



42nd SADC Summit
Democratic Republic of Congo
17-18 August 2022

Promoting industrialization through agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains for inclusive and resilient economic growth







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42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government

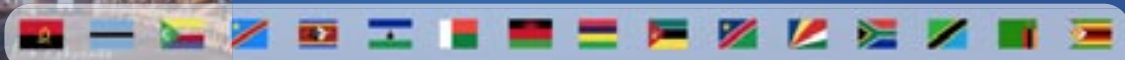
"Promoting industrialisation through, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains for inclusive and resilient economic growth"

« Promouvoir l'industrialisation au moyen de l'agro-transformation, la valorisation des minéraux et du développement des chaînes de valeur régionales en vue d'atteindre une croissance économique inclusive et durable »

"Promoção da industrialização, através do agro-processamento, da transformação de recursos minerais e do desenvolvimento das cadeias de valor regionais, em prol do crescimento económico inclusivo e resiliente"

17-18 August 2022

Democratic Republic of Congo



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SADC Executive Secretary,
Mr Elias M. Magosi
wishes to thank the following for making
this 42nd SADC Summit Brochure a reality.

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SADC Mission

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

SADC Vision

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

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

SADC Objectives

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



FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND INCOMING
CHAIRPERSON OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC),
HIS EXCELLENCY FELIX-ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO,



AT THE 42ND SADC SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IN KINSHASA
ON 17 AND 18 AUGUST 2022

It is a real pleasure and an honour for me to welcome the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for the 42nd SADC Summit.

It is customary for SADC to hold a regular summit in August each year to evaluate projects implemented by the Community and to identify challenges in the implementation of programmes.

This high-level meeting is an opportunity for us, the leaders of SADC, to join hands and work towards a common future in a regional community that is committed to economic well-being, improved standards of living, social justice, peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected the performance of the economies of the Member States and the region.

You will recall that the free movement of goods and people in the region was compromised to the extent that face-to-face meetings could no longer be held. This is an opportunity to commend the efforts made by the leaders of the region in a concerted fight against this pandemic.

With regard to security, while the situation in the region as a whole remains calm, it is more worrying in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is currently under attack by Rwanda under the cover of the M23 terrorist forces, and in Mozambique, where terrorist groups leave nothing but death and terror.

We commend the efforts of the SADC Organ on Politics Defence and Security Cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique.

We express our deep appreciation to President Lazarus Chakwera of Malawi and outgoing Chairperson of SADC for his leadership during his tenure as the head of our Community.

We adhere to the theme of the 41st Summit namely: "Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID 19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable Economic and Industrial Transformation".

We pay a well-deserved tribute to the outgoing President for dedicating agricultural productivity and marketing, industrialisation and urban planning as a tool for regional integration during his tenure, notwithstanding the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The theme chosen for the 42nd Summit that the Democratic Republic of Congo will host in August aims at continuity towards an aspiration for regional industrialisation. It is entitled: "Promoting industrialisation through, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains for inclusive and resilient economic growth".

With this theme, we intend to enhance the many natural resources of our region and encourage local transformation in order to create decent jobs for the youth and fight against poverty.

This transformation should be carried out in line with the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 and in conformity with the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030. Its implementation will certainly require the mobilisation of resources from within the region, in addition to contributions from international cooperating partners and private and foreign investors.

In this perspective, we encourage our organisation to reflect on the need to set up an industrialisation fund in order to finance industrialisation projects and programmes and get out of dependence on external partners.

In this way, we will be able to achieve a major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels towards the deepening of regional integration as advocated by the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

To this end, we call on Member States to work closely together to unlock regional value chains in key sectors such as agribusiness, mining and pharmaceuticals, in which our region is richly endowed.

The Democratic Republic of Congo will host the SADC Industrialization Week in July 2022 in Kinshasa. This exhibition will enable all Member States and the private sector to take advantage of the investment opportunities offered by the Democratic Republic of Congo and other countries in the region. Once again, we welcome all to Kinshasa.

Felix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo
PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



DU PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO ET PRESIDENT ENTRANT DE LA COMMUNAUTE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE (SADC),
SON EXCELLENCE FELIX-ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO,

A L'OCCASION DU 42e SOMMET DES CHEFS D'ETAT ET DE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SADC A KINSHASA LES 17 ET 18 AOUT 2022

C'est un réel plaisir et un honneur pour moi de souhaiter aux Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de la Communauté de Développement de l'Afrique Australe (SADC) une cordiale bienvenue en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), à l'occasion du 42e Sommet de la SADC.

Il est de coutume qu'au mois d'août de chaque année, la SADC organise un Sommet ordinaire dans le but d'évaluer les projets exécutés par la Communauté et d'identifier les défis dans la mise en œuvre des programmes.

Cette rencontre de haut niveau est une opportunité pour nous, leaders de la SADC, de conjuguer nos efforts et d'œuvrer pour un futur commun au sein d'une Communauté régionale qui a vocation d'assurer le bien-être économique, l'amélioration du standard et de la qualité de vie, d'assurer la justice sociale, la paix et la sécurité pour les peuples de l'Afrique australe.

Cependant, la pandémie de COVID-19 a eu des effets néfastes sur la performance des économies des Etats membres et de la région. Il vous souviendra que la libre circulation des biens et des personnes dans la région était compromise à tel point que les réunions ne pouvaient plus se tenir en présentiel. C'est ici l'occasion de saluer les efforts déployés par les leaders de la région en vue d'une lutte concertée contre cette pandémie.

Sur le plan sécuritaire, si la situation dans l'ensemble de la région demeure calme, elle est plus préoccupante à l'Est de la République Démocratique du Congo, aujourd'hui agressive par le Rwanda sous couvert des forces terroristes du M23, et au Mozambique où les groupes terroristes sèment la mort et la terreur.

Nous saluons les efforts menés par l'Organe de coopération en matière de Politique, de Défense et de Sécurité de la SADC dans la lutte contre le terrorisme en République Démocratique du Congo et au Mozambique.

Nous adressons nos vifs remerciements au Président Lazarus CHAKWERA du Malawi et Président sortant de la SADC pour son leadership durant son mandat à la tête de notre Communauté.

Nous nous inscrivons dans la continuité du thème du 41e Sommet à savoir : « Renforcer les capacités productives face à la pandémie de COVID-19 pour une transformation durable, inclusive, économique et industrielle ».

Nous rendons au Président sortant un hommage mérité pour avoir consacré la productivité et la commercialisation agricole, l'industrialisation et l'urbanisme comme outil pour intégration régionale pendant son mandat, nonobstant l'impact négatif de la pandémie COVID-19.

Le thème choisi pour le compte du 42e Sommet que la République Démocratique du Congo va abriter au mois d'août prochain vise la continuité vers une aspiration à l'industrialisation régionale. Celui-ci s'intitule : « Promouvoir l'industrialisation au moyen de l'agro-transformation, la valorisation des minéraux et du développement des chaînes de valeur régionales en vue d'atteindre une croissance économique inclusive et durable ».

Par ce thème, nous entendons valoriser les nombreuses ressources naturelles dont regorge notre région et encourager une transformation locale en vue de créer des emplois décents pour la jeunesse et lutter contre la pauvreté. Cette transformation devra se réaliser à la lumière de la Stratégie et la Feuille de route de la SADC pour l'industrialisation 2015-2063 et en conformité avec le Plan Indicatif Régional de Développement Stratégique (RISDP) 2020-2030. Sa mise en œuvre nécessite assurément une mobilisation des ressources internes à la région, en dehors des apports des partenaires internationaux de coopération et des investisseurs privés et étrangers.

Dans cette perspective nous encourageons notre organisation à réfléchir sur la nécessité de constituer un fond d'industrialisation afin de financer les projets et programmes de l'industrialisation et sortir de la dépendance des partenaires extérieurs. C'est à ce prix que nous rendrons effective la transformation économique et technologique majeure au niveau national et régional dans le cadre de l'approfondissement de l'intégration régionale tel que prônée par la Stratégie et la Feuille de route de la SADC pour l'industrialisation.

Pour ce faire, nous invitons les Etats membres à collaborer étroitement afin de dégager les chaînes de valeur régionales dans les secteurs essentiels, à savoir : l'agro-alimentaire, les mines et l'industrie pharmaceutique dans lesquels notre région est abondamment pourvue.

La République Démocratique du Congo organisera la semaine de l'industrialisation de la SADC au mois de juillet 2022 à Kinshasa. Cette vitrine permettra à tous les Etats membres et au secteur privé de profiter des opportunités d'investissement offertes par la République Démocratique du Congo et les autres pays de la région. Une fois de plus nous souhaitons à tous la bienvenue à Kinshasa.

Félix Antoine Thisekedi Tshilombo
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO



DO PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DO CONGO E FUTURO PRESIDENTE DA
COMUNIDADE DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA ÁFRICA AUSTRAL (SADC),
SUA EXCELÊNCIA FELIX-ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO,

NA 42ª CIMEIRA DE CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO DA SADC, EM KINSHASA,
DE 17 E 18 DE AGOSTO DE 2022



É para mim um verdadeiro prazer e uma honra receber os Chefes de Estado e de Governo da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC) na República Democrática do Congo (RDC) para a 42ª Cimeira da SADC.

É habitual que a SADC realize uma Cimeira ordinária em Agosto de cada ano para avaliar os projectos implementados pela Comunidade e identificar os desafios enfrentados na sua implementação.

Esta reunião de alto nível é uma oportunidade para nós, os líderes da SADC, darmos as mãos e trabalharmos para um futuro comum numa comunidade regional empenhada no bem-estar económico, melhoria dos padrões de vida, justiça social, paz e segurança para o povo da África Austral. Contudo, a pandemia da COVID-19 afectou negativamente o desempenho das economias dos Estados-Membros e da Região.

V. Ex^{as} recordaram que a livre circulação de pessoas e bens na Região foi afectada ao ponto de impedir a realização de reuniões presenciais. Assim, esta é uma oportunidade para saudar os esforços empreendidos pelos líderes da região numa luta concertada contra esta pandemia.

No que diz respeito à segurança, embora a situação na região como um todo se mantenha calma, registamos preocupação com situação no leste da República Democrática do Congo, que está actualmente a ser atacada pelo Ruanda sob a cobertura das forças terroristas do M23, e em Moçambique, onde os grupos terroristas deixam rastros de morte e terror.

Louvamos os esforços envidados pelo Órgão de Cooperação nas Áreas de Política, Defesa e Segurança da SADC na luta contra o terrorismo na República Democrática do Congo e em Moçambique.

Manifestamos o nosso profundo apreço ao Presidente Lazarus CHAKWERA, da República do Malawi e Presidente cessante da SADC pela sua liderança durante o exercício do seu mandato à frente da nossa Comunidade. Aderimos ao Lema da 41ª Cimeira: *"Fortalecer a Capacidade de Produção face à Pandemia da COVID-19, em prol da Transformação Económica e Industrial Inclusiva e Sustentável"*.

Prestamos uma merecida homenagem ao Presidente cessante por ter se centrado na produtividade agrícola e a comercialização, industrialização e planeamento urbano como instrumento de integração regional durante o seu mandato, não obstante o impacto negativo da pandemia da COVID-19.

O lema escolhido para a 42ª Cimeira que a República Democrática do Congo acolherá em Agosto próximo visa a continuidade rumo ao alcance da aspiração de industrialização regional. Tem por título: "Promoção da industrialização, através do agro-processamento, da transformação de recursos minerais e do desenvolvimento das cadeias de valor regionais, em prol do crescimento económico inclusivo e resiliente".

Com este lema, pretendemos valorizar os muitos recursos naturais da nossa região e encorajar a transformação local, a fim de criar empregos decentes para os jovens e lutar contra a pobreza.

Esta transformação deve ser levada a cabo em conformidade com a Estratégia e Roteiro de Industrialização da SADC 2015 - 2063 e em conformidade com o Plano Indicativo Estratégico de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP) para 2020-2030. A sua implementação exigirá certamente a mobilização de recursos dentro da região, para além de contribuições de Parceiros de Cooperação Internacionais e de investidores privados e estrangeiros.

Nesta perspectiva, encorajamos a nossa organização a reflectir a necessidade de criar um fundo de industrialização a fim de financiar projectos e programas de industrialização e de sair da dependência de parceiros externos.

Desta forma, seremos capazes de alcançar uma grande transformação económica e tecnológica a nível nacional e regional no sentido do aprofundamento da integração regional, tal como preconizado pela Estratégia e Roteiro de Industrialização da SADC.

Para este fim, apelamos aos Estados-Membros para que trabalhem em estreita colaboração para desbloquear cadeias de valor regionais em sectores-chave como o agronegócio, mineração e produtos farmacêuticos, nos quais a nossa região é ricamente dotada.

A República Democrática do Congo acolherá a Semana da Industrialização da SADC em Julho de 2022, em Kinshasa. Esta exposição permitirá a todos os Estados-Membros e ao sector privado tirar partido das oportunidades de investimento oferecidas pela República Democrática do Congo e outros países da região. Mais uma vez, endereçamos as nossas boas-vindas a todos à Kinshasa.

Felix Antoine Thisekedi Tshilombo
DO PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DO CONGO



SADC | VISION 2050

A peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom

Une région industrialisée pacifique, inclusive et compétitive, à revenu moyen ou élevé, où tous les citoyens jouissent d'un bien-être économique durable, de justice et de liberté

Uma região industrializada pacífica, inclusiva, competitiva, de média a alta renda, onde todos os cidadãos desfrutam de bem-estar econômico sustentável, justiça e liberdade

Cross Cutting Issues/ Questions transversales/ Questões Transversais

Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Genre, jeunesse, environnement et changement climatique, et gestion des risques de catastrophes

Gênero, Juventude, Meio Ambiente e Mudanças Climáticas e Gestão de Riscos de Desastres



Industrial Development and Market Integration

Développement industriel et intégration des marchés

Desenvolvimento Industrial e Integração de Mercado



Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration

Développement des infrastructures à l'appui de l'intégration régionale

Desenvolvimento de Infraestrutura de Apoio à Integração Regional



Social and Human Capital Development

Développement du capital social et humain

Desenvolvimento do Capital Social e Humano

Peace, Security, and Good Governance
Paix, sécurité et bonne gouvernance
Paz, Segurança e Boa Governança



KEY REASONS TO TRADE AND INVEST IN SADC



RAISONS PRINCIPALES POUR FAIRE DU COMMERCE ET INVESTIR DANS LA SADC



PRINCIPAIS RAZÕES PARA FAZER NEGÓCIOS E INVESTIR NA SADC





MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY
DR. LAZARUS McCARTHY CHAKWERA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI AND SADC CHAIRPERSON



ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY, 17TH AUGUST, 2022

Fellow SADC Members,

Today is SADC day as it marks 30 years since the establishment of the Southern African Development Community, which came into being 12 years after the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in Lusaka, Zambia. True to the dreams and aspirations of our founders, SADC has since been a vehicle for promoting regional integration, economic and social-political development of our region. In just over 4 decades of joint efforts to consolidate our unity, we have made a lot of progress as a region. We have grown from 9 member states with a combined population of 60 million and a GDP of US\$20 billion to a membership of 16 states with a total population of about 340 million people and a GDP of US\$720 billion.

We have overcome a lot of challenges and we have also grieved a lot of shared losses. Our most recent areas of progress include: successful ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area by our member states as a platform for advancing economic integration of our region; our cooperation in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in the face of anti-SADC COVID related policies in the global north; our collaboration in repelling outbreaks of violent extremism in two pockets of our region; our strengthening of ties between member states to thaw away historic tensions and usher in a new era of solidarity and community; and our assumption of the leadership as the most extemporary beacon of democracy and peaceful transitions of power in the whole world. Congratulations to all of you and to my fellow Heads of State and Government for registering these gains in our time and adding value to the gains made by those who preceded us.

Our most recent challenges include the wave of climate change related impacts that now regularly devastate our countries, and the difficult task of securing global support for mitigation and adaptation efforts. They also include the security concerns faced by our brothers and sisters in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Mozambique, and they include overcoming the structural and infrastructural challenges that stand in the way of our quest to vaccinate our populations and increase industrial production within our trade and our nations.

That is why our theme under the leadership of Malawi as the chair of SADC is '*bolstering productive capacities in the face of COVID-19 for inclusive, sustainable, economic and industrial transformation.*' I, therefore, urge all of you, as member states, to continue putting all hands on deck to overcome these challenges, for I believe that together we can.

And of course our most recent loss is the passing of one of our founding fathers, the late Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, former President of the Republic of Zambia. I believe that on this SADC day, this great father of our regional block and son of our regional soil would encourage us to press on and not be satisfied with a great SADC but to believe that SADC can be greater still. After all, it is he who once said that: "ambition never comes to an end."

Let me conclude by assuring you that despite the mixed fortunes experienced by our region, SADC is open for business, SADC is safe to travel to, SADC is peaceful to live in, SADC is a trusted partner for growth and development, SADC is ready for trade and investment as SADC is the future. SADC is here to stay and maintain its rightful role as a regional and global player in all spheres of life.

Happy SADC Day to all of you and God bless you all.

Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



MESSAGE DE SON EXCELLENCE DR LAZARUS MCCARTHY CHAKWERA,
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU MALAWI ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC

À L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC, LE 17 AOÛT 2022

Chers Membres de la SADC,

Aujourd'hui, nous célébrons le trentième anniversaire de la création de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe, qui a vu le jour 12 ans après la création de la Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (SADCC) à Lusaka, en Zambie. Fidèle aux rêves et aux aspirations de nos fondateurs, la SADC a depuis été un véhicule de promotion de l'intégration régionale, du développement économique et sociopolitique de notre région.

En un peu plus de quatre décennies d'efforts conjoints pour consolider notre unité, nous avons fait beaucoup de progrès en tant que région. Nous sommes passés de 9 États membres avec une population combinée de 60 millions d'habitants et un PIB de 20 milliards de dollars américains à 16 États membres avec une population totale d'environ 340 millions d'habitants et un PIB de 720 milliards de dollars américains.

Nous avons surmonté beaucoup de défis et nous avons également déploré beaucoup de pertes partagées. Nos domaines de progrès les plus récents comprennent : la ratification réussie de la zone de libre-échange continentale africaine par nos États membres en tant que plate-forme pour faire progresser l'intégration économique de notre région ; notre coopération dans la gestion de la pandémie de COVID-19 face aux politiques anti-SADC liées à la COVID-19 dans les pays du Nord ; notre collaboration dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent qui se produit dans deux poches de notre région ; notre renforcement des liens entre les États membres pour dissiper les tensions historiques et ouvrir une nouvelle ère de solidarité et de fraternité ; et notre prise en charge du leadership en tant que phare le plus actuel de la démocratie et des transitions pacifiques du pouvoir dans le monde entier. Félicitations à vous tous et à mes collègues, les chefs d'État et de gouvernement pour avoir enregistré ces gains à notre époque et pour avoir ajouté de la valeur aux gains réalisés par ceux qui nous ont précédés.

Nos défis les plus récents comprennent la vague d'impacts liés au changement climatique qui dévastent désormais régulièrement nos pays, et la tâche difficile d'obtenir un soutien mondial pour les efforts d'atténuation et d'adaptation. Il s'agit également des problèmes de sécurité auxquels sont confrontés nos frères et sœurs de la République démocratique du Congo et de la République du Mozambique, et il s'agit notamment de surmonter les défis structurels et infrastructurels qui entravent notre quête de vaccination de nos populations et d'augmentation de la production industrielle au sein de nos échanges commerciaux et de nos nations.

C'est pourquoi notre thème au cours du mandat du Malawi en tant que président de la SADC était le « *Renforcement des capacités en matière de production face à la pandémie de COVID 19 en vue de mener des réformes économiques et industrielles à caractère inclusif et durable* ». Je vous exhorte donc tous, en tant qu'États membres, à continuer de mettre tout en œuvre pour surmonter ces défis, car je crois qu'ensemble, nous pouvons le faire. Et bien sûr, notre perte la plus récente est le décès de l'un de nos pères fondateurs, le regretté Dr Kenneth Kaunda, ancien Président de la République de Zambie. Je crois qu'en cette journée de la SADC, ce grand-père de notre bloc régional et fils de notre sol régional nous encouragerait à poursuivre et à ne pas nous contenter d'une grande SADC, mais à croire que la SADC peut encore être plus grande. Après tout, c'est lui qui a dit un jour : « L'ambition ne s'arrête jamais. »

Permettez-moi de conclure en vous assurant que malgré les fortunes mitigées de notre région, la SADC est ouverte aux affaires et la SADC est une destination de voyage sûre, où la paix règne. La SADC est un partenaire de confiance pour la croissance et le développement, la SADC est prête pour le commerce et l'investissement, car la SADC est l'avenir. La SADC est là pour rester et maintenir son rôle légitime en tant qu'acteur régional et mondial dans tous les domaines de la vie.

Joyeuse journée de la SADC à vous tous et que Dieu vous bénisse tous.

Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU MALAWI ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ DE
DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE



MENSAGEM ALUSIVA AO DIA DA SADC PROFERIDA POR
SUA EXCELÊNCIA DR. LAZARUS MCCARTHY CHAKWERA, PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DO MALAWI
E PRESIDENTE DA SADC, AOS 17 DE AGOSTO DE 2022

Caros Membros da SADC,

Hoje assinalamos 30 anos desde a criação da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral, que foi estabelecida 12 anos após a criação da Conferência de Coordenação do Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADCC) em Lusaka, na República da Zâmbia. Matendo-se fiel aos sonhos e aspirações dos nossos fundadores, a SADC tem sido desde então um veículo para promoção da integração regional, o desenvolvimento económico e sócio-político da nossa região. Em pouco mais de 4 décadas de esforços conjuntos para consolidar a nossa unidade, registamos muitos progressos como região. Crescemos de 9 Estados-Membros com uma população combinada de 60 milhões e um PIB de 20 mil milhões de dólares americanos para um colectivo de 16 Estados com uma população total de cerca de 340 milhões de habitantes e um PIB de 720 mil milhões de dólares americanos.

Superamos muitos desafios e também sofremos muitas perdas compartilhadas. As áreas nas quais registamos os mais recentes progressos incluem: a ratificação bem-sucedida da Zona de Comércio Livre Continental Africana pelos nossos Estados-Membros como uma plataforma para o avanço da integração económica da nossa região; a nossa cooperação na gestão da pandemia da COVID-19 face às políticas anti-SADC no norte global; a nossa colaboração na repulsão de surtos de extremismo violento em dois focos da nossa região; o fortalecimento dos laços entre os Estados-Membros para descongelar as tensões históricas e inaugurar uma nova era de solidariedade e fraternidade; assim como a nossa assunção da liderança como o marco importante da democracia que se consubstanciam nas transições pacíficas de poder em todo o mundo. A este respeito, cumpre-me endereçar o meu bem haja à todos vós e aos meus colegas Chefes de Estado e de Governo por terem alcançado estes ganhos no nosso tempo e acrescentar valor aos ganhos obtidos por aqueles que nos precederam.

Os nossos desafios mais recentes incluem a onda de impactos relacionados às mudanças climáticas que devastam regularmente os nossos países e a difícil tarefa de assegurar o apoio global para esforços de mitigação e adaptação. Na mesma senda dos desafios, constam as preocupações de segurança enfrentadas pelos nossos irmãos e irmãs na República Democrática do Congo e na República de Moçambique, assim como a superação dos desafios estruturais e infra-estruturais que representam uma barreira nos nossos esforços para vacinar as nossas populações e incrementar a produção industrial e as trocas comerciais nas nossas nações.

É por esta razão que o nosso lema sob a liderança do Malawi, na qualidade de presidente da SADC, foi *"reforçar as capacidades produtivas face à COVID-19 para uma transformação inclusiva, sustentável, económica e industrial"*. Por conseguinte, exorto à todos, enquanto Estados-Membros, a continuarem a empreender esforços para superar estes desafios, pois acredito que, juntos, somos capazes. Temos igualmente a notar a nossa perda mais recente, a morte de um dos nossos pais fundadores, o falecido Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, antigo Presidente da República da Zâmbia. Acredito que, neste dia da SADC, este grande pai do nosso bloco regional e filho do nosso solo comum nos encorajaria a prosseguir e não ficar satisfeito com uma grande SADC, mas a acreditar que a SADC pode ser ainda maior. Afinal, foi ele quem uma vez disse que: "A ambição nunca termina."

Permitam-me que conclua assegurando-vos que, apesar dos bons e maus momentos vividos pela nossa região, a SADC está em pleno funcionamento, está segura para viagens, goza de um ambiente de paz para se viver, a SADC é um parceiro de confiança para o crescimento e desenvolvimento, a SADC está pronta para o comércio e investimento, a SADC é o futuro. Ademais, a SADC está aqui para ficar e manter o seu papel legítimo como um actor regional e global em todas as esferas da vida.

Feliz Dia da SADC à todos e que Deus os abençoe.

Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DO MALAWI E PRESIDENTE
DA COMUNIDADE PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DA ÁFRICA AUSTRAL



THE 42nd SADC Heads of State and Government Summit on 17-18 August 2022 in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of Congo is historic in so many ways. It marks exactly one year since I took oath as the 7th SADC Executive Secretary, and will therefore present me with an opportunity to deliver my maiden statement to southern African leaders, apprising them about the status of regional integration in SADC.

I must hasten to say that my first year at the helm of the SADC Secretariat has been very exciting and productive. My appreciation goes to all the SADC Leaders, citizens, cooperating partners, the private sector, and non-state actors, as well as my colleagues at the SADC Secretariat, who are supportive and committed to the achievement of the priorities of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-2030) and the SADC Vision 2050.

I pledge to do my best to contribute to the advancement and deepening of regional integration in SADC and ensure that all citizens fully enjoy the benefits and opportunities of belonging to a shared community in southern Africa. In fact, SADC belongs to all of us, and everyone has a part to play to ensure its development and growth.

The theme for this year's 42nd SADC Summit is *"Promoting industrialization through, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains for inclusive and resilient economic growth."* It builds on the previous themes that have prioritized industrial development since 2014, and the focus for this year is on agro-processing and mineral beneficiation as well as the promotion of regional value chains.

As explained in greater detail in the Question-and-Answer interview in this publication, SADC is rich in mineral resources. However, the question that needs urgent attention is – who is benefitting from these resources? My heart bleeds that, we as a region continue to export our commodities in their raw form, and in the process denying ourselves the full potential of our exports.

It is, therefore, critical for the region to start beneficiating its mineral resources and agro-produce so that we increase the value of our exports and also create jobs for our citizens. Currently, we are exporting jobs and wealth when we sell our natural resources in their raw form.

Promoting industrialization through agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains is in line with the aspirations of the RISDP 2020-2030, SADC Vision 2050 and essential to the realization of the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). As such, Member States must continue to domesticate these regional strategies while international partners are urged to align their support to these strategic guidelines.

In this regard, this 42nd SADC Summit Publication has a dedicated section on the Progress Report on the Implementation of RISDP 2020-2030 to give an overview of some of the major achievements and challenges encountered in implementing the blueprint in the past year.

In the SADC Chairperson's Report, His Excellency President Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi gives us a scorecard on the key activities and programmes undertaken by SADC Member States to advance regional integration and sustainable development since August 2021.

The Host Nation of the 42nd SADC Heads of State and Government Summit, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Incoming SADC Chair from August 2022 to August 2023 is featured in a dedicated section that profiles the key economic, social



and political indicators. The DRC is well prepared to guide the regional integration agenda of SADC for the coming year under the leadership of His Excellency President Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, who becomes the Chair of SADC at this Summit.

In this publication, we continue to urge organizations to desist from using the name 'Southern African Development Community', or 'SADC' or the SADC logo to identify their organizations, products, services or causes as these are registered trademarks of our organization. The fact that an organization is conducting its business in the Southern African region, does not necessitate the use of the SADC brand.

In this regard, we encourage our Partners and Non-State Actors in our region to familiarise themselves with the SADC Corporate and Identity Manual, which is available on the SADC website, and refrain from using the SADC Trademarks without authorization.

Another key feature of the 42nd Summit Publication is a section on the SADC Media Awards to honour journalists who tell the "SADC Story" and promote deeper integration, as well as the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition to ensure we engender the spirit of togetherness among the leaders of tomorrow; and the first SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition to increase the level of SADC citizens' awareness on the history of the liberation of southern Africa.

It is my hope that you will find this 42nd SADC Summit Publication insightful. I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their continued dedication and professionalism in supporting us to prepare this Publication.

Lastly, I wish also to commend all SADC Member States for staying united in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 remains a global challenge for all. We must continue to work together in addressing the pandemic. I am hopeful that Member States will remain united in finding sustainable solutions to the emerging challenges posed by, amongst others, the conflict in eastern Europe which has exacerbated global food insecurity and induced disruptions in the global production and supply of oil and gas, resulting in the rise in energy prices.

Elias M. Magosi
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2022



H.E. Hakainde Hichilema President of the Republic of Zambia

HIS EXCELLENCY Hakainde Hichilema was elected President of the Republic of Zambia in August 2021. The election saw the highest voter turnout ever recorded in Zambia, with most of the voters being young people, who were drawn to President Hichilema’s promise to create more jobs and rebuild the economy. Affectionately known as HH, Hichilema is Zambia’s seventh President since independence in 1964.

Corporate Experience

President Hichilema is a well-known businessman in Zambia’s corporate sector. He rose through various ranks, including becoming the Chief Executive Officer of Coopers Lybrand Zambia in 1994 and Grant Thornton Zambia in 1998. He has sat on numerous boards and has Chaired Barclays Bank Zambia (Plc), Sun International, Africa Trade Insurance (ATI), among other entities. President Hichilema is a self-made businessman, entrepreneur and farmer. He is one of the top cattle ranchers in Zambia and has investments in tourism and other sectors.

Philanthropic Work

Hichilema is a philanthropist who has been involved in the provision of education for the underprivileged, community activities and projects such as clinics, schools, clean water and building dams to enhance agriculture activities in Zambia.

Family Life

Born into humble beginnings in the southern town of Monze, Zambia, Hichilema is married to Mutinta and together they have three children. He was admitted to the University of Zambia and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts (BA) Degree in Economics and Business Administration and later earned an MBA in Finance and Business Strategy from the University of Birmingham, England.

Vision for Zambia

President Hichilema is firmly focused on reviving the economy for the benefit of all citizens. Under his leadership, Zambia has recorded key successes, including the introduction of free education at the primary and secondary levels, and a substantial increase in the Constituency Development Fund. He is also committed to upholding the rule of law, upholding of human rights and freedoms, and he has made quick progress in repairing the country’s relations and standing with international partners and foreign investors.





Malawi's tenure as SADC Chair from August 2021 to August 2022

Malawi began its tenure as the Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) during the 41st SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government which was held in Lilongwe in August, 2021. This period as SADC Chair has been a mixture of both fascinating achievements and challenges.

During the period from August 2021 to August 2022, SADC adopted the theme, “*Bolstering Productive Capacities in the face of the COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable Economic and Industrial Transformation*”. This theme was inspired by SADC’s strategic long-term development goals enshrined in the SADC Vision 2050; the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030; and the continental and global context.

Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic during the period, Malawi hosted a number of meetings both virtually and physically, including the 41st SADC Summit held in Lilongwe on 18-19 August 2021. During that meeting, the SADC leaders reviewed progress and planned the way forward on the region’s economic cooperation, regional food and nutrition security, gender and development, and the security situation in the region.

The 5th Annual SADC Industrialisation Week was held in Lilongwe on 22-26 November, 2021. This forum is an annual public and private sector engagement platform aimed at developing new opportunities for intra-African trade and investment. More than 300 delegates and exhibitors attended the forum physically and virtually.

The Chairperson of SADC, His Excellency Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera undertook an official visit to the headquarters of the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, on 13 December 2021, to appreciate the work of the Secretariat and provide strategic guidance on accelerating the regional integration agenda.

In solidarity with the Republic of Mozambique in combating the acts of terrorism and violent extremism in some districts of the northern Cabo Delgado province, Malawi hosted the following key meetings:

- ❖ an Extra-ordinary SADC Summit held in Lilongwe on 12 January 2022;
- ❖ an Extra-Ordinary SADC Summit of the Organ Troika Plus SAMIM Personnel of Contributing Countries (PCCs) and Mozambique, was held virtually on 12 April 2022; and
- ❖ an Extra-Ordinary Summit of the SADC Troika and the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation on 14 July 2022 to review progress of the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM).

Malawi also hosted a meeting of the SADC Speakers of Parliament which was held in Lilongwe on 7-16 July 2022.

Malawi hosted and facilitated meetings of SADC Senior Officials and Ministers in the following sectors: Health, Trade, Justice, Disaster Management, Climate Change, Planning Entities, Gender, Labour, Energy, Water, Education, Security, Finance and Investment. These meetings discussed a wide range of sectoral issues which contribute to regional integration, cooperation and socio-economic development of the SADC region.

During the period, SADC remained seized with the security situation in the region, including in the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique through SAMIM, and the Eastern Region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through the continued involvement of the SADC Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).

Through the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, the region launched the SADC Regional Counter-terrorism Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania to deal with security challenges, especially the threat of terrorism and violent extremism.

Member States stepped up their collective response to the COVID-19 pandemic through, among others, facilitating the movement of people, goods and services in the region; sharing of information and technology on COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing; mobilisation of resources to ensure access to COVID-19 vaccines; and advocating for the waiver on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) to support manufacturing of vaccines for COVID-19.

