

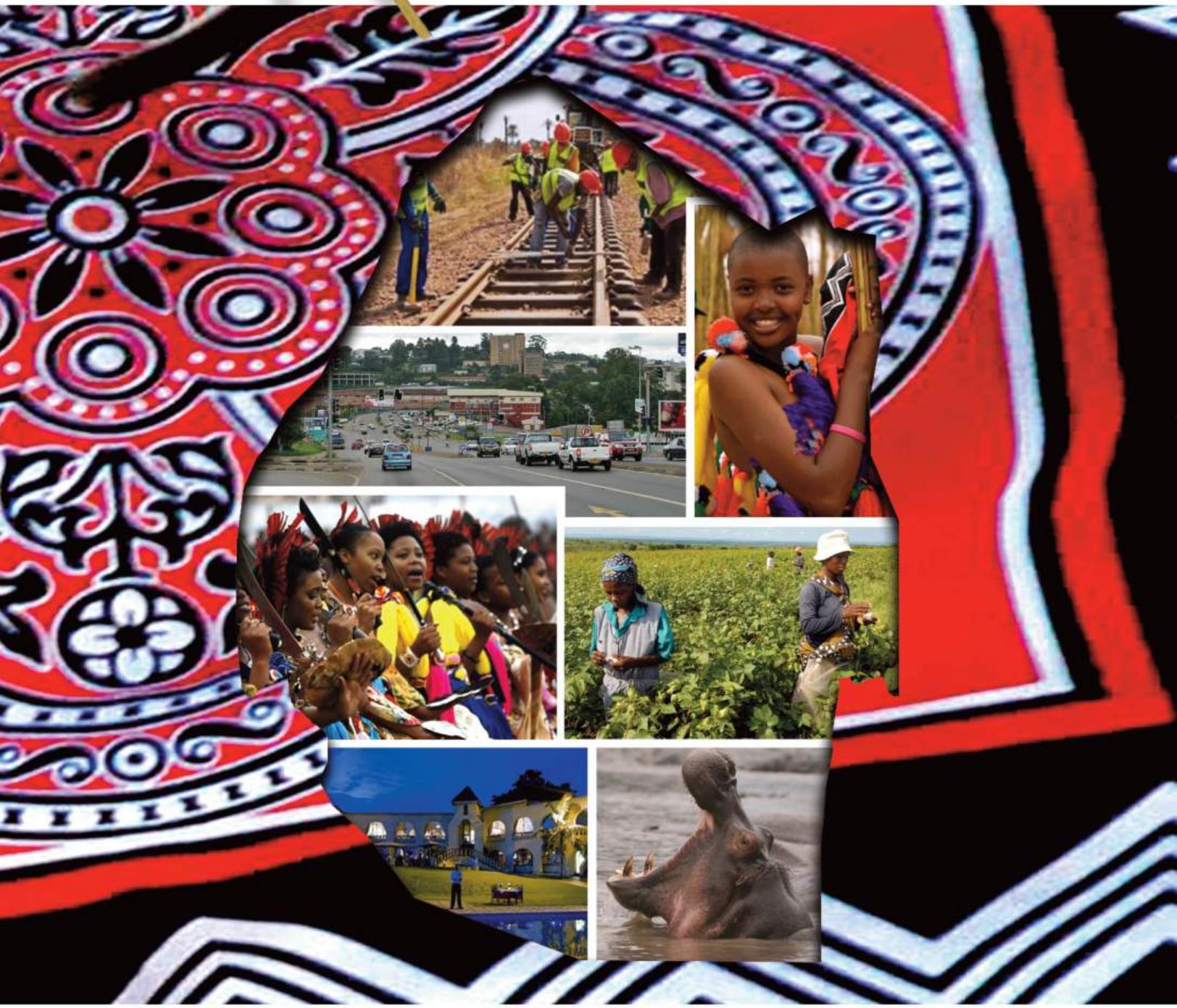


Resource Mobilisation for Investment in
Sustainable Energy Infrastructure
for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for
the Prosperity of the Region



36th SADC Summit

Swaziland, 30 - 31 August 2016







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“Resource Mobilisation for Investment
in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure
for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation
for the Prosperity of the Region”

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 wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

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.





WELCOME MESSAGE

BY HIS MAJESTY KING MSWATI III ON THE OCCASION OF THE 36TH ORDINARY SUMMIT OF SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT



I feel greatly honoured to welcome you all to the Kingdom of Swaziland for this very auspicious occasion when the SADC family meets to review and deliberate on the issues of our organization, the Southern African Development Community.

This is the 36th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government which we in the Kingdom consider to be significant and a milestone to be held with honour and pride. I am hopeful that the facilities that we have put at your disposal will surely meet your expectations. I am humbled by the extraordinary attendance of delegations from all the SADC Member States and the Development Institutions that work with SADC such as the African Development Bank, the UNECA, the AU Commission and the COMESA. These institutions are a pillar of the SADC organization's strength as we look to them for support in all the areas of our programmes.

As we go through our Agenda for the SADC region, I am constantly reminded of the vision of our SADC founding fathers who worked tirelessly to establish this organization with very clear goals and objectives. The founders' vision encourages me to work hard to uphold the principles and values of SADC so that together as a Community we can truly achieve Regional Integration as the ultimate goal.

Regional integration is a goal which we constantly discuss in our meetings and strive to meet through the numerous national and regional projects and programmes. It is expected that all these efforts go towards enhancing development and economic growth of the SADC region, reduction of poverty, improving health conditions and uplifting the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa.

It is encouraging to see that our region is on the right track in ensuring that economic growth is improving notwithstanding the challenges of the severe El Nino drought conditions we are going through, and other natural disasters that threaten the region.

Most important, the fundamental factor that enables economic growth of the SADC region is the peaceful environment that we continue to enjoy. Under peaceful conditions, SADC will prosper and deliver on the expectations of its people on the Regional Integration Agenda through implementation of the various sector programmes.

At the regional level, I am aware that we have clear priorities with a huge programme to implement and this comprises of the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, the SADC Infrastructure Development Master Plan and the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund. These are programmes that were recently adopted by SADC Summit to develop the SADC region with the sole objective of improving the lives of the people of the region within the agreed timeframes. As I see it, accelerating the implementation of these four programmes, will certainly go a long way in achieving Regional Integration as desired by SADC.

During the tenure of office as SADC Chairman, the Kingdom of Swaziland will endeavour to improve implementation and ensure that the monitoring and evaluation is undertaken to follow up on progress made for clear outputs and that challenges encountered are resolved without delays.

It is also important to deliberate on alternative and sustainable sources of financing for SADC programmes and priorities. The utilization of the financial resources at our disposal must be rationalized to ensure that all Member States benefit equitably. At the same time SADC needs to work very hard in mobilizing resources through vigorous resource mobilization strategies in order to finance the priority programmes in the Revised RISDP 2015-2020, in particular the industrialization and infrastructure development programmes. It is in this regard that for 2016/17 Swaziland will adopt the Theme:

"Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for the Prosperity of the Region"

The Theme focuses on mobilization of resources for the implementation of sustainable energy infrastructure development to support Regional Integration. Energy plays a key role in all spheres of life and in the integration process. However, the drought situation and lack of financial resources exacerbate these difficult situations. The energy deficit has compromised the industrialization programme and socio-economic development in the SADC region with rolling blackouts across a number of countries. Thus financing investment for sustainable infrastructure development will go a long way in supporting the SADC vision of industrialization of the region. It is therefore imperative to accelerate and conclude the process of operationalising the SADC Regional Development Fund.

In conclusion, let me assure the organisation that we will endeavour to focus attention on implementation of the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, the SADC Infrastructure Development Master Plan and the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund.

Once again, let me welcome all delegates to the Kingdom of Swaziland and please enjoy the warm hospitality and the friendly smiles of the Swazi people and make sure you find time to explore all the places of interest offered by the Kingdom.



HIS MAJESTY, KING MSWATI III
Kingdom of Swaziland

FOREWORD

THE 36th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government taking place in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, is another important occasion in furthering the aspirations of Southern Africa as it seeks to attain deeper regional integration and socio-economic development.

This year's theme is "Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for the Prosperity of the Region." This theme highlights the importance our region is placing towards promoting industrialisation and its main drivers including a vibrant energy infrastructure and robust financing mechanism.

As you may recall, the past two summits in 2014 and 2015 focused on consolidating industrialisation with the aim of unlocking the full potential of the SADC region.

In this regard, one of the major achievements of the past year is the development of a Costed Action Plan of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). The Action Plan seeks to establish a coherent synergy and implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of time-bound targets set out in the Strategy and Roadmap.

The Action Plan will focus on the first 15 years of the strategy timeframe, and aims to create an enabling environment for sustaining industrial development as a driver of economic transformation; and establish an enduring alliance for industrialisation, consisting of the public and private sectors as well as strategic partners.

Another critical development is the move by the region towards alternative funding. This is aimed at ensuring that the region takes full charge of its regional integration agenda by embracing innovative financing mechanisms, recognising that the current situation where most SADC initiatives are funded by development partners is not sustainable.

The above-mentioned issues align with the theme of this year's Summit.

Other major developments that took place in the region are described in full detail in this brochure. These include an overview of the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020.

It is in this context that I present my progress report on Achievements/Milestones since the last Summit in Gaborone, Botswana in August 2015.

A whole section is devoted to summaries of the key activities and programmes undertaken by various SADC directorates and units in the past year. These activities are aligned to the four pillars of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020. The priority areas are Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Support of Regional Integration; Peace and Security Cooperation; and Special Programmes of Regional Integration.

The summary of activities and programmes allows stakeholders to understand the sector-specific vision and mandate of SADC as well as track implementation in the programme of action.

In the context of the African Union Declaration of 2016, that is, the "Year of Human Rights with Special Emphasis on the Rights of Women", the brochure dedicates a section on this continental theme, highlighting efforts made by SADC in this area.

In line with growing China-Africa relations, the brochure highlights possible areas for cooperation between China and Southern Africa. One of the major decisions made at the 5th Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) held in Durban, South Africa in December 2015 was the need to forge greater cooperation between China and the Regional Economic Communities in Africa, building on the current bilateral cooperation between China and individual Member States.

This publication also dedicates a full section to SADC-European Union cooperation in the context of the recently signed 11th European Development Fund. Implementation of SADC-EU cooperation is making good progress and is generally on track.

There is a full section dedicated to the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Host Nation of the 36th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government.

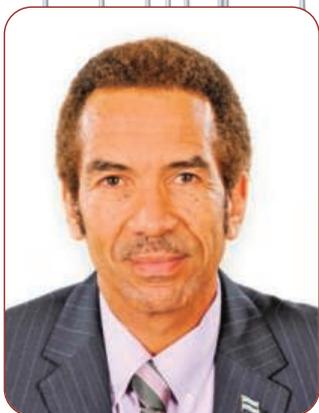
We appreciate the achievements we have made during the past year under the able leadership of His Excellency Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, and I want to express our gratitude to him and to the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique, for exemplary leadership.

We look forward to Swaziland's stewardship in guiding the regional integration agenda for the coming year under the leadership of His Majesty King Mswati III.

It is my hope, therefore, that you find this publication very useful. I am pleased to share with you the 36th SADC Summit brochure. I wish to express my very special gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their dedicated work in helping us to prepare this publication.

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2016





SADC DAY MESSAGE

MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY

LIEUTENANT GENERAL DR SERETSE KHAMA IAN KHAMA

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA AND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC
ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY 17 AUGUST 2016

Fellow SADC Citizens

As Chairman of SADC, it is with great honour and humility that I share with you the 2016 SADC Day Message. As a family of nations, we have come a long way since our formation in 1980, and the family has grown over time. I wish to pay tribute to our Founding Fathers who realized in their wisdom the benefits of collectivity underpinned by our overwhelming spirit of solidarity.

Our nations and peoples have not only grown closer, but have embraced each other as brothers and sisters, to the extent that a challenge in one nation has been defined and accepted as a regional challenge. We have as a result become a formidable force as we engage other parties on a continental and global stage. We continue to share a common vision leading to a common future for us all with a shared objective of delivering the region from poverty, disease and food insecurity as we seek to entrench prosperity for all our peoples.

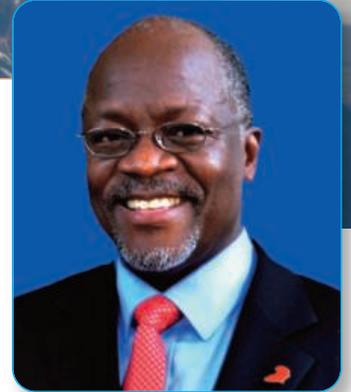
We continue to review our collective programmes to ensure that they continue to be relevant to the people of SADC through our inclusive approach as well as responding to the ever-changing needs and expectations of the peoples of SADC. Our focus remains on poverty eradication through creation of jobs, enhancement of our incomes and export-led growth of our economies.

We have in the last two years embarked on a new narrative, that of industrialization across the entirety of our Member States, which not only further integrates our economies but also ensures that the SADC economy grows and becomes vibrant. We have developed consensus on key areas of regional cooperation, with emphasis on “low hanging fruits” which can be implemented in the short term. The region has made progress in deepening democracy and strengthening regional peace and security, as we continue to be the most peaceful region in Africa.

As a region, it is important that we carry the hopes and aspirations of all of our citizens. The region needs to strengthen the implementation of pro-poor policies that ensure that we uplift the quality of lives of everyone and that we don't leave anyone behind. Ultimately, we need to continue implementing strategies that will address the challenges of our communities. In order to ensure that our citizens own our development agenda, it is critical that they continue to be consulted on the status, targets and the modalities going forward.

I wish you a happy, healthy and productive SADC Day. Long live SADC. Long live our Unity. Long live our solidarity. I thank you.

Lieutenant General Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA



H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli
President of the United Republic of Tanzania

His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli is the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Chairperson of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

Early Life and Education

Dr. Magufuli was born on 29 October 1959 in Chato, north-western Tanzania (then Tanganyika) and attended primary school in his home village of Chato from 1967 - 1974. He continued with his secondary education to Ordinary Level from 1975 - 1977. He later joined Mkwawa High School in Iringa for Advanced level and later a Diploma in Education (Sc.).

He served the compulsory military national service for one year and then worked as a Secondary School teacher for Chemistry and Mathematics at Sengerema Secondary School and as an Industrial Chemist at Nyanza Cooperative Union in Mwanza.

After working for some years at Nyanza Cooperative Union, he went for further studies at the University of Dar es Salaam where in 1988 he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Education majoring in Chemistry and Mathematics. He earned an MSc in Chemistry at the same university in 1994, and a PhD in Chemistry in 2009.

Political Career

Dr. Magufuli joined CCM in 1977 and since then he has been a loyalist to his party. He contested political office for the first time in 1995 in the Chato constituency (formerly known as Biharamulo East) and won, becoming Member of Parliament for his home area. His victory for Chato constituency marked the beginning of his political career and he was subsequently appointed as Deputy Minister for Works, whereby his leadership ability became evident.

During the general elections of 2000, 2005 and 2010, he contested for the same Chato constituency and was elected unopposed. Following his re-election in 2000, he was appointed as a full Minister for Works and since then he has served in various Ministerial posts until 2015. In his capacity as the Minister for Works, he played an important role of supervising the construction of a road network in the country, which earned him high praise making him known all over the country.

Presidential Election

His outstanding performance in government leadership earned him the CCM nomination to contest the Presidential election during the general elections on 25 October 2015. Dr. Magufuli won the Presidential election and he was sworn in as the 5th President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 5 November 2015.

The Presidency

Since coming to power he has clearly demonstrated unwavering commitment and determination to serve the people and to move the nation forward to the desired development, while guided by his slogan “HAPA KAZI TU”, which literally means “Here it’s Just Work”. In the 10 months since he assumed the office, he has become a popular leader, not only at the national level, but also in the region, the continent and beyond, due to his humility and his actions to work with the people.

Succession of the Party Chairmanship

On 23 July 2016, he was elected unopposed as Chairman of the ruling party, CCM.

Personal

He is married to H.E. Janet Magufuli. They have seven children.

Awards

He is a recipient of several awards related to leadership and infrastructure development.



SADC SECRETARIAT @ WORK





MAJOR MILESTONES DURING THE YEAR

August 2015 – August 2016

INTRODUCTION

The past year has been another momentous period for SADC, characterised by major achievements in the political and socio-economic spheres as well as some challenges that the region continued to seek solutions for. The region continued to enjoy peace and stability, a situation that is appropriate for SADC’s regional integration agenda and efforts to build a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

Guided by the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 and the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II), SADC has continued to undertake actions aimed at contributing to economic development as well as the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security. On the economic front, SADC has continued to take a raft of bold measures to advance aspirations outlined in its Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 as the region strives to transform its economy, gain traction, and ultimately create an industrialized SADC, as envisaged through the three pillars of the Strategy, as follows:

- ❖ Industrialization as champion of economic and technological transformation.
- ❖ Competitiveness as an active process to move from comparative advantage to competitive advantage.
- ❖ Regional integration and geography as the context for industrial development and economic prosperity.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

Industrialization continues to be at the centre of the region’s integration agenda. While work continued towards development of the Action Plan for implementation of the Strategy, studies to profile the priority mineral and pharmaceutical sectors were undertaken to identify potential for value chain development, value addition and beneficiation. Both studies indicated greater potential for domestic, regional and global value chains and a high potential for manufacturing of medicines and health commodities, specifically for HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Further work, including undertaking detailed feasibility studies on each identified value chain, development of strategies for exploiting value chains as well as soliciting investments in potential investment areas will be the next steps in furthering industrialization efforts in the region.

Concerted efforts were directed at the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade as well as enhancing cooperation in financial integration, with the aim of facilitating free movement of goods, services and capital across the region. In terms of liberalising trade in goods, nine Member States have completed implementation of Category C tariff phase-down — Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa and Zambia.

Negotiations on trade in services continued during the year. So far, 11 Member States have presented their offers in the first four priority sectors of services of: Finance, Tourism, Transport, and Communication, as well as in Mode 4 that focuses on Movement of Natural Persons. New deadline of September 2016 has been set for the conclusion of the first phase of the trade in services negotiations after missing the March 2015 deadline.



SADC — Blue
COMESA — Green
EAC — Brown



The Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) was launched in June 2015 in Sharm El Sheik, Egypt with Member/Partner States committing to negotiate and conclude all outstanding Phase 1 issues of tariff offers, rules of origin, and trade remedies. Since the launch of the TFTA, the Agreement has been signed by 16 Member/Partner States, but remains to be ratified. Member States are expected to finalize exchange of offers to facilitate operationalization of the TFTA.

In terms of financial market integration, while the number of Member States participating in the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) remains at nine, there has been continued expansion in its operations. Transactions made through the system have grown significantly since its launch in July 2013. By the end of December 2015, SIRESS was settling 54.4 per cent of cross-border transactions from the participating Member States. On average, between October 2015 and March 2016, SIRESS settled ZAR 93 billion monthly. By beginning of April 2016, SIRESS reached another milestone of settling ZAR 2 Trillion (US\$137.7 billion at the April 2016 prevailing exchange rate), reflecting the importance and acceptance of the system as a regional settlement system.

The SIRESS project implementation team continues to work with the SADC Banking Association to bring five Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Mozambique and Seychelles) on board by December 2016, while the sixth Member State, Madagascar, joins at a later stage as significant preparatory work needs to be done before the country can join. Furthermore, work has continued during the year on the currency of settlement as well as issues relating to ownership, operations and hosting of the system.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF SADC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

During the year, great progress was made in the operationalization of the SADC Regional Development Fund (RDF). A study commissioned with the support of the African Development Bank to investigate some parameters for operationalizing the Fund provided concrete proposals relating to the approach; shareholding, capitalization and funding arrangements; and the governance structure for the Fund. An agreement to operationalize the fund was finalised during the year. The Fund will be established in two Phases, with Phase 1 focusing on project preparation and development. Phase 2 focuses on the four windows of the Fund to support regional integration projects and programmes under infrastructure development, industrial development, integration and economic adjustment, and social development. An initial capitalization amount of US\$120 million was agreed, to be paid in equal instalments over a three-year commitment period commencing 2017/18 financial year.



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The Project Preparation Development Facility (PPDF) is now fully operational and to date has approved three projects, while two energy projects and two transport projects are undergoing due diligence. Under SADC-German Cooperation, the Secretariat has been working with the Federal Republic of Germany to finalise an Agreement, which is expected to expand PPDF funding by providing an additional Euro 6 million. In order to share timely information and receipt of quality project applications from Member States, the PPDF Secretariat has launched an online application process. To date it has received five new applications which are currently undergoing the initial screening by the Secretariats of both SADC and Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).



Regarding implementation of infrastructure projects based on the SADC Regional Infrastructure Master Plan, the region commissioned power generation of 1700 Megawatts in 2015, and based on ongoing work, some 4000 Megawatts in new generation is planned for 2016. Great progress has been made towards harnessing other renewable energy sources currently contributing about three percent of the energy supply. In the area of transport, construction of new road and rail links has progressed well, and efforts to put in place transport and trade facilitation measures is showing results through reduction of transit time as well as the attendant costs.

A number of water supply and sanitation projects are ongoing:

- ◆ Kunene Transboundary Water;
- ◆ Lesotho Highlands Phase II;
- ◆ Sengwa River Basin; and
- ◆ Lomahasha-Namaacha Transboundary Water Supply, now at Engineering, Procurement and Construction stages.

A number of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Demonstration Water Supply and Sanitation Projects have been commissioned in the Member States.

The rollout of ICT projects under the Digital SADC 2027 has gained momentum with considerable progress attained through implementation of a number of projects which include:

- ◆ Digital Terrestrial Television Migration;
- ◆ Inter-connectivity of Member States through optical fibre based broadband infrastructure links;
- ◆ Home and Away Roaming project ongoing to reduce roaming charges in the region; and,
- ◆ SADC Regional and National Internet Exchange Points which facilitate regional email and internet flow.

In the area of meteorology, through funding from the African Development Bank, a number of high technology meteorological observation stations have been delivered and commissioned to enhance the region's capacity to undertake severe weather forecasting and provision of other early warning climate prediction products to all pertinent stakeholders.



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

The region experienced a devastating drought episode that is associated with the 2015/2016 El Niño event that led to drier-than-normal conditions. The drought has negatively impacted on livelihoods and quality of life for the affected communities. The region also experienced a delayed onset of the 2015/2016 rainfall season, followed by erratic rains, with the 2015/16 season being the driest in more than 35 years in several southern parts of the SADC region.

This has resulted in a significant reduction in agricultural production in most countries in the Region particularly that 2015/16 drought has been the second successive drought year experienced in many parts of the Region.

All SADC Countries, except Tanzania and Zambia, have registered food deficits. The regional vulnerability assessments indicate that over 40 million people within the region will require humanitarian assistance. To address these challenges, a regional Logistics Team was established at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate a regional response in April 2016. The Secretariat, with the support from United Nations agencies including the FAO, WFP, UNICEF and OCHA developed the Regional Humanitarian Appeal, which was launched on 26 July 2016 in Gaborone by His Excellency, Lt. General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, who is the SADC Chairperson. A number of our International Cooperating Partners including the EU, USAID and DFID have made pledges toward humanitarian support.





In a bid to implement the Regional Agriculture Policy, a costed Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (2017 – 2022) was finalised and approved by Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security in Swaziland, in July 2016. The Investment Plan aims to enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; improve regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products; and reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment.

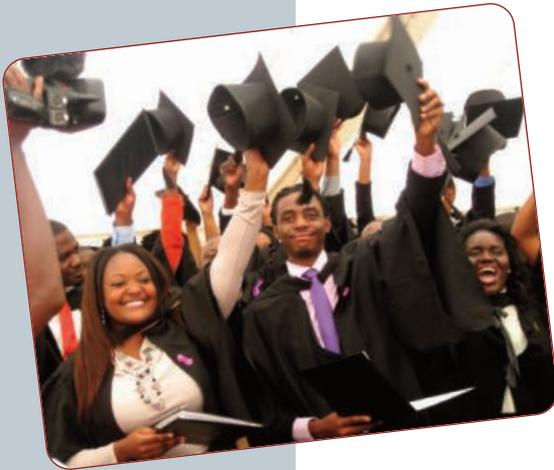
SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

In the area of social and human development, the region continued to intensify common and integrated interventions to reduce poverty through increased access to essential social services such as education, health, