally, the organisation had a loose structure at its formative phase, with a non-binding legal framework while its institutions were largely decentralised among the Member States, as each was assigned responsibility for the development of a particular sector without vesting power in a centralised body. Thus sectors were allocated to Member States with each hosting a Sector Coordinating Unit. These sectors were responsible for guiding regional policies and programmes.

A year after formation of the SADCC, the institution was formalised by means of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference dated 20 July 1981. Article 1(a-e) of the Memorandum of Understanding establishing SADCC created the governance structure comprising a Summit, Council of Ministers, Sectoral Commissions, Standing Committee of Officials, and a Secretariat. This was a decentralised structure based on a minimal level of institutional arrangement. The lean central structure meant that Member States had to shoulder the financial burden of implementation of policy decisions through the coordination of given sectors.

The transformation from SADCC to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through the SADC Treaty and Declaration of 1992 gave the body a new legal structure with a binding obligation to implement regional agreements while new sector specific organisations were created to oversee implementation of agreed policies and programmes. With Namibia gaining independence in 1990 and the tide shifting against apartheid South Africa, the 1992 SADC Treaty brought with it a shift in ideological inclination predicated on the promotion of greater interdependence among Member States with the ultimate objective of deepening regional integration.

Although SADCC transformed to SADC in 1992, a review of the regional body reveals that the institutional structure remained largely unchanged. This state of affairs meant that the regional body and its institutions were less effective in driving the regional integration agenda. This realisation led to an institutional reform process which combined the previously nationally based sectors and commissions into six directorates, which have since been rearranged into 10 directorates and eight standalone units as provided for under Article 15 (4&5) of the SADC Treaty. The objective of the restructuring was to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency for coordination and monitoring of implementation.

The 1992 transformation did not only bring about a new legal framework but also an institutional shift through the Treaty and Declaration. As from 2000, SADC undertook an exercise to restructure its institutions and at an Extra-Ordinary Summit of 9 March 2001 in Windhoek, Namibia, the SADC Treaty Amendment (2001) was adopted to give legal force to the reforms. The reforms established eight institutions, under the guidance of Article 9 of the Treaty Amendment, including the Summit of Heads of State or Government, Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation, Council of Ministers, a Secretariat, a Tribunal, the Troika, Standing Committee of Officials and the SADC National Committees.

The institutional structure of SADC has thus undergone a continuous process of metamorphosis from the time when the regional body was formed in 1980 with a decentralised loose institutional arrangement to the current centralised institutional mechanisms. The centralised nature of the Secretariat requires that it functions as a principal coordinator of policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

While the Secretariat remains the key SADC institution tasked with coordination and monitoring, the ultimate responsibility for formulating and implementing relevant policies rests with Member States. The effectiveness of national level coordination and implementation is very much dependent on the capacity of each Member State to deliver on public goods for the benefit of its citizens. The collective capacity of Member States to deliver on their responsibility of providing for the citizenry provides the basis upon which the extent to which SADC as a regional body is fulfilling its regional integration functions can be assessed.

These functions can be broadly summarised as strengthening of economic integration, development of infrastructure in support of regional integration, poverty reduction and social inclusion, ecological protection, democratization and the contribution to peace and security in the region, and relations with other regions of the continent and the world. The extent to which SADC fulfils these functions is an important focus area for which the totality of all SADC institutions remain seized.

The SADC Treaty and its subsequent amendment created a new legal framework that paved the way for the establishment of vibrant central and sectoral institutions to drive regional integration. Examples include the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) which has created a successful power trading platform for Member States as well as River Basin Organisations that have succeeded in managing shared watercourses in an equitable manner and minimising the potential for water conflicts among the countries of the region.

Apart from enhancing institutional capacity, SADC has recorded milestones in the development and implementation of policies. More than 30 legal instruments have been approved since 1992. However, major challenges remain in terms of making sure that national legislation is harmonised with these legal instruments and other key decisions to give them effect at the Member State level. For this to happen, greater political will is needed to translate the many decisions of Summit into actions that will ultimately benefit the citizens of the region.