On the challenges related to climate change, the SADC Member States continued to implement a coordinated regional response to climate change-induced disasters, through among others, the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre in Mozambique which is responsible for mitigating the impact of climate change disasters.

During its tenure, Malawi spearheaded programmes anchored on the SADC Vision 2050 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030. In line with the year’s theme, the region undertook activities to consolidate the SADC regional integration agenda.

As the Outgoing Chair and member of the SADC Troika, Malawi will continue to take an active role in regional issues contributing to the realisation of the SADC Vision 2050 for a region that is peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle-to-high income, and industrialised, and where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic wellbeing, justice, and freedom.



INTERVIEW WITH THE SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY H.E. MR. ELIAS M. MAGOSI



This year, SADC marks 42 years since its formation.

Congratulations on this huge achievement as well as your elevation to the post of SADC Executive Secretary by the 41st SADC Heads of State and Government Summit held in August 2021 in Lilongwe, Malawi. As the new person at the helm of the SADC Secretariat, how do you see SADC in the next 5-10 years?



Thank you very much for the compliment. Indeed, SADC has come a long way since its formation in 1980 as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and its transformation from SADCC to the Southern African Development Community in 1992. Therefore, in line with the aims and objectives of our blue-prints, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and the SADC Vision 2050, in the next five to 10 years, I see a SADC region rapidly moving towards economic emancipation of its people, where every citizen has excellent standards of living, access to jobs, quality education, health care and social welfare. I believe the implementation of RISDP 2020-2030 and SADC Vision 2050 will lead to a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle-to-high-income industrialised SADC region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom, and competitive, middle- to high-incomes.

Going forward, the RISDP 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 must remain the reference points for all SADC Member States, and their ownership of the strategy is paramount if SADC is to achieve the levels of regional coordination and integration to which the organisation's Vision 2050 aspires. Guided by these strategies, we must continue to seek to create a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice, and freedom every day. Let us not wait for 2030 or 2050, but aim to achieve these now.

For this vision to be attained, we must therefore continue to aspire to create a conducive environment to foster regional cooperation and integration and uphold the free movement of goods, labour, capital, and services. To that effect, political stability, good governance, peace, and security must remain the cornerstones of national and regional undertakings.

I must also say that, achieving SADC goals and objectives requires collective and collaborative efforts of all Member States, partners and stakeholders, and an unwavering commitment to working closely with relevant structures in the SADC Member States, the Private Sector, International Cooperating Partners as well as regional and international bodies in the promotion and furtherance of SADC objectives.


SADC is rich in mineral resources, in your view what must be done to ensure citizens benefit from these abundant resources?

It is correct that our region, SADC, is well endowed with vast mineral resources. But who is benefitting from our resources? And how and why? I believe as leaders these are some of the tough questions we must begin to think about and address. My heart bleeds that we continue to export our commodities in their raw form, in the process fetching less from those exports, and also exporting jobs which are much-needed on these shores.

I believe it is high time we start beneficiating our mineral resources. That way, we will increase the value of our exports and not only that, but create jobs for our citizens. This, in fact, is one of the key objectives of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) which was adopted by SADC leaders in 2015. We must put our heads together and see how we can process our gold, nickel, cobalt, and copper, polish our diamonds, and refine our platinum for the benefit of our citizens.

Our region has rich agricultural land and this means we must begin to take agriculture seriously and as a business that has the potential to, not only feed our region and address issues of hunger and malnutrition but also create employment. We have a huge population of young people who can be empowered to work on the land.





What opportunities exist in the SADC Region and what can be done to fully exploit these opportunities?

There are vast opportunities across the SADC region and these include the following:

- ❖ The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) which has created a larger market which allows investors to enjoy tariff-free trade in an integrated market of 16 SADC Member States with a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$683 billion and a population of close to 400 million, thereby creating investment and trade opportunities as well as economic growth. The SADC FTA is complemented by the expanded and integrated COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) that brings together 27 countries with a combined population of 700 million and GDP of US\$1.4 trillion, and the African Continental FTA (ACFTA) that covers 54 countries with a combined population of more than 1 billion and GDP over US\$3 trillion;
- ❖ The peaceful and secure environment, complemented by harmonized and predictable policies, a facilitative business environment and supportive connectivity and trade infrastructure (hard and soft) which are key ingredients for domestic investors, and for attracting international investors who can partner with SADC investors to invest and create jobs and wealth in the region;
- ❖ The SADC demographic dividend, that includes the young, vibrant, highly educated and skilled population, and the natural resources endowment, which are opportunities for development and regional integration;
- ❖ The level of financial integration which has also opened up business opportunities in the financial sectors, including in banking, sale of securities, and mobile transactions, thereby enabling competition on an international scale, directly benefiting the people of the region;
- ❖ It is envisaged that by 2050, the SADC agricultural sector would have been transformed through mechanization and other initiatives to contribute to the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, therefore, commercial farming and transformation of agriculture is an opportunity to be utilized by the SADC citizens and partners; and
- ❖ Mutual recognition in the education sector which has the potential to create job opportunities for SADC citizens.

What is your assessment of the region in terms of politics, peace and security?

SADC is a stable and peaceful region and it is the envy of many. In this regard, our region continues to put all efforts to address any political instability and security issues that may arise in any part of the region. This is critical because peace and security are considered as the necessary preconditions for regional development since instability in one Member State can have a negative impact on neighbouring countries and become a stumbling block in regional integration and poverty eradication.

That is why the RISDP 2020-2030 and SADC Vision 2050 acknowledge that peace, security, stability, democracy and good political governance are the foundation and key primary enablers of regional integration and development.

In addressing the issues of political instability, we are guided by the RISDP 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 which advocate for the strengthening of early warning systems; enhanced conflict mediation, prevention, and preventative diplomacy capacity to support Member States; structured engagement with civil society, especially youth and women, in conflict prevention, management, and resolution of disputes in Member States and in the region.

Our security-related challenges include violent extremism and acts of terrorism in some Member States, which are being accorded due attention by the relevant SADC structures. In this regard, I wish to highlight some of the key interventions that SADC is seized with which include the following:

- ❖ A key initiative in our regional collective defence commitment is the support extended to the Republic of Mozambique to combat acts of terrorism and violent extremism in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. The SADC Standby Force operating as the SADC Mission to Mozambique (SAMIM) was launched on 9 August 2021. The Force is operating with troops and equipment contribution from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Additionally, all SADC Member States made a financial commitment towards the operation. This is a reflection of our regional commitment to peace and security,
- ❖ The DRC has been faced with violent terrorism for years in its eastern provinces. SADC remains seized with efforts to secure the territorial integrity of the DRC. Similarly, in reflection of our collective regional defence, troops from the Republics of Malawi and South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania have been operating in eastern DRC under the SADC Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) and within the United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Congo (MONUSCO).

Kindly provide a brief assessment of SADC economic integration against the RISDP 2020-2030.

The SADC regional economic integration aspirations are contained in the RISDP (2020-2030) and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Road Map (2015-2063). The goal is to widen economic space for development and create incentives for industry to upgrade and increase production. The strategies provide opportunities for economies of scale, clustering and promotion of economic interlinkages. This will be done through two main the following pillars of Industrialisation and Competitiveness and Regional Economic and Trade Integration.

Under Industrialisation, The Aspirations of SADC Member States Include the Following:

- ❖ Acceleration of the growth momentum and enhancing the comparative and competitive advantage of the economies of the region;
- ❖ Diversification and broadening of the industrial base and interdependences;
- ❖ Enhancing the productive capacity, productivity and competitiveness of SADC economies;
- ❖ Provision of a framework for technological and industrial catch-up, export diversification, natural resources beneficiation, enhanced value-addition and increased regional trade and employment generation.
- ❖ Development of viable regional value chains capable of interacting with global value chains and identifying areas where the SADC region can have the greatest success in capturing high opportunities;
- ❖ Building a collaborative but challenging strategic partnership between governments, the private sector, civil society and development partners as a conduit for industrialisation; and building firm and enduring foundations for a modernised SADC economy.

In this regard, the Secretariat will continue to work with Member States towards achieving the following:

- **Alignment of national and regional industrial strategies:** to strengthen the inter-industrial and business linkages;
- **Establishment of a stable macroeconomic environment:** This takes into account the acknowledgement that macroeconomic stability acts as a foundation for the development and growth of the private sector and the promotion of regional economic interdependence. Key dimensions of macroeconomic stability that promote industrialisation include stable inflation, manageable fiscal deficit and public debt;
- **Creation of a conducive investment climate:** This takes into account the need to attract both domestic and international investments in the SADC industrial sectors based on an improved and predictable investment climate;
- **Creation of enabling infrastructure:** Enabling infrastructure such as transport and ICT systems, and energy and water have been found critical to complement the implementation of the SADC's industrial strategy;
- **Mobilisation of Financial support:** It is important for innovative financial resources to be mobilised to support the SADC industrialisation efforts;
- **Ensuring efficient use of natural resources:** This aspect recognises the rich endowment of SADC in terms of natural resources that if used efficiently can help stimulate SADC's industrialisation process;
- **Signing and ratifying the Protocol on Industry:** Member States that have not ratified the Protocol on Industry are urged to ratify to allow the implementation to start;
- **Development of a vibrant agricultural sector** that will stimulate domestic and regional production of essential inputs, and improved investment in productive agro-industry value chains;
- **Increasing regional manufacturing of generic medicines and health commodities** for communicable and non-communicable diseases taking place in SADC;
- **Improving capacities and capabilities of SMEs** to participate in industrialisation and value chains
- **Facilitating quality standards in the areas of Regional Standards, Quality, Assurance and Metrology (SQAM)** and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) infrastructure;
- **Addressing infrastructure and Trade Facilitation** deficits by putting in place policies and measures to address key infrastructural constraints that hinder industrialisation (Energy, Transport, ICT Water and Meteorology) including trade facilitation logistics; and
- Improving skills through enhanced Science and Technology, innovation and business sophistication.

Under **Regional Economic and Trade Integration** the initiatives that are expected to be executed by the SADC Secretariat, Member States and the Private Sector include the following:

- **Improving logistics to support trade, transport and transit facilitation** priority sectors. This includes prioritisation and sequencing of Trade, Transport and Transit facilitation measures including the coordination of the implementation of soft and hard infrastructure activities, especially along the priority corridors;
- **Addressing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)** in a timely fashion to support the development of regional trade. This includes developing an effective system to facilitate removal of NTBs that hinder industrial development at regional level;
- **Designing and implementing appropriate rules of Origin (RoO)** that support industrialisation; and
- **Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services:** this protocol entered into force on 13 January 2022 and it aims to encourage increased intra-regional trade in services through the gradual removal of unnecessary or over burdensome regulations affecting the cross-border supply of services within the SADC region, a process known as progressive liberalization.

Your Excellency, thank you very much for this opportunity to engage with you, and we wish you all the best in advancing the regional integration agenda of SADC.

The pleasure is mine, and thank you.

SADC belongs to its citizens, and therefore every one of us has a part to play to ensure that we fully enjoy the benefits and opportunities of belonging to a shared community of southern Africa.

Long live SADC.





Imagine

A region that is peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle-to-high income, and industrialised; A region where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well being, justice and freedom; A region where countries cooperate and have harmonised laws and procedures to foster regional cooperation, integration and socio-economic development.

THAT'S THE SADC | VISION 2050

For more information and insights on SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030 visit the SADC website: www.sadc.int



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CAUTION AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF SADC TRADEMARKS

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

The SADC Secretariat wishes to inform the general public that the name “Southern African Development Community”; the acronym “SADC”; and the SADC logo are registered and protected trademarks for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, hence the use of these trademarks without prior authorisation from the SADC Secretariat infringes on its Intellectual Property Rights. The fact that an organisation is conducting business in the Southern African region does not necessitate the usage of the SADC brand. The Secretariat will take legal action against anyone who uses the SADC trademarks without permission.

We, therefore, urge the general public to desist from using these registered and protected trademarks, as they can only be exclusively used by the Southern African Development Community, a regional body comprising 16 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For more information or advice, please contact the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana on prinfo@sadc.int or telephone +267 395 1863



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Chers participants,

Nous voici réuni ici à Kinshasa pour la tenue du 42eme sommet des Chefs d'Etats et des gouvernements de la Communauté de Développement des Etats d'Afrique Australe SADC. A cet effet, je voudrais au nom des kinoises et kinois souhaiter à toutes et à tous la bienvenue dans notre ville, votre ville la capitale de la République Démocratique du Congo. Soyez assuré que la Ville de Kinshasa réputée pour son hospitalité légendaire, foisonnante de culture et d'arts permettra le déroulement de ses assises dans un climat de sérénité, de convivialité et de fraternité.

Au cours de ce 42 eme sommet de notre prestigieuse organisation sous régionale, la Ville de Kinshasa va être témoin de la passation de relai entre le Président du Malawi, Président en exercice de la SADC Son Excellence Monsieur Lazarus Mc CARTHY CHAKWERA et le Président de la République Démocratique du Congo Son Excellence Monsieur Félix Antoine Tshisekedi qui va présider aux destinées de la SADC.

A cette occasion, je tiens à adresser mes vifs remerciements au nom des populations kinoises à Son Excellence Monsieur Lazarus Mc CARTHY CHAKWERA pour l'immense travail abattu à la tête de notre organisation depuis son élection lors du 41eme sommet.

A son Excellence Monsieur Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI, Président de la République Démocratique du Congo et Chef de l'Etat, les kinoises et kinois à travers ma personne vous présentent leur très sincères félicitations et vous souhaitent un fructueux mandat. Après votre brillant mandat à la tête de l'Union Africaine, aujourd'hui vous voilà présidé la CEEAC et la SADC deux prestigieuses organisations sous régionales qui visent le développement socio-économique de notre continent. Je demeure convaincu que vous ne ménagerez aucun effort en vue de hisser plus haut la voix des africains dans le concert des nations par l'essor économique du continent.

Que vive l'Afrique

Que vive la Communauté de Développement des Pays d'Afrique Australe

A toutes et à tous bienvenu !

Boyeyi malam

Gentiny NGOBILA MBAKA

Gouverneur

KINSHASA, LA RENAISSANCE



Kinshasa est une ville cosmopolite aux potentialités énormes et au charme irrésistible avec une superficie de 9.965 kilomètres carré repartie en 24 communes. A ce jour elle compte plus de 15 millions d'habitants.

Depuis l'accession à l'indépendance de la RDC, l'usure du temps marqué par des soubresauts politiques avait fait perdre à la capitale jadis appelé Léopoldville toute sa beauté et son prestige.

C'est en 2019 que souffle un nouveau vent dans la sphère politique du géant au cœur de l'Afrique. Felix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, prend les rênes du pays au terme des élections organisées en novembre 2018. A Kinshasa, la Capitale Gentiny Ngobila Mbaka devient le nouveau Gouverneur. Il arrive à la tête de la ville avec un ambitieux programme qu'il appelle KINSHASA BOPETO, qui est en fait un programme qui renferme les germes de la renaissance et du développement de Kinshasa.

Dès son entrée en fonction, il est donc question pour Gentiny NGOBILA MBAKA de faire de la capitale une ville attractive et résiliente au standard international, une destination pour le tourisme et les investissements.

Le 19 octobre de la même année, il lance officiellement la matérialisation de son programme, avec l'appui du Président de la République Félix Antoine THISEKEDI TSHILOMBO.

Plusieurs secteurs sont ciblés, principalement les infrastructures routières, l'environnement et l'assainissement de la ville pour ne citer que ceux-là.

Des infrastructures à actualiser

La Ville de Kinshasa connaît depuis des décennies une voirie vieille et en état de délabrement fort avancé. En 1960, elle comptait près de 400.000 habitants avec 530 km des routes revêtues. 60 ans après, avec une population estimée à 15 Millions d'habitants, Kinshasa ne compte à peine moins de 750 km laissant ainsi plusieurs quartiers enclavés. Cette situation a appelé le gouvernement provincial à inscrire en priorité son action dans la réhabilitation des routes existantes, la modernisation de certaines d'entre elles, la construction des nouvelles routes et la réhabilitation et modernisation du transport ferroviaire.

Une option a été levée pour résoudre ces problèmes épineux et récurrents de mobilité de la population. Il va donc falloir rajouter quelques kilomètres des routes revêtues à celles déjà existantes. Ces voies faciliteront des échanges commerciaux intercommunaux pour booster le développement économique des populations bénéficiaires et vont améliorer leurs conditions de mobilité.

Un environnement assaini

Pour résoudre le problème de l'insalubrité caractérisée par des déchets plastiques jetés par la population et qui obstruent les caniveaux, polluent les rivières et tuent l'environnement, la ville de Kinshasa a eu recours différentes solutions, dans le cadre des partenariats publics-privés.

- Création de l'Unité Spéciale Pour la Protection de l'Environnement (USPE) ;
- Mise en place des points d'achats des déchets plastiques

- Signature des protocoles d'accord avec les partenaires OK PLAST pour en mise en place de la collecte des bouteilles plastiques et la sensibilisation sur les normes environnementales. L'entreprise a ouvert une usine inaugurée par le Président de la République dans le cadre du projet Kintoko. Deuxième en Afrique par sa capacité, cette usine peut atteindre jusqu'à 50.000 tonnes de déchets à recycler par jour.

- CLEAN PLAST pour la collecte et valorisation des bouteilles plastiques et la gestion des déchets solides ;

- Accords avec des ONG locales pour le balayage de principales artères de la capitale ;

- Partenariat avec le groupe turc ALBARAYK pour l'assainissement de la ville de Kinshasa ;

- Acquisition des engins d'assainissement,

- Construction en cours des stations d'épuration d'eaux usées et des stations de traitement des boues de vidanges.

- l'exécutif provincial a également opté pour l'embellissement et l'aménagement des espaces publics

La flamboyance des fêtes de fin d'années

Désormais à Kinshasa, lors des festivités des fêtes de fins d'années, depuis 3 ans, les populations sont décomplexées grâce aux illuminations de Noël qui arpentent les artères principales de la ville. Une première de quoi attirer du bon monde qui viennent apprécier la magie de Noël Made in Kinshasa.

Les artères de la ville de Kinshasa étaient pour la plupart plongées dans l'obscurité la plus totale depuis des années. Cette situation a exposé la population à des cas de criminalité de tout genre.

Aujourd'hui les boulevards et avenues principales sorte de l'obscurité grâce au financement propre de la ville.

Le vent de la modernité souffle visiblement dans la capitale RD Congolaise, ce géant au cœur de l'Afrique appelée à jouer le rôle catalyseur pour le développement de tout le continent. On assiste donc à la renaissance de la belle ville de Kinshasa.



SADC IN PICTURES



The outgoing SADC Chairperson and President of Mozambique, H.E. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi (left) hands over the gavel to his successor and host of the 41st SADC Summit in Lilongwe, H.E. President Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi (right).



Botswana signed the Agreement for hosting the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot in October 2021. Located in the village of Rasesa, the Depot will enable the storage of materials, equipment and end-user stocks for use by the SADC Standby Force when undertaking mandated peace support and humanitarian missions. The depot will provide a central platform for the provision of logistics support to the SADC Standby Force.



"H.E. President Mokgweetsi Masisi of Botswana and Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (seated second from right) and the members of the SADC Panel of Elders (PoE) and the Mediation Reference Group (MRG) in February 2022. The SADC PoE and MRG are part of the SADC Mediation and Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy structure that was established to foster political and security stability in the region through the prevention and resolution of significant inter-state and intra-state conflicts.



H.E. Hakainde Hichilema (left) was inaugurated as the 7th President of Zambia on 24 August 2021, following his election victory in early August 2021.



The new SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Elias Mpedi Magosi took oath at the 41st SADC Summit held in Lilongwe, Malawi in August 2021. H.E. Magosi is a national of Botswana.



After almost two years without physical meetings due to the global Covid-19 pandemic, SADC leaders were finally able to meet in August 2021 and in January 2022 (shown here).



SADC remains committed to supporting Mozambique in curbing instability affecting its northern parts of the country. On the left picture, the SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Elias Magosi, and right picture SADC Ambassadors and High Commissioners in Mozambique pay a courtesy call on the SADC Force currently on a mission in Mozambique.



SADC launched the Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (RCTC) in February 2022 to advance counter-terrorism prevention. Based in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, the RCTC is expected to ensure enhanced coordination, and strengthened partnerships, as well as to foster timely response to terrorism and violent extremism in the SADC region.



The 5th annual SADC Industrialization Week was held in November 2021 in Lilongwe, Malawi. The SADC Industrialization Week is an annual public-private engagement platform to foster new opportunities for intra-African trade and investment.



Zambia became the first SADC Member State to benefit from a Gender Based Violence Training Guideline approved by SADC Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in addressing Gender Based Violence.



The SADC Protocol on Trade in Services entered into force on 13 January 2022. The Protocol, which provides the framework for a preferential trade agreement covering all commercial and tradable services in any services sector, aims to encourage increased intra-regional trade in services through the gradual removal of unnecessary or overburdensome regulation affecting the cross-border supply of services within the SADC region, a process known as progressive liberalization.



Since assuming his new post, the SADC Executive Secretary, H.E Elias Magosi has been engaged in a series of working visits to consult with Heads of State on advancing regional integration. As of June 2022, he had been to seven SADC Member States - the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe - in addition to Botswana, host of the SADC Secretariat. He also hosted the SADC Chairperson, President Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi during his visit to the SADC Secretariat (picture at bottom left).

SADC HISTORY

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

...From the beginning, the objectives and the commitment has been that of active and deliberate movement towards cooperation and unity among its members.” Julius Nyerere, 1996

“During its twelve years of existence (1980-1992), the coordination conference gave greatest priority to the building up of a sub-regional infrastructure, so that all its members become linked together by road, railways, telecommunications, civil aviation, and a shared electricity grid. Much remains to be done, but it is now possible to drive from Tanzania to Angola or Namibia, as well as to

South Africa. I am not saying it will always be comfortable, or quick, but it can be done, whereas previously, it was virtually impossible. ... 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.”

Regional dimensions and linkages

The development and integration of southern Africa that is happening today builds on the solidarity and unity of purpose experienced during the liberation from colonialism and apartheid.

The young men and women who formed the leadership of that generation had values of regional solidarity, common humanity, unity and ubuntu. They were passionate about the total liberation of Africa, and committed to the objective of political independence and economic development.

Their generation set a foundation for a shared future.



24

We hear the echo of **Patrice Emory Lumumba**, courageous son of the Congo and the first Prime Minister post-independence, who expressed his vision and his commitment to a free and independent Africa:

“I want my children, whom I leave behind and perhaps will never see again, to be told that the future of the Congo is beautiful and that their country expects them, as it expects every Congolese, to fulfil the sacred task of rebuilding our independence, our sovereignty... African unity and solidarity are no longer dreams. They must be expressed in decisions.”

Founding Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) (now SADC) in Lusaka, Zambia in 1 April 1980



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.

“Kiswahili for peace and prosperity”

The first celebration of the World Kiswahili Language Day was held on 7 July 2022, under the theme, “Kiswahili for peace and prosperity”.

Kiswahili is the most widely spoken African language and among the 20 most widely spoken languages in the world, with more than 200 million speakers, and is the first African indigenous language to be recognized at international level.

Kiswahili was adopted by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as an official language on 17 August 2019 in

In Tanganyika, **Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere**, the founding President, dedicated his life to the ideals of human dignity and common humanity. Addressing the transitional Legislative Assembly on 22 October 1959, before independence in 1961, he said,

“We, the people of Tanganyika, would like to light a candle and put it on top of Mount Kilimanjaro which would shine beyond our borders giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate, and dignity where before there was only humiliation.”

His country hosted the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), a mechanism for achieving political liberation for the continent, providing political, material and moral support to liberation movements until independence and majority rule were achieved, and institutionalized apartheid gave way in South Africa and Namibia.

He mobilized unity at home as well as advocating unity for the continent, uniting the country through common ideals and the Kiswahili language, and uniting Tanganyika and Zanzibar into the United Republic of Tanzania.



Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, the founding President of Zambia, was a strong campaigner for African unity and deeper regional integration. In April 1980, he hosted the historic Summit that established the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was later transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Lusaka Summit issued the visionary declaration, Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation.

“What is it from our past experience that hinders reaching the goals? What is it in our present that hinders reaching the goals? What needs to be done to improve things?” Dr Kaunda to international forum in 2003

Sir Seretse Khama, the founding President of Botswana, offered his country as host of the new regional community, and in his opening address to the SADCC preparatory conference in Arusha in 1979 he called for unity, saying,

“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...”



recognition of the contribution of the Founding President of Tanzania and Chairman of the Frontline States, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. The other SADC official languages are English, French and Portuguese.

On 23 November 2021, the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at its 41st session in Paris declared 7 July at World Kiswahili Language Day with effect from 2022.

The African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia approved and adopted Kiswahili as an official working language of the AU and its institutions on 10 February 2022.

Regional dimensions and linkages

Mission Accomplished

Independence was achieved through political mobilisation at national level and across borders with the support of neighbouring countries and the continent of Africa; with international support including the United Nations; and in some cases as necessary, by young men and women leaving their country to go into exile to organize and take up arms.

The Liberation Committee was established by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963, hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania and headed for the final 22 years from 1972 - 1994 by Brig-General Hashim Mbita as Executive Secretary, a Tanzanian appointed 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.

The final report of the OAU Liberation Committee, titled *Mission Accomplished*, was 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. ...”

The African objective of political independence was achieved. The report said that it was hoped that through 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.

SADC embarked on a history collection project in 2005 of which he was the patron, titled the SADC Hashim Mbita Project, which produced nine volumes of interviews and other information on Southern African Liberation Struggles.

SADC established the Southern Africa Liberation Day to be commemorated on 23 March every year, the date of the last physical battle in the liberation war with apartheid South Africa.

The values of African liberation are key to addressing contemporary challenges, and this knowledge provides a foundation for the significant achievements made in regional development and cooperation in southern Africa.

The loss of this knowledge to current generations is a setback as the lack of awareness about historical cooperation and solidarity often leads to a feeling of “otherness” in which the colonial boundaries remain as extensive economic barriers, leading to a feeling of “we and they”, resulting in xenophobia, intolerance and damage to social cohesion.

Southern African Liberation History

The SADC Council of Ministers approved the inclusion of Southern African Liberation History in the schools syllabus in August 2017, and requested the SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation to operationalize the decision, to enable the younger generation to learn about the liberation heritage and values.

SADC education ministers have since taken significant steps towards implementation.

A history curriculum review was conducted with SADC Member States, followed by the adoption of a roadmap for the integration of Southern African Liberation History (SALH) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in the school curriculum in SADC Member States.

SADC has already begun to produce resource materials for this purpose on the regional dimensions and linkages of Southern African Liberation History in partnership with UNESCO and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), following a meeting of regional history experts hosted by Namibia, which was the first step in the launch of a programme on the regional dimensions and linkages of liberation heritage.

The initiative seeks to support the Member States in their efforts to provide learners with an appreciation and understanding of the shared regional heritage, solidarity and linkages.

The decision encompassed the need to make accessible the rich African historical experience and heritage to students and other young people in formats they can relate to and understand, in order to promote unity and inclusion as well as regional development and integration.

The production of Modules started in consultation with regional history experts and each module contains a short video, an illustrated booklet for print and online, and social media messaging. Module 1, *Youth in the Liberation Struggle and Beyond*, has been launched as a pilot initiative, with a significant following on social media indicating the keen interest of the current generation.

On 19 July 2022, the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) organised an online conference with the SADC Group of Ambassadors to UNESCO as well as SARDC and other partners to launch these resources, with enthusiastic response.

Module 2 on *Teaching and Learning Liberation History* is well advanced in production of the components in response to the findings of the curriculum review.

It speaks to milestones, lessons and values of liberation history, and innovative methods of teaching and learning, to contemporize the teaching of this history, and shows how the challenges of intolerance, xenophobia, discrimination and racism can be unpacked by learning from the Southern African Liberation History (SALH).

The launch included another key publication and learning resource titled *Preserving Memory of African Liberation through access to Heritage Archives*, which is also accessible online and in print.

This provides a well-illustrated and accessible report of existing heritage archives, starting with nine SADC Member States. This is the Pilot project for a more extensive mapping in Africa and beyond for archives on Southern African liberation heritage, so resources can be more widely known and accessed, and to identify those that may need support for preservation or digitization, as well as to identify holdings or archives that are of national, regional or international significance to recommend for inclusion in the UNESCO Memory of the World (MoW) register.

“Africa will write its own history and, both north and south of the Sahara it will be a history full of glory and dignity.” Patrice Lumumba letter to Pauline Lumumba, December 1960

Speaking 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.

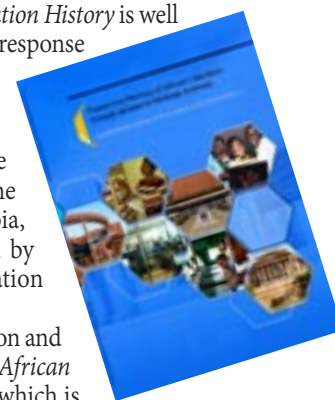
He echoed a favourite phrase of *Mwalimu Nyerere* when he said, *“It can be done, play your part.”*

YOUTH VOICES

Raymond The rise of liberation movements in the region can be perceived as a valuable component of the African culture since united in diversity, the people of Africa had a common vision and a common agenda ... This project is therefore what the youth of the region need to see. It contains a reflection of our roots and gives echoes of unity and oneness which existed in the past, hence enlightening the youth that we need to go back to our roots in order to realise a common future.

Vannah I want to inspire the youth to fall in love with their history and I intend to do this by sharing through my social media, twitter handle and even engaging in discussions, bring up a topic, guys do you know that if you listen to this song it tells the whole history til the liberation struggle is won. Do you know that? They need to know this history, but there is not enough information about this. So we should just find a way to make the youth interested in our history because I believe there is much to tell.

Cheryl ... If Africa’s history could be a compulsory core subject like English and Maths, I think that would be a mind changer. ...





Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation



Honourable Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
International Relations and Cooperation

MANDATE

The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is tasked with managing Namibia's policy on international relations and cooperation as stipulated in Article 96 of the Namibian Constitution, with an overarching objective of protecting the nation's interest abroad. The ministry is also entrusted with the primary function of formulating, promoting and executing Namibia's foreign policy and the conduct of Namibia's international relations. The foundation and guide for the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is the Namibian Constitution, which defines all aspects of state power in Namibia.

VISION

A prosperous, economically competitive and globally respectable Namibia

MISSION

To promote, protect and defend Namibia's national interests and image globally

THE FIVE GUIDELINES WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN ARTICLE 96 OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE:

- adopt and maintain a policy of non-alignment
- promote international cooperation, peace and security
- create and maintain just and mutually beneficial relations among nations
- foster respect for international law and treaty obligations
- encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means

KEY STRATEGIC FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ARE:

- promotion and protection of Namibia's sovereign, territorial integrity, national security and social wellbeing
- promotion and enhancement of Namibia's prosperity through economic growth and sustainable development
- promotion of International peace and security, regional cooperation, especially through active support, collective initiatives and effective multilateralism
- promotion of Namibia an Africa's standing and influence in world affairs
- protection of the welfare of Namibian citizen abroad
- provision of professional and appropriate service to the government and Private institutions and individuals with interests abroad



Honourable Jenelly Matundu
Deputy Minister of International
Relations and Cooperation

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN NAMIBIA

At Namibia's independence, the economy was small and the majority of people were excluded from any meaningful economic activity and effective participation. Namibia has made significant progress on all fronts since gaining independence in 1990, and is today considered as one of the most stable democracies in the world. Supported by prudent monetary policies and fiscal discipline, Namibia is able to maintain macro economic stability.

However, Namibia's economy has thus far not reached the degree of diversification and value addition necessary to provide sustained economic growth. While the Namibian economy is predominantly reliant on the primary sector, it offers abundant investment opportunities in sectors such as manufacturing, mining, energy, agriculture, infrastructure development, tourism, fishing and services.

Namibia's trade policy and advantages are defined by its membership to the multilateral and regional trade arrangements, such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the African Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP) of countries.

The Namibian Diplomatic Missions have a special role to play in the promotion of Foreign Direct Investment through win-win partnerships. Our economic diplomacy strives to connect investment opportunities to investors in order to finance development.



Ambassador Penda Naanda
Executive Director of International
Relations and Cooperation Namibia

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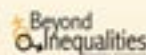
SADC Knowledge Partner
KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
 Research that informs Development



SARDC is an independent regional knowledge resource centre through the vision of the Frontline States to support regional policy perspectives and track implementation on a range of issues in southern Africa. SARDC is made up of topical institutes that focus on relevant regional processes, and has a long track record of achievements, in partnership with SADC and others.



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 Knowledge for Development



Founding Patron
 Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere



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Knowledge for Development



REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

Ministère des Finances

*Direction Générale des Recettes Administratives,
Judiciaires, Domaniales et de Participations*



Service public, créé par le Décret 0058 du 27 décembre 1995, tel que modifié et complété à ce jour, avec comme mission :

L'Encadrement des recettes non fiscales du Pouvoir central

PREROGATIVES :

La DGRAD ordonnance et recouvre toutes les recettes non fiscales, préalablement constatées et liquidées par les Administrations et Services publics de l'Etat, dits « Services d'assiette » :

- * contrôle sur pièces ou sur place,
- * redressement des droits éludés,
- * taxation d'office
- * contre vérification, ...
- * **Gestion des imprimés de valeur et administratifs:**

carte de travail pour Etranger, permis de conduire, passeport, visa, certificat d'enregistrement, permis de construire, permis d'exploitation minière, forestière ou des hydrocarbures, diverses autorisations, certificat de nationalité, ...

L'authenticité de l'imprimé de valeur est subordonnée au paiement des droits dus, pour le compte du Trésor public, sur base d'une note de perception DGRAD.



Edwine Endundo
Directrice Regionale Vlisco Congo

La République Démocratique du Congo est une source de plusieurs inspirations ; un pays riche en faune et flore mais surtout avec une culture diversifiée par son histoire, son art, ses langues, sa musique et son sous-sol.

Cette diversité permet de créer une symphonie d'idées mettant en avant la richesse culturelle de la RDC.

Homme comme femme, il y a une élégance et une fierté de se dire africains et de porter, avec le front dressé, les pagnes Super-Wax VLISCO, qui reprennent une partie de l'histoire de la culture de ce beau pays dans ses dessins et ses couleurs.

Au-delà de la mode Vlisco est un moteur de développement pour ses femmes vendeuses, stylistes et couturières. Les tissus Vlisco représentent cette diversité. C'est ainsi que Vlisco fait partie de cette culture.

Bienvenue à Kinshasa aux délégués de la SADC au nom de Vlisco Congo SARL une filiale de Vlisco Hollande chargé du développement commercial de la marque en Afrique Central, de l'Est et Afrique australe. Avoir la SADC à Kinshasa est pour nous une manière de pouvoir nous rapprocher de tous nos marchés de prospection de l'Afrique australe.

Chez Vlisco nous disons que « Vlisco est une marque de luxe africaine »





NOS ACTIVITES

INSPECTION

- Contrôle de tous produits et marchandises à l'importation, à l'exportation et au niveau de la production industrielle locale;
- Contrôles techniques des tous appareils et travaux;
- Contrôle des hydrocarbures;
- Contrôle environnemental;
- Commissariat d'avaries.

CERTIFICATION

- Certification des Produits;
- Certification des Systèmes de Management;
- Certification des Personnes.

ESSAIS / ANALYSES

- Essais physico-chimiques;
- Analyses microbiologiques;
- Essais électrotechniques;
- Essais physicomécaniques.

METROLOGIE

- Vérification des instruments de mesure;
- Etalonnages des instruments de mesure.

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📘 Office Congolais de Contrôle - OCC Demark

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La confiance rime avec le contrôle

UN LEADERSHIP & UNE VISION



Lambert OSANGO NSENGA
Président du Conseil d'Administration s.l.



Gaby LUBIBA MAMPUYA
Directeur Général s.l.



Romain LOBO NTEKESHA wa TSHIBUABUA
Directeur Général Adjoint s.l.

PARTENARIAT ET ACCREDITATIONS



LES SIX PILIERS DE NOTRE VISION MANAGERIALE

- *Conquête permanente des accréditations et de la certification ;*
- *Bonne gouvernance et veille stratégique ;*
- *Développement constant des compétences scientifiques et techniques ;*
- *Organisation efficace et performante de l'ensemble des activités ;*
- *Consolidation du portefeuille des revenus, condition de pérennité pour l'Office, sans constituer néanmoins une obsession face à l'intérêt public ;*
- *Mise en harmonie de l'image objective de l'Office avec son image perçue par les différentes parties intéressées.*



Lancement des travaux de construction de nouvelles infrastructures OCC à KALEMIE, dans la Province du TANGANYKA, par le Directeur Général Gaby LUBIBA MAMPUYA-Juin 2022

FOCUS ON HOST NATION



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Official Name	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Independence Day	30 June 1960
President	H.E. Felix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo
Prime Minister	H.E. Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde Kyenge
Capital City	Kinshasa
Official Language	French, Lingala, Kikongo, KiSwahili, Tshiluba
Area of Country	2,345,095 sq kilometres
Population	85 million
Currency	Congolese Franc

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NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The Flag of the DRC is blue, marked in its centre diagonally by a red band with the edges bordered in yellow, and a yellow star at upper left. The blue colour symbolizes peace and hope, the red represents the blood of martyrs, and the yellow colour is the sign of the country's wealth. Finally, the yellow star refers to a united country promised to a bright future.



*Justice
Paix
Travail*

The Emblem of the DRC was adopted on 18 February 2006 during the promulgation of the constitution of the Third Republic. This emblem is composed of a leopard's head in the centre, surrounded by an elephant's tusk to the left and a spear to the right. Also rising to the left and to the right, a banner bears in gold letters the motto of the State -- Justice, Paix, Travail (Justice, Peace, Work).

The Motto of the DRC -- Justice, Peace, Work -- is intended to promote these three values within the Republic. This trilogy embodies the aspiration of the Congolese people to live together in a dynamic of peace, justice and collective efforts crystallized around the values of unity and work. This motto stems from the Constitution of 18 February 2006 in its first article. Given the tumultuous trajectory of the post-independence political history of the Congo, this motto challenges the collective conscience on the effort needed by all Congolese to maintain unity and national cohesion but also to consolidate their emancipation in a peaceful environment and build a strong and prosperous Congo in the heart of Africa.

*Débout
congolais*

The National Anthem of the DRC -- Débout congolais (Arise Congolese) -- was written and adopted by the national community in 1960. The Reverend Father Simon-Pierre Boka wrote the text while the composition is the work of Joseph Lutumba.

HISTORY

The territory that today bears the name of the DR Congo has been populated for at least 200,000 years. Large centralized states and kingdoms emerged in this territory such as the Kongo, Songye, Kuba, Garengaze, Lunda, and Luba that were at their peak in the late 15th century when the first European visitor, the Portuguese sailor Diego Cão arrived at the mouth of the Congo River, and they flourished into the 19th century.

From 1879, the Belgian king sent missions to explore the Congo river and during the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, he succeeded in persuading the other European powers to recognize his taking possession of the Congo. Thus began the formal colonization of the country, subjugation of the population and removal of mineral assets. The area was known as the independent State of Congo although it was administered as the personal property of King Léopold II. In 1908, at the request of the king, the Belgian Parliament resumed the guardianship of the territory which they named as the Belgian Congo.

The Congolese people resisted and eventually removed this foreign domination. Independence was achieved on 30 June 1960, the first of the current SADC Member States to achieve this goal, after a long struggle led by Patrice Émory Lumumba who became the first Prime Minister before he was brutally murdered by the authorities and allies of the colonial administration. Patrice Lumumba continues to be a symbol of freedom in Africa, and the appropriate burial of his remains in his homeland in 2022 was greeted with homage from various parts of the continent.



The Democratic Republic of Congo joined the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1998 when the 17th Summit agreed that it met the criteria for the admission of new members. This was formalized when the instruments of accession were signed by the DRC Government on 8 September 1998.

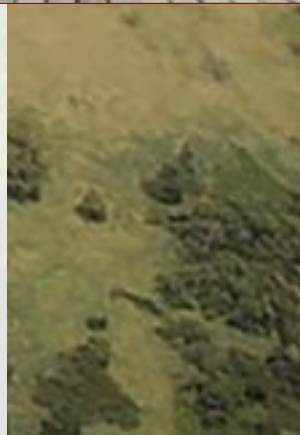
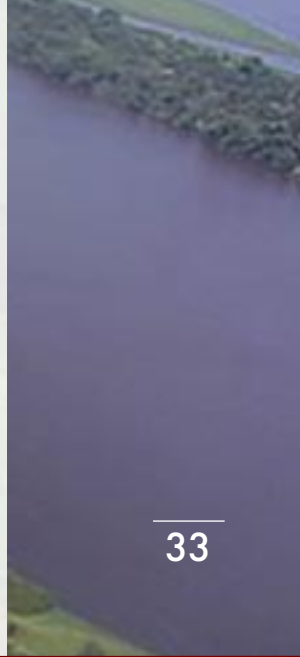
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Government of the DRC is composed of the President, Prime Minister, the Ministers, the Vice-Ministers and, where appropriate, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers. The President of the Republic is the Head of State. The President represents the nation and is the symbol of national unity. Through his arbitration, he ensures the functioning of public authorities, institutions and the continuity of the State. The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term renewable once, and becomes a Senator for life at the end of the term.

January 2019 will remain a historic date for DRC, as it marked the first peaceful transfer of power between an outgoing President, H.E. Joseph Kabila and an incoming President, a major event such as never happened before. This marked the investiture of the fifth President of the DRC, H.E. Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, who won the presidential election of December 2018.

The Parliament is an organ of the State exercising legislative power. The Parliament of the DRC is bicameral, that is to say it is made up of two chambers -- the National Assembly and the Senate, each headed by an office of seven members comprising a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a rapporteur, an assistant rapporteur, a *quaestor* or public official responsible for financial administration and an assistant *quaestor*.

The National Assembly is made up of 500 members called National Deputies, elected by direct universal suffrage, while the Senate is made up of members called Senators, including 108 elected by indirect universal suffrage and former Presidents of the Republic sitting as Senators for Life. The mission of the Parliament consists in passing the laws. In addition, it controls the Government, public enterprises as well as public establishments and services.





GEOGRAPHY

The DRC includes most of the Congo River Basin, which covers an area of more than one million square kilometres. The country's only maritime outlet is a narrow strip of territory on the north bank of the river (Moanda region in Bas-Congo).

With its 2,345,410 sq kilometres, DRC is the second largest country in Africa, after Algeria, and is largely occupied by the Congo Basin and its tributaries. By area, it ranks 11th in the world in size. The vast low-lying area in the centre of the country is a plateau shaped by the basin of the west-flowing river, and covered with extensive tropical forest. This area is surrounded by mountainous terraces such as the Mitumba Mountains to the east and the Virunga Mountains to the north, plateaus covered with savannahs to the south and south-west, the north being bordered beyond the river by the dense forest. High mountains are found at the eastern end of the country (Great Rift region).

The DRC is crossed by the equator, with a third of the country lying north of this line. The climate is hot and humid in the river basin region, and drier and cooler towards the south. South of the equator, the rainy season lasts from October to May, and north from April to November. At the equator, precipitation is relatively constant throughout the year. During the rainy season, storms are violent but only last a few hours.

Territorial Structure

Sharing its borders with nine African countries, the DRC is bordered to the north by the Central African Republic and South Sudan, to the east by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, to the south by Zambia and Angola, and to the west by the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, the Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) and about forty kilometres of Atlantic coast.

To the east, the border follows the tectonic axis of its Great Lakes for a length of 1,400 km in a roughly north-south direction. With Uganda, the limit is marked by Lake Albert, the Lubirihia River, the Ruwenzori mountains and Lake Edward; with Rwanda by Lake Kivu, with Burundi by Ruzizi and the

north of Lake Tanganyika; with Tanzania by the 600 km of Lake Tanganyika; and finally, with Zambia by Lake Moero and the Luapula River.

To the west, the Congo River separates it from the Republic of Congo.

HYDROLOGY

The Congo River

With its 4,700 km length and a flow rate of 50,000 cubic metres / second, with its vast basin of 3.8 million square kilometres, the Congo River is the second longest river in Africa after the Nile, the most important river in Africa by its flow, and the second largest river basin in the world after the Amazon. Its position close to the equator gives it the highest flow rate on the African continent and the Amazon is the only river that exceeds it in this respect on a global level. The river straddles the equator and the almost homogeneous distribution of its tributaries in the two hemispheres regulates its flow.

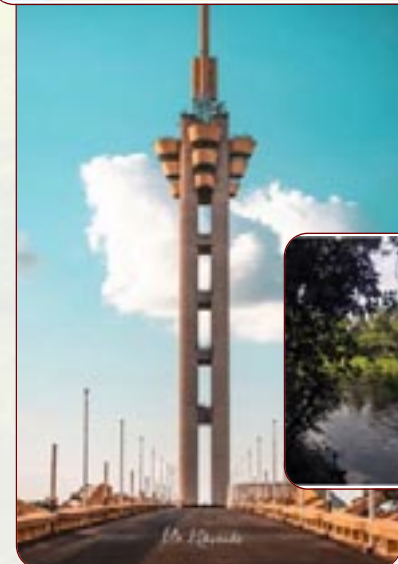
The Congo River has considerable economic importance, in this sense it provides fish and electricity, but it is also an essential communication channel. Together with its tributaries, it forms 14,166 km of waterways. It takes its source in the south of Katanga, in the village of Musofi (in Kipushi) at an altitude of 1,435 metres and bears the name of Lualaba until Kisangani. It empties into the ocean through a wide estuary and its power is such that its waters can be recognized up to 45 km offshore.

The DRC has more than four thousand rivers. It has the largest freshwater reserve in Africa, reaching 52% of the African reserve, and second in the world after the Amazon in Brazil (which has 13% of the total planetary reserve).

The vast drainage area of the Congo River includes almost the whole of the DRC, the Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, western Zambia, northern Angola, and parts of Cameroon and Tanzania. The Congo basin is estimated to include more than 45% of the African equatorial forest and 6% of the world tropical reserves.

The Lakes

In the DRC, nature presents itself in such a way that there are a large number of lakes. Most of these lakes have the typical characteristics of tectonic lakes: elongated shape in a depression bordered by steep escarpments, slightly indented shores, absence of islands, great depth. Lake Tanganyika is the most obvious example. It is also one of the deepest lakes in the world. Some lakes play a regulatory role in the regime



of the rivers downstream of the lake.

The lakes of the DRC are generally grouped in the following way:

- ❖ Mountain lakes, particularly full of fish, are: Lake Albert, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, Lake Edward
- ❖ Plateau lakes: Lake Moero Lake Bangwelo
- ❖ Residual lakes: Tumba, Mai-Ndombe, Munkamba and Fwa lakes. The first two lakes bear witness to the former inland sea which occupied the depressed zone of the central basin, and the second two show the depressed zone of the basin of the Mbuji-Mayi system.

RESOURCES

Mineral Resources

The mineral wealth of the DRC is considerable and highly coveted, giving the country a highly strategic status: copper, cobalt, silver, uranium (by Areva), lead, zinc, cadmium, diamonds, gold, tin, tungsten, manganese, coal. The mineral deposits exploited are distributed in Precambrian massifs bordering a vast central sedimentary basin to the south, east and northeast.

Thus, turning counter-clockwise, one encounters successively from south to north: the Kasai diamond mines (Mbuji-Mayi, Tshikapa) as well as some copper deposits (Tshiniama, Lubi); the copper arc of southern Katanga, also rich in cobalt and uranium, with the mining centres of Kolwezi, Likasi, Kambove, Shinkolobwe and Lubumbashi, and the Kipushi mine exploited for zinc, copper and germanium. The provinces of Kivu and Maniema are particularly rich in tin deposits, often accompanied by columbo-tantalite (coltan). In the north, in the Province Orientale, are the famous gold mines of Kilo-Moto. In the west of the country, west of the capital Kinshasa, Bas-Congo contains several deposits of lead and zinc vanadates. Significant deposits of oil and gas have been discovered, particularly in the central basin and the great lakes to the east.

Fauna

The ecosystems of the DRC are rich and varied,

and the natural fauna is rich in various species, each adapted to the climatic and floristic conditions. Some species are found in all environments.

Almost all large African animals exist in its reserves, and this remarkable fauna includes many large and very large species, such as the African elephant (the largest of the living land mammals), the giraffe (the tallest animals) and the gorilla (the largest of all primates). Mammals are represented in the DRC by so many forms that it is unlikely to find any region in the world which could equal this country in this respect.

The only place in the world that you can find a wild Okapi is in the dense tropical rainforests of the northeastern DRC, and it is the national animal of DRC, also featuring on bank notes. Although the okapi has striped markings reminiscent of zebras, it is most closely related to the giraffe. The okapi and the giraffe are the only living members of the family *Giraffidae*. The okapi is also known as the forest giraffe, Congolese giraffe, or zebra giraffe.

Flora

Out of more than 50,000 known plant species in Africa the DRC ranks first in terms of local plant species. The national flora, of remarkable originality, has approximately 10,531 species, all major groups combined. The flora is abundant and varied given the variability of the habitat, and there are more than 1,377 endemic species in the country. Congolese forest contains more or less 1,000 species of trees. Forest area covers 150 million hectares. Unique to the DRC is Lianas, which looks a lot like vines that grow up to 900 metres long. Teak trees are common in the rainforest of the Congo and grow up to 50 metres high.

Many flora reserves are found in the national territory where researchers list the botanical wealth of the region and study the agricultural potential of certain areas/ Botanical gardens serve as training/environmental research centres and showcases for raising awareness of all nature conservation efforts.





TOURISM

The DRC has a number of unique tourist attractions, including wildlife reserves, indigenous cultures, and geological wonders not found easily or anywhere else in Africa. Twelve percent of the country is made up of protected areas including 7 national parks and 57 reserves areas, with great ecotourism potential. The DRC has four endemic species including Mountain Gorillas, Okapi, Bonobos, and the Congolese peacock. The DRC is known for its vast resources and diverse wildlife, including a large portion of the second largest tropical forest in the world in the Congo Basin. The country is home to 1,000 bird species, more than 400 fish species, 10,000 species of plants, and three of the world's four great apes. Breathtaking protected habitats located include Garamba National Park and Virunga National Park.

VIRUNGA NATIONAL PARK

Virunga National Park is Africa's most biodiverse protected area, home to over one thousand species of mammal, bird, reptile, and amphibian as well as 1/3 of the world's endangered mountain gorillas. Located on the eastern edge of the Congo Basin, which is the world's second-largest tropical rainforest, Virunga has become known as the park of fire and ice for its diverse habitats ranging from the Ruwenzori peaks to savanna and volcanic plains. Despite being a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Virunga is threatened by war, poaching and illegal activities as well as unpreventable natural disasters.

NYIRAGONGO AND MOUNT STANLEY

DRC's active volcano Nyiragongo soars above the city of Goma and the surrounding Virunga National Park and sends plumes of smoke into the sky, before becoming a flaming beacon visible for miles around after sundown.

Mount Stanley is located in the Rwenzori range. With an elevation of 5,109 m (16,763 ft), it is the third highest in Africa, after Mount Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) and Mount Kenya (5,199 m).

ENERGY

The DRC has immense and varied energy potential, consisting of non-renewable

resources, including oil, natural gas, and uranium, as well as renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric, biomass, solar, and geothermal power. Hydroelectric power accounts for 96 percent of domestic power generation, the bulk of which is generated by the Inga I and Inga II dams located in Kongo Central province. Inga I and II have an installed capacity of 1,775 megawatts,, and the government is supporting maintenance to bring Inga back to full capacity.

Oil and gas discoveries in the east of the country give the DRC the second largest crude oil reserves in Central and Southern Africa. These reserves are primarily located in the four major lakes bordering Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. The DRC has proven reserves of 180 million barrels, though estimates of total petroleum reserves exceed 5 billion barrels. Currently, Congolese oil production is limited to the Coast Basin, yielding 25,000 barrels per day of offshore production, all of which are exported.

AGRICULTURE

DRC has more available farmland than any other country in Africa, with an agricultural potential to feed close to two billion people from an estimated 80 million hectares of available arable land, of which 10% of this land is currently being used. The agricultural sector contributes 18 percent of GDP and accounts for over 60 percent of new jobs. The main cash crops include coffee, palm oil, rubber, cotton, sugar, tea, and cocoa. There has been some success in developing cocoa and coffee for export. Prime crops are Cassava, plantains, maize, groundnuts/peanuts tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, cocoa and rice. Rubber is also extracted from rubber trees and palm oil from the kernels of palm trees.

INVESTMENT

With a strong economy, rich farmland and bountiful mineral wealth, the DRC is progressively building towards a brighter future. The DRC's investment agency, the National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANAPI), provides investment facilitation services for initial investments over \$200,000 and is mandated to simplify the investment process, make procedures more transparent, assist new

foreign investors, and improve the image of the DRC as an investment destination. A current investment regulation prohibits foreign investors' from engaging in any informal small retail commerce referred to as petit commerce and restricts foreign majority-ownership in the agricultural industry.

Visas for foreign workers are limited to six consecutive months and cost between \$300 (single-entry) and \$400 (multiple-entry). Following approval of the initial "temporary" work visa, which normally is not difficult to procure, a foreign worker may qualify for a more expensive "establishment visa" with a minimum of one-year validity. To encourage local employment, salaries paid to expatriates are taxed at a higher rate than local staff.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Estimated at more than 90 million inhabitants, the people of the DRC are made up of at least 250 ethnic groups, speaking 250+ languages and dialects. Bantu languages are the most prominent, spoken by 80% of the population. French is the official language used in business, government, legal, education and academic meetings. In addition to French, there are four national languages – Kikongo, Lingala, Kiswahili, and Tshiluba.

Sculpture

The regions that make up the Democratic Republic of Congo are among the richest in traditional art, and the variety of forms and uses is commensurate with the size of the country and the number of ethnic groups. The *mintadi* (in Kikongo, "guardians", in the singular *ntadi*) for example, are soapstone sculptures made in the west of DRC, and were used to adorn the tombs of the notables of the kingdom of Kongo.

Nkondi sculptures are made by religious specialists, *nganga* (*singanga* or *banganga* in the plural), for whom the physical world is a continuity in which life is a part of a whole. The *nkondi* statuery serves as a bridge between the world of the living and that of the ancestors, between the real and the symbolic, and as intermediaries between people and supernatural deities, between the community and the spirit of the ancestors.

"I ask you to make today, the 30th June 1960, an illustrious day that will be etched on your hearts. A date whose significance you will pass on with pride to your children," Patrice Lumumba, first Prime Minister of The Congo.

Masks

The mask, this expression characteristic of African artforms, is used in an educational context, that of the initiation of young people, where they learn the history, the founding myths and the social rules of their group. They also learn the secrets of the masks. These embody spirits. Most often, uninitiated women and children cannot see the masks or they are intended to frighten them.

Folklore

As in other parts of the world, these masquerades tend to be folklore themselves. An example is that of the Pende of Bandundu and Kasai Occidental who are developing a real "revival" of their art, with the invention of new masks, the replacement of the sculptures of the chief huts and the organization of an annual festival. The artistic works of the DRC are kept in several museums in the country. These include the National Museum of Kinshasa, Museum of Contemporary and Multimedia Art of Kinshasa, Museum of Prehistory of the University and other national museums in the provinces.

Music and Dance

Dance and music are an integral part of tradition and daily life, whether it is modern dance, stilt dances or the *Kyébé-Kyébé* dance, which features brightly coloured puppets. The National Ballet of Congo draws on the tradition of dance tableaux.

Congolese music has spread throughout Africa, under many names: Congolese jazz, Congo Music, Rumba or Soukous, dance music that mixes Western forms (rock, etc.) and diaspora rhythms. Congolese music, represented by its famous rumba with multiple generations of artists, has invaded the African continent for many years, and Kinshasa is often called the "Mecca of African music".





Mot du Directeur Général



50 ANS

16 Mai 1970 - 16 Mai 2020

Jean-Bosco KAYOMBO KAYAN

16 mai 1970 - 16 mai 2020, voilà 50 ans, jour pour jour que SNEL a été créée et a eu pour mission de produire, transporter et distribuer l'énergie électrique en République Démocratique du Congo.

L'accroissement exponentiel de la démographie avec toutes ses conséquences urbaines notamment le boom immobilier, l'urbanisation et l'extension des villes d'une part et l'évolution des technologies d'autre part, sont des facteurs qui ont beaucoup contribué à l'augmentation des besoins en électricité face à une offre déficitaire que connaît le pays depuis des nombreuses décennies en dépit de quelques grands investissements réalisés dans le domaine de l'électricité.

C'est un défi majeur à relever et notre détermination est grande. Tous les efforts sont conjugués afin d'améliorer la qualité et accroître la quantité de la desserte en électricité auprès de la population et accompagner aussi le Chef de l'Etat dans sa vision de faire de la RDC un pays émergent, tel qu'il l'a affirmé dans son discours, lors de l'ouverture du forum sur l'énergie électrique. Je cite : *« l'accès à l'électricité est au cœur de tous les enjeux économiques, sociaux et environnementaux car aucun développement n'est possible sans énergie ».*

Il n'y a pas lieu de croiser les bras outre mesure car on ne peut prétendre atteindre ce niveau de développement sans électricité qui est le moteur et la clé.

Pour ce faire, nos efforts sont, conformément aux orientations stratégiques de 2021 - 2023 concentrés sur :



1. La recherche sans cesse de financement ;
2. La poursuite de la réhabilitation et la modernisation de l'outil de production aussi bien sur fonds propres que sur financements extérieurs ;
3. Le respect du programme de maintenance et entretien régulier des équipements ;
4. La construction des nouvelles infrastructures et l'extension des réseaux de transport et distribution ;
5. La poursuite sans relâche de la politique d'efficacité énergétique et économie d'énergie par le placement du système de comptage à prépaiement et à télé relève sur l'ensemble du réseau SNEL SA ;
6. La restructuration du Département Commercial et le renforcement des ressources humaines, matérielles et logistique de nos services technico-commerciaux pour des actions efficaces et rapide sur terrain ;
7. La formation et le rajeunissement de notre personnel en application des articles 80 et 85 des lois n° 16/013 du 15 juillet 2016 fixant respectivement les règles relatives au régime général de la sécurité sociale et statut des agents de carrière de service de l'Etat ;
8. La conscientisation du personnel au professionnalisme dans l'accomplissement des tâches quotidiennes et l'innovation ;
9. La restructuration du service de la dette ;
10. L'intégration des systèmes d'information.

Ainsi, tous réunis autour de cette idéal, avec un personnel motivé, conscient et professionnel dans l'accomplissement de ses tâches quotidiennes nous vaincrons ce challenge

I. HISTORIQUE

Création de SNEL SA



La Société Nationale d'Electricité, SNEL SA en sigle, est une société commerciale appartenant à l'Etat congolais, actionnaire unique et propriétaire.

Elle fut créée par l'ordonnance présidentielle n° 70/033 du 16 mai 1970 sous forme d'un établissement de droit public à caractère industriel et commercial.

Au départ, SNEL SA a reçu de l'Etat, en tant que maître d'ouvrage le mandat de maître d'œuvre pour les travaux de la première étape de l'aménagement hydroélectrique du site d'Inga.

Dans le souci de répondre aux besoins énergétiques du pays, les pouvoirs publics, par ordonnance présidentielle n° 67 - 391 du 23 septembre 1967, instituaient le Comité de Contrôle Technique et Financier pour les travaux d'Inga, lequel Comité sera remplacé plus tard en 1970 par SNEL.

Au terme de la mise en service de la centrale hydroélectrique d'Inga, le 24 novembre 1972, SNEL et REGIDESO avaient obtenu de l'Etat la mission de produire, transporter et distribuer l'énergie électrique à l'instar des autres sociétés commerciales privées (COMETRICK, FORCES DE L'EST, FORCES DU BAS-CONGO, SOGEFOR, SOGELEC et COGELIN).

Au cours de la même année, le Gouvernement mit en marche le processus d'absorption progressive de ces sociétés privées par SNEL. L'issue de ce processus se traduira par l'instauration d'une situation de quasi-monopole au profit de SNEL, confortée, par la suite, par la loi n° 74/012 du 14 juillet 1974 portant reprise par SNEL des droits et obligations et activités des anciennes sociétés privées d'électricité susmentionnées.

Par cette loi, l'Etat assurait le contrôle direct de la production, du transport et de la distribution de l'énergie électrique ; cette denrée étant vue comme une ressource stratégique pour le développement économique et social du pays.

Concernant la REGIDESO, la reprise totale par SNEL de ses activités électriques, notamment ses centrales, est intervenue en 1979.

En fait, SNEL contrôle dès lors toutes les grandes centrales hydroélectriques et thermiques du pays à l'exception de quelques micro et mini centrales hydroélectriques, ainsi que des petites centrales thermiques intégrées aux installations d'entreprises isolées qui continuent à relever des auto producteurs publics et privés.





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OUR TERMINALS AT THE PORTS OF MAPUTO AND LUANDA, AND OUR LOGISTICS CENTRE IN KOMATIPOORT SERVE AS KEY GATEWAYS TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICA HINTERLAND

World trade is the backbone of sustainable economic growth and we're passionate about finding solutions and solving challenges for our customers and partners. That is why we're developing multimodal trade corridors and integrated logistics solutions in Southern Africa.

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PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RISDP 2020-2030

The Foundation PEACE, SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The mandate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs is to facilitate the promotion of peace and security in the region. This is in line with the Priorities of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP 2020-2030) focusing on Peace and Security Cooperation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Some of the major achievements realized by the Organ in the area of peace and security during the period under review are presented below.

Mapping Exercise of National and Regional Infrastructures for Peace

Enhanced Regional Capacity for Mediation, Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy is of critical importance in the region's quest to entrench and sustain peace, security, stability and strengthening integration, industrialization and development. In an endeavour to embolden mediation, conflict prevention and preventative diplomacy, capacity building of national and regional infrastructures for peace was undertaken.

Following the Mapping Exercise of national and regional Infrastructures for Peace (I4Ps) in the SADC region, the Politics and Diplomacy sector embarked on the implementation of the recommendations enshrined in the mapping exercise report which, among others, include:



SADC | VISION 2050

A peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom

Cross Cutting Issues

Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management



**Industrial
Development
and Market
Integration**



**Infrastructure
Development
in Support
of Regional
Integration**



**Social and
Human Capital
Development**



Peace, Security, and Good Governance



“The strengthening of existing regional and national I4Ps: several national institutions surveyed suffer from lack of adequate capacity in conflict management, mediation, early warning and monitoring, evaluation and learning expertise resulting from existing training gaps. State and NSA-institutions require more capacity building based on solid conceptual foundations to contribute towards the national peacebuilding efforts by strengthening the pre-existing local knowledge and skill-sets on conflict resolution and mitigation. Some NSAs in the Region, for example, also need to develop a capacity building manual on conflict prevention, management and resolution tailored to their local context. This suggests the need for strengthening the institutional and technical support from the Support to Peace and Security to the SADC Region (SPSS) programme to enhance the effective operation of national I4P. More efforts and resources will be required as sustainable peace can only be achieved when the regional body and all its Member States have solid mechanisms.”

Capacity building for peace officers

The Organ organized capacity building workshops to enhance the capacity of I4Ps to prevent and manage low-level social and political intra-state conflicts at the community level as well as enhance the knowledge and expertise of local experts in identifying and dealing with conflict prevention through the development of capacity to understand the factors that cause and trigger conflicts within and among local communities and societies.



A total of 484 mediation practitioners were trained in 13 Member States – Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The trained mediation practitioners are now part of the roster of mediators. The workshops were successful as evidenced by the interactive and highly engaging sessions with the participants. The insights obtained from the workshops were documented for purposes of post-training reflection, learning and improving the content and other aspects of the overall curriculum while highlighting the specifics of the Member State circumstances.

Appointment of the SADC Panel of Elders and Mediation Reference Group

It is also noteworthy that the establishment of relevant structures with regard to mediation and conflict management and institutional strengthening of existing ones is cardinal in heightening efforts to engender peace, security and stability. To this end, in August 2021, the Summit of Heads of State and Government appointed the members of the Panel of Elders (PoE) and the Mediation Reference Group (MRG), for a four-year term, to strengthen SADC mediation capacities to timeously pre-empt violent conflict and mediate solutions, and improve the prospect of success in regional efforts to prevent and resolve significant inter-and intra-state conflict in the SADC region. The PoE's roles include:

- ❖ Leading and support SADC mediation processes and facilitating confidence-building measures as mandated by the Summit;
- ❖ Ensuring that SADC preventative diplomacy, mediation initiatives are pursued according to the directive of Summit; and
- ❖ Facilitating dialogue, negotiation or mediating of the conflict.

The MRG's roles are, among others to:

- ❖ Formulate advice and recommendations to the PoE regarding the need for and nature of specific dialogue, mediation and preventative diplomacy initiatives in the region; and
- ❖ Identify topics for research or areas in need of skills development; and
- ❖ Provide advice to political decision-makers.

In accordance with the SADC Mediation, Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy

Structure Guidelines, the PoE is composed of five individuals and the MRG has nine individuals. The 2021 Summit of Heads of State and Government appointed the following members:

PoE

- H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete: Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania (Chairperson);
- Mr. Paramasivum Pillay B. VYAPOORY: former Vice-President of Mauritius (Vice-Chairperson);
- Hon. Patrick Anthony Chinamasa: Former Cabinet Minister of Zimbabwe; and
- Mr. Charles Tibone: Former Cabinet Minister of Botswana.

MRG

- H.E. Ambassador Lucy Mungoma: Zambia (Chairperson);
- Ms. Hellen Rwegasira: United Republic of Tanzania (Vice-Chairperson);
- Ambassador Molosiwa Selepeng: Botswana;
- Ambassador Marie-Antoinette Rose Quatre: Seychelles; and
- Ambassador. Dr. Andrew Hama Mutetwa: Zimbabwe.

In April 2022, the PoE and MRG members adopted the *Strategic Plan for the Panel of Elders and Mediation Reference Group*. The objectives of the Strategic Plan are:

- ❖ Strengthen the capacity of the PoE and MRG in mediation support processes;
- ❖ Link regional mediation processes to local/national priorities; and
- ❖ Ensure sustainable funding of the PoE/MRG through a fully functional mediation, and conflict prevention funding mechanism.

In August 2022, the Summit of Heads of State and Governments will appoint one PoE and four MRG members. This will complete the full complement of the Mediation, Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy Structures and place the region on a firmer road in terms of capacity to address intra and interstate conflicts.



Towards stability in DRC

Enhanced regional collective defence is exceedingly imperative to regional efforts aimed at attaining peace and security. The advent of insurgencies and terrorism has presented renewed challenges to the region's culture of peace. In this regard, the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation, under Article 2, outlines the general objectives that is, among others, to promote peace and security in the region.

Pursuant to this objective, the SADC region continues to support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), deployed in eastern DRC since 2013 under the Mandate of the United Nations Organisation Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO). The deployment of FIB was authorized by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 28 March 2013 through Resolution 2098 of 2013. The Force Intervention Brigade is composed of troops from three SADC Member States -- Malawi, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In addition, the region, as a guarantor of the peace and Security Framework for the Great Lakes Region and the DRC, in collaboration with the UN consented on the reconfiguration of the FIB particularly the deployment of enablers in order to enhance its operational capabilities to carry out its mandate effectively. On 18 December 2020, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2556 of 2020 which, among others, extended the Mandate of the MONUSCO until 20 December 2021 with a strategic priority being the protection of civilians as well as the provision of support to the stabilization and strengthening of state institutions in the DRC and key governance and security reforms.

Addressing the security situation in northern Mozambique

In order to consolidate the regional response to acts of terrorism and violent extremism in the region, a SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) was deployed in June 2021 under scenario 6 of the SADC Standby Force. SAMIM has made tremendous progress in supporting Mozambique to fight terrorism in the Cabo Delgado region. SAMIM is transitioning from Scenario 6 (Rapid Deployment Capability) to Scenario 5 (Multidimensional force), with a robust mandate (retention of the special forces).

Establishment of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre

Pursuant to the implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2015, SADC has established the Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre (RCTC) which was officially launched in February 2022. The RCTC based in the United Republic of Tanzania will coordinate all efforts to counter terrorism in the region.

Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. It poses the most dangerous existential threat to any country's national security due to its sophistication and unpredictable nature. Terrorism and Violent Extremism (VE) remain a significant growing security threat in Africa, including in the SADC region.

The establishment of the RCTC is pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty Establishing SADC of August 1992; Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation of 2001; and SADC Mutual Defence Pact of 2003, which target the preservation of peace, security and stability in the SADC region. It is also linked to the SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Plan of Action (PoA) which the SADC Summit approved at its meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana, in 2015.

The SADC-RCTC has been established to enhance effective regional coordination, strengthen partnerships, as well as foster timely responses to terrorism and violent extremism within the SADC region. The SADC-RCTC will also serve as the regional Focal Point for the African Union (AU) African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the relevant UN entities.

It is important to note that the operations of the RCTC will complement and add value to the operations of the SADC Secretariat, in particular, such that synergies with relevant Directorates and Units of the Secretariat are fully exploited, including lessons learned and best practices achieved by the Secretariat. Therefore, RCTC will be closely linked with the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs, which is the structure that coordinates Member States peace and security initiatives.

SADC Integrated Maritime Security Strategy

In light of the importance of maritime security in the region, the Defence sector successfully finalized the reviewing of the SADC Integrated Maritime Security Strategy (IMSS) through the Standing Maritime Committee, a technical experts Committee of the Defence Sub-committee.

The finalization of the IMSS followed a directive of the virtual meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) held in June 2020, on the Inter-State Defence and Security, for the Secretariat to finalize the draft SADC IMSS. The revised IMSS was endorsed by the 29th Defence sub-committee meeting held on 7 May 2021. The SADC IMSS was approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ in July 2022.

SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot

With regard to the construction and establishment of the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot, the major achievements are as follows:

- ❖ The architectural and engineering designs of the depot were completed in March 2022. The designs were done through a consortium of eight professional firms engaged in 2021. Completion of the designs paves way for the construction of the depot to commence by the end of 2022, upon completion of procurement processes to engage the building contractors.

- ❖ An agreement between the Government of Botswana and SADC Secretariat for hosting the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot at Rasesa was signed in October 2021. This agreement stipulates the legal framework governing the operations of the SADC depot once the construction is completed.

Located in Botswana, the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot will house general-purpose equipment for the police, military and civilian components of the SADC Standby Force.

Transitional Organized Crime

Cognizant of the fact that the SADC Vision 2050 is built on a foundation of Peace, Security, and Good Governance, several activities at the strategic and operational levels have been conducted to enhance regional frameworks to address Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) in the region since August 2021. Therefore, a number of achievements leveraging and strengthening regional and national capacities to prevent, investigate, detect, and prosecute transnational organized crimes were realized.

Strategic guidance and harmonization of regional efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime are of paramount importance. One of the major strides made in enhancing regional frameworks to combat TOC is the approval of the SADC Integrated Strategy and Action Plan to prevent and combat transnational organized crime by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) in July 2021, and subsequent regional sensitization workshops conducted to amplify and heighten the need for its effective implementation.

The Integrated Strategy is an embodiment of the principal regional framework for common action and cooperation on matters relating to the prevention and combating of TOC in the region. The underlining objectives of the Strategy include:

- ❖ providing a common regional framework for a holistic, inclusive and integrated response to TOC in the SADC region;
- ❖ protecting populations and promote peace, security, stability, democracy, good governance, human rights and economic development to mitigate the adverse effects of TOC on populations;
- ❖ strengthening unity and inter-agency



coordination, collaboration and cooperation in the fight against TOC with a view to make the SADC region a harmonious and an effective unit, harmonizing national legislations;

- ❖ providing common standards for operational and strategic responses to TOC in southern Africa, strengthening national and regional resilience against TOC by addressing the root causes and conditions conducive for the spread of TOC in Southern Africa, and
- ❖ enhancing the effective implementation of national, regional, continental and international instruments related to the fight against transnational organized crimes.

Mindful of the need for the effective implementation of the Strategy, a number of regional sensitization works were conducted outlining major actions that need to be undertaken within the first and second year of the Strategy. Furthermore, efforts were taken to set the ball rolling for the establishment of requisite monitoring and evaluation structures such as the National Task Forces and the Regional Task Force to spearhead the implementation of the Strategy.

To augment the strengthening and reforms of legislative and strategic instruments aimed at enhancing regional frameworks to prevent and combat TOC, a number of training on counterterrorism, application of DNA evidence on gender-based and cyber violence against women and girls, drugs equipment and identification, trafficking in persons, and cybercrime related to sexual violence against women/girls and other forms of cyber violence against women and girls, were undertaken to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies in the region to effectively maintain law and order.

The policing terrain is dynamic and mutative and as such continuous training of law enforcement agencies cannot be overemphasized. In the same vein, the transnational nature of TOC entails Member States to converge,

engage, collaborate and coordinate concerted efforts to combat cross-border crimes. To harmonize efforts and augment cooperation in combating TOC in the region, SARPCCO Joint Operations THOKGAMO, BAKAPE, and USALAMA VII were conducted. These SARPCCO Joint Operations are a vital cog of the operational frameworks aimed at preventing and combating transnational organised crime.

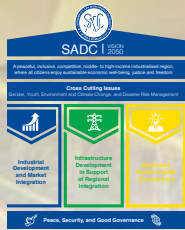
Curbing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

It is equally worrisome that illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) as enablers of armed conflicts, terrorism, insurgency, and transnational organized crime, pose a major threat to SADCs Vision 2050, which envisages “a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialized region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice, and freedom.”

Heedful of the nascent need to combat illicit SALW in the region, concerted efforts were channeled towards deepening and bolstering strategic and operational frameworks to prevent and combat illicit SALW. On legislative reforms and strategic instruments to combat illicit SALW, great milestones were made as follows:

- ❖ The agreement amending the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms was approved by Summit in 2020 and has been signed by 4 Member States;
- ❖ Standard Operating Procedures on the implementation of the Protocol was reviewed and approved by the MCO in July 2021;
- ❖ The Strategy and Action Plan to prevent and combat the proliferation of SALW was developed and approved by the MCO in July 2021;
- ❖ The training modules on SALW and INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS) were harmonized; and
- ❖ Most Member States harmonized the laws with the SADC Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials.





Pillar 1 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

FINANCE, INVESTMENT AND CUSTOMS DIRECTORATE

Introduction

The mandate of the Finance, Investment and Customs (FIC) Directorate is to facilitate trade and financial liberalization and the creation of an enabling environment for investment, contributing to deeper regional economic integration, inclusive growth and poverty eradication.

The activities of the FIC Directorate are guided by three strategic objectives of Pillar 1: Industrial Development and Market Integration of the RISDP 2020-2030, and these are:

- ❖ Deepened regional market integration which is connected into the continental and global markets;
- ❖ Deepened financial market integration, monetary cooperation, and investment; and
- ❖ Enhanced macroeconomic stability and convergence.

The specific objectives of the Directorate are:

- Increased SADC-intra and SADC-extra regional trade and global trade in goods and services;
- Deepened financial integration, broadened financial inclusion and increased monetary cooperation;
- Increased domestic, intra-regional and foreign direct investment; and
- Macroeconomic convergence attained.

Key Result Areas

The FIC Directorate's intervention areas are aligned with the SADC Vision 2050, the Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP 2020-2030) and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, which among others, seeks to advance industrial development and market integration in the region.

There are four key result areas (KRAs) in the Directorate, and these are:

- ❖ **Enhancing intra and extra SADC trade through market integration**, trade facilitation and customs cooperation, and conclusion of international trade agreements: This KRA is shared with the Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade as it focuses on Customs and Trade Facilitation. The main objective is to enhance intra and extra SADC trade for the consolidation of the SADC FTA.
- ❖ **Enhancement of regional financial and monetary cooperation and mobilization of regional development finance**: The aim of this KRA is to develop and strengthen financial and capital markets through the improvement and harmonization of banking and financial systems, laws and procedures. This will ensure the operational efficiency of Central Banks as well as their independence in the implementation of monetary policy.
- ❖ **Achievement and sustenance of macroeconomic stability and convergence**: The objective of this KRA is to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Programme in order to ensure conditions for sustainable growth while advancing the regional economic integration process.
- ❖ **Promotion of a conducive intra-SADC and foreign direct investment environment covering tax coordination and related matters**: Investment, both domestic and foreign, is a critical factor in addressing supply-side constraints and enhancing economic competitiveness in the SADC region. Under this KRA, the Regional Action Programme on Investment will continue to be implemented. Effective implementation of the programme will reduce barriers to doing business in the region and lead to increased investment flows in SADC.



Key Activities and Achievements

Some of the major milestones registered by the Directorate in its mandate to facilitate trade and financial liberalization and the creation of an enabling environment for investment in the region are listed below.

Under **Trade Facilitation and Customs**, the following was achieved:

SADC Simplified Trade Regime Framework

The SADC Simplified Trade Regime Framework was approved by the SADC Committee of Ministers of Trade (CMT) in July 2021, the Framework aims to support small cross-borders, the majority of whom are self-employed women and youth. Member States are invited to negotiate on a bilateral basis for the implementation. The issues to be negotiated are lists of qualifying products, frequency, threshold, and customs clearance procedures. Secretariat is ready to support these negotiations where it is required.

SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations

The SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations, which are aimed at facilitating intra and extra-SADC Trade through the issuance of a single guarantee for goods in transit in the region were adopted by the CMT in July 2021 and currently is being piloted in the North South Corridor covering Botswana, DRC, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Mwami/Mchinji border assessment study

The border posts assessment study was conducted for the Mwami/Mchinji border posts between Zambia and Malawi from December 2021 to March 2022. These Border Posts are included in the priority list identified by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in July 2013 for the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Measure aimed at the consolidating the SADC FTA. The objective of the study was to monitor the implementation of these measures and identify bottlenecks for further interventions. The report of this assessment was submitted to CMT in June/July 2022.

SADC e-Certificate of Origin Framework

Progress on the implementation of the the SADC e-Certificate of Origin Framework, and the Framework of the Regional Electronic Certificate of Origin (eCoO) was approved in 2019 by the CMT and currently Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia have developed their national Module of the eCoO.

The Kingdom of Eswatini, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia are at an advanced stage and tested the transmission and reception of the eCoO with each other in April 2022. The official launch was held in July 2022. Other Member States that have already started the development of their eCoO Module are Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius and Mozambique. They will exchange the eCoO with those Member States that are at an advanced stage when they are ready. More training and awareness raising for customs officials and stakeholders on the Regional Framework of e-Certificate of Origin will be conducted in the 2nd quarter of this financial year 2022/23.

SADC Customs to Business Cooperation Framework

The SADC Customs to Business Cooperation Framework was developed and will be presented to the SADC Policy meeting for approval this year. The Framework will boost the cooperation between Customs and private sector and enhance the implementation of the SADC Trade Facilitation Programme. The Framework will be implemented under the SADC Business Council umbrella.

With respect to the **Payment System**, the major milestone was:

Increased transactions on the regional payment system

The SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (SADC-RTGS) was launched in July 2013. As of April 2022, the total number of transactions settled was 2,502,639, representing an amount of ZAR 9.65 trillion, equivalent to US\$ 607.54 billion. A total of 84 participating Banks, from the 15 SADC Member States (except Comoros), were electronically linked to effect cross-border payments and settlements in real time.

In line with its objective to deepen financial market integration, monetary cooperation, and investment; as spelt out in the RISDP 2020–2030 (Pillar 1-Industrial Development and Market Integration, Strategic Objective 5), the region, through the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG), is currently undertaking key initiatives to improve the efficiency of the SADC-RTGS platform, among others:



- ❖ the migration from a single currency settlement system into a multi-currency settlement system (the on-boarding of the currencies in the region);
- ❖ the implementation of the Transactions Cleared on an Immediate Basis (TCIB) platform which is a SADC instant payment solution for low-value credit payments to further enhance cross-border transactions (retail payments);
- ❖ harmonization of AML/CFT policies to address digitized payment products and services based on new and disruptive technologies (including the piloting of a digitised KYC registry capability);
- ❖ the development of SADC central banks' policy positions on financial technology (Fintech) issues; and
- ❖ the coordination of SADC member countries efforts in the process of migrating to ISO 2022 payments messaging standards in alignment to the 2025 SWIFT deadline.

Regarding **Capital and Financial Markets**, SADC realised the following achievements:

Centralization of the bond markets

Capital and financial markets integration is central to the development and integration agenda of SADC. In 2019, a tool for monitoring implementation of the centralization of the bond markets in SADC region was developed and progress on centralization of secondary bond trading on SADC Exchanges is being monitored through a scorecard matrix.

A total of eight stock exchanges had achieved 60 percent of the variables/criteria in the scorecard matrix (at least with nine out of 15 criteria achieved); namely: BODIVA (Angola), DSE (Tanzania), FINSEC (Zimbabwe), JSE (South Africa), LuSE (Zambia), MERJ Limited (Seychelles), MSE (Malawi) and SEM (Mauritius). The new assessment of the state of implementation will cover the period October 2021 to March 2022.

The variables (reforms) with the lowest implementation/achievement (50 percent or less of Exchanges have implemented) are the following:

- ❖ mobile and online trading
- ❖ settlement in central bank money
- ❖ Market making
- ❖ trade reporting at exchange within 15 minutes
- ❖ real-time bond indices for the exchange.

Assessment to define baseline for harmonization of capital

The new assessment of the state of implementation will cover the period October 2021 to March 2022 and will be presented in April 2022. Work to assess and diagnose SADC capital market architecture has reached the validation of finding phase. The assessment will define a baseline for harmonization of capital markets in the region and assess the trading rules and type of products available in the region. This will assist in the development of products to enable SMEs to participate in the capital markets.

SADC Stock Exchanges Interconnectivity Hub

SADC is in the process of operationalising the SADC Stock Exchanges Interconnectivity Hub which will provide for a wider range of participants' access to the trading screens of the member Exchanges, through a Smart Order Router (SOR) system that will allow brokers to channel orders to other Stock Exchanges, where they would still be traded and settled locally.

Tackling anti-money laundering

The Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Task Force of Senior Officials held its 42nd Meeting in August 2021. Five SADC Member States -- Eswatini, Botswana, Mauritius Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe -- submitted the Follow Up Report (FUR) and will continue reporting under the enhanced follow up process. Botswana and Mauritius were formally removed from the EU grey list in October 2021. Zimbabwe was removed from FATF's grey watch list in February 2022. Work to assess and support the implementation the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations by Member States is ongoing. In the area of Financial Inclusion and Remittances, the following was realized:



As of December 2021, 70 percent of adults in the region are financially included (including both formal and informal financial products/services) which is around 101.6 million individuals. This is an improvement from 60 percent of the financially included adult population in 2016.

With regard to cross border remittances, which are critical for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in the region, the cost of cross border remittances have been reduced by 2.2 percentage points from an average of 9.4 percent per transaction in 2019 to about 7.2 percent in 2021 in the South Africa - SADC corridor.

Table 1 below provides an overview of the progress made by the region for cross-border remittances, considering remittances sent from South Africa to SADC as a proxy. More importantly, migrant remittances are an important component of the financial inclusion environment, and their importance in supporting incomes of households in countries of origin is substantial.

Under *Development Finance*, the milestones are: **SADC Project Preparation Development Facility** With regard to project preparation, the SADC

Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC - PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development for cross-border regional infrastructure projects in energy, transport, ICT and trans-boundary water. This directly supports the region's integration and industrialization efforts as well as trade in goods and services; and helps to improve the quality of lives of its people by improving access to infrastructure services.

As of March 2022, PPDF had approved a total of US\$20.2 million (after savings and cancellation) for the preparation of 12 regional projects covering energy, transport and water sectors, which is expected to generate at least US\$3 billion in infrastructure investment. Furthermore, this also has huge potential of unlocking business opportunities across the "infrastructure value chain", not just in advisory services, but also financing, construction, equipment supply, technology and skills as well as operations and maintenance. The 12 regional projects are summarised in Table 2 :

	USD55		USD200	
	2021	2019	2021	2019
SADC total	9.6%	12.2%	7.2%	9.4%
SADC total, excluding CMA	10.2%	13.0%	7.6%	9.9%
CMA only	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	2.0%
LMMZ*	8.5%	11.2%	7.0%	9.3%

*LMMZ – Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Source: FinMark Trust

Project Name	Member States	Funds committed	Source of funding
2nd Alaska Et Sherwood 400vline	Zimbabwe	\$824 270	EU
Angola-Namibia	Angola and Namibia	\$550 000	EU
Transmission interconnector	Zambia	\$2,8 million	EU
Kasemeno-Mwenda Toll-road			
Luapula Hydro Power	Zambia	\$1,9 million	EU Et KfW 1
Electric Development			
Mulembo Leyla Hydro	Zambia	\$2 million	EU
Electric Power			
North South Rail	South Africa, Zimbabwe,	\$962 000	EU
Mauritius Wastewater	Zambia and DRC	\$1,7 million	KfW 1
Pumping Station Et WWTW	Mauritius		
MOZISA (USD 3.5m)	Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe	\$3,5 million	KfW 1
Africa GreenCo	All Member States	\$2,645 million	KfW 1 Et 2
Kazungula Water Supply Et Sanitation Project	Zambia	€984 933	KfW 2
Lomahasha Namaacha Cross	Eswatini and Mozambique	€1,8 million	KfW 1 Et 2
Border Water Supply Project	Mauritius	\$500 000	KfW 2
Marena - Renewable Guidelines			

Source: DBSA



In order to advance the operationalization of the SADC RDF, the Secretariat, under the Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC, has commissioned a study to recommend on the full operationalization of the Fund. Among others, the consultancy assignment will review Member States' challenges in ratifying the SADC RDF Agreement as well as proposing suitable approaches for fast tracking the operationalization of the Fund. The consultant delivered a Diagnostic Report in by end of May 2022, which will further inform development of the outstanding elements for the full operationalisation of the Fund (operating policies, guidelines and procedures, financing structure including framework for equity participation, business plan, migration plan for the existing SADC funds and facilities into SADC RDF, etc.). This study is expected to be completed in November 2022.

Towards Prudential Standards, Guidelines and Rating System

Since the adoption of the Prudential Standards, Guidelines and Rating System (PSGRS) by the SADC Development Finance Institutions (DFI) Network; and the subsequent endorsement by Ministers in 2015, the SADC-DFRC has ensured implementation of the programme by providing for DFI self-assessment and peer review on an annual basis. As at end of December last year, 85 percent of the Network membership have participated in the PSGRS rating system and peer reviews and are at different levels of compliance.

The Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI) published its 11th PSGRS Self-Assessment and Peer Review Report in February 2022, listing 18 DFIs out of the 32 eligible DFIs for the rating exercise. The list includes six members of the SADC DFI Network, with a quantitative rating above B+ (meaning 12-13 points while the maximum score for the rating is 20), namely per alphabetical order: Botswana Development Corporation Limited, Botswana (rating indice BB), Development Bank of Namibia Ltd, Namibia (rating indice BB), Development Bank of Southern Africa (rating indice AA), Gapi Sarl, Mozambique (rating indice B+), Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (rating indice AA), Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (rating indice B+).

With respect to **Macroeconomic Stability and Convergence**, the key milestones are:

Regional economic performance review

The review of SADC region economic performance for 2021 and progress on the implementation of peer review recommendations was conducted in November 2021. Amongst others, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on economic performance was also reviewed. The recent development shows that the effect of Covid-19 was severe to almost all Member States in the SADC region.

The responses and interventions to preserve lives and livelihoods resulted in an economic contraction in most of the SADC Member States. Resultantly, movement restriction measures to curtail the transmission of the virus, resulted in limited economic activity that resulted in significantly low tax revenues. On the other hand, fiscal expenditures were elevated due to health-related expenses and significant social protection initiatives to preserve livelihoods.

Consequently, SADC Member States experienced widening fiscal deficits and ballooning debt. Notably, Member States fiscal positions continue to deteriorate in light of the elevated public spending on social protection and significant Government support to drive economic recovery with private sector struggling to recover from the effects of the pandemic resulting in a shrinking tax base.

On a positive note, it was observed that firming commodity prices will benefit Member States who rely on commodity exports and the quality of expenditure is of importance in long term debt sustainability. Striking a balance between continuation with socio-economic support and also investment in infrastructure to build the productive base of the economies remains important in the short to medium term. This will ensure sustainable economic recovery whilst building future capacity to grow the revenue base important to tackle the debt burden accumulated during the pandemic period.

According to preliminary statistics, the number of Member States that achieved the primary targets (inflation, fiscal deficit and public debt) were two (DRC and United Republic of Tanzania) in 2021 similar to the 2021 but a decline from 2019 (DRC, Madagascar, Lesotho, Seychelles and Tanzania). This is largely due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in unprecedented economic decline coupled with high fiscal deficits and public debt due to high pandemic related expenditures whilst the revenue base shrunk.

The peer reviews were conducted in March 2022 despite travel restrictions. A total of 10 Member States were involved in the peer reviews which were conducted virtually.

The following peer review missions were undertaken - Eswatini by Lesotho; Zambia by Botswana; Mozambique by Angola and Zimbabwe; Mauritius by Angola and Zimbabwe; and South Africa by Namibia.

With respect to **Investment and Tax Related Matters**, some of the main achievements were:

Domestication of the SADC Investment Policy Framework

In the scope of the Investment and Business Environment (SIBE) programme implementation, the Secretariat is carrying out the domestication of the SADC Investment Policy Framework in the region. Currently, four National Action Plans on Investment are being developed for Madagascar (completed), Eswatini, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

The SIBE Programme is also supporting the Assessment of the Implementation and Relevance of the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment in the Light of New Demands of Industrialization and Deeper Regional Integration. A particular attention is centred on Annex I cooperation on Investment due to the recent African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Investment Protocol negotiations, as well as broader investment treaty reforms. These new developments will also affect the SADC BIT Model Template as provisions contained in the AfCFTA Protocol require Member States to align their legislation investment and IIAs signed.

SADC Investment Climate Scorecard

In cooperation with World Bank, OECD and EU the Secretariat is developing the SADC Investment Climate Scorecard. The Country Data collection phase was completed and 15 country reports/questionnaires were submitted to the World Bank. The World Bank and OECD are currently in the process of data analysis and reviewing of information provided through questionnaires and country reports by Member states. The Bank is soon expected to share preliminary information (in a structure Data Base).

SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy

The Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration approved the SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy (BIPS) in July 2021.

Through this arrangement the Member States participated in a SADC dedicated session for investment at the Annual Investment Meeting in 2021 Dubai. The SADC BIPS will allow SADC to explore opportunities to showcase its programmes and regional projects to various key decision-makers from around the world who are willing to engage in sustainable partnerships; and further benefit from a variety of features aimed at facilitating strategic networking and promoting Foreign Direct Investment. The Strategy will be submitted for consideration and approval.

Awareness campaigns on tax agreements

The Tax Subcommittee at its meeting in March 2022 reviewed the implementation of the Value Added Tax (VAT); Excise Taxes; and Tax Incentives Guidelines. The Subcommittee also reviewed status on the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements Network in the region. To facilitate signature and ratification of tax agreements, the Directorate continued to encourage and support Member States in stakeholder sensitization and awareness campaigns on the importance of tax agreements and their role in investment and economic growth. The Subcommittee also considered an assessment on the level of appetite for Member States who are willing to negotiate their double taxation agreements to determine the feasibility of organizing an event on facilitated negotiations aimed at advancing the network of double taxation agreements.

The first phase on facilitated negotiations for Botswana and Mauritius, and Lesotho and Malawi are planned for June and July 2022. Further, preparations for the signing of the Agreement On Assistance in Tax Matters (AATM) by Angola and Namibia are underway. A report was submitted to the Ministers of Finance and Investment in June 2021. In addition, in order to take into account recent global developments the review of the SADC Double Taxation Agreement Model and Expenditure Model is underway.

Lessons Learnt

Key lessons learned in the implementation of the 2021/22 and past operational plans are summarised below.

- It is important to review and implement a business continuity plan to ensure minimum disruptions in the event of adverse events similar to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic which compelled Member States to invest heavily to



preserve lives and livelihoods resulted in economic contraction for most of the SADC Member States. Interventions to curtail the transmission of the virus, resulted in limited economic activity and that translated to significantly low tax revenues. Most Member States' fiscal deficit widened due to health and social protection initiatives to preserve livelihoods. Collaborative efforts on fiscal and monetary policy measures remain crucial to foster recovery in the short to medium term.

- For the past four years, a lot of progress has been made in the areas of developing a cross-border payment system; financial inclusion; cooperation in taxation and related matters; and trade facilitation. Some of the specific achievements include the successful soft launch and testing of the Mobile initiated Low Value Credit Transfers Cleared on an Immediate Basis (TCIB) interoperability in support of financial inclusion.

Main Focus for 2022/23

In line with the priorities and results in the RISDP 2020-2030, Council and Ministerial committee decisions, and lessons learnt from previous implementation, the major areas of focus in 2022/23 include:

- ❖ Development and strengthening of financial and capital markets through the optimisation of the SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (including the onboarding of low value credit transaction and new currencies in the system); review of the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SMEs access to Finance; harmonisation of non-banking and banking financial systems, laws and procedures; development of the capital markets; harmonisation of the Anti-Money Laundering/Counterfeit Terrorism (AML/CFT) Laws in compliance with 40+9 Financial Action Task Force standard; and review of the implementation of the Revised Roadmap towards the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund;
- ❖ Operationalization of the Regional Action Programme on Investment, with emphasis on developing national implementation strategies for the domestication of the SADC Investment Policy Framework; the development of the SADC Investment Climate Scorecard; the assessment of implementation of the Protocol on Finance and Investment; and monitoring and building capacity for the implementation of the tax frameworks, including the VAT, Excise Tax

and Indirect Taxes Guidelines to ensure harmonisation of the tax regimes in the region;

- ❖ Enhancement of Customs border operations through reviewing SADC Coordinated Border Management Guidelines, developing and implementing Co-ordinated Border Management strategies, SADC Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework and undertake Time Release Study (TRS) in the major corridors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of clearing goods at border posts of SADC Member States;
- ❖ Integrate and automate Customs systems and processes to speed up clearing process of goods and reducing transaction costs. This will facilitate implementation of the SADC e-Certificate of Origin (eCoO) framework, the SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Regulations, and other customs instruments;
- ❖ Capacity building on Customs instruments and implementing them to facilitate intra and extra SADC trade. These instruments include SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG), Regional Framework for Authorised Economic Operators (AEOs) and other International and agreed Regional Customs and Trade Facilitation Instruments;
- ❖ Effective monitoring of Member States in the implementation of stability oriented macroeconomic policies as well as enhancement of capacity in macroeconomic management and convergence strategies. FIC Directorate will continue to work closely with the Macroeconomic Surveillance in the Directorate of Policy Planning and Resource Mobilisation (PPRM) to ensure the full and effective functioning of the Peer Review Process by reviewing economic developments and assessing performance against targets in Member States;
- ❖ Macroeconomic Stability and Financial Integration. The SADC Secretariat and the African Development Bank (AfDB) signed the Protocol Agreement on Macroeconomic Stability and Financial Integration (MSFI) Project in November 2021. The MSFI project is a regional initiative designed to enhance SADC's capability to implement the macroeconomic convergence programme and integrate the stock exchanges, which ultimately



will contribute to resource mobilization for regional projects and programmes. The specific objective of the project is two pronged. First, it is to enhance macroeconomic stability and convergence of SADC region, and second support the development of integrated financial markets in SADC to facilitate the most efficient allocation of savings and investment. The project comprises two components:

- (i) **Macroeconomic Convergence.** This will support operationalization of the macroeconomic statistics database, enhance regional and national macroeconomic research capabilities, strengthen macroeconomic surveillance by addressing existing capacity gaps in statistics, and mainstreaming of macroeconomic convergence targets into domestic policies of member countries; and
- (ii) **Financial Market integration.** This will contribute to operationalization of interconnectivity of stock exchanges through the hub and spoke platform and harmonization of listing requirements among other activities. In order to kick start the process a launch of the Project is planned for 10–11 February 2022,

virtual. The main objective of the launch is to familiarizing the key stakeholders with the main components of the Project that include activities and workplan, financial regulations and procurement processes.

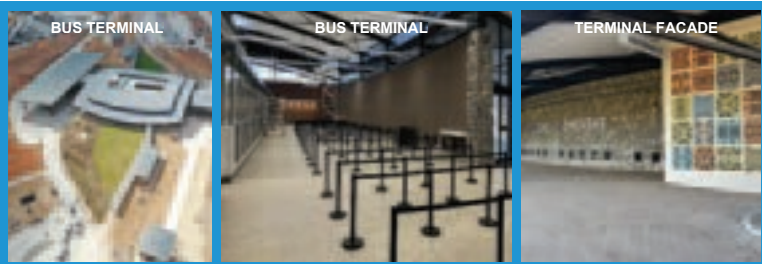
Enhancement of sustainable financing of regional infrastructure and industrial projects. In a stride to deepen regional integration, there is a need to increase regional projects reaching financial close and industrial projects being developed for regional value chains. In this regard, implementation of the project on Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC will continue and all Consultants are expected to finalize their assignments by November 2022. The project aims to increase a number of priority regional infrastructure projects prepared to reach financial closure, enhance the capacity of SADC Member States to prepare and implement regional infrastructure projects and increase in value addition within SADC in copper and cobalt mining leading to an increase in its share of contribution to the regional economies and jobs.



Beitbridge Border Post Upgrade and Modernisation Project by Zimborders Consortium

Overview

- The Zimborders Consortium was awarded a concession agreement in 2017 for the large-scale modernization and upgrade to the Beitbridge border post.
- The Beitbridge Border Post project has been a phased approach with two completed phases. The first phase for Freight/commercial vehicles went live on 6 October 2021. Phase 2 for Minibus/Coaches/Light Goods Vehicles went live on 1 June 2022 and Light Vehicles/Passengers will follow in December 2022.



Key-value and benefits commercial operators will receive by utilising the new Beitbridge Border post:

- **Reduced Crossing Time** (Increased Profitability): The improved facilities will increase the efficiency of the total logistic operation. Due to the reduced time to cross the border, this will result in a quicker turnaround time and allow for more trips for commercial operators. This will positively affect their bottom line.
- **Advanced & Upgraded Technology** (Including Payment System): The complete upgrade of the ICT at the border will add to the efficiency, and result in quick and smooth processing at each relevant department at the border. This includes pre-payment capabilities, credit card facilities, and electronic once-off payment for all border post fees at a single station.
- **Streamlined Procedures:** The re-engineering of the procedures, technology, and flow of activities at the border will result in streamlined processing. This will reduce corruption as the ecosystem will minimise the opportunity to exploit commercial operators and travelers.

Other Project Highlights

- Split of vehicle classes each with its own dedicated route and terminal.
- New parking areas and feeder roadways.
- New static weighbridges.
- Improved security.
- Control Room monitoring border statistics in real-time – enabling proactive and immediate action to resolve bottlenecks.
- New cargo scanning equipment allows for fast inspections preventing fraud, contraband and potential threats like explosives and radioactive materials.
- Beautiful gardens for travellers to rest and energize.
- Enhanced ease of trade between South Africa and Zimbabwe and neighboring SADC countries
- Prevention of illicit trade at the border due to non-capture of traffic.
- Reduce corrupt activities at the border due to the streamlined border procedures and the implementation of state-of-the-art technology
- 1,500 Zimbabwean nationals are currently employed on the project.
- The project received the following two awards: 2021 Global Trade Review Award and 2020 IJ Global Awards – African Transport Deal of the Year.

A trusted Risk Mitigation partner in Africa

ATI supports African governments to increase trade flows and attract FDI, subsequently increasing access to financing and lowering the costs of investing in their countries.

ATI offers the following key benefits to African governments:

1. ATI absorbs sovereign risks, helping African Governments obtain better priced debt at longer tenures – thereby improving debt sustainability and maturity periods;
2. ATI helps African Governments build local industries with credit insurance solutions enabling financial institutions, exporters and manufacturers to expand and become more globally competitive;
3. ATI supports energy sector growth. For example, Independent Power Producers in ATI's Member States can access ATI's liquidity solutions and investors can access increased insurance capacity;
4. ATI leverages Member equity. In the last decade, on average, we leveraged over 120 times our member governments' equity investments;
5. ATI pays annual dividends to all shareholders, which can offset or be reinvested to support development and the cost of membership.



USD 516M
Equity



USD 71B
Value of Trade and Investments supported



A/Stable
S&P

A3/Stable
Moody's

About ATI

ATI was founded in 2001 by African States to cover trade and investment risks of companies doing business in Africa. ATI predominantly provides Political Risk, Credit Insurance and, Surety Insurance.

For enquiries,
email: info@ati-aca.org
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African Trade Insurance Agency
Agence pour l'Assurance du Commerce en Afrique





INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE DIRECTORATE

Introduction

The main mandate for the Industrial Development and Trade Directorate is to facilitate trade liberalization and integration; attainment of competitive and diversified industrial development; and increased industrial investment and productivity following international best practices and compliance with globally recognized standards. In the period under review, the Directorate achieved the following milestones.

Roll out of the SADC Industrialization Strategies

The 39th SADC Summit approved the SADC Protocol on Industry in August 2019 in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania. The Protocol will strengthen countries' economies in SADC and ensure that they are driven by industrial development. As of May 2022, the Protocol has been signed by 13 Heads of State and Government.

Member States that are yet to sign the Protocol are the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, and Zambia. However, South Africa has indicated its readiness to sign the Protocol once the country has clarified some legal issues. Angola, Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles have deposited their instruments of ratification with the Secretariat. The Kingdom of Lesotho has indicated that it will deposit the instrument of ratification with the Secretariat as soon as the internal processes are finalized.

Update on SADC Regional Value Chains

The Secretariat is undertaking a number of activities in support of developing value chains that have the potential to improve the

SADC industrialization base and productivity and enhance the region's participation in global value chains. This is being done in the context of the region's identified six priority areas where the value chains can be established and for which regional strategies should be developed.

These priority areas are agro-processing, minerals beneficiation, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, capital goods, and services. In the minerals beneficiation value chains, the Secretariat, with financial support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), is undertaking a regional study on the identification and pre-feasibility assessment of investment projects for the development of energy storage (batteries), copper and mining inputs regional value chains. The study was launched in November 2021 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

Reviewing, aligning strategies

The Secretariat is undertaking an exercise aimed at reviewing and aligning the Regional Mining Vision and the SADC Protocol on Mining. The SADC Regional Mining Vision is an outcome of the region's desire to develop the minerals beneficiation, while the SADC Protocol on Mining aims to develop the region's mineral resources through international collaboration, in turn improving the living standards of the people engaged with the mining industry. The review is expected to complete in July 2022 and thereafter open for consultations with key stakeholders before submission for Ministerial Consideration in mid-2023.

Strengthening the pharmaceutical industry

With regards to pharmaceuticals, the Secretariat is implementing the Support to Industrialization and Productive Sectors (SIPS) programme, financed by the

European Union under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF). The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the SADC industrialization and regional integration agenda. Specifically, the SIPS seeks to enhance policy, regulatory and operational business environment on national and regional levels for the development and sustainable operation of the leather, Antiretroviral (ARVs) and associated value chains and products. During the period under review, a number of activities have been implemented and concluded and these include:

- ❖ The development of a draft Regional Model Policy Framework to support the growth and development of the regional leather value chain through enhanced and responsive policy and a regulatory environment characterized by the increased interface between the public and private sector to encourage cross-border trade of inputs and products;
- ❖ The regional mapping and analysis of the ARV and Leather value chains to identify opportunities for special interventions to enhance the participation of the private sector in the two value chains. To date, more than eight projects have been identified and are currently being supported to enhance the growth and development of the regional ARV and Leather value chains.
- ❖ Awarding a grant totalling USD500,000.00 to Solidaridad Network SA Trust, to promote innovative solutions in the leather value chains in order to enhance the competitiveness and performance of small-scale tanneries in Tanzania and Zimbabwe and create market linkages for leather products with spin-over impact on the other SADC Member States. Additional grant contracts are being finalized for contracting and all have been provisionally awarded to five applicants under the ARV Value chain. Contracting is expected to be completed by end of July 2022. These grants will be implemented for 18 months and have a total budget of USD 2.7 million.

COVID-19-relevant medical and pharmaceutical products

The implementation of the COVID-19-relevant medical and pharmaceutical products (CMPP) project continued during the period under review. The CMPP is a joint effort by SADC, the EU Delegation to Botswana and GIZ under the SIPS project to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic in the region. As reported previously, to date, 14 projects from seven Member States have been approved by GIZ and are currently at the implementation phase.

These projects are in Botswana (1), Malawi (2), Mauritius (1), Mozambique (1), United Republic of Tanzania (3), South Africa (3) and Zimbabwe (3). Key products being produced are PPEs, including face masks, face shields, medical gowns, hand sanitizers and hospital disinfectants, and hospital equipment including ventilators. The second call for grants under the project is being finalized by GIZ and aims to respond to the current needs of the region.

Towards agro-processing value chains

As part of the implementation of the Regional Priority Action Roadmap that was developed to implement the SADC aquaculture regional value chains, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe have already adopted the development of the tilapia (bream) value chain, as part of countries belonging to the tilapia cluster. In this regard, the Secretariat recently received funding of about USD9.2 million from the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the period 2022-2025.

The project has a component to implement a Regional Tilapia Genetic Improvement Programme that will support research and improvement of tilapia germplasm for distribution within tilapia cluster countries. This will improve access to superior tilapia germplasm and the competitiveness of the value chain. This project is supporting all Member States, however, the focus is currently on seven member States: Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.





Regional mapping and analysis study of key crops

Building on the findings of the Regional Agro-processing profiling study completed in 2019, the Secretariat has commissioned a “Regional Detailed Mapping and Analysis of the Cotton, Rice, Soya and Wheat Value Chains” with the main objective to identify opportunities for the upgrading of the value chains resulting in increased regional production and intra-regional trade. The study is expected to be completed in November 2022 and specific recommendations will be presented for adoption in 2023.

Update on Industrial Competitiveness in SADC

In order to enhance industrial competitiveness, the Secretariat has continued supporting member states in aligning their national industrialisation strategies and policies with the regional strategy by training the Member States on strategy development using the ‘Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies’ (EQuIP) methodology. In collaboration with the GIZ Programme “Cooperation for the Enhancement of SADC Regional Economic Integration (CESARE),” the Secretariat supported a capacity building programme on Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies for the Republic of Seychelles in February 2022.

Furthermore, policymakers in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia are currently being supported in formulating and reviewing industrial policies and designing evidence-based policies and strategies for inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini, Malawi and Zambia are making good progress in reviewing the policies.

Commemorations of the 5th SADC Industrialisation week

To ensure the success of the industrialization strategy, Malawi jointly organized the 5th Annual SADC Industrialisation Week with the SADC Secretariat and the SADC Business Council under the theme ‘Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face COVID-19 for Inclusive, Sustainable Economic and Industrial Transformation’.

The forum was held in Lilongwe, Malawi, from 22-25 November 2021. The Conference was officially opened by H.E Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, President of Malawi and SADC Chairperson H.E Filipe Nyusi, President of Mozambique graced the event.

Some of the key topics that were discussed at the Industrialization Week included infrastructure development in SADC and regional value chains, SME / Local Development, Gender and Youth; Finance for Infrastructure and Industrialisation; Barriers to Trade and Trade Facilitation; Research, Innovation and Technology development.

Approval of the Simplified Trade Regime

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, making application and issuance of origin certificates easier for traders.

Entry into force of the Protocol on Trade in Services

The first round of the SADC Trade in Services Negotiations Programme commenced in April 2012 and concluded in July 2019 with the adoption of the final agreed Schedules of Member States’ Commitments by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Trade (CMT). The negotiations covered six priority sectors -- communication, finance, tourism and transport services, construction and energy-related services.

To date, a total of 11 Member States, with the exception of Angola, Comoros, DRC, Madagascar and Tanzania have ratified the Protocol on Trade in Services. The Protocol, therefore, entered into force on 13 January 2022. The coming into force of the Protocol allows Member States to undertake specific commitments to open



their services markets as defined in their Schedules of Commitments in order to progressively liberalize intra-regional trade in services, through removal of trade barriers in the services sectors for mutual benefit of all SADC Member States.

Enhanced SADC involvement in the Tripartite FTA

All SADC Member States are actively involved in the Tripartite FTA involving the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and SADC. A total of six SADC Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have ratified the TFTA.

To date, twenty-two Tripartite Member/Partner States have signed the TFTA Agreement with 11 ratifications from Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The threshold of ratifications is 14, meaning that three more ratifications are required for the TFTA Agreement to enter into force. The Tripartite Task Force has agreed to undertake ratification missions to selected Member/Partner during the year 2022.

Nevertheless, significant progress on negotiations has been achieved across all three pillars (market integration, industrialisation and infrastructure development). On the market integration pillar, negotiations on the exchange of tariffs are still ongoing, but the Tripartite rules of origin have been largely agreed except for some sensitive product lines (automobile, textiles and clothing and fishery products).

Negotiations on trade in services have been suspended pending the ongoing study to determine how the TFTA trade in services can take advantage of the progress underway under the AfCFTA negotiations.

On the industrial development pillar, the three RECs are harmonizing their interventions to identify the priorities and complementarities across the regions. On the infrastructure pillar, significant developments have been made, for example, the corridor trip

monitoring system (CTMS) is being implemented in some road corridors.

Towards the African Continental Free Trade Area

All SADC Member States are actively involved in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and 11 Member States (Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Mauritius, Malawi, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) ratified the AfCFTA Agreement. Botswana, Comoros, Madagascar and Mozambique are the remaining SADC countries yet to ratify. To date, 43 countries have ratified the agreement.

On operationalizing tariff preferences (market access and rules of origin), 44 countries representing 80 percent of African Union membership have submitted their tariff offers, including tariff offers from four Customs Unions, namely: the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC); the East African Community (EAC); the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) plus Mauritania; and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Trading under the AfCFTA regime started on 1 January 2021 under interim arrangements.

The new deadline set for the conclusion of phase I negotiations is June 2022, and all outstanding issues under negotiations: exchange of tariffs, rules of origin, customs procedures and documentations, trade in services, must be completed. With respect to Phase II Negotiations, AfCFTA has established committees to facilitate negotiations on the Protocols on Investment; Competition Policy; Intellectual Property Rights; Digital Trade; and Women and Youth in Trade. Capacity building workshops and preparatory work towards the development of Protocols on Phase II issues are underway. The respective committees are at different stages of progress.

SADC Regional Quality Assurance Framework

During the period under review, the EU-funded Trade Facilitation Programme has produced the following outputs:



ACCREDITATION: SUSTAINABILITY IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

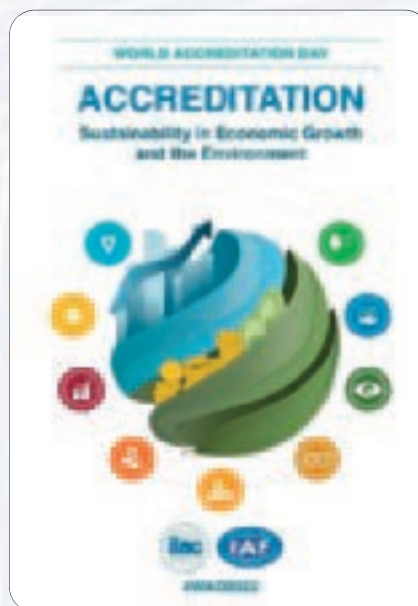
Accreditation: Sustainability in Economic Growth and the Environment” is the theme for 2022 World Accreditation Day, which was celebrated worldwide on the 9th of June 2022. The theme highlights how accreditation supports 9 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the provision of a trusted platform for defining, developing and verifying requirements for products and services while helping to ensure and demonstrate that products and services meet specified requirements. Whether through environmental protection performance, helping manage climate change, developing the circular economy or providing tools to measure performance, accreditation and conformity assessment are constantly reviewing and evolving to ensure that the right tools are available to support the SDGs both now and moving forward.

Accreditation is an attestation of the competence and impartiality of Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks. These bodies include but not limited to calibration laboratories, testing laboratories, inspection bodies, providers of proficiency testing, producers of reference materials, and bodies that certify management systems, products and persons, or undertake verification and

validation. Accreditation benefits both a country’s domestic economy and its international trade. It helps governments and organizations to meet regulatory and legislative responsibilities and reduce uncertainties in decisions affecting the protection of human health and the environment.

The prioritization of sustainability in economic growth and the environment is echoed in the SADC Vision 2050, which was approved during the 40th SADC Summit held in August 2020. Among other objectives it strives for an industrialized regional economy that sustainably exploits its natural resources. Industrialization is one of the main drivers of economic growth and sustainable development. Manufactures need to ensure products are of consistent high quality, comply with regulators and standards, and meet specification. Accreditation enables consumers, suppliers, purchasers and regulators to have confidence that products placed on the market are safe and meet the manufacturers claims made about them.

Rapid economic growth may exhaust resources and create environmental problems for future generations, including the depletion of natural resources, and global warming. To support sustainable economic growth, countries worldwide are shifting from a linear to a circular economy. A circular economy disconnects economic



activity from the consumption of finite resources by focusing on repair, re-use, re-manufacturing and recycling, thus reducing the production of waste and the use of resources. Accreditation bolsters regulations that implement principles of circular economy by assessing and verifying the claims of conforming companies and organizations.

A sustainable environment for communities in the future needs cleaner energy, reduced pollution, and more effective chemical and waste management solutions to benefit from increased industrialization while safeguarding people and the environment. Accredited testing, certification, and inspection provides assurance that waste management and recycling are being managed effectively. World Accreditation Day 2022 enables the International Accreditation Forum (www.iaf.nu), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (www.ilac.org) and their members to highlight how accreditation is delivering sustainability in economic development and the environment. From some of the earliest testing laboratory accreditation activities supporting environmental standards and regulations, to the accreditation of certification bodies for ISO 14001, a sector specific standard focused on environmental performance, and the introduction of standards for validation and verification, IAF and ILAC are seeking to help organizations measure, manage and/or report sustainable economic growth and environmental performance.

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body.

SADCAS services the accreditation needs of 14 SADC Member States: Angola; Botswana; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; and

Zimbabwe. SADCAS provides accreditation services to organizations that perform calibration, testing including medical testing, inspection, certification (personnel, product and management systems) and those that provide legal metrology services against international standards.

SADCAS is signatory to the African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) and the International Laboratory Accreditation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) for the testing and calibration laboratories accreditation schemes in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 achieved in November 2015, and medical testing in accordance with ISO 15189 and inspection in accordance with ISO/IEC 17020 achieved in October 2017. SADCAS is also signatory to the AFRAC MRA and the International Accreditation Forum's Multi-Lateral Arrangement (IAF MLA) under the Main scope Management Systems Sub-scopes:

- ❖ ISO/IEC 17021-3 QMS in accordance with ISO 9001 achieved on 9 November 2019.
- ❖ ISO/IEC 17021-2 EMS in accordance with ISO 14001 achieved on 19 June 2020.
- ❖ SO/IEC TS 17021-10 OHSMS in accordance with ISO 45001 achieved on 19 June 2020.
- ❖ ISO/TS 22003 FSMS in accordance with ISO 45001 achieved on 14 October 2021.

Hence the accreditation certificates issued by SADCAS for all the above accreditation schemes are internationally recognized.

SADCAS is now in its 14th year of operation and accreditations continue to grow in terms of field and scope of accreditation, sectorial coverage and also in terms of geographical diversity. As at 30 April 2022, SADCAS has issued 257 accreditation certificates to 207 accredited facilities in 13 SADC Member States and two non-SADC countries (Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire). At the same time, SADCAS had 74 accreditation applications from 12 SADC Member States at various stages of processing. SADCAS has cumulatively conducted 225 training courses in most SADC Member States as part of its efforts to develop capacity of conformity assessment bodies for accreditation. SADCAS services are focused on the priority sectors for sustainable development in selected value chains as identified in the SADC Industrial Policy.

For more information please visit the SADCAS website www.sadcas.org

OR
Contact

The National Accreditation Focal Point in your country

- ❖ Enhanced capacity of 236 technical staff members, who belong to testing and metrology laboratory Conformity Assessment Bodies (CAB) operating in the region through training on ISO/IEC 17025:2017; "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories". This action is aimed at equipping the trainees with adequate knowledge, which will enable the CAB they represent to gain competence and produce results that are internationally recognized. In line with the same objective, 87 technical staff from 42 inspection bodies operating in nine Member States (Botswana Eswatini, Lesotho Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were trained on ISO/IEC 17020 "Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection".
- ❖ SPS measures are quarantine and biosecurity actions which are applied to protect human, animal or plant life or health from risks arising from the introduction, establishment and spread of pests and diseases and from risks arising from additives, toxins and contaminants in food and feed. Therefore, an action aimed at building the capacity of small-scale farmers and the private sector has been completed which involved 14 small-scale crop farmers selected across eight SADC Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The trainee were given a five-day training session on how to comply with phytosanitary measures. Subsequent training will target animal farming and safe food production.
- ❖ The region has also identified standards and conformity assessment needs in selected corridors and value chains; identified and harmonized regional technical regulations and is in the process of harmonizing standards and aligning regional and national standards with international standards and to reduce barriers to trade resulting from differing technical requirements for similar products.
- ❖ SADC has developed a TBT and SPS Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) Database in Member States which has been uploaded by eight Member States to their systems.
- ❖ To complement the above, a system for joint

information sharing between importers and exporters from the different regions to ensure that both parties receive and disseminate information is being developed.

- ❖ SADC Member States were capacitated on principles of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to assist Member States in the identification and harmonization of regional technical regulations. Furthermore, SADC Technical Regulations Liaison Committee (SADC TRLC) is being assisted to develop a corporate identity manual for the SADC TRLC as well as a new logo of the structure.
- ❖ All this is part of SADC's support to the implementation of trade facilitation measures to both the at-the-border and behind-the-border initiatives. This is with regard to requirements for access to foreign markets. This includes a number of measures relating to logistics, simplification and harmonisation of documentation associated with cross-border trade, improving transparency in operations of regulatory agencies, harmonisation of standards and technical regulations, harmonisation of SPS measures, monitoring and resolution of NTBs, as well as improving the business environment in which transactions take place.

SADC Accreditation Services

The Accreditation Services in the SADC region are provided by accreditation bodies in Member States and are coordinated by the SADC Accreditation Services (SADCAS). 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 to ensure that conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States, which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body.

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 wide range of markets.

In the period under review, the national accreditation focal points associated with SADCAS were trained on how to be effective as the linkage between the national and the regional accreditation systems.

Science, Technology and Innovation

Since the entry into force of the Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation in 2017, a number of regional programmes have been implemented to advance the development of science, technology and innovation in the region in support of industrial development. In partnership with the UNESCO Regional Office for Africa Office Africa and the Tshwane University of Technology, the first virtual regional training programme on science, technology and innovation policy and governance was implemented from September to December 2022.

A total of 14 member states benefited with over 42 senior officials and experts trained. The regional SADC Training Framework on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Governance was approved by the Ministers responsible for Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2021.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework for the Protocol on STI was also approved in June 2021 by the Ministers responsible for Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework will guide Member States to report on the implementation of the Protocol.

The Secretariat finalized a comprehensive Mapping and scoping study on the identification of regional Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation and the report was considered by the Ministerial meeting on Education and Training and STI in June 2021 and MTF in July 2021.

Since the approval of the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organisation by the Council of Ministers in August of 2017, a total of 10 Member States have signed the Charter namely (Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, DRC, Eswatini, Mauritius, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania). The aim of the Charter will be to facilitate the advancement of women and youth in the areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Framework

In facilitating the implementation of Regional Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer programmes, the annual technical experts meeting on High Performance Computing was convened which forms part of the implementation of the SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Framework. In this regard both Malawi and Lesotho established and launched their national High Performance Computing infrastructures and platforms.

A number of human capital development initiatives and programmes have been implemented in the region to develop capacities and capabilities in cyber-infrastructures. There has been an increase in the number of SADC students' participating in the annual Student Cluster Competition and Cyber Security Challenges. For example, SA National Student Cluster Competition was extended to applications from the rest of the continent.

There were over 100 applications from the rest of the continent, including: Angola (2), Botswana (24), Ghana (4), Kenya (36), Lesotho (4), Mozambique (2), Tanzania (15), Zambia (11) and Zimbabwe (2). The fifth South Africa Cyber Security Challenge (CSC) competition whose purpose is to stimulate interest in Cyber Security in general, and specifically in the field of Network Security within South African Tertiary institutions was held online from 27-28 November 2021 and had student participation from Mozambique, Botswana and Eswatini. The competition was aimed at university students who are interested in information security fields such as penetration testing, incident response, digital forensics, and security training.

The Secretariat successfully implemented a regional project in support of the Protocol on STI under the framework of the Strengthening National Regional Linkages Programme (SNRL). In order to create awareness on the SADC Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation among key national structures, stakeholders and to strengthen their capacities to align their national policy frameworks to regional strategies and frameworks and mobilise resources for implementation.



The project was supported by the German Government Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through GIZ and co-funding from the European for a duration of twelve months starting September 2020 to November 2021 with a grant support of 249,998,15 EUROS. The project implementing partners were the Southern African Research and Innovation Management Association (SARIMA) and the Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio).

The objectives were to:

- ❖ create an awareness to the researchers, technology transfer officers;
- ❖ government officials and SMEs about the importance of data collection; monitoring and protection in line with the SADC Protocol STI and policies;
- ❖ strengthen key national stakeholders'

capacities on resource mobilisation for STI policy implementation; and

- ❖ strengthen STI policy frameworks to ensure national-regional linkages.

Development of policies

Four policy tools were developed and validated by regional experts namely: SADC Indigenous Knowledge Guidelines for development of national policies; Research Ethics Guidelines; Guidelines for Operationalization of the Nagoya Protocol and Resources Mobilisation and Scientific Writing Tool Kit.

Since the publication of the first regional report on research and development that was approved during the ministers meeting in June 2019 in Namibia, the majority of the Member States are yet to achieve the target of 1 percent of gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD).

DIRECTORATE OF FOOD AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The overall objective of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate is to develop, promote, coordinate and facilitate the harmonization of specific policies and programmes to increase agricultural and natural resources production and productivity, and to promote trade, ensure food security and sustainable economic development in the SADC region. In the period under review the Directorate achieved the following milestones:

Implementation of Malabo Commitments by the SADC Region

The Southern Africa chapter of the 3rd Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Biennial Review Report was compiled and completed, with input from Member States, along with the report for the rest of Africa. The report presenting the status of implementation of CAADP on the 2014 Malabo Declaration was presented to the African Union Summit at the meeting held in February 2022.

The overall average score for the region indicates that it is not on track to meeting the CAADP/Malabo commitments when assessed against the benchmark for 2020. The SADC score represents a 3.5 percent decline in performance when compared to the 2019 bench bank for the bloc. None of the 16 SADC is on-track to meet the targets which represents a 66.7 percent decrease from the number of Member States that were on track in the inaugural bench bank, but represents no change from the 2019 bench bank.

Transboundary Crop and Animal Pests and Diseases

Two additional regional strategies for the management of the Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) and Banana Fusarium wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4) diseases have been developed during 2021/2022 and approved by the Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security, in May 2022. The draft strategy on the management of MLN disease recognizes the negative impact the disease poses to food security, livelihoods, and trade in the region as it has potential to cause production losses ranging from 30 to 100 percent.

The MLN disease could potentially cause nearly US\$ 1.1 billion economic losses annually in the SADC region if not contained. The Banana Fusarium disease is considered the most

damaging of all banana diseases. To date the disease is estimated to have destroyed investments worth US\$80 million, and threatens the livelihoods of 500 000 people in Mozambique, with adverse implications on poverty, food shortages and loss of trade.

With respect to Animal health, regional strategies for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) were reviewed during 2021/2022 and approved by the Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security in May 2022. The review ensured alignment of the strategies to international reference standards.

Particular concern has been noted, during the 2018-2021 period, with the introduction of new serotypes O (associated with outbreaks in northern hemisphere, and known to have a high multiplication rate as well as affecting pigs and sheep, in addition to cattle, with potential huge impacts to small scale/holder farmers) of FMD in the SADC region. This calls for a new approach and strategies for FMD control and management, hence the development of a Regional Harmonised Action Plan to Control FMD Serotype O in the Region, during FY 2021, which was approved in May 2022.

Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025

As part of the domestication of the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025, national food and nutrition security strategies of 11 Member States (Comoros, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) were assessed for alignment with the regional strategy. Gaps in alignment were identified, and recommendations on how these could be addressed were generated. A total of eight of these national FNSS' were assessed for status of implementation and readiness to implement. Member States such as Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia were identified as having well-organized and coordinated implementation plans and processes.

Sustainability of the Regional Early Warning System (REWS) for Food and Nutrition Security

All the 13 Member States with functional Early Warning System (EWS) Units for Food Security are from 2022 and are funding them using

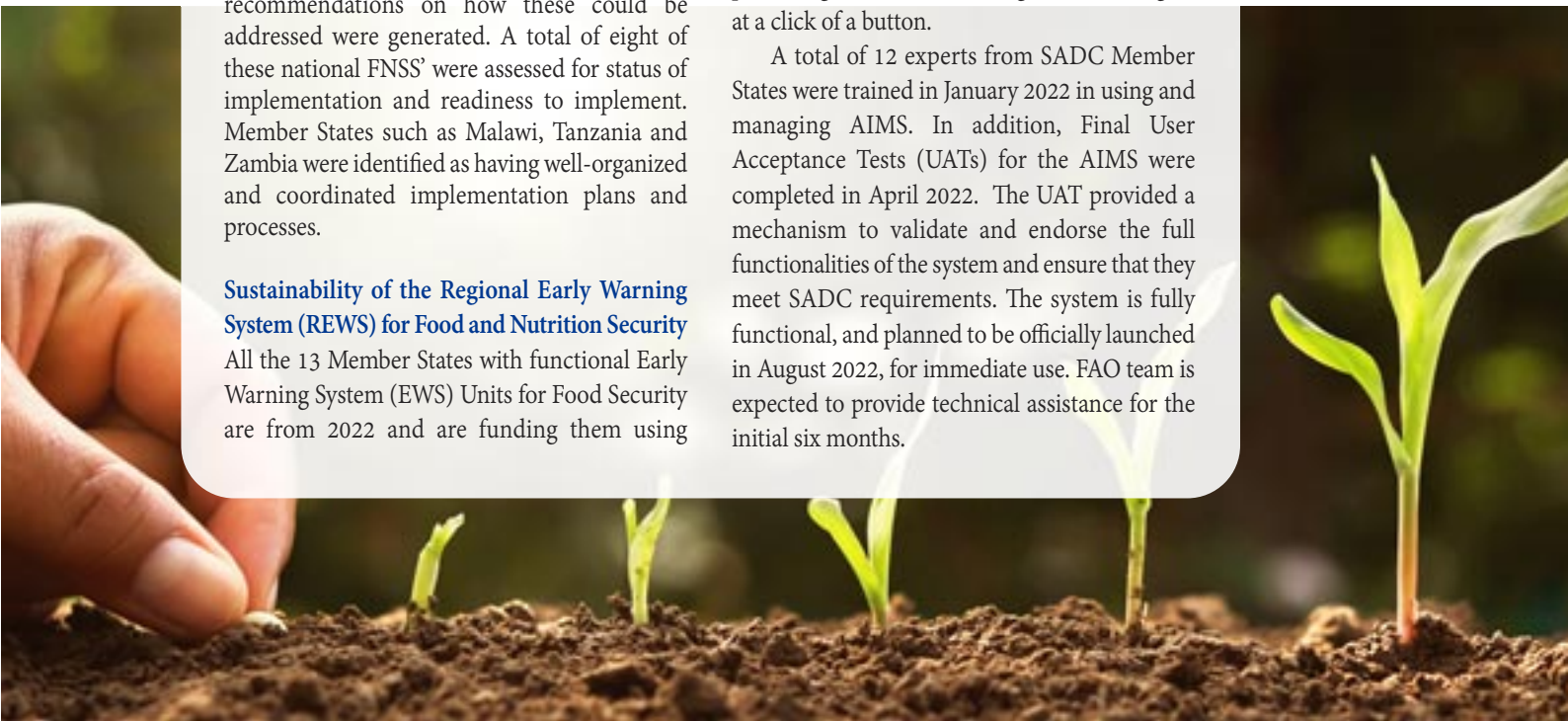
mainly national budgets complemented by domestic development partners. This current situation represents the exit strategy, being pursued since 2018/19, from the previously ICP funded vulnerability programme, where EWS Units were fully supported by partners, mainly DFID (UK) and Swiss Development Cooperation, since the establishment of the Regional and National Early Warning System (REWS, and NEWS), two decades ago. The support from the partners ended in the 4th quarter of 2021/2022, and the programme was handed over to SADC Secretariat and Member States.

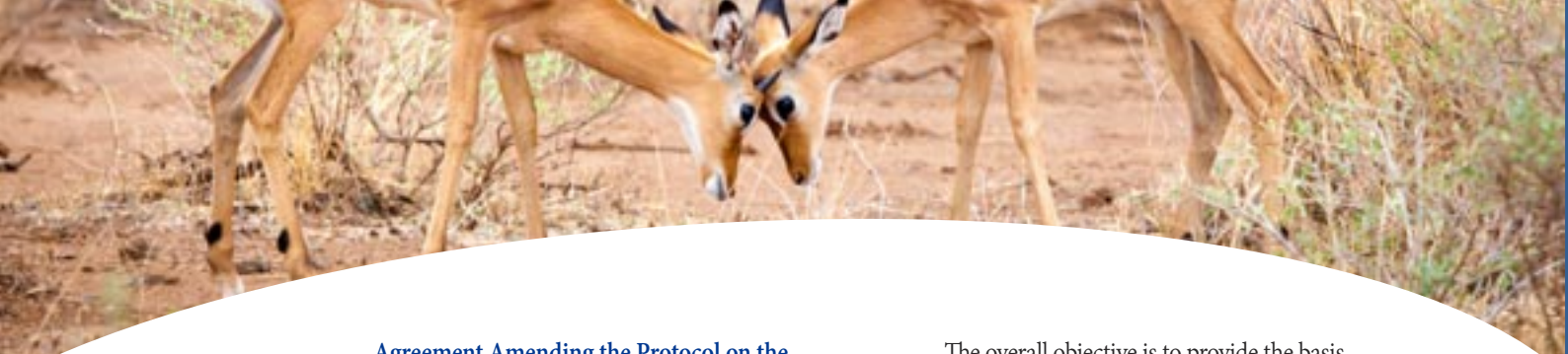
Development and Operationalisation of Agricultural Information and Management System

The SADC AIMS System is an integrated and multilingual information management system that is intended to provide policymakers, planners and economic players access to reliable and real-time agricultural information that is necessary for policy development, emergency preparedness, planning, and decision making in the context of program management was in 2021/2022, set up in all the 16 SADC Member States.

Equipment, including desktops, have been provided to the Member States, giving them direct access to the regional AIMS platform to conduct various activities such as data entry and real-time report generation. In addition, a high-end server housing the Regional AIMS web applications have been installed at the SADC Secretariat. This server will ensure that the platform generates real-time agricultural insights at a click of a button.

A total of 12 experts from SADC Member States were trained in January 2022 in using and managing AIMS. In addition, Final User Acceptance Tests (UATs) for the AIMS were completed in April 2022. The UAT provided a mechanism to validate and endorse the full functionalities of the system and ensure that they meet SADC requirements. The system is fully functional, and planned to be officially launched in August 2022, for immediate use. FAO team is expected to provide technical assistance for the initial six months.





Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC

The process to amend the Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC started in 2018/2019 and concluded in 2021/2022, and was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in March 2022 to reflect changes in the SADC tourism landscape, including the development of the SADC Tourism Programme 2020-2030 and the winding up of the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (RETOSA). Follow-up actions will be made in 2022 to secure the signing of the Agreement by the Member States, in order to enter into force.

Implementation of the Regional Tourism Programme 2020-2030

A Tourism Costed Implementation Plan and proposed Human Resources Capacity requirements for the Tourism Programme was developed and approved by the Ministers responsible for Tourism in June 2021. This included the review of the Tourism Coordinating Unit (TCU) structure within the SADC Secretariat, including the transfer of the Boundless Southern Africa Programme, hosted by the Government of South Africa, since its establishment in 2007 to the SADC Secretariat, with all the proposed positions approved by the Council of March 2022 to be fully funded by Member States budget. Follow-up steps would be taken during 2022/2023 to facilitate the recruitment of staff and fast-track the implementation of the SADC Regional Tourism Programme.

Operationalisation of SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas Financing Facility

The SADC Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Financing Facility which was established by the Council of March 2018, and started operations in September 2020 is fully operational, with the overall guidance of the SADC Double Troika Member States, from the Wildlife Conservation Sector.

The overall objective is to provide the basis for longer-term and more sustainable funding to support conservation and management actions in SADC TFCAs. Additional resource mobilization is underway to raise the current funding provided by the German Government to reach 100 million Euros, from other partners, including EU and AfDB. During 2021/2022, the TFCA FT was launched and approved Covid-19 Response Grants to address conservation challenges created by the pandemic in the SADC TFCAs. Contract signing and release of funds will be done in the first quarter of 2022-2023. During the same period, the facility launched the main grants, whose approval and the next steps will be addressed in 2022-2023.

Implementation of the SADC Fisheries Protocol

Capacity building programmes on aquaculture and aquatic animal health were developed and implemented in 2021-2023. In addition to this the following was developed

- ❖ a SADC Fish Diseases Map (Pathogen list);
- ❖ an AquaVetPlan for disease outbreak emergency preparedness;
- ❖ an online training programme for Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) and implemented;
- ❖ EUS educational materials and distributed to Member States; and
- ❖ SADC Harmonised Guidelines for Hatchery and Brood Stock Management, Gene Banking and Stock Enhancement and approved by the Ministers responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture in May 2022.

Secretariat supported Botswana, Malawi and Namibia to develop national aquaculture strategies aligned with Regional Aquaculture Strategy and Action Plan, and five Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia) were assisted with the development of national aquatic animal health and biosecurity strategies aligned with the SADC Aquatic Animal Health Strategy.



Pillar 2

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

INFRASTRUCTURE DIRECTORATE

“Infrastructure” – A Key Driver for Regional Integration

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

The resultant increase in the pace of regional development, connectivity and economic competitiveness, improvement in services, creates a conducive and enabling environment for investment in infrastructure, and reduction in cost of doing business across the region. The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) is the principal mechanism for implementing Priority B of the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP, 2020-2030), which specifically deals with Infrastructure Development in Support for Regional Integration. The interventions of the Directorate also respond to the goals of the SADC Vision 2050 and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap

(2015–2063) considering the role of infrastructure as an enabler of regional development. The main outcomes of the interventions of the Directorate are aligned with the following Key Result Areas (KRAs):

- ❖ Supply of adequate energy in the Region;
- ❖ Establishment of universal access to affordable Information Communications Technologies;
- ❖ Provision of timely and credible meteorological and climate information
- ❖ Promoting efficient and effective management of shared watercourses and improved development of strategic water infrastructure;
- ❖ Promoting the provision of adequate, integrated and efficient Transport Infrastructure and Services; and
- ❖ Promoting investment in regional infrastructure development.

The achievements of the different sectors – Energy, Water, ICT, Meteorology and Transport -- in the period under review are presented below.

ENERGY SECTOR



Continued Support to create an Enabling Environment to Enhance Energy Security

The Southern African Power Generation and Transmission Master Plan (SAPP Pool Plan) as approved by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Energy in 2018 stipulates that the development of regional transmission infrastructure would require US\$3.3 billion while generation projects would require investment costs of US\$121 billion by 2040.

As of March 2022, the total installed generation capacity for the region stood at 70,462 Megawatts (MW), which includes installed capacity from mainland Member States, and 1,246 MW from the Oceanic Member States. The 12 mainland Member States whose utilities are members of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) had an installed generation capacity of 69,216 MW and an available capacity of 44,405 MW against a peak demand and reserve of 50,074 MW.

When taking into account the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the region has a generation capacity shortfall amounting to 5,670 MW. However, the excess capacity in Angola and Tanzania cannot be accessed by other Member States due to inadequate transmission capacity and missing interconnectors linking Angola, Malawi and Tanzania to the other nine interconnected mainland Member States. The SAPP Pool Plan further indicates that the development of priority transmission projects may result in cost-saving of around US\$40 billion due to deferment of development of generation projects.

In this regard, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with SAPP is advocating for the development of interconnectors and national backbone transmission projects in order to facilitate energy trading and enhance security of supply where Member States with excess capacity will be able to supply those with deficit in the region. The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with SAPP has continued to support the identified Member States to undertake preparatory feasibility studies for energy projects. Ministers responsible for Energy at their meeting in December 2021 also directed SAPP to accelerate the

preparation and development of priority energy projects in the SAPP Pool and urged Member States to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Priority Power Projects aimed at enhancing security of energy supply.

It is worth noting that the Malawi-Mozambique transmission is now under construction. The Secretariat facilitated the signing of the Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) in preparation for technical and feasibility studies for the Mozambique – Tanzania transmission interconnector project. The Angola – Namibia transmission interconnector has progressed to the next stage which are legal and financial structuring, and the Zambia – Tanzania interconnector has interest from the World Bank, European Union and European Investment Bank to fund construction of the line and works in Zambia.



Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility

In order to unlock transmission project funding, the Secretariat with support from the World Bank is undertaking studies for the establishment and operationalisation of the SADC Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility (RTIFF). On this initiative, several outputs have been accomplished such as the details of the proposed institutional structure which response to the services that have been identified as being core to RTIFF's ability to add-value and unlock transmission financing. RTIFF will consider a range of approaches to supporting the financing of transmission, which include:

- ❖ accessing non-returnable grant financing initially;
- ❖ providing pooled debt funding; and
- ❖ arranging and making equity investment, when supported or desired by the Member States.

RTIFF aspires to raise an initial US\$300-500 million of capital to support investments in priority regional transmission lines. Discussions have been initiated with prospective partners and a range of prospective partners are expressing their interest and willingness to support RTIFF.

New Power Generation Capacity

The SADC Secretariat through SAPP has coordinated the planning and development of power generation plants to address the current supply shortfall in the region. In 2020/2021, the SADC energy sector was affected by COVID-19 pandemic, however, the SADC region was able to commission a total of 2,781 MW power generation capacity contributed by both the Public Utilities and Independent Power

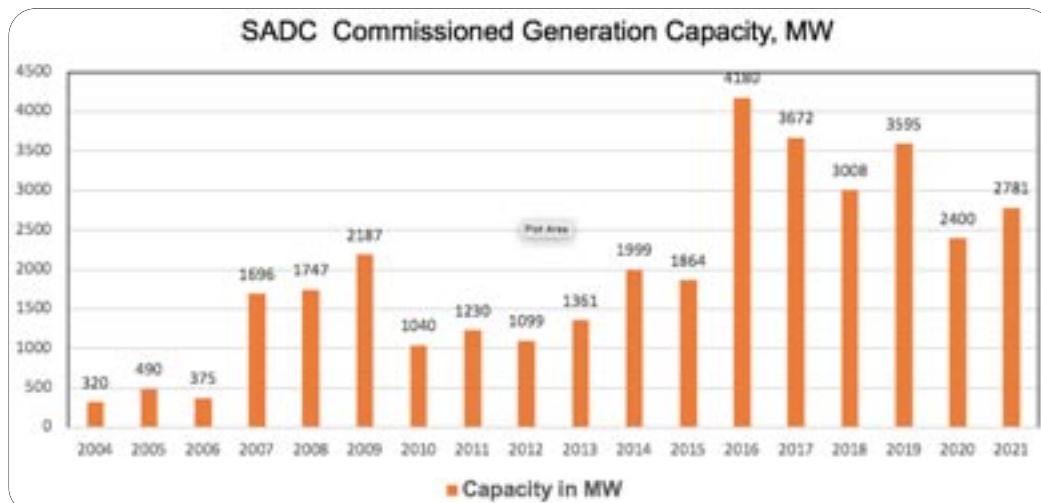
Producers (IPPs) from Angola, Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. The graph below illustrates the power generation capacity commissioned from 2004 to 2021;

Agreement Amending the Protocol on Energy

In order to improve the environment for the development of energy projects and programmes, the 41st Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Lilongwe, Malawi in August 2021 adopted the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Energy and the accompanying Amendment to Annex 1 to the SADC Protocol on Energy. The Agreement Amending the Protocol on Energy has since been signed by four State Parties namely Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania. Discussions have been initiated with Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe where consultations are ongoing at national level for consideration to sign the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Energy.

Regional Energy Sector Regulatory Initiatives and Promotion of New and Renewable Energy Sources

The SADC Secretariat in conjunction with the Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA) continued to assist the DRC in establishing an energy regulatory authority. Therefore, 15 out of 16 Member States with the exception of Comoros have energy regulators. The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with RERA has also received support from the African Development Bank to undertake a Project on Regional Harmonization of Regulatory Frameworks and Tools for Improved Electricity Regulation in SADC. The Project comprises four components:



- ❖ **Component 1:** Elaboration and Adoption of Regional Electricity Regulatory Principles (RERP) and Key Performance Indicators for RERA;
- ❖ **Component 2:** Elaboration and Adoption of Regional Utility Key Performance Indicators (UKPI);
- ❖ **Component 3:** Harmonised Comparison of Electricity Tariffs (HCET) and Cost Reflectivity Assessment Framework Tool (CRAFT); and
- ❖ **Component 4:** Development of Information and Database Management System (IDBMS).

Member States continued to express their leadership and commitment to increasing the utilisation of renewable energy and promotion of energy efficiency in the region. In this regard, it is worth reporting that out of the 15 Member States that negotiated the establishment of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), the Secretariat managed to secure 10 signatures on the Intergovernmental Memorandum of Agreement from Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and

Zimbabwe. The SADC Secretariat is engaging Member States that have signed the SACREEE IGMoA to ratify and deposit instruments of ratification in accordance with Article 26 and Article 27 of the SACREEE IGMoA with Angola being the only Member State that has both signed and deposited instruments of ratification.

The Secretariat has continued to provide guidance to SACREEE to coordinate the following renewable energy-based programmes and projects in the region:

- development of Integrated Resource Planning for Decision Makers in collaboration with the SAPP Coordination Centre (SAPP CC);
- regional renewable energy entrepreneurship support facility in partnership with IRENA to support renewable energy market development in the SADC region through capacity building of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs;
- series of webinars on “SADC Youth in Energy” to provide young people with a platform for genuine conversations; to generate and strengthen renewable energy and energy efficiency awareness; and to exchange ideas amongst themselves and other stakeholders; and

SAPP Highlights



1. Introduction

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created in August 1995 at the SADC summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa, when member governments of SADC (excluding Mauritius) signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the formation of an electricity power pool in the region. The Ministers responsible for energy in the SADC region signed the Revised Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding on 23 February 2006, a revision which among other things opened up opportunities for private entities to join SAPP.

The SAPP currently has 18 members from the 12 mainland SADC countries who are in the following categories:

- National power utilities (12)
- Operating members (5)
- Market participants (1)

2. SAPP Vision and Mission

Vision

To be a fully integrated, competitive energy market and a provider of sustainable energy solutions for the SADC region and beyond.

Mission

To provide energy associated services in the region and beyond.

3. SAPP New Offices

SAPP successfully completed the construction of the new offices for the Coordination Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe. The staff moved in January 2021.



SAPP Offices (Eastern view), Harare, Zimbabwe

4. Generation Capacity Expansion

A total of 1,149 MW of new generation capacity was commissioned in 2021.

Installed generation capacity for all 12 SAPP countries was 69,216 MW with operating capacity of 44,405 MW against a demand and reserve of 50,074.

MW resulting in a generation capacity shortfall of 5,669 MW. However excess generation of up to 2,190 MW in Angola could not be accessed due to lack of transmission interconnections to other SAPP countries.

A total of 9,454 MW generation capacity is planned to be commissioned in the SAPP region within the next 2 years from 2022 to 2023,

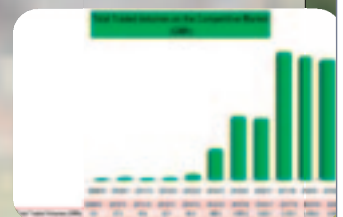
5. Projects Preparation

SAPP facilitation of project preparation continued through the Project Advisory Unit (PAU) funded by the World Bank under the Advancing Regional (Transformational) Energy Projects (AREP) program.

6. Competitive Electricity Market in SAPP

The SAPP Competitive Electricity Market highlights are:

- A total of **1,500GWh** of electrical energy was traded on the SAPP competitive power market in 2020/21 compared to **2,004GWh** traded in 2019/20.
- This represents a 25% drop from the previous year mainly attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The graph below shows how traded volumes have increased from 2009/10.
- Current portfolios are Forward Physical Market Monthly, Forward Physical Market Weekly, Day-Ahead and Intra-Day.
- The Balancing Market was launched in April 2022.
- The Market Surveillance Unit carries out monitoring to ensure market integrity and fairness.



- Regional Harmonised Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for Lighting have been developed with the guidance of the SADC Coordination in Standards (SADC STAN). The regional harmonised MEPS are now being adopted at national level.

The SADC Secretariat is supporting the Kafue Gorge Regional Training Centre (KGRTC) with the Skills for Energy in Southern Africa (SESA) Project. The International Labour Organization supports the project with funding provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), to contribute to the development of skills for the Renewable Energy (RE) Energy Efficiency (EE) and Regional Energy Integration (REI) Technologies in the region.

Tapping the abundant Energy Resources in the Region

In order to increase the share of gas in the regional energy mix and its contribution to the industrialisation agenda, the SADC Secretariat completed Phase I of a study on the development of a Regional Gas Master Plan (RGMP). The Secretariat received grant funding from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa for the development of the RGMP Phase II which is expected to be completed by July 2022. The RGMP Phase II project is expected to map out the strategic location of natural gas-based industries/projects and produce a Gas Infrastructure Investment Blueprint. The priority is on mapping out locations for the development of gas-to-power and gas-to-liquid projects as well as its conversion into fertilisers and other industrial applications.

ICT SECTOR



Digital Transformation

One of the Strategic Objectives of the Revised SADC RISDP 2020-30 is for the region to become an industrialised economy that is based on a competitive and facilitative environment. To achieve the RISDP's strategic objectives, the SADC region needs to undergo a complete digital transformation process that encompasses all the relevant sectors and priority areas of intervention. In this regard, the SADC Secretariat through support from the European

Union Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) has commenced a study that will lead to the development of the SADC Digital Transformation Strategy (SADC-DTS), to guide the transformative process of the region into an inclusive digital economy. Some of the key interventions that are under consideration include the promotion of digital governance, digital connectivity, quantum computing and Big Data analytics, digital skills, digital platforms, digital entrepreneurship ecosystem as well as cross-cutting enablers and sector digitalization.

Improving information communication technology

The Enhancement of Governance and Enabling Environment in the Information Communication Technology (EGEE-ICT) sector is a four year programme (2021- 2024) that aims at supporting the development and effective implementation of harmonized ICT policies and regulations for enhanced competition and improved access to cost-effective and secure ICT services. The overall objective of the EGEE-ICT Programme is to deepen regional integration and growth of the ICT sector in Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region.

The EGEE-ICT is a Tripartite programme with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) as the lead Regional Economic Community (REC) implementing the programme in collaboration with other RECs, namely SADC, the East African Community (EAC), the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD); and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). A Grant Contribution Agreement worth €8M was signed in December 2020 between the EU and COMESA.



To realize its objectives, the EGEE-ICT Programme is supporting studies, development of model policies and regulations and organising capacity-building activities for individual Member States and organisations. Currently, two studies have commenced, and these are the Stakeholder Mapping and Baseline Study and an Ecommerce study which is expected to benefit the SADC Postal subsector. Another study on the provision of technical assistance to the regional ICT sector associations commenced in the first quarter of 2022.

SADC Internet Exchange Points

Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are critical internet infrastructure that facilitate the exchange of Internet traffic by acting as centralized hubs which enable local (national) traffic to be routed locally and thereby save international bandwidth with the effect of reducing overall international Internet connectivity costs. The SADC Roadmap and Guidelines for the Transformation to Advanced IXPs were developed to assist Member States transition their IXPs to become Advanced IXPs.

There is presently a total of 18 Regional (Advanced) IXPs in the region spread among Angola, DRC, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The SADC region has a total of 26 IXPs (South Africa and Tanzania each have six IXPs, Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe each have two while Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia all have one which corresponds to a 57 percent share of the 46 IXPs in Africa.

The SADC Secretariat has introduced Masterclass Sessions during the annual SADC IXP Forum to build the capacity of Member States on best practices of Advanced IXPs. In 2021, Member States were capacitated on Domain Network System (DNS), Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) service access cost-sharing models and new submarine cables in the region. Experiences on hosting Video Conferencing (VC) systems locally were shared and a VC Toolkit for Member States was developed. Root DNS server instances provide greater stability and resilience to the Internet and Africa has 111 Root DNS server Instances and 53 of these are located in the SADC region.

SADC Preparations for World Radiocommunications Conference

The SADC region's preparations for the World Radiocommunication Conference 2023 (WRC-23) have reached an advanced stage with the fourth preparatory meeting held on 31 May to 3 June 2022. The objectives of the event are to engage with industry partners on their proposals, refine SADC Harmonised Common Positions and Proposals on WRC-23 Agenda Items considering outcomes of the various ITU Study Groups and Working Parties and enhance the capacity of Member States experts through a Seminar on Mobile Services and on Satellite Communications.

The WRC is an event organised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and convenes every four years to review the Radio Regulations (RR) which are the international treaty governing the sharing and reuse of Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum and satellite orbital resources. At its first preparatory meetings, the region established the SADC institutional structures for WRC-23 preparations and SADC Roadmap for RA-23/WRC-23.

The Second and Third SADC Preparatory Meetings for WRC-23 were convened in March and August 2021. At these meetings, Member States developed the SADC Harmonised Common Position on relevant WRC-23 Agenda Items and several Input Contribution papers which were submitted to the ATU Preparatory Meeting for WRC-23 (APM23-2) to become the African common position and proposals.



Capacity Building seminars on Electromagnetic Frequency (EMF) Guidelines, the SADC 5G Roadmap, Deployment, Exposure and 5G Misinformation/ Conspiracy were also held.

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guideline (2020) was also introduced to Member States. Capacity was also built on the Spectrum Engineering Advanced Monte Carlo Analysis Tool (SEAMCAT) which allows statistical modelling of different radio interference scenarios for performing co-existence studies between wireless systems operating in overlapping or adjacent RF spectrum bands.

SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework

The review and modernisation of the SADC Data Protection Model Law of 2012 has commenced and is expected to be completed by October 2022. The Model law will be aligned with current international best practices and principles such as the African Union (AU) Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention) and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of 2018. The SADC Harmonised Legal and Regulatory Framework consists of three Model Laws namely:

- ❖ E-Commerce/E-Transaction Model Law;
- ❖ Data Protection Model Law; and
- ❖ Cybercrime Model Law.

Member States have transposed the SADC Harmonised Cybersecurity Legal and Regulatory Framework albeit to various extents. All Member States have either transposed the SADC e-Commerce/ e-Transaction and Cybercrime Model Laws or have an existing legal framework in place. A total of nine Member States (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia) have put into place laws on data protection. Five Member States (Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and South Africa) have appointed an independent Data Protection Authority (DPA).

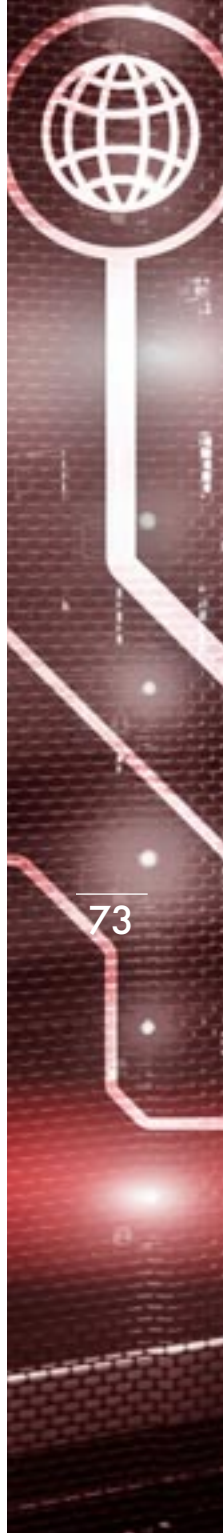
Many Member States have official Bills to be soon enacted. The DRC and Mozambique are

without explicit Data Protection legislation nor constitutional protection. The Second SADC Cyber Drill convened in December 2021 enhanced the region's cyber preparedness through four Table Top Scenario Exercises on the Cyber Ranges and Cyber Fortress platforms. SADC was the first REC to have cyber drill scenario specifically on Posts. The next SADC cyber-Drill will be organised in collaboration with AfricaCert and CERT-MU. The SADC Regional CIRT (SR-CIRT) Policy Planning and Governance (PPG) Technical Working Group (TWG) has started work to operationalise the SR-CIRT.

SADC ICT Observatory

The SADC ICT Observatory is one of the RIDMP flagship projects whose objective is to become a central point of reference for reliable, accurate and up-to-date collection and dissemination of ICT indicators, measurement, benchmarking and reports. The process to automate the project via the development of the SADC ICT Observatory Web Portal and Database System has commenced and will result in online data capture, monitoring and reporting of various ICT metrics.

The ICT Indicators Collection Set for 2022 was prepared during the SADC ICT Observatory Workshop held in October 2021. The Concept Note on the SADC Big Data Framework was validated and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) Task Team has commenced the development of the SADC Big Data Framework using Mobile Phone Data (MPD). A SADC Model Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for National Statistics Office (NSO), National Regulatory Authority (NRA) and/or the Ministry as a collaborative framework for Member States was developed and so far seven Member States have established MOUs between NSO and/or MICT/NRA and a roadmap on the establishment of MOU was developed. The SADC region has started to build capacity on MPD initiatives used for Official Statistics through case studies from Brazil, Indonesia and Oman.



Framework for the SADC Shared Satellite Programme

The SADC Regional Shared Satellite Programme endeavours to harness the potential of the satellite technology and space resources to provide broadband connectivity to fulfill the economic, political, social and environmental needs of the SADC region. The Framework for the SADC Shared Satellite Programme is currently being operationalized to realise the programme. In January 2022, the SADC Satellite Communications Workshop was convened and some of the achievements of the event included the preparation of the ITU Notices for the Fixed Satellite System (FSS) network in pursuance of the ITU Resolution 170 (WRC-19).

Member States were provided with hands on training on the ITU Resolution 559 (Res559) which aims to restore the status of assignments in the Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) Plan which were degraded. SADC Member States are at 72 percent completion rate of satellite coordination for Res559 and have now been fully trained to prepare their Res559 Part B Notices to submit to ITU by 1 January 2023. The SADC Shared Satellite Programme Steering Committee continues to operationalise the framework and the setting up of the various Technical Working Groups (TWGs). Training was provided to the five Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Kingdom of Eswatini, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) attempting to restore the status of their National Allotments in the FSS Plan. This has led to the development of a proposal for WRC-23 that will yield positive results for the concerned Member States.

Digital Terrestrial Television

The DTT Migration is a critical step in transforming the ICT sector in terms of higher quality TV broadcasting as well as for the Digital Dividend (700 and 800 MHz) that caters for the deployment of new mobile, faster broadband and other modern communications services. The SADC Post DTT Migration Workshop convened in March 2022 enabled the preparation of the consolidated progress report on the SADC M&E for Post DTT Issues. A total of eight Member States (Kingdom of Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Mauritius, Mozambique,

Seychelles, Tanzania and Zambia) have completed the Analogue Switch Off (ASO).

All Member States except Madagascar, are streaming their National Public TV Channel. Member States are providing content for the Eye on SADC, a pilot programme which is a 30-minute news bulletin with rich, current, interesting and relevant content collated from broadcasters across the region. As the region endeavours to realise the SADC TV Channel, a draft Business Plan for the implementation of the SADC TV Channel has been prepared by the Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA) and in collaboration with the SADC TV Channel Implementation Committee. Angola and South Africa are jointly developing a satellite solution to implement the SADC TV Channel Project.

METEOROLOGY SECTOR



SADC Climate Services for Disaster Resilience project

The objective of the SADC Climate Services for Disaster Resilience project is to strengthen the capacity and capability of all the SADC Member States to generate and disseminate climate information in a timely manner in response to climate-induced disasters and reduce loss of lives and property damage. The project aims to enhance the capacity to use numerical weather prediction (NWP) models and regional climate models (RCMs) for seasonal climate forecast. The African Development Bank revised and approved the total budget to Euro 2,811,500.00.

The project donated 40 Automatic Weather Stations, 14 High-Performance Computing servers and two Automatic Message Switching Systems to benefiting Member States, thereby improving 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 information dissemination.

The project capacitated the SADC Climate Services Centre (SADC CSC) to optimise its High-Performance Computing Cluster and to generate daily, weekly and monthly weather and climate information for use by the different stakeholders (<http://csc.sadc.int/>). The SADC

CSC also issued several advisories on extreme weather events (such as cyclone, drought, heavy rain and flood) to Member States.

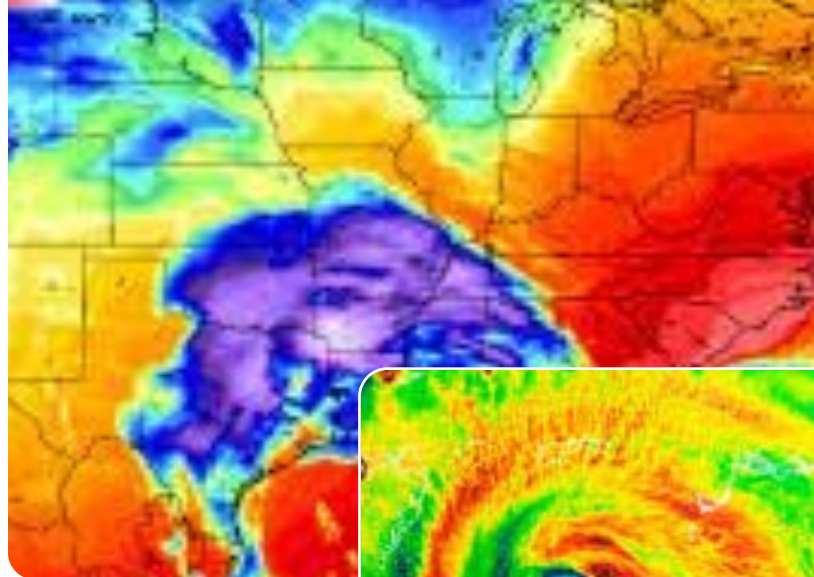
The Project also funded the annual Southern African Climate Outlook Forum sessions (SARCOF22 to SARCOF24) that brought together and interacted with experts from various climate sensitive sectors to uptake seasonal climate forecasts for rainfall season and early warning advisories based on consensus regional forecasts generated by climate experts from Member States. The SARCOF advisories aim to guide strategic planning to climate-, weather- and water-sensitive sectors towards enhancing preparedness and response to imminent hazards. The project also conducted a series of capacity building activities in early warning at national and regional levels, namely;

- ❖ The seasonal climate forecasting technique during pre-SARCOF and its midterm review and update;
- ❖ IT administration for High Performance Computing servers;
- ❖ Climate risk assessment;
- ❖ Meso-scale forecasting for extreme weather event (Numerical Weather Prediction); and
- ❖ Climate modelling.

In all, about 80 experts from various climate-sensitive sectors have been trained under the project. The SARCIS-DR Project was successfully implemented and came to an end in mid-2021. The SADC Secretariat through its Climate Services Centre virtually conducted a post-implementation meeting of the SARCIS-DR project on 18 March 2022.

Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Application Programme

The proposed Action takes place within the framework of an existing Financing Agreement between the ACP Secretariat and the European Union for the implementation of the Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Application Programme, under the 11th EDF, with a budget of EUR 8,000,000. The overall objective of the Programme is to strengthen the climate service value-chain through building capacities of decision-makers at all levels to make effective use of climate information and services. It is



supporting SADC CSC in the process towards becoming a WMO-designated Regional Climate Centre (RCC).

The SADC Secretariat has started working with project implementation partners such as EUMETSAT, EU Joint Research Centre, ACP Secretariat and World Meteorological Organisation. Since February 2020, JRC and SADC Secretariat are having regular virtual meetings on the Project to agree on technical modalities. EUMETSAT convened the first virtual meeting with SADC Secretariat in April 2020 to discuss the activities to be implemented. The SADC Secretariat and WMO virtually held an initial collaborative meeting on 22 July 2020 to discuss the activities under the five different outputs that will be implemented together with WMO.

In terms of Technical Assistance, three Key Experts were mobilised in April 2021 and the majority of short term Experts on 28 September 2021. The Inception Report and Workplan was approved by PMC Sub-committee 20 September 2021 and Inception Workshop 21 September 2021. One of the key on outputs is to identify Focus Country. The Focus Country has been selected and was approved by Member States on 14 December 2021.

Most of the activities under ClimSA project are ongoing and all Member States will benefit in terms of equipment for their Climate Stations, equipment for integrated early warning systems, data rescue equipment and Climate Services Toolkit equipment. In addition the Project will conduct a series of capacity building activities in Climate Services at national and regional levels.



Groundwater Provision in the SADC Region

After the successful completion of the Sustainable Groundwater Management in SADC Member States Phase 1 project in 2021, the SADC Secretariat working with the SADC Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI) has now embarked on the implementation of Phase 2 of the project (2021 -2025). The 4-year project is financed by the Multi Trust Fund Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) to the tune of US\$9 million. Implementation of the Phase 1 of the project realized the following milestones:

- Improvement of data and information sharing by establishing the online SADC Groundwater Information Portal and the SADC Groundwater Literature Archive (SADC-GLA);
- Enhancement of national and transboundary groundwater capacity and advocacy through the young professional internships programme (70 young professionals (men and women) under 35 years of age were capacitated);
- A Policy, Legal & Institutional (PLI) Gap Analysis project was conducted covering all the 16 SADC Member States, and resulted in the development of road maps piloted in the two selected Member States of Eswatini and Tanzania to create an enabling environment for sustainable groundwater management;
- Strengthening of SADC-GMI as a Centre of Excellence for groundwater and management in SADC, and indeed today SADC-GMI is fully functional and fulfilling its mandate; and
- Implementation of 13 livelihood projects through Small Grant Funding in 10 SADC Member States – Angola,

Botswana, Eswatini, Angola; Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The second phase, launched in April 2022, will build on this momentum and will focus on capacity development, knowledge management, and building resilient livelihoods of key stakeholders in the region. The project is structured into three components:

- ❖ **Component 1** (capacity building) supports groundwater management institutions to be effective in planning and regulating groundwater uses at local, national, and regional levels;
- ❖ **Component 2** (Knowledge development and dissemination) is expected to enable evidence-based decision-making on sustainable groundwater management using an accessible and up-to-date knowledge base from SADC Member States; and
- ❖ **Component 3** (Grants to Member States) will promote sustainable and innovative groundwater solutions to improve public health and climate resilience consciousness in the communities for both women and men.

Addressing SADC Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Needs

In 2012, SADC established the Regional Fund for Water Infrastructure and Basic Sanitation (often called SADC Water Fund) as a regional development financing facility with a mandate to promote and support water infrastructure development in the region. This was in recognition that more than one-third of the people living in SADC do not have access to safe drinking water, while more than half lack access to improved sanitation facilities. Infrastructure for improved water services is therefore compelling.





PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ZAMBEZI WATERCOURSE

An Investment Programme Supported by the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (GM-UNCCD), Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB)

Introduction

The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) is one of the major Watercourses in Africa and particularly the largest in Southern Africa. It is shared by eight Riparian States. These are: the Republics of: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique; Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The main framework guiding the implementation and development of water and related resources of the Zambezi Watercourse is the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP 2018-2040) which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2019. As part of implementation of the ZSP, the Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse (PIDACC Zambezi) is being developed in collaboration with ZAMCOM strategic partner organisations.

What is PIDACC Zambezi?

PIDACC Zambezi is an investment initiative being developed by ZAMCOM and its partners to increase climate-smart resilience through addressing the various challenges that impact livelihoods and development in the Zambezi Watercourse. The PIDACC Zambezi will see the implementation of investment projects at both the national and regional levels, within the context of support, coordination, and institutional development. As this programme will be rolled out, due consideration to cross-sectoral inter-linkages and synergies in defining the baskets of potential investment activities/projects/interventions will be undertaken.

What are the objectives of PIDACC Zambezi?

The overarching objective of PIDACC Zambezi is to *“build strong communities that are resilient to climatic and economic shocks in the Zambezi Watercourse, through promoting inclusive, transformative investments, job-creation and ecosystem-based solutions”*.

Through a transformative approach, which ensures gender equality and social inclusion, the PIDACC Zambezi’s proposed specific objectives are to:

- ❖ Increase feasible climate-resilient infrastructure that would support livelihoods;
- ❖ Strengthen and build the capacity of the communities, with the view to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation and effectively manage water resources in a sustainable manner;
- ❖ Develop and improve livelihoods by strengthening agribusiness through investments in water, energy, and food security sectors; and,
- ❖ Enhance institutional development and adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerabilities.

What are the expected outcomes from PIDACC Zambezi?

It is envisaged that through these set objectives, the Zambezi Watercourse could have communities that are resilient to climatic and economic shocks

based on multi-sectoral climate resilient investments. The key outcomes of PIDACC Zambezi include:

- Improved sustainable management of land and water resources;
 - Strengthened capacity of communities and institutions to respond to natural and climate shocks;
 - Improved livelihood diversification aimed at improving incomes; and
 - Enhanced multi-sectoral approaches in the Zambezi Watercourse.
- Who are the target beneficiaries?
- The Zambezi Riparian States;
 - Vulnerable communities in the Zambezi Watercourse including women, men, youth, children, and people living with disabilities; and,
 - Multi-sectoral institutions and organisations in sectors such as water, mining tourism, agriculture, education, health, and energy.

What are the key challenges that PIDACC Zambezi seeks to address?

The PIDACC Zambezi seeks to address the key challenges identified in the ZSP. These are: i. Persistent poverty; ii. Competing uses; iii. Disaster risk; Environmental degradation; and, iv. Infrastructure deficit

What are the PIDACC Zambezi components?

PIDACC Zambezi has four components which are linked to the ZSP’s four pillars. These are: i. Strengthening Integrated Landscape Management; ii. Building Communities Resilience; iii. Supporting Adaptive Capacity and Institutional Capacity Development; and, iv. Coordination and Programme Management.

What has been the process of development of PIDACC Zambezi?

PIDACC Zambezi is being developed through a robust multi-sectoral stakeholder driven process with extensive consultations anchored at the local, national, and regional levels. The process started with the review of the ZSP and related documents to inform the selection of key issues and needs of the communities in the Riparian States. Through multi-sectoral stakeholder consultations, all the Riparian States were given an opportunity to confirm their priority climate smart investment areas based on the needs of local communities.

Who are the partners involved in developing PIDACC Zambezi?

The development of PIDACC Zambezi involves ZAMCOM as the key facilitator and Strategic Partner Organisations (SPOs) who are providing the necessary technical and financial support. These are UNCCD, CRIDF and the AfDB.

Conclusion

As the Zambezi Watercourse remains vulnerable to increasing natural and climatic shocks, climate-smart investments into small-to-medium projects in related fields will help local communities to be more resilient and build their capacities to respond to the various threats such as climate change and pandemics. Furthermore, climate-smart investments through the highlighted components that incorporate a nexus approach will result in improved and resilient livelihoods with improved food security and access to energy in the Zambezi Watercourse.





The SADC Water Fund is hosted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and supported by the KfW Development Bank which provided seed funding. The SADC Water Fund partners with various stakeholders to draw together resources towards priority areas of intervention within the water infrastructure development space in the region and believes in pro-poor water supply and sanitation, and facilitates information and knowledge sharing. It is envisaged that, upon operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund (RDF), the SADC Water Fund could become the water sector window under the RDF.

Construction of Project Pipelines

The Water Fund has six approved projects, two of which are under implementation in Kazungula, Zambia as well as in Lomahasha and Namaacha in Eswatini and Mozambique respectively. These two projects will directly impact about 40,000 of the existing population in low-income areas while providing for future populations of more than 70,000 people. These projects are being implemented in collaboration with the Project Preparation Unit - SADC PPDF which has bridged the preparatory financing gaps. The construction works for these two projects are foreseen to commence in the second quarter of 2022.

The Water Fund has a working pipeline of projects of about €107million that represents projects that are ready for funding. Currently, mobilized funding totals close to €50 million, comprising funding support sourced from the German Government through KfW (€15 million, and a recent commitment of an additional €30 million). The funds will be used to complete the implementation of the ongoing Lomahasha/Namaacha and Kazungula projects, and one new project, the Ramotswa Transboundary Aquifer management project. The transboundary Ramotswa Aquifer is shared between Botswana and South Africa.

Strengthening Joint Management of Shared River Basins

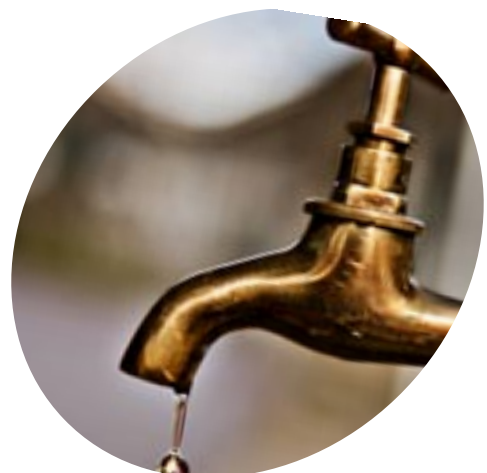
SADC is continuing to support the establishment and strengthening of River Basin Organisations. Without functional transboundary water

cooperation institutions, the water resource remains locked for effective and optimum use towards regional development, improvement of livelihoods and poverty reduction. In this regard, SADC with the support of GIZ and other regional partners embarked on river basin institution strengthening and development of basin integrated water resources management plans in the Kunene (between Angola and Namibia) and the Ruvuma (between Mozambique and Tanzania) River Basins. Upon completion, the project will realise water cooperation agreements and river basin plans to guide future cooperation and joint resource development projects in the two river basins.

Covid-19 Border Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Project

In early 2021, the SADC Secretariat completed an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the regional water sector. One of the recommendations of the study was to increase and improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services across the region. Increased access to clean water and sanitation services will contribute a lot to increasing the region's resilience to diseases, COVID-19 and other pandemics.

The Secretariat then initiated a regional WASH border response project to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, at strategic border crossing points in the region. Busy regional borders are targeted for this intervention. The project, which is funded by the German Government through GIZ, will deliver and install WASH stations at these targeted borders. Already the units have been installed in Chirundu on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the border, as well as at Beitbridge Border Gate, on the Zimbabwean side. More borders are being targeted in the busy regional development corridors, as part of the next phase of the project.





TRANSPORT SECTOR



Namibia Launches a Tripartite Compliant Driver Licence

Lack of harmonization of road transport policies, laws, regulations, procedures and standards for efficient cross border road transport and transit networks, transport and logistics services, systems and procedures negatively impact on cross-border road transport operations and individuals. Namibia became the first SADC Member State to upgrade its Driving Licence to be compliant with the ISO/IEC 18013 – Driving Licence Standard: a 4-part series that are also compliant with the provisions of the United Nations (UN) Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 with technical assistance from the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP).

Namibia is therefore contributing to the facilitation of transport and trade for increased intra-regional and international trade at reduced costs which is in line with its goal of becoming the logistics hub for the hinterland and landlocked SADC Members States. In addition, an ISO compliant Driving Licences will be mutually recognised by other countries that have implemented the same standard making it easier for Namibian motorists to use their licences in the region and internationally without the need for additional paperwork.

The new compliant Driver's Licence was launched on 16 November 2021. A key achievement is the fact that the production of the Driver's Licence is delivered through a public-private partnership (PPP) programme. The new driving licence card in Namibia did not just improve compliance

with Tripartite/ARSO/ISO standard, the country also enhanced the integrity and security of the card and Driver Licence application and issuance process. The new system guarantees through biometric authentication and other security features, that the person who receives the driving licence card was also the actual person that successfully passed the learner and driving tests.

Identity fraud and corruption involving driver and vehicle licencing is a growing security and safety problem in the region. An effective response to these twin problems is the harmonisation and digitization of driver's licenses using advanced photo imaging, information-encoded magnetic stripe resembling a credit card, and digitized biometric and other security features. The new Namibia Driving Licence has broken new grounds in SADC and the Tripartite region in attaining these modern high ICT standards.

Corridor Trip Monitoring Systems

The Corridor Trip Monitoring Systems (CTMS) is a regional electronic transport tracking and monitoring system and trade facilitation tool for the Tripartite of COMESA, EAC and SADC. The CTMS immediate objective is the monitoring of compliance by travellers, motorists and crew members to the agreed harmonised requirements relating to medical conditions such as COVID-19, Yellow Fever, Ebola. In the long term, the CTMS is being developed to be a secure digital trade and transport facilitation tool. The CTMS development and deployment is funded by the EU, Government of Germany, and Member States.

Following a decision of SADC Council and Tripartite Ministers, the TTTFP developed the CTMS as a COVID-19 remedial measure, to address the need for vehicle tracking for purposes of monitoring compliance to travel restrictions imposed on foreign vehicles during COVID-19. The CTMS also monitors and records delays experienced by goods vehicles along a corridor using satellites and internet of things (IoT) technologies. The CTMS has a number of applications such as;

- ❖ **Tripartite Traveller Application** that allows travellers, such as drivers, crew members and passengers, to generate digital certificates and present their COVID-19 test results and vaccinations status to officials in a digitally signed format.
 - ❖ The **CTMS Officials Mobile Application** that is installed on a handheld device or PDA can be used by officials at the border posts and other ports of entry to scan the digitally signed QR code on Trip Registration Certificates or the digitally signed QR code displayed on the screen of the Traveller (Mobile) Application to verify the information relating to COVID-19 tests or vaccination certification for persons (travellers, motorists/drivers and passengers), 2D barcode on a Certificate of Fitness for vehicles in the case of road transport or goods in the case of commercial transportation of goods. Officials will have access to the traveller, trip, operator, driver, and vehicle records by scanning the 2D barcode on the Trip Registration Certificate, Traveller Mobile Device, Operator Disc, Vehicle Certificate of Fitness (COF) Disc, Driving Licence or PrDP Card by using the Officials Mobile Application installed on a compliant handheld device.
- Likewise, Port Health Officials have access to Yellow Fever, COVID-19 or Ebola vaccination status and COVID-19 test results by scanning the 2D barcodes. At the same time Port Health may also upload additional test results, together with other symptomatic information, date, time, and location to the CTMS using the Officials Mobile Application.
- ❖ **Healthcare Capture Web Application** that was added to augment the features of the Officials' Mobile Application in an office environment for the recording and uploading of a COVID-19 test result or a COVID-19 vaccination when a traveller was tested or vaccinated prior to starting a journey. Following the authorisation of the Walvis Bay Corridor Group (WBCG) by the Ministry of Health and Social Services in Namibia to open clinics and perform COVID-19 testing and vaccinations, this application is used by WBCG to capture the data relating to these activities directly on CTMS.
 - ❖ **Officials Management Web Application** that allows administrators to manage the officials specific to their Member/ Partner State who are authorised to use the Officials (Mobile) Application and view statistical information regarding trips on the corridors running through their specific linked country. The Management Web Application also provides automated trip progression reporting of vehicles or drivers/crew that deviate from the registered route, as well as Corridor Performance Management based on depersonalised vehicle tracking data.

CTMS Piloting

Between August 2021 and April 2022, the CTMS was deployed and piloted in 3 Phases depicted in the map below covering the piloting countries of Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe and in sections of the following corridors: North South Corridor; Trans-Kalahari Corridor; Trans-Orange Corridor; Trans-Cunene Corridor; Trans-Zambezi (Walvis Bay – Ndola – Lubumbashi) Corridor; Dar es Salaam Corridor; Nacala Corridor, and Beira Corridor. To minimise the delays in the piloting and deployment of CTMS, the SADC Secretariat secured support from the German Development Cooperation, whose Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) agency procured the handheld devices (PDAs) with the required accessories and network equipment to allow for internet connectivity.

Future CTMS upgrades and functions

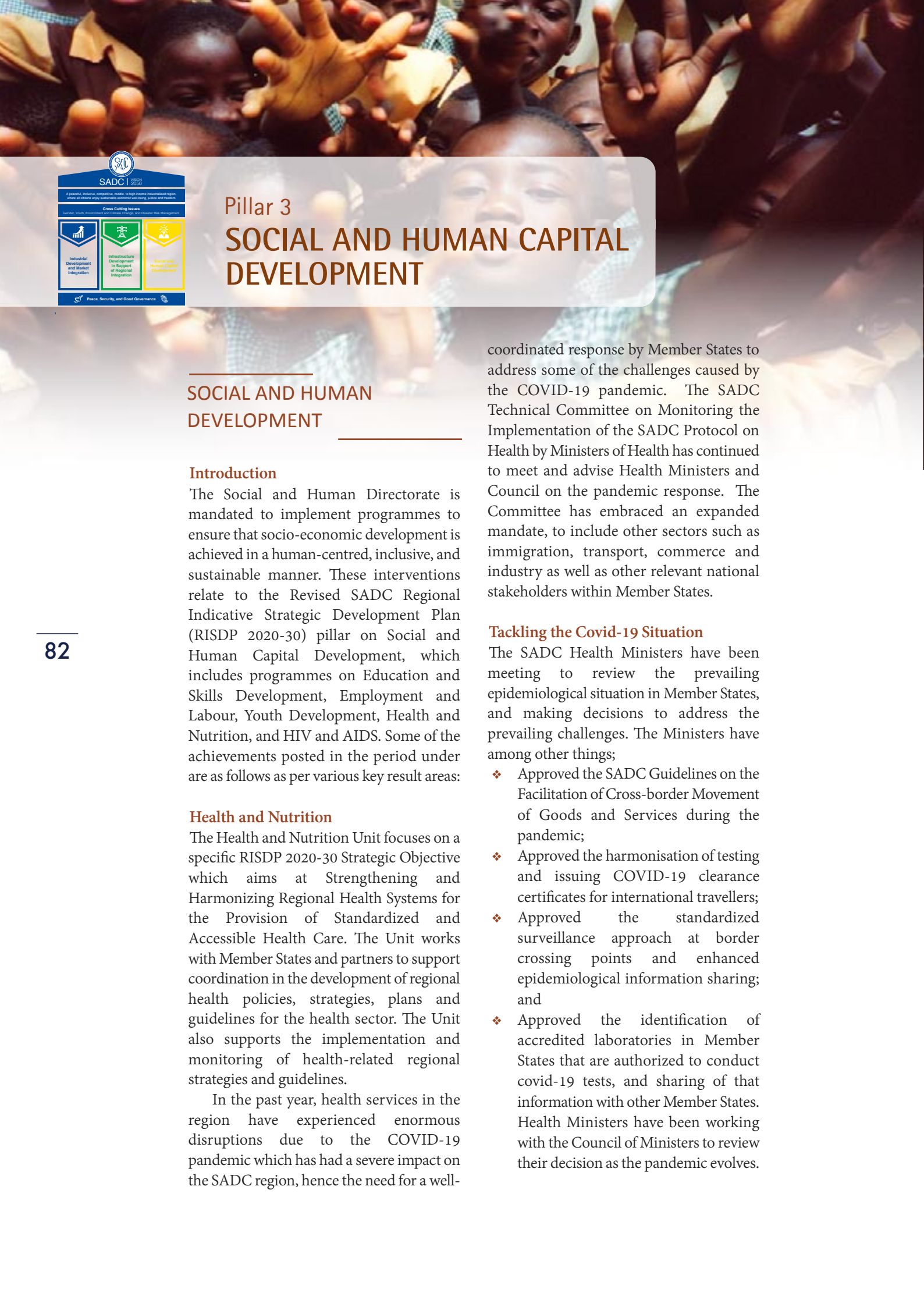
Beyond the immediate requirement of COVID-19, the CTMS is being progressively developed to facilitate, trade, transport, and tourism in the Eastern and Southern African region. This will be achieved through the following;

- ❖ Integration with the regional Transport Registers and Information Platform Systems (TRIPS) which is a switch that facilitates sharing of transport operator, vehicle, and driver details among Member States to facilitate regulation and law enforcement.
- ❖ Integration with Customs Management Systems, for trade facilitation including pre-clearance, data sharing and risk management
- ❖ Integration with Immigration Systems, enabling the provision of advance driver, crew, and passenger information to immigration at borders and other ports of entry.
- ❖ Integration with Cargo Tracking Systems such as the RECDTS of the EAC and several Revenue Authorities, for example Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
- ❖ Integration with other customs related systems to facilitate digitisation of certificates and other trade documents such Transit Guarantee and Electronic Certificate of Origin.
- ❖ Corridor performance management, to provide a tool towards SMART corridors available to all corridor management institutions.

CTMS Benefits

The benefits of the CTMS are to reduce the travelling and transit times for persons and goods throughout the region in support of accelerated development and growth. The CTMS facilitates the implementation of SMART Corridors by re-engineering border operations and procedures with the digitalisation of border protocols with the exchange of documents in an electronic format between the cross-border transport operator, traveller, and the border agencies. CTMS benefits include the following:

- ❖ *Operator Journey Management* - The journey management functionality on CTMS allows Operators to visualise trips that their professional drivers, crew members and vehicles are undertaking;
- ❖ *Corridor Performance Management* - Corridor Performance Management and Geographical Information System (GIS) based functionality is provided to Corridor Monitoring Institutions (CMI). Corridor Management Institutions officials and other policy makers will have access to de-personalised tracking information to monitor the performance of the regional trade corridor in terms of statistical analysis of border congestions, border performance and waiting times, average travel, and transit times on specific sections of the corridor, corridor utilisation to enable them to make informed interventions in the corridors;
- ❖ *Tripartite Traveller Application* - The Traveller Application provides World Health Organisation (WHO) compliant digital certification of health compliance of both disease testing and vaccination for international inter-operability. Laboratory integrations ensure the authenticity of disease test results and vaccination status for drivers, crew members and all travellers;
- ❖ *Customs Integration* - The planned integration of CTMS and Customs Management Systems (CMS) will enable law enforcement and customs officials at the border posts to inspect and release vehicles in a contactless manner. The objective is to establish a regional customs platform that integrates the CMSs of all Member States; and
- ❖ *Immigration Integration* - The requirements for Immigration entails capturing the details and obtaining approval for immigrants entering a Member State from a foreign country. The CTMS will integrate with existing immigration systems in the region to provide easy access to immigration documentation to border post officials via the CTMS handheld device.



Pillar 3 SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The Social and Human Directorate is mandated to implement programmes to ensure that socio-economic development is achieved in a human-centred, inclusive, and sustainable manner. These interventions relate to the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-30) pillar on Social and Human Capital Development, which includes programmes on Education and Skills Development, Employment and Labour, Youth Development, Health and Nutrition, and HIV and AIDS. Some of the achievements posted in the period under are as follows as per various key result areas:

Health and Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition Unit focuses on a specific RISDP 2020-30 Strategic Objective which aims at Strengthening and Harmonizing Regional Health Systems for the Provision of Standardized and Accessible Health Care. The Unit works with Member States and partners to support coordination in the development of regional health policies, strategies, plans and guidelines for the health sector. The Unit also supports the implementation and monitoring of health-related regional strategies and guidelines.

In the past year, health services in the region have experienced enormous disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a severe impact on the SADC region, hence the need for a well-

coordinated response by Member States to address some of the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The SADC Technical Committee on Monitoring the Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health by Ministers of Health has continued to meet and advise Health Ministers and Council on the pandemic response. The Committee has embraced an expanded mandate, to include other sectors such as immigration, transport, commerce and industry as well as other relevant national stakeholders within Member States.

Tackling the Covid-19 Situation

The SADC Health Ministers have been meeting to review the prevailing epidemiological situation in Member States, and making decisions to address the prevailing challenges. The Ministers have among other things;

- ❖ Approved the SADC Guidelines on the Facilitation of Cross-border Movement of Goods and Services during the pandemic;
- ❖ Approved the harmonisation of testing and issuing COVID-19 clearance certificates for international travellers;
- ❖ Approved the standardized surveillance approach at border crossing points and enhanced epidemiological information sharing; and
- ❖ Approved the identification of accredited laboratories in Member States that are authorized to conduct covid-19 tests, and sharing of that information with other Member States. Health Ministers have been working with the Council of Ministers to review their decision as the pandemic evolves.

Towards improved nutrition

The COVID-19 pandemic increased the risk to malnutrition due to the containment measures taken by various governments to curb the spread of the virus, resulting in loss of income and reduced access to quality, affordable diets. To address these challenges, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with UNICEF convened a regional Nutrition in Emergency (NIE) workshop in February 2022 to enable a common understanding on nutrition in emergency programming and in conducting risk assessments which will enhance skills of Member States in emergency nutrition preparedness and response towards improved nutrition in emergencies.

Member States adapted implementation of programmes to maintain delivery of essential services. The adaptations included simplifying admission protocols for children with severe wasting, expanding the teaching of mothers and caretakers to identify when their children are malnourished and what to do (Family MUAC), and use of mobile technology for nutrition data collection and reporting.

Implementation of Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

One of the priorities within the RISDP (2020-2030) is to facilitate the adoption of the SADC Minimum Standards for Food Fortification by the Member States. It is worth noting that in collaboration with international cooperating partners the Member States have started to conduct landscape analyses and developing national strategies and legislation on food fortification.

However, it is important to that the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted service delivery and in some instances, resulting in delayed response time from the Member States with regards to SADC Secretariat led processes such data collection during the development of some of the regional documents. The importance of collaboration with ICPs was amplified which facilitated capacity building of Member States and stakeholders using virtual platforms. Additionally, the pandemic pushed innovation in implementing nutrition services amidst disruptions such as adoption of simplified protocol for managing children with acute malnutrition (wasting).



Employment, Labour and Youth

The Employment and Labour Unit is responsible for two RISDP strategic objectives. The first relates to the Key Result Area of Employment and Labour, with the strategic objective to increase job creation with decent work opportunities for full and productive employment in the region. The second relates to the Key Result Area of Youth Development and Empowerment, with the strategic objective to empower skilled youth to participate in and drive socioeconomic development.

Addressing high unemployment

The SADC Employment and Labour Sector has facilitated dialogues involving different stakeholders to enhance the coordination of measures addressing the high unemployment in the region. Unemployment continues to be one of the region's most pressing socio-economic issues, with unemployment rates especially for youth being excessively high at more than 30 percent in some Member States. The status in the employment of the majority is also concerning since the jobs held are of poor quality, especially in the informal economy. Critical dialogues have been held with think tanks in the region and with stakeholders from the SADC Business Council through which pro-employment policies and strategies for Member States have been promoted.

Employment policies for a human-centred recovery

A total of 41 officials from SADC Ministries responsible for Finance and Employment successfully enrolled in a regional training course on employment policies for a human-centred recovery, conducted through the ILO's Turin International Training Centre. As a result of these initiatives, there is emerging consensus and increasing commitment to enhancing the

coordination of monetary and fiscal policies, trade and investment policies, as well as employment and labour market policies, among others. To crystalize these commitments, higher-level joint sector dialogues are planned to be held in the near future, with a view to ensuring that the implementation of key frameworks such as the Industrialisation Strategy is done through pathways that maximise job creation.

Toward ending child labour

The Ministers of Employment and Labour and Social Partners renewed their longstanding commitment to ending child labour in the region by adopting a revised Code of Conduct on Child Labour in March 2022. The first Code was adopted in the year 2000. The Southern African region is reported to have at least 9.6million children in child labour, which is about 16.7 percent of the 92.2 million child labourers in Africa. The statistics show that countries in the region continue to make greater contributions in reducing the incidence of child labour compared to several other regions in Africa, although greater efforts are still required in all Member States.

Noticeable progress has been made through enhanced access to primary education in Member States. Through the revised Code of Conduct, Member States have committed to enhance the legislative framework on child labour including enforcement, to improve data collection and information sharing, as well as to strengthen multisector coordination of efforts, especially to address poverty and developmental challenges.

Promoting social dialogue between governments and workers

The SADC Employment and Labour Sector has continued to promote tripartism and social dialogue involving governments and organizations of employers and workers. This cooperation is crucial for the proper and efficient functioning of the labour markets. Accordingly, the Ministers of Employment and Labour and Social Partners adopted a model framework for national social dialogue

institutions in SADC. The model framework will facilitate measures at the country level to enhance the administration of social dialogue institutions, to enhance the scope of tripartite dialogue to include socio-economic issues, and as appropriate to extend participation to other representative organizations such as those of players in the informal economy. The domestication of the model framework is expected to institutionalise and foster broad-based participation and accountability in the development process at both regional and national levels.

Youth Empowerment Dialogue

Youth in SADC have continued to play a prominent role in regional integration across different sectors such as industry, infrastructure, agriculture as well as health, among many others. Youth have also been organizing their regional platforms such as the SADC Youth Forum held from 10 to 13 August 2021. Youth called for a number of actions that include promotion of their participation in industry and business, including through the AFCTA agreement, as well as their participation in governance processes and leadership positions in order to capacitate them and increase their influence. They made a commitment to work with different stakeholders, including governments, including as peace champions in peace-building efforts in the region.

In April 2022, through a youth empowerment dialogue organised by the Secretariat and the African Alliance Partnership (AAP), young people held a dialogue on the subject of educational, life, and entrepreneurial skills. They subsequently made key resolutions that include the need to expedite the full establishment of the SADC Youth Forum, including its secretariat, as well as the creation of a SADC Youth Fund to support youth initiatives.

SADC is therefore ensuring that youth remain key players in the region through their active participation in regional programmes, mindful that investments in youth leadership especially through the SADC Youth Forum and National Youth



Councils, will be critical in harnessing the demographic dividend. The mentioned youth dialogues are a crucial building block and part of ongoing measures in youth development and empowerment.

Adoption of regional instruments

The major achievements in relation to the implementation of Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030 include the adoption of the revised Code of Conduct on Child Labour in SADC; and the Model Framework for National Social Dialogue Institutions in SADC. These instruments are crucial in advancing decent work opportunities for full and productive employment as per Vision 2050 and RISDP aspirations.

Implementation of Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

In the Member States, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be a source of labour market uncertainty. COVID-19 is estimated to have resulted in estimated employment losses equivalent to 36 million jobs in 2020 through terminations, reduced pay and working hours. The poor social security mechanisms to mitigate these effects on ordinary people mean that the employment opportunities for the most vulnerable of workers remain poor.

There is, therefore, need to ensure that responses to the pandemic are implemented in a weighted and balanced manner that takes into account the needs and interests across the socioeconomic spectrum, mindful that the crisis is not confined to some segments of society. Such measures will promote buy-in and compliance by stakeholders, including the general public. In particular, it is important for Member States to recognise that the social dimensions are critical in enhancing the capacity of communities and individuals to overcome COVID-19 and its impacts. Moreover, it is highlighted that increased investments in social and human capital development, including in the areas of health systems and social protection, will remain the key instruments in building resilience against future pandemics and other calamities.

Education and Skills Development

The Strategic Objective of the Education and Skills Development Key Result Area relates to “increasing access to quality and relevant education and skills development, including in science and technology, for SADC citizens” and which leads to two desired outcomes namely: enhanced equitable access to quality and relevant education and enhanced skills development for regional industrialisation.

Development of a SADC Recognition Manual

Since the last Summit, a number of key interventions in the different areas of education have been undertaken by the ESD KRA. First and foremost, in relation to the SADCQF, a SADC Recognition Manual has been developed and will be submitted for approval at the next Joint Meeting of Ministers of Education and Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2022.

It is expected that the development of the manual will create more clarity regarding the recognition of practices in all SADC countries and to contribute to a joint qualifications recognition, in which all SADC countries practice a similar methodology in the recognition of qualifications, based on commonly agreed standards and guidelines.

A more harmonised and transparent recognition practice is essential for the quality of learners and labour mobility. This is also true for the Addis Convention, for which the recognition of qualifications has been identified as a key area of cooperation.

Technical Vocational Education and Training

In the area of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), two interventions were undertaken. Firstly, a baseline study on the intricacies of the TVET sector in SADC Member States was undertaken, which pertained to the following areas: monitoring and evaluation of TVET and research capacity within the region; articulation of the Education system with TVET Systems; staff Development and Institutional Development at Member State level; linkage of TVET with Labour Market; equity issues; advocacy;

Systemic Reforms such as articulation of TVET Education in National Qualifications Framework; existence of Quality Assurance Framework or Rubrics for TVET sector; Funding for TVET; use of new learning technologies; and measures adopted by Member States TVET stakeholders to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 to ensure continuity of learning.

In addition, although the SADC TVET Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan (2018-2027) already included a M&E Framework, yet the indicators included therein were not SMART and would have made any evaluation on progress achieved by Member States on the various measures enunciated in the TVET Strategic Framework difficult. To that end, with the support of UNESCO, a reviewed TVET M&E Framework has been developed.

SADC School feeding guidelines

The Secretariat, in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has proceeded to develop the SADC School feeding guidelines with the overall objective of providing Member States a practical document containing key principles and considerations to optimize their school feeding programmes.

Child and Youth Agency Framework

A Child and Youth Agency Framework (CYAF) for 21st Century Education, as an addendum to the Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) Framework has been developed in order to: firstly highlight the importance of ensuring that education reform measures initiated within the SADC Policy Framework pay equal and focused attention to enabling children's civic and political agency; provide and promote the rationale for the focus on children's civil and political rights; and thirdly provide concrete guidance on the standards and measures required for effective mainstreaming of children's rights, including their rights to participation in and through education.

The relevance of fostering sustainable development has been further accentuated

with the ensuing implications and impact on SADC Member States. In this regard, Secretariat has, with the support of UNESCO, developed a Regional Education for Sustainable Development Strategic Framework which is geared towards building the capacity of individuals, communities and society as a whole to make informed judgements and choices in favour of sustainable development. The Regional ESD Strategic Framework comprises of five strategic directions, with a series of accompanying recommendations for each strategic direction and these are as follows: Policy Advancement for ESD; Capacity Building, Training and Professional Development; Partnerships, Networks, Youth and Community Engagement and Action; Research, Monitoring and Evaluation; and 21st Century Skills, Jobs and a Sustainable Economy.

New Open and Distance Learning Plan

The Secretariat, with the support of UNESCO has developed a new Regional ODL Strategic Plan (2022-2030), with its accompanying M&E Framework, to execute measures delineated in the Regional ODL Policy Framework, and to also incorporate the new realities facing the education sector in the Region as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and is underpinned by the vision that "All Member States have robust, responsive, and inclusive ODL systems that provide equal access to quality education and training to all" and mission which partakes "to make the ODL systems work for all learners, educators, education and training institutions, and regional academic networks".

A number of key actions have been implemented during the course of the year and most notably the development of a new Regional Open Distance Learning Strategic Plan and the development of a Regional Education and Skills Development (ESD) Strategic Framework which should serve to increase access to education and foster lifelong learning and also serve to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on the education sector.



In the education sector, the disruption to learning as a result of COVID-19 dramatically exacerbated learning inequalities as school closures disproportionately harmed students from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds, raising concerns about the long-run implications of learning inequalities. The increase in the number of lockdowns imposed at the peak of the COVID-19 crisis halted face-to-face teaching and learning in almost all schools, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions and universities worldwide (Villet et al, 2020). Most governments' immediate attention, in the aftermath of the pandemic revolved around health and economic issues and to a certain extent, this limited responses to some of the other more critical impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on learners and education systems.

HIV and AIDS

The HIV/AIDS unit promotes the adoption and institutionalisation of a standard, comprehensive package of services that addresses the unique challenges associated with providing equitable and effective HIV and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) services to all SADC citizens including key and vulnerable populations. The Unit in collaboration with national HIV and AIDS Authorities supports the development of, implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of regional health and HIV related policies, strategies, plans and guidelines geared towards ending AIDS by 2030.

SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund

Since the last Summit, several key activities have been implemented by the unit. The implementation of the Round 3 of the SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund has been underway since 2021. A total of 13 projects are being implemented across member States. Of these, seven are cross border projects implemented in all the 12 SADC inland Member States, four projects are targeting Youth as well as key and vulnerable groups,

and one of the projects implemented in three Member States targets the elderly while the other one is a research project that aims to gather evidence in the area of HIV stigma and discrimination among key populations.

The importance of fostering sustainable health financing mechanism has been accentuated by the COVID 19 pandemic. In this regard, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the African Union, AUDA/ NEPAD and Global Fund have been working toward the implementation of the African Leadership Meeting (ALM) Declaration on investing in health. Through the ALM, African Leaders committed to among others,

- ❖ Increase domestic investment in health and measure progress against the benchmarks of the Africa Scorecard on Domestic Financing for Health.
- ❖ Convene African Ministers of Finance and Health every 2 years to discuss health financing and to review progress against benchmarks.
- ❖ Complement the Africa Scorecard with a domestic health financing 'Tracker'.
- ❖ Establish regional health financing Hubs in each of Africa's five regions.
- ❖ Better engage the private sector to strengthen public health systems and expand access to health services
- ❖ Increase the coherence of investment in health by better aligning development partner and private sector efforts to the priorities of the continent.
- ❖ Improve public financial management (PFM) capacity to help improve tax collection and/or increase the proportion of tax revenue collected as a percentage of GDP.
- ❖ Digitize the Africa Scorecard on Domestic Financing for Health so that data is more widely available

Regional Health Financing Hub for the SADC Region

Financial resources have been mobilised and



awarded to the SADC Secretariat from the Global Fund for the provision of Technical Support and policy reform in Member States to achieve the SADC'S health financing objectives. The SADC Health Ministers approved the establishment of the Regional Health Financing Hub for the SADC Region and already several tools such as the Tracker and the Private Sector engagement framework have been developed to support Member States in undertaking reforms that will enable and improve health financing.

Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education

In the area of Sexual Reproductive Health, 10 Member States renewed and endorsed the East and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education, now known as the East and Southern Africa Ministerial Commitment on Education, Health and Well-being of Adolescents and Young People which takes into consideration the breadth of the renewed commitment that goes beyond sexuality education and SRH services, but now includes school health, mental health and well-being, climate adaptation, disability, pandemics, and youth employment.

It has been endorsed by ministers of education, health, gender and youth from 10 ESA Member States, nine which are SADC Member States, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Just like the previous commitment, the renewed commitment will be accompanied by a regional accountability framework and has a set of targets by 2025 and 2030. The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the EAC and development partners are supporting member states to implement the Renewed Commitment.

Implementation of Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

One of the priorities within the RISDP (2020-2030) is to facilitate the revision

of the implementation of the SADC Framework of Action for Sustainable Financing in HIV and Health. It is worth noting that in collaboration with International Cooperating partners and through the implementation of the ALM Declaration; the SADC Secretariat and Member States have started collecting and gathering evidence-based information and practice that will guide the revision of the Framework in 2022.

The COVID-19 Pandemic disrupted HIV service delivery and implementation of programmatic activities such as prevention and care. However, there has been innovation into ensure continuity of care through strategies such as Multi Month Dispensing and the region is hardly working to ring fence the gains made in the fight against the HIV epidemic.

Regional Response to Covid-19

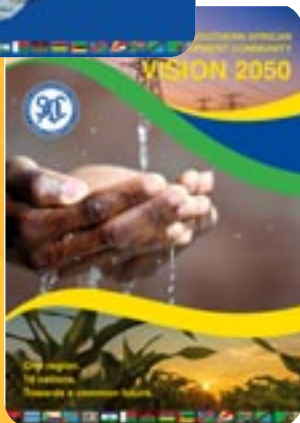
The SADC regional response includes the following actions by Member States and the Secretariat

- ❖ **Minimum harmonized disease surveillance standards at points of entry:**

Member States agreed to mutually recognize the PCR test certificate for a validity of 72 hours and also harmonised requirements for entry of goods and persons to facilitate the smooth flow of essential commodities such fuel, medicine and food among others, within the region. Ports of Entry/Borders have also been set up for random testing points for drivers and other travellers on long haul transport corridors

- ❖ **Epidemiological information sharing**

Through the Secretariat, Member States shared information about the evolution of the pandemic in their respective countries, which helped in informing decisions on cross-border issues. In the months following the outbreak, the Secretariat issued weekly bulletins to update Member States on the evolving COVID-19 situation in the region as well as the measures being put in place. At the peak of the pandemic, several extraordinary meetings of the Ministerial



Committee on Health and the Council of Ministers were convened to review and provide guidance to matters of regional interest during the pandemic.

❖ **Resource Mobilization for the COVID-19 response**

The Secretariat engaged several International Cooperating Partners to mobilize resources to support Member States in their response to the COVID-19 crisis. Some of this support was channelled directly to countries based on their situation and also through the procurement and supply of commodities such as PPE, testing kits, biomedical equipment, training and other capacity-building activities. In some cases, Cooperating Partners worked with the private sector in Member States under the coordination of the Secretariat to support the manufacturing of COVID-19 equipment such as PPE and ventilators as well other biomedical accessories.

❖ **Vaccine rollout**

Many countries in the region had challenges in rolling out the COVID-19 vaccines but in the recent months there has been commendable progress in vaccine rollout across the region with the exception of a few countries, that are yet to pick up the momentum. Some countries in the region have vaccinated up to 50 percent including of their population these are Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles while many others have covered up to a third of their population with COVID-19 vaccination.

❖ **Manufacturing of Vaccines and other pharmaceuticals in the Region**

Several efforts are currently being undertaken to boost the pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity in the region, with a strong focus on COVID-19 vaccine manufacturing. Some countries such as South Africa leveraging on their existing capacity, have moved faster to develop partnerships with global vaccine manufacturing companies and are now able to locally manufacture some COVID-19 vaccines.

At the regional level, the first step is to strengthen the regulatory capacity of the National Medicine Regulatory Agencies in order to support the robust regulatory functions that vaccine manufacturing requires. The SADC region started working on this work stream since 2004, but recently more support from other partners such as the World Bank, the German Government and the European Union have been coming in to strengthen this indispensable process in pharmaceutical manufacturing and a number of Member States started manufacturing some pharmaceuticals during the period of the pandemic to ensure local supply of health commodities and supplies.

Some Member States are positioning themselves to collaborate directly with vaccine manufacturing companies, The Republic of South Africa has made impressive progress, working with Aspen to establish a vaccine manufacturing plant.



Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE) in Southern Africa: A Chance for the Future

Project Overview

SNV has been implementing the Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE) program in Southern Africa (Zimbabwe and Zambia) since April 2019 to create employment opportunities for youth, primarily young women, aged 15 to 35 years. The program is funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). It is implemented in 11 districts in Zimbabwe and 32 Districts in Zambia by 22 local partners (15 from Zambia and 6 from Zimbabwe) using the Push-Match-Pull methodology to address youth barriers to employment.



Using the same approach, SNV has reached approximately 250,000 young people in 10 countries, including SADC countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania. The OYE implementation model also incorporates four Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is accomplished by creating opportunities for adequate employment and economic growth (Goal 8) that contribute to poverty reduction (Goal 1) while also promoting gender equality (Goal 5) and inclusion (Goal 10). The project is expected to create over 20,000 job opportunities in Zimbabwe and Zambia.



(Self) employment: The OYE project has had a positive impact on the lives of more than 12,000 Zimbabwean youth by helping them to improve their livelihoods and income. Since its launch, the project has supported more than 3,200 youth in securing (Self) employment in agriculture (3,000), energy (155), and other emerging sectors (56). This achievement represents a net contribution of 0.05 percent toward reducing unemployment among Zimbabwe's 6,242,428 unemployed youth.



Skills Development: The OYE project has provided **basic life, business, and technical skills** to 21,200 youth (9,020 men and 12,741 women) in Zambia and Zimbabwe. In close collaboration with strategic public and private actors, the project adapted and/or developed youth-friendly manuals which are being used for

trainings using fun and participatory ways. Youth employability skills have improved significantly, especially since the OYE approach is practically oriented to preparing youth for both formal and informal employment.



worked with the Government of Zimbabwe in **facilitating the revision of the 2020-2025 National Youth Policy** to promote youth development at the district, provincial, and national levels.

Developed by numerous partners in conjunction with the Zimbabwean youth, the policy is meant to correct youth employment inequities. It prioritizes youth inclusion and mandates public and private actors to include youth development in their initiatives and activities for skills development, economic involvement, and empowerment. The policy further integrates a monitoring system for the policy's core focus areas to guarantee accountability.



Financial inclusion: OYE works with the employment ecosystem to foster youth (self) employment opportunities. The employment ecosystem includes the individuals and institutions needed to provide youths with quality, sustainable (self) employment. The project has collaborated with 85 public and private companies and has structured Matching Grants, Credit Guarantee Facilities, training kits and loans to support youth enterprise. At the subnational level, four youth hubs have been established in four districts of Zimbabwe to improve social entrepreneurship and technical skills among rural and urban youth.



Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mandates that at least fifty percent of the project's supported youth must be female. GESI principles are also incorporated into the Technical Advisory (TA) provision to the Local Service Providers implementing OYE directly. Following the GESI strategy, one of the most notable achievements is the development of products to encourage low-skilled women without jobs or benefits to access finance and other resources necessary to leverage employment. Through close collaboration with institutions working with excluded groups such as Disability Association in Zimbabwe amongst others, the project has to date reached out to 113 youth living with disability, 76 youth in confinements and 320 youth living with HIV/AIDS.



Policy challenges for improving youth employment

Five key policy areas are recognised by SNV and other development actors and governments as a priority for the development of youth entrepreneurship and (self) employment. These include: (1) improving access to finance, (2) improving access to land for youth; (3) facilitating technology exchange and innovation; (4) promoting employment policy awareness; (5) ecosystem engagement and collaboration; (6) optimization of the regulatory/policy environment; (7) entrepreneurship education and skills development.

Outlook: Opportunities for youth employment in Zimbabwe and Zambia are growing slowly but surely (particularly in the informal sector which now employs more than 90% of the productive population). It is evident that through strategic and smart partnerships with various ecosystem actors, youth prospects can be improved. By working closely with the youth and private sector actors in particular, tailored interventions around skills development, innovative financial support, market linkages and policy reforms can help young people develop their skills and reach their full potential. Through continuous investments in youth, SADC countries can harness the youth demographic and reap the demographic dividend represented by the rapidly expanding youth population. SNV is committed to continue working with governments, communities, development partners and institutions towards poverty reduction and a brighter future for youth in Southern Africa and beyond.

In conclusion, there is an urgent need for governments and intergovernmental organizations to provide greater support and resources for youth employment opportunities in Southern Africa. Youth unemployment is high, and the fact that these countries have some of Africa's lowest levels of economic development is a major factor. The article urges governments and other relevant organizations to invest in job creation programs aimed at youth, particularly those who are unemployed or underemployed. Programs that are launched to provide meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for youth must consider the specific needs of these groups. This also entails emphasising the importance and the impact of investing in shorter vocational training programs that appeal to young people and equip them with appropriate skills that allow them to survive and thrive in both the formal and informal sectors. Furthermore, it calls for increased efforts to constantly assess the policy and regulatory environment, including the steady and progressive implementation of practical, youth-friendly and gender-sensitive policies and strategies in the public and private sector.

Contributors

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CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

GENDER UNIT

The mandate of the SADC Gender Unit is to facilitate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, regional sectoral strategies on gender, the Regional Strategic Indicative Development Plan (RISDP 2020-30) as well as other regional, continental and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to.

The Gender Unit spearheads mainstreaming gender in all regional initiatives to ensure that a gender perspective permeates the entire SADC Regional Integration Agenda. It also monitors, evaluates and ensures reporting on the progress made and the achievement of gender targets that Member States have committed to at both the regional and international levels. The gender strategic objective according to the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-2030) is to achieve enhanced gender equality, women empowerment and development and elimination of gender-based violence. The two main key result areas for the Unit are:

- ❖ **Gender Equality and Development:** This promotes equal representation of men and women in political, economic and public life for the attainment of gender parity. It prioritises issues of mainstreaming of gender in all the sectors of regional integration, women in politics and decision making, women economic empowerment, information and experience sharing and the broader aspects of monitoring,

evaluating and reporting on the implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development.

- ❖ **Gender-Based Violence:** This focuses mainly on addressing gender-based violence, with a particular emphasis on women and children as the most vulnerable groups. It supports implementation of the SADC Strategy and Framework of Action on Addressing Gender Based Violence by Member States, with specific emphasis on prevention and response to all forms of GBV and strengthening coordination mechanisms at regional and national levels.

Key Achievements in 2021/2022

Under Gender Equality and Development, the following milestones were realized:

Monitoring of the Regional Gender Programme

The 2021 SADC Gender Ministers Meeting was successfully convened on the 26 August 2021, where the regional gender progress report was presented and the different gender and GBV guidelines and report were approved by the SADC Ministers.

SADC Guidelines on Developing National Gender Plans

SADC Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs approved the SADC Regional Guidelines on *Developing and Implementing National Gender Plans* in August 2021. The Guidelines are intended to aid the national Gender Machineries in efforts to operationalize the SADC Protocol

on Gender and Development at national level and to coordinate the national gender programme.

Review of the SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit

The SADC Secretariat completed the review of the 2008 SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit. This resulted in the development of 10 user-friendly and sector-specific gender mainstreaming modules that will guide Member States and the Secretariat in mainstreaming gender in sectoral programmes. The revised SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit was approved by SADC Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs in June 2022.

2022 SADC Gender Monitor on Women in Politics and Decision-making

As part of tracking progress on the implementation of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the SADC Secretariat, with support of UNDP, conducted a regional research to establish the status of women in politics and decision-making and related matters. The research, prepared by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) served to particularly track implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol Article 12 on *Representation*, Article 13 on *Participation*, and Article 5 on *Special Measures*. This research resulted in the production of the *2022 SADC Gender and Development Monitor on Women in Politics and Decision-Making* that was approved by the SADC Ministers of Gender in June 2022.

SADC Industrialization and Women Economic Empowerment Project

Implementation of the Women Economic Empowerment Project (IWEE) Project is ongoing, and a Project Technical Working Group (TWG) has been established with progress meetings being held monthly. As part of implementing the SADC Industrialization and Women Economic Empowerment Project, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with GIZ

designed the Idea Contest (Challenge Fund), an initiative aimed at building the capacity of women entrepreneurs working in the SADC priority Value Chains to contribute to mitigating COVID-19 impacts. This initiative will be presented to the SADC Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs in June 2022 for endorsement before its launch.

SADC Report on implementation of regional, continental and international gender priorities

The SADC status report was compiled and presented to the 66th Session of the United Nations (UN) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) in March 2022 by the Malawian Gender Minister as Chair of SADC. The report focused on the CSW66 theme of "*Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes*", and highlighted the status on implementation of commitments made by SADC. Prior to the CSW66 session, the SADC Secretariat and Member States also participated at the Africa Pre-CSW66 Ministerial Consultative Meeting held on 28 February 2022, where the Common African Position (CAP), including the SADC position, was adopted to be presented at the CSW66 session. In addition, the SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with UN Women, hosted a virtual side-event on 17 March 2022 during the CSW66, with a focus on the theme "*Tackling Gender Inequalities to End AIDS in the Context of Climate Change*" and with the aim to promote the implementation of the CSW Resolution 60/2 on Women, the Girl Child and HIV.



With respect to **Gender-Based Violence**, the SADC Secretariat continued to enhance the implementation of the SADC Strategy for Addressing Gender Based Violence (2018-2030) through the following activities, including in collaboration with different partners in the region:

GBV Data and Information Management

Strategic GBV indicators for annual reporting were approved by Gender/Women's Affairs Ministers, in August 2021. Annual reporting on GBV will enable updating of SADC leadership on the status of GBV and will inform regional advocacy against GBV. The GBV status update was compiled with preliminary data submitted by Member States in 2021, and this reporting reflected key challenges in terms of the different interpretation of the GBV indicators by Member States.

To address this challenge, a regional workshop was conducted in February 2022 to discuss and clearly define the approved indicators for annual reporting and to ensure understanding by all Member States for standardised reporting. Member States will continue reporting through these indicators in 2022. GBV indicators have been incorporated in the SADC Statistics reporting tool to strengthen monitoring of the implementation of the SADC Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing GBV.

Development of GBV Tools

The 2021 SADC Gender Ministers Meeting approved the following GBV tools developed through the European Union (EU) funded Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region (SPSS) Programme:

- ❖ Regional GBV Training Guidelines;
- ❖ Regional Guideline on Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Referral Mechanisms on GBV; and

- ❖ Report of the Regional Inventory and Review of Sexual and Gender Based Violence Legislation.

As part of rolling-out these tools, a Regional Workshop was conducted in February 2022 to orientate Member States on the Regional Guideline on Developing GBV Standard Operating Procedures.

SADC Model Law on GBV

The SADC Model Law on GBV was adopted by the 50th Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum in December 2021. The Model Law was developed by the SADC Parliamentary Forum with technical input from the SADC Secretariat. The Model Law is intended to guide the development or reform of laws towards strengthening of national legislation on GBV and to inform the response to GBV.

Regional GBV Partners Consultative Meeting

The SADC Secretariat successfully convened a Regional GBV Partners consultative meeting in November 2021 to engage partners to identify solutions on improving GBV information and knowledge management for evidence-based programming in the SADC region. Information on the ongoing GBV programmes and projects in the region was shared to facilitate coordination and networking. The SADC GBV guidelines were presented to regional partners. The meeting resulted in the identification of two regional initiatives for joint implementation by SADC and partners namely the *Regional Study on Private Sector Involvement in Responding to GBV*; and *Review of the GBV indicators to ensure they are SMART*.

Support to Member States on GBV

In efforts to support Member States in the



implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy for Addressing GBV, and to roll out the different GBV tools, the SADC Secretariat reached out to at least six Member States and initiatives with Member States included support for strengthening coordination in the GBV response at national level and training of sectors like police, health and parliamentarians.

Commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV Campaign

The 16 Days of Activism against GBV Campaign was commemorated in Nov/Dec 2021 during which the SADC Executive Secretary presented a regional statement highlighting SADC's commitment to addressing GBV and the priorities on GBV.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION UNIT

Introduction

The disaster landscape in the southern Africa region has changed significantly in the past few years. The region is at risk from a wide range of natural and technological hazards that can lead to disasters such as droughts, floods, fires, tornadoes, oil spills, and volcanic eruptions. Erratic rainfall brought about by frequent cyclonic systems has wreaked havoc in several SADC Member States causing social and economic losses and setting back development gains.

Persistent drought conditions continue to be a challenge for the region, exacerbating food insecurity and extending the agricultural lean season, which typically lasts from October to March in most countries of the region, thus increasing humanitarian needs. Increased COVID-19 transmission and associated containment measures have disrupted livelihoods, limiting access to food and income-generating opportunities.

The combination of these factors has increased the need for humanitarian interventions and skewed investment needs for Disaster Risk Management towards response at the expense of investment in preparedness and early warning. The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-2030) recognizes the importance of Disaster Risk Management as

a catalyst for the achievement of regional integration.

In this regard, the mandate of the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit is to expedite effective coordination, strategic and programmatic implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risk management in the region. The region aims to improve disaster risk management in support of regional resilience, and to achieve this, the Secretariat aims to:

- ❖ Facilitate coordinated and effective response and recovery efforts to address the impact of climate change and natural disasters, pandemics, and migratory pests;
- ❖ Strengthen disaster risk management and governance in the region;
- ❖ Strengthen planning for disaster risk assessment and preparedness;
- ❖ Facilitate enhanced disaster risk management investments to facilitate climate adaptation and community resilience; and
- ❖ Strengthen regional and national disaster recovery interventions (building back better)

Key Achievements

The Disaster Risk Reduction Unit has registered the following achievements during the reporting period:

Operationalization of the SHOC

The SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) was inaugurated in July 2021 and since then the Secretariat has developed a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to operationalize the SHOC. The MOU was considered by the Council during in March 2022, and referred back to the Ministers responsible for DRM to review the draft in view of the need for the timely operationalization of the SHOC. Based in the Nampula province of Mozambique, the SHOC will coordinate regional humanitarian efforts on disaster risks preparedness, response and early recovery.

Development of the Comprehensive budget and Staffing arrangements

A comprehensive budget and staffing structure to support the interim activities of the SHOC was approved by Council in March



2022. The budget and staffing structure will facilitate the implementation of interim activities of the SHOC for a period of 3 years while the MOA comes into force.

Improved tools for Disaster Preparedness Planning and Response

The Secretariat supported Member States to develop and review their Disaster Preparedness and Response plans as informed by the seasonal forecast. The DRR Unit coordinated this by bringing together Member States and DRM partners to discuss various tools that can best serve the needs of Member States to ensure that they are prepared. SADC also facilitated the production of the first Regional State of Disaster Preparedness for the 2021/22 season.

Monitoring of disasters and disaster impacts

The DRR Unit undertook monitoring of the disasters and disaster impacts in the region in coordination with Member States. Figure 1 provides a snapshot of the status of disasters in the region

Partnerships for Improved DRR

The Secretariat is in the process of concluding an MoU with the United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) which will enhance the coordination capacity of the Secretariat in advancing DRR.

Challenges

Despite significant progress recorded by the Unit, there are some challenges that hindered smooth operations and these are:

Protracted Procurement Processes

The DRRU had planned to undertake and conclude two major activities through consultancy services. These are the review of the Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund, as well as the development of the Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan both of which are priorities within the RISDP and part of Ministerial decisions. They were supposed to have been concluded within the 2021/22 financial year but could not be concluded timeously due to protracted procurement processes.

Limited resources to implement critical DRR Research

The Council of Ministers in August 2019 directed the DRRU to conduct a study on mapping the value chain of Disaster Risk Management. In March 2021, Council also directed the Secretariat to conduct a Sustainability Study as part of the operationalization of the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre. These two assignments were not carried out due to limited resources.



SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2021



The 27th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) on the SADC Media Awards was held virtually on 21 – 23 June, 2022. The RAC was attended by adjudicators from 11 SADC Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Launched in 1996, the main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as promote journalism excellence in the region. The 27th RAC adjudged the following as winners of the 2022 SADC Media Awards, with the first prize winners in each category getting US\$2,500 while the runners-up will receive US\$1,000 each.



PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Prosper Ndlovu from Zimbabwe won the first prize for his entry on the need to place human security at the center of sustainable SADC regional peace and security.

Mr. Jaqueline Pascoal Panzo Figueiredo from Angola was awarded the second for his entry that highlighted how bilateral agreements between Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo are helping to improve trade and combat cross-border crimes between the two countries.

RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

In the radio category, **Mr. Aristides Kito Afonso Jorge** from Angola was awarded the first prize for his entry which highlighted the impact of locust plague on good security in the SADC region and how coordinated interventions of the five SADC Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe have helped to combat the prevalence of locusts.

The second prize went to Ms. Fátima Cossa from Mozambique for her entry on the first SADC Business Forum and Expo–Regional Trade and Investment Promotion Networking which focused on the importance of regional trade as a driver for economic development in the SADC region.



TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Filipe Calombe Cândido Inácio from Angola was awarded the first prize for his entry on the importance of the Zaire/Congo River in boosting the economies of the countries in the SADC region.

Mr. Henry Haukeya from Malawi was the runner-up for his entry which looked at how the Transfrontier Conservation Area project has managed to enhance security in the bordering parks, wildlife reserves and forests of Malawi and Zambia.



PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Sandile Ndlovu from South Africa was awarded the first prize for his photo entry highlighting the 2021 Council of Southern Africa Football Associations (COSAFA) Beach Soccer Championship in which six SADC Member States participated.

Mr. Gaseitsewe Moruakgomo from Botswana was awarded the second prize for his entry on the opening of the state-of-the-art Kazungula bridge between Botswana and Zambia which is enhancing regional connectivity of the North-South corridor and contributing to improved SADC regional integration.



Putting human security at the centre of sustainable regional peace and security

by Prosper Ndlovu

A sense of dread continues to hang over developing economies across the world including Africa in the wake of vexing Covid-19 variants.

For Southern Africa, the pandemic's baleful impacts are increasingly visible in the form of weakening human security levels among member states.

Job losses due to strained economic activity, weakening incomes and associated mental distress, widening inequalities in terms of access to food and health services, gender-based violence and reversals in development, are among the multiple adverse impacts.

Recent academic studies confirm that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is being confronted with human security ramifications due to Covid-19.

These are being compounded by climate change complications, which affect many communities, as well as the emergency of isolated armed conflicts and violent protests in some parts of the region.

The notion of human security emphasizes the need for countries to prioritize addressing issues that affect citizens of a particular state, as root causes of insecurity.

International relations experts are convinced this approach offers a more comprehensive framework in tackling diverse challenges to national peace and security through focusing on people's needs.

Senior director at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Marina Caparini, in a research paper on "Covid-19 impact on human security" published by the United Nations in May this year, identifies seven human security components that should be prioritized if regions are to achieve sustainable peace and security.

These are health security, economic security, food security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security.

She warns that as governments focus on containing Covid-19, enforcement of regulations should not overshadow these human security sensitive elements, given their broader implications on national peace and security.

"The subject of the human security approach are individuals, and its end goal is the protection of people," says Caparini.

Her views are supported by South African researcher, Joshua Rosenberg, who notes that Angola, South Africa and Zimbabwe faced greater risk across several labour market dimensions from Covid-19 shock.

"These countries all face high risk in their youth populations, with Angola and Zimbabwe seeing high risks for women," he said, citing findings of a recent study on 'Covid-19 impact on SADC Labour markets'.

"South Africa faces more sector-specific risks in their secondary and tertiary sectors, as does Mauritius. Comoros, DRC and Madagascar all face high risks of employment loss for women and youth, with Comoros and Mauritius facing severe general employment risks."

This emphasizes the need to move security interests beyond state centric issues alone but appreciating that human security deprivations could heavily undermine broader peace and stability within and between countries.

International relations experts agree that human security modelling could offer effective responses to prevailing security vulnerabilities and insecurities, which is critical to lasting regional peace building.

While Covid-19 is not a traditional security threat it has exposed how regions, including Southern Africa, respond to emerging human security threats, says Juliet Eileen Joseph from the University of Johannesburg.

She adds that regional peace and security is being further compromised due to an upsurge in violent conflicts within SADC, all happening amidst the coronavirus global pandemic period.

The violent protests sparked by the jailing of former president Jacob Zuma in South Africa are a case in point after claiming about 337 lives in July this year, according to that country's Presidency Office.

Vandalism and looting by angry mobs also disrupted normal business flow and regional trade supplies via South Africa, which heavily crippled service delivery and affected incomes.

This was to be followed by the 'Phoenix Massacre' where about 30 people died from vigilante killings in August following outbreak of violence involving blacks and Indians, the local media reported.

Analysts attribute these to existing socio-economic inequalities and criminality that emanates from human security gaps.

Similar violent protests erupted in Eswatini from mid-2021 over democratic reforms resulting in negative impacts on civilian security including death of dozens of people.

By July this year, Eswatini acting prime minister Themba Masuku was quoted as saying the protests had caused 5 000 jobs losses and R3 billion in damages with an estimated 1 000 small businesses affected.

Mozambique's Carbo Delgado terrorist insurgency also remains a thorn in the flesh for the whole of SADC.

By November 2021, for instance, Mathias Eick of the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations reported that almost 800,000, nearly half the population of the province, had been displaced by the insurgency.

Some have become refugees in and around the province's capital of Pemba, creating humanitarian crisis in terms of provision of basic humanitarian assistance, including the rehabilitation of health centres and schools.

"First we fled into the bush when Al Shabab attacked our village", Jifa Nguile who is over 70 years old, narrated her ordeal to Relief Web.

"But my sons then helped me and my granddaughters to flee first to Macomia and then to this place near Pemba, where we feel much more secure."

Estimates indicate that since its start towards end of 2017, the conflict has killed over 3,000 people and displaced more, some even more than once.

Commenting on this situation, Dr Clayton Hazvinei Vhumbunu, of Rhodes University in South Africa, suggests the major cause behind Mozambican insurgency is linked to poverty, lack of socio-economic opportunities, marginalisation, discrimination, inequality and the frustrations of young people as a result of prolonged and unresolved conflict in the country.

He adds that when the first insurgent attacks were recorded in 2017, Mozambique's economy was coincidentally experiencing a slowdown, which took a toll on ordinary people.

Although SADC is not engaged in large scale war of the magnitude of liberation struggles, it is no doubt battling a full force human security threat induced by the above factors, which collectively compromise sustainability of regional peace and security.

Southern Africa peace and security expert, Michael Aeby, concurs saying that such armed conflicts and violent protests are not only driven by ambitious rebel leaders, but largely by social grievances and human security concerns of the marginalised fighters.

While dialogue and military intervention could halt violent confrontation, such as the case between the Mozambican government and the late rebel leader Alfonso Dhlakama's Renamo in 2014, Aeby suggests that sustainable peace and stability will remain fragile until such a time when existing human security concerns are addressed.

He urges SADC governments to invest more in improved governance systems and democratization processes that will foster inclusive sense of nationhood and development.

In Zimbabwe, President Mnangagwa has expressed commitment to driving equitable development in all parts of the country under Government's Vision 2030 drive, citing the need to foster inclusivity and tackling historic conflicts such as the early 1980s Gukurahundi strife.

In line with the region's desire for a shared future as espoused in the SADC Declaration and Treaty as well as the Protocol on Politics, Peace and Security, there is a need for increased regional integration and collaboration among member states towards enhancing human security, in particular.

This includes speeding up implementation of key regional agreements and projects that have higher impact on ordinary people's livelihoods, which will enhance regional resilience strategies and safeguard citizens from any potential social and economic fallout.

Such interventions would further assist SADC in advancing sustainable development as expressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as Africa Agenda 2063, which have mainstreamed human security across the spectrum.

Despite the highlighted human security gaps, the SADC region must be commended for its efforts in fostering collective peace and security responses, which have registered key milestones.

This has seen deployment on 15 July 2021 of the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) through an Extraordinary Summit of Heads of States and Government resolution.

The November 2021 SADC report, highlights some of the key successes that include recapturing villages, dislodging terrorists from their bases and seizing weapons and warfare material, which has contributed to create a relatively secure environment for safer passage of humanitarian support.

"Additionally, members of the community have developed confidence in SAMIM forces, feeling more secure and allowing internally displaced persons to return to their normal lives," said SADC.

The political and security situation in Lesotho has also remained generally stable after the successful conduct of the national stakeholder's dialogue in 2020.

Working closely with the United Nations, the SADC region has also been credited for stabilization of operations in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has been marred by armed conflict in recent years.

The interventions, among others, have enabled neutralization of negative forces, protection of civilians and facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance to the population affected by terrorism, said SADC.



SADC SECONDARY SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION 2022

THE SADC Secondary School Essay Competition is held annually pursuant to a Council Decision of August 2000 held in Windhoek, Namibia and another convened in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius to raise awareness among the youth about SADC values, activities and programmes. The competition is open to Secondary School learners from all the 16 SADC Member States

Secondary School learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of about 1000 to 1200 words. Each year, three education experts drawn from SADC Member States meet to adjudicate or mark the essay to select the three winning essays.

The topic for the 2022 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition was; “**How can SADC Boost Productive Capacities in the Face of the COVID-19 Pandemic?**” The topic was in line with the theme of the 41st Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government -- “**Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable, Economic and Industrial Transformation**”.

The three adjudication experts from Lesotho, Mozambique and South Africa met virtually on 11-15 July 2022 and the following winners were awarded;

WINNERS

1st Prize US\$1500.00 was awarded to **Thato Molongoana** from **Lesotho**.

2nd Prize US\$1000.00 was awarded to **Bucha Tikshita** from **Mauritius**.

3rd Prize US\$750.00 was awarded to **Riddi Moneeram** from **Mauritius**.

The winners of the 2022 Secondary School Essay Competition will be recognised and officially announced through a video presentation during the opening ceremony of the 42nd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo on 17 August, 2022.

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Interprétation	Interpretation
Traduction	Translation
Location des Equipements d'interprétation simultanée	Rental of Simultaneous Interpretation Equipment
Logistique	Logistics
Services de Secrétariat	Secretarial Services
Enregistrement des Entreprises	Company Registration
Obtention des Permis	Licensing
Conception et Hébergement des Site web Website Design and Hosting	Website Design and Hosting
Livraison des produits pétroliers	Delivery of petroleum products
Marketing & Communication	Marketing & Communications
Préparation des Portfolios et visuel	Preparation of Portfolios and Artwork
Conception des logiciels et Appli	Software and App design
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The adjudication for the first SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was held virtually on 13-17 June 2022 by a panel of three education experts drawn from the current SADC Member States that consist the Organ Troika -- Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. The Organ Troika is responsible for maintaining peace and security in the SADC region.

The SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition is organized pursuant to the SADC Council Decision of August 2020 held in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania that urged Member States to operationalize the Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC for their contribution to the SADC regional integration agenda, and will be conducted annually for three years, up until 2024.

To enter the competition, students from tertiary institutions in all the 16 SADC Member States were given a topic on which to write an essay of 4000 words. The topic for the 2022 SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was; “*How best can the legacies of the founding fathers be preserved for future generations?*” The topic sought to enhance awareness of SADC citizens, through evidence-based research, of the historical genesis and process of regional integration and the pivotal role played by the Founders of SADC.

The essays form part of the Mechanism in honour of SADC Founders which is aimed to increase the level of SADC citizens’ awareness on the history of the liberation of southern Africa, cooperation and regional integration, as well as to recognize the contribution by the Founders of SADC to the region.

This golden generation of selfless leaders included the founding Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, respectively Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda and Seretse Khama, who delayed the economic development of their countries to ensure that the rest of the region achieved political independence. They formed the core leadership of the Frontline States.

The Founding Fathers of SADC, namely leaders of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe met in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980 to establish the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) – the precursor to SADC – after a series of consultations by representatives of the Frontline States to forge closer alliance. Since its establishment, SADC has achieved a number of milestones aimed at advancing political and economic freedom. The following are the winners of the competition.

WINNERS

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1st Prize | US\$2000.00 was awarded to Mr. Cossa Néusia Orlando from the Republic of Mozambique; |
| 2nd Prize | US\$1500.00 was awarded to Ms. Gangu-Khodabux Bibi Shaheen from the Republic of Mauritius; and |
| 3rd Prize | US\$1000.00 was awarded to Mr. Stimar Maximilian John from the United Republic of Tanzania. |

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SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND UNIVERSAL
INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE ET
UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCIETRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS ESPOIRS
LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

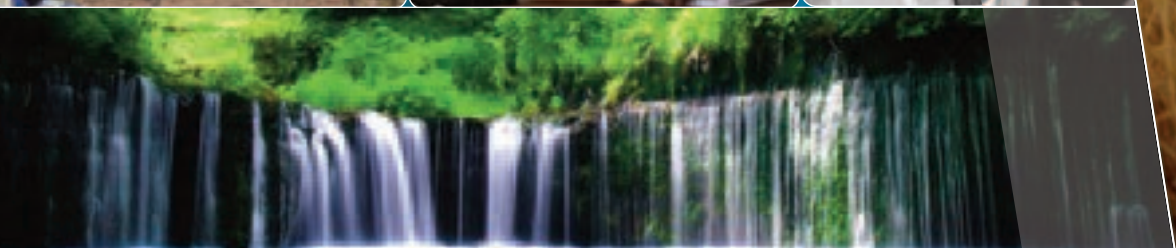
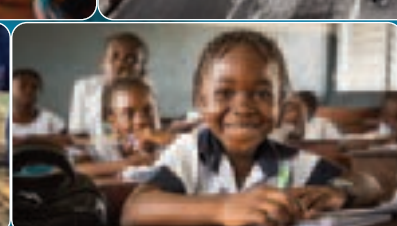
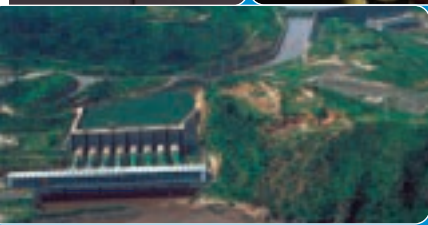
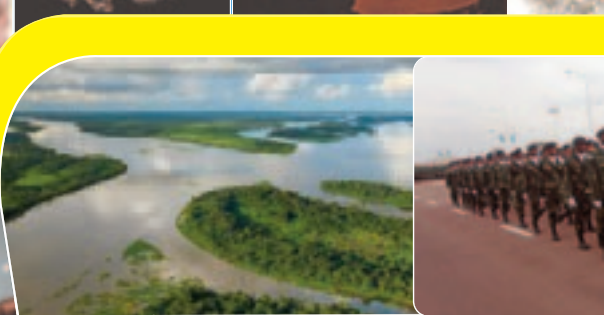
HINO DA SADC Portuguese

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 ANTEPASSADÓS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A CONCRETIZAÇÃO
DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA SOLIDARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.







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