Overall, SADC can look to the future with a great sense of optimism, building on the experiences and lessons gained over its 40-year history. The aspirations for the SADC Vision 2050 and the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 can benefit immensely from the lived experience captured in this commemorative publication marking the 40th anniversary of SADC. Similarly, effective practices can be drawn to inform the alignment of these new strategy documents with the African Union Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## 6.1 Key Lessons, Observations and Policy Considerations

Perhaps the greatest achievement SADC has brought to the region has been in uniting the peoples of Southern Africa and thus ending the fragmentation that existed hitherto. To date, the peoples of the region can look to SADC as their rallying point, as it provides a sense of belonging to a Common Future, a future within a regional community. Without SADC, the countries of the region are left to face their internal and external challenges individually even in cases where such challenges would be best tackled collectively. Going forward, some lessons, observations and policy considerations to strengthen regional integration in SADC can be proffered as follows.

### **6.1.1 National versus Regional Interests**

Despite all the milestones achieved by SADC over its history, the often apparent contradictions between national versus regional interests is a challenge that has tended to slow the pace of regional integration. There is therefore need to strike an appropriate balance between national and regional interests in a manner that demonstrates confidence in the regional institutions that have been created by Member States, by strengthening the level of delegation to such institutions. Further, building on national interests to stimulate regional interests is highly recommended.

### **6.1.2 Domestication and Implementation**

In spite of all its successes, there are concerns that are often raised with respect to the slow pace and non-implementation of SADC decisions and agreements. For example, although most SADC protocols have been ratified, the domestication of protocols remains sluggish and hence delays the realisation of the SADC development goals. This process entails alignment of national laws and policies with regional agreements, which brings to prominence the role of the Legislature.

### **6.1.3 Compliance and Enforcement Mechanisms**

It can be noted that there are limited effective mechanisms for enforcing implementation of Member State obligations and commitments. There is need to devise more effective mechanisms to ensure compliance and enforcement.

### **6.1.4 Institutional Arrangements**

While institutional reforms adopted by regional economic blocs such as SADC are necessary to foster regional integration, these reforms often put too much emphasis on what form the identified institutions should take rather than focusing more on the functions that they should perform. Putting functions at the heart of the restructuring process would better place the Regional Economic Community to respond to realities at the regional and national levels. Further, there are lessons to be drawn from the experiences in other regional groupings in Africa that have fared better in driving their regional integration agendas.

### **6.1.5 Capacity to Deliver the Regional Integration Agenda**

Capacity in various dimensions at regional and national levels is a major challenge that needs to be addressed if the regional integration agenda is to deliver more efficiently and effectively.

### **6.1.6 Stakeholder Participation**

There is need for regular consultations with stakeholders in their diversity to afford the opportunity to the wider community to effectively participate in the regional integration agenda in line with the provisions of the SADC Treaty of 1992. To this end, there is need to strengthen the SADC National Committees to provide stakeholder input at the national level in the formulation of SADC policies, strategies and programmes of action.

### **6.1.7 Engendering Development**

It can be over-emphasised that gender mainstreaming is an economic issue that involves the release of the energies and ideas of half of the population to work with the other half alongside men to contribute to economic development. This joint effort will stimulate economic growth, create higher level jobs, support communities, raise productivity and reduce poverty through economic inclusion. For example, gender responsive budgeting in regional economies can unleash the potential of women to participate in more productive areas of the economy, and hence contribute towards growth in national income and government revenues.

### 6.1.8 Financing of SADC Programmes

The current funding structure in which the bulk of the SADC regional integration programme is externally funded is not sustainable. More innovative and pragmatic funding mechanisms that draw from local sources are needed to replace the over-reliance on external sources. There is room to leverage private sector resources available within the region by putting in place an environment conducive for participation by business.

## 6.2 SADC Vision 2050

At the 40<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit hosted by Mozambique in August 2020 and conducted virtually, the SADC Heads of State and Government “approved the SADC Vision 2050, which is based on a firm foundation of Peace, Security and Democratic Governance, and premised on three interrelated Pillars, namely: Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration; and Social and Human Capital Development. The three pillars also recognise Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management as important cross-cutting components. Summit also approved the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030 to operationalise the Vision 2050.” (SADC Summit Communiqué 17 August 2020)

### 6.2.1 SADC Vision 2050

SADC Vision 2050 recalls the long-term SADC Vision of a regional community that has a common future and 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 people of Southern Africa, as enshrined in the Treaty.

By 2050, a peaceful, inclusive, middle- to high-income industrialised region is envisaged, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom. Under Vision 2050, SADC leaders commit to upholding the core principles of the Community, which are – the sovereign equality of all

Member States; solidarity, peace and security; human rights, democracy and the rule of law; equity, balance and mutual benefit; and the peaceful settlement of disputes. SADC also resolves to consolidate the SADC community moving towards 2050 by leveraging areas of excellence and implementing priorities to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development through good governance and durable peace and security in the region and the removal of all barriers to deeper integration; and guided by the purposes and principles of the SADC Treaty and Agenda.

The SADC Vision 2050 is complementary to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and its flagship projects and continental frameworks. The SADC Vision 2050 is expressed in three Pillars: Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration; and Social and Human Capital Development, and built on a firm foundation of Peace, Security and Good Governance.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SADC Secretariat would like to thank the SADC Chairperson, President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of the Republic of Mozambique and the outgoing Chairperson, President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania for their guidance and support during the development and production of this book on *40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration*. We truly valued your support during the compilation of this book.

The development of the publication was made possible through the collaborative efforts of the SADC Secretariat and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). The SADC Secretariat would like to thank the SARDC research and publishing teams who worked tirelessly to compile, analyse, check and edit the content, and produce the print and online versions of *40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration* in three official SADC languages.

We express our gratitude for the financial support received from the European Union Commission and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) which facilitated the research and development of the contents of this publication.

Last but not least, the contribution and pivotal role of all institutions and individuals who supported the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged. We say thank you for your valued support.

SADC Secretariat

## REFERENCES

- African Union 2014. *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*. African Union Commission, Addis Ababa. [www.au.int](http://www.au.int)
- SADC 1980-2020. SADC Summit Communiqués, Annual Reports and Sectoral Reports, Protocols and other Legal Agreements. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 1992. *SADC Treaty and Declaration*. SADC. Gaborone
- SADC 2003, 2015. *Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, and Revised RISDP 2015-2020*. SADC
- SADC 2003, 2012. *Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and SIPO II*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2010. *Desk Assessment Review of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2012. *Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2013-2020. Presentations made during Meetings of the SADC Energy Thematic Group.
- SADC 2014-2020. *Annual SADC Summit Publications*. SADC, Gaborone and SARDC, Harare
- SADC 2014. *SADC Hashim Mbita Project on Southern African Liberation Struggles*. SADC, and Mkuki na Nyota
- SADC 2015. *SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2015, 2017. *SADC Success Stories, Volume 1 and 2*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2017. Ministerial Retreat on “The SADC We Want” in Eswatini, March 2017. SADC Gaborone
- SADC 2019. *Status of Integration in the SADC Region*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC 2020. *Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030*. SADC, Gaborone
- SADC, SARDC 1997-2020. *SADC Today/ Southern Africa Today* periodical, Vol 1 No 1 – Vol 22 No 6.
- SADC, SARDC 1994, 2008. *State of the Environment in Southern Africa; Southern Africa Environment Outlook*; and related thematic updates. SADC, SARDC, IUCN, UNEP
- SADC, SARDC 2002. *Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa*. SADC, SARDC, IUCN, World Bank, Sida
- SADC, SARDC 1999, 2001, 2006. *SADC Gender Monitor: Monitoring Implementation of the Beijing Commitments by SADC Member States*.
- SADC, SARDC 2009, 2013, 2016, 2018. *SADC Gender and Development Monitor: Tracking Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development*.
- SADC, SARDC 2007, 2019. *Action on Infrastructure/ SADC Regional Infrastructure Development: Short Term Action Plan Assessment*.
- SADC, SARDC 2016, 2018. *SADC Energy Monitor*.
- SADC PF and SARDC 2003. *A Guide to Gender Dimensions in SADC Constitutions*.
- SAPP 1995. *SAPP Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding*. Southern African Power Pool, Harare
- SARDC 1986, 1989. *Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War/ Frontline Southern Africa: Destructive Engagement*. SARDC, Harare
- SARDC 1995. *South Africa Imposes Sanctions on its Neighbours*. SARDC, Harare, Maputo
- SARDC 1992-2020. *Southern African News Features*. SANF Service. SARDC, Harare, Maputo
- UN Inter-Agency Task Force, UNECA 1989. *South African Destabilization: The Economic Cost of Frontline Resistance to Apartheid*. UN Economic Commission for Africa, SARDC
- UN 2015. Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations, New York
- SADC publications are accessible at SADC website* [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

# ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
ADF	Agricultural Development Fund
AEC	African Economic Community
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASF	African Standby Force
ASCCI	Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
CCBG	Committee of Central Bank Governors
CIRT	Computer Incident Response Team
CMA	Common Monetary Area
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COVID19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSC	Climate Services Centre
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DES-CA	Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs
DES-RI	Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration
DFRC	Development Finance Resource Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
EAC	East African Community
EQulIP	Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FLS	Frontline States
FTA	Free Trade Area
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMI	Groundwater Management Institute
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSRS	Harmonised Seed Regulatory System
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
ICM	Integrated Committee of Ministers
ICPs	International Cooperating Partners
ICRASAT	International Centre for Research on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGMOU	Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding
IGS	Institute for Groundwater Studies
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
IUMP	Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation Programme
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
MASA	Meteorological Association of Southern Africa
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatts
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Service
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
ODL	Open and Distance Learning
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure

PPDF	Project Preparation and Development Facility
PRP	Peer Review Panel
PSO	Peace Support Operations
PTA	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States
RAP	Regional Agricultural Policy
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Policy Investment Plan
RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RCC	Regional Coordinating Committee
REC	Regional Economic Community
RERA	Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa
RETOSA	Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa
REWC	Regional Early Warning Centre
RIDMP	Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RLD	Regional Logistics Depot
RMD-WEEP	Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme
RMV	Regional Mining Vision
RPTC	Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre
RSAP	Regional Strategic Action Plan
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
RVA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme
SACREEE	SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADC-CDE	SADC Centre for Distance Education
SADCAS	SADC Accreditation Services
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SADCCQF	SADC Qualifications Framework
SAMCOST	Standing Ministerial Committee on Science and Technology
SAPMIL	SADC Preventive Mission in Lesotho
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SARA	Southern African Railways Association
SARCOF	Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SARDC	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
SARCIS-DR	Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SATCC	Southern African Transport and Communications Commission
SAWIDRA	Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAC	SADC Electoral Advisory Council
SEPAC	Small Enterprise Promotion Advisory Council
SEOM	SADC Electoral Observation Mission
SIPO	Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPGRC	SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SQAM	Standardisation for Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology
SSF	SADC Standby Force
SSSN	SADC Seed Security Network
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railway
TB	Tuberculosis
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCIB	Transactions Cleared on Immediate Basis
TEUs	Twenty-foot Equivalent Units
TFAA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TTTTFP	Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WTO	World Trade Organisation

# ANNEX

## SADC PROTOCOLS, DECLARATIONS, CHARTERS, MOUs, AGREEMENTS SIGNED 1992-2020

### SADC Legal Instruments

1992

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Declaration and Treaty of the Southern African Development Community	The Declaration and Treaty presents the objectives for establishing SADC and provides for the formulation of Protocols on specific areas of integration to set out the principles and objectives of integration, and determine the rules under which Member States conduct their relations in specific areas	17.08.92	30.09.93
Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the Southern African Development Community on Immunities and Privileges	Ensures that SADC, its institutions and staff enjoy immunities and privileges necessary for the proper performance of their functions	17.08.92	30.09.93

### SADC Legal Instruments

1995

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems	Strengthens cooperation in the optimal utilisation and conservation of shared watercourse systems in the SADC region	28.08.95	28.09.98
Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the Southern African Power Pool	Creates a common pool for electricity in the SADC region and a platform for regional trade and cooperation to optimise the use of available energy resources in the region. Approved by Summit and signed by SADC Energy Ministers 1995.	28.08.95	29.06.98

### SADC Legal Instruments

1996

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Energy	Promote the harmonious development of national energy policies and matters of common interest for the balanced and equitable development of energy throughout the SADC region	24.08.96	17.04.98
Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology	Establish transport, communications and meteorology systems which provide efficient, cost-effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers and promote economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sustainable	24.08.96	06.07.98
Protocol on Combatting Illicit Drug Trafficking	Reduce and eventually eliminate the manufacture, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs as well as money laundering and corruption through cooperation among enforcement agents in the region	24.08.96	20.03.99
Protocol on Trade	Liberalise intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, mutually equitable and beneficial trade arrangements, complemented by Protocols in other areas; to ensure efficient production within SADC reflecting the current and dynamic comparative advantages of Member States; to contribute towards the improvement of the climate for domestic, cross-border and foreign investment; and to strengthen the economic development, diversification and industrialisation of the region	24.08.96	01.09.00

151

1997

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Education and Training	Provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to progressively move towards harmonisation and eventual standardisation of national education and training systems	08.09.97	31.07.00
Protocol on Mining	Promotes interdependence and integration of the region's mining industry, with a view to strengthen its competitiveness and increase the region's share in international mineral markets	08.09.97	10.02.00
Declaration on Gender and Development	The Declaration accepts that gender equality is a fundamental human right and demands equal representation of women and men in decision-making structures at all levels, as well as full access by women to, and control of, productive resources and formal employment	08.09.97	08.09.97
Declaration Towards a Southern Africa Free of Anti-Personnel Landmines	The Declaration envisages a landmine-free Southern Africa and calls for a total ban on use, production, trade and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines in the territories of SADC Member States	08.09.97	08.09.97
Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa	The Charter outlines the objectives and operating guidelines of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa	08.09.97	30.06.99

152

1998

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Development of Tourism	Ensure balanced and complementary development of the tourism industry in the SADC region through collective efforts	14.09.98	26.11.02
Addendum to the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children	An undertaking by Member States to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and children through the enactment of national and regional legal instruments, policies, programmes and mechanisms to enhance the security and empowerment of women and children	14.09.98	14.09.98

1999

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Health	Coordinates regional efforts on epidemic preparedness, mapping prevention, control and, where possible, the eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases	18.08.99	14.08.04
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	Establish common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and to assist with the effective enforcement of laws governing those resources	18.08.99	30.11.03
Declaration on Productivity	An undertaking by Member States to formulate and adopt appropriate national and regional policies and strategies to promote productivity	18.08.99	18.08.99
MOU on Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology	Provides structures to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol signed by Ministers responsible for Industry and Trade Replaced by the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to Trade Protocol signed in Lusaka 2008 by committee of Ministers of Trade which replaced the SQAM MOU	09.11.99	16.07.00

## SADC Legal Instruments

2000

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure	Outlines the rules of procedure for the SADC Tribunal as well as its functions, composition and jurisdiction	07.08.00	14.08.01
Protocol on Legal Affairs	Ensures that there is common interpretation and implementation of legal matters relating to the SADC Treaty, protocols and subsidiary legal instruments	07.08.00	09.01.06
Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses	Upon entry into force, this repeals and replaces the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems signed in 1995 that entered into force on 29 September 1998	07.08.00	22.09.03
Agreement for Establishment of the Orange-Senqu Commission	Agreement by the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa signed in Windhoek, Namibia provides a forum for coordination and development in the basin through integrated water resources management, In line with the Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses	03.11.2000	03.11.2000

## SADC Legal Instruments

2001

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Declaration on the control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials	An undertaking by the region to address the challenge of the illicit manufacturing, stockpiling of, trafficking in, possession and use of firearms	09.03.01	09.03.01
Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	Establishes the objectives of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, its operating structure and the guidelines for the Organ's jurisdiction, methods and procedures, and relationship with international agreements and other regions	14.08.01	02.03.04
Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in SADC	Guides regional cooperation on the prevention and eradication of the illicit manufacturing, stockpiling of, trafficking in, possession and use of firearms	14.08.01	08.11.04
Protocol on Fisheries	Guides regional cooperation on the harmonisation and implementation of legislation on fisheries and the sustainable management and protection of shared aquatic resources	14.08.01	08.08.03
Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport	Outlines the cooperation in the region in the areas of cultural exchanges, information sharing and sporting activities	14.08.01	07.01.06
Protocol Against Corruption	Aims to promote and strengthen the development of mechanisms to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sectors of the region as well as to facilitate and regulate cooperation in matters of corruption among Member States	14.08.01	06.07.05
Declaration on Information and Communications Technology	SADC recognises the role of ICT in economic development	14.08.01	14.08.01

153

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Declaration Against Terrorism	An undertaking by Member States to take steps to combat terrorism in the region and globally	14.01.02	14.01.02
MOU on Macroeconomic Convergence	An undertaking by Member States to converge on stability-orientated economic policies implemented through a sound institutional structure and framework	08.08.02	08.08.02
MOU on Cooperation in Tax Related Matters	Defines the steps to be taken to cooperate in taxation matters and to harmonise tax regimes in Member States	08.08.02	08.08.02
Protocol on Extradition	Enable Member States to cooperate in the extradition of offenders wanted for crimes committed in other jurisdictions	03.10.02	09.01.06
Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	Promotes cooperation among Member States in cases where countries may require legal assistance in criminal matters	03.10.02	17.07.09
Protocol on Forestry	Promotes the development, conservation, sustainable management and utilisation of all types of forests and trees; trade in forest products and seeks to achieve effective protection of the environment, and safeguard the interests of both the present and future generations	03.10.02	03.01.07

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region	An undertaking by Member States to implement measures to fight HIV and AIDS, and to cooperate in containing the spread of the disease	04.07.03	04.07.03
Mutual Defence Pact	Seeks to promote peace, security, stability and wellbeing among the people of the SADC region; and facilitates close cooperation in matters of defence and security for the benefit of the people of the SADC region	26.08.03	17.08.08
Charter on Fundamental Social Rights in SADC	Calls for creation of a conducive environment to facilitate closer and active consultations among social partners and in a spirit conducive to harmonious labour relations	26.08.03	26.08.03

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region	A commitment by SADC Member States to take steps to improve agricultural productivity and food security in the SADC region	15.05.04	15.05.04
SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections	The Principles and Guidelines were adopted by Summit in 2004 to strengthen the electoral process in the region and ensure the acceptance of results by contesting parties, with provision for a SADC Elections Advisory Council and SADC Electoral Observation Missions Revised in 2015	17.08.04	17.08.04

## SADC Legal Instruments

2005

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in SADC	Facilitate entry into Member States without the need for visas for bona fide visits, permanent and temporary residence, and establishment of oneself and working in the territory of another Member State	18.08.05	Not yet in force
SADC Electoral Advisory Council	SEAC established with the role of advisor to SADC structures and to Electoral Commission of Member States.	18.08.05	18.08.05

## SADC Legal Instruments

2006

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Revised Inter-Governmental MOU on Southern African Power Pool	A revision of the 1995 IGMOU establishing SAPP, the agreement was signed by SADC Ministers responsible for Energy to bring in new players and create an enabling environment for investment in the sector	23.02.06	23.02.06
Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership between SADC and the International Cooperating Partners	Contributes to the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda through a more effective partnership with better coordination and alignment of procedures, and regular, institutionalised dialogue including exchange of experiences and effective practices	27.04.06	27.04.06
Protocol on Finance and Investment	Advances harmonisation of financial and investment policies of Member States for consistency with the objectives of SADC and to ensure that changes to these policies in one country do not cause undesirable adjustments in other Member States	18.08.06	16.04.10
MOU concerning the Establishment of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area	The MOU seeks to establish and develop a Transfrontier Conservation Area which will be called the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)	07.12.06	07.12.06

155

## SADC Legal Instruments

2007

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
MOU amongst the Member States of the SADC on the New Headquarters of SADC	The MOU is an undertaking by Member States to cooperate in financing the construction of the SADC headquarters in Botswana. The host country was tasked with underwriting the SADC contribution towards a Public Private Partnership used for the construction project	17.08.07	17.08.07
MOU amongst SADC Member States on the Establishment of a SADC Standby Brigade	The MOU provides a legal basis to establish a SADC Standby Brigade consisting of military, police and civilian components.	17.08.07	17.08.07

2008

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development	Declaration committed Member States to strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty by adopting strategies to achieve food security, mitigate the negative impacts of climate change, achieve higher economic growth, increase power generation and transmission, and accelerate development, rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure	20.04.08	20.04.08
Protocol on Gender and Development	Provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination and achievement of gender equality and equity through the development and implementation of gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects	17.08.08	22.02.13
Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation	Fosters cooperation and promotes the development, transfer and mastery of science, technology and innovation in Member States	17.08.08	Not yet in force

2009

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
MOU on Regional Cooperation and Integration among the COMESA, the EAC and the SADC	The MOU underpins the legal and institutional framework for the Tripartite process involving the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and SADC	08.09.09	08.09.09
Declaration on Regional Cooperation in Competition and Consumer Laws and Policies	An undertaking by Member States to cooperate on the development and implementation of competition and consumer protection laws	08.09.09	08.09.09

2010

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Charter establishing the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development	CCARDESA established to strengthen cooperation and efficiency in managing scientific research and training to alleviate common problems	05.11.2010	05.11.2010

2011

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Treaty on the Establishment of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation	The Treaty formally and legally establishes the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), and enters into force after ratification by any three Partner States	18.08.11	Ratified

## SADC Legal Instruments

2012

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Trade in Services	Progressively liberalise intra-regional trade in services on the basis of equity, balance and mutual benefit	18.08.12	Not yet in force
Agreement on Assistance in Tax Matters	An undertaking by Member States to cooperate in the administration of tax matters	18.08.12	18.08.12
Declaration on TB in the Mining Sector	An undertaking by Member States to cooperate in the eradication of Tuberculosis in the SADC mining sector	18.08.12	18.08.12

## SADC Legal Instruments

2014

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development	Promote equitable and sustainable utilisation of natural and cultural resources and the protection of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations	18.08.14	Not yet in force
Protocol on Employment and Labour	Strengthen collaboration among Member States and promote common approaches to labour market challenges for sustainable development	18.08.14	Not yet in force
Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development	Commitment to increase efforts, promote cooperation and identify joint initiatives for implementation of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan	18.08.14	18.08.14
Declaration in support of Small Island Developing States	Adopted ahead of the Third Conference of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to be held in Samoa in September 2014	18.08.14	18.08.14

157

## SADC Legal Instruments

2015

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap	Anchored on three pillars of Industrialisation, Competitiveness and Regional Integration, premised on a three-phase period covering 2015-2063, and Agenda 2063, and the critical importance of infrastructure	29.04.15	29.04.15
Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement and Political Declaration	Creates a Tripartite Free Trade Area of COMEAS-EAC-SADC	10.06.15	10.06.15
SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (Revised 2015)	Revised after broad consultations by SEAC to enhance the guidelines adopted by Summit in 2004, including the role of SEAC and deployment of SEOMs, and approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	20.07.15	20.07.15
SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy	Promote a common approach in the fight against terrorism collectively, including sharing of information on suspected terrorists; enacting and reviewing national legislation on preventing and combatting terrorism	18.08.15	18.08.15
SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT)	Advisory interpretation of the SADC Treaty and protocols adopted by SADC Member States	18.08.15	18.08.15

2016

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Agreement on the Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund	An undertaking by Member States to take steps to ensure that the proposed SADC Regional Development Fund is operational. Still to be ratified and some Member States have not yet signed the Agreement.	31.08.16	One months after ratification by two-thirds Member States

2017

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region	Provides for the establishment of an effective system of plant variety protection, promotion of the development of new varieties of plants for the benefit of the region, and protection of breeders' rights	20.08.17	Not yet in force

2018

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Declaration on Eliminating Malaria in the SADC Region	An undertaking to place regional malaria elimination firmly on the agenda of all SADC Member States	18.08.18	18.08.18

158

2019

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Protocol on Industry	Improve the policy environment for industrial development and support implementation in the SADC region	18.08.19	Not yet in force
Protocol on Inter- State Transfer of Sentenced Offenders	Allow for the transfer of sentenced offenders to serve their sentences in their home countries	18.08.19	Not yet in force

2020

## SADC Legal Instruments

Instrument	Objective	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Vision 2050 and Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030	Three pillars for industrial development and market integration, infrastructure development in support of regional integration, and social and human development, based on a firm foundation of peace, security and democratic governance and operationalized by the RISDP 2020-2030	17.08.20	17.08.20
Agreement between the Governments of SADC Member States regarding the Status of SADC Standby Force	Summit approved an Agreement between the Governments of SADC Member States regarding the Status of SADC Standby Force and its Components deployed within the Region for Purposes of Training, Peace Support Operations, Exercises and Humanitarian Assistance	17.08.20	17.08.20
Agreement amending the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials	Amends the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004	17.08.20	17.08.20
Withdrawal of the Protocol on Employment and	Summit approved the development of a New Protocol on Employment and Labour, and to this effect, approved withdrawal of the existing Protocol on Employment and Labour	17.08.20	17.08.20



## 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.

159

## 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 ANCETRES 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 POVÓS

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.





**40**  
Anniversary  
1980 - 2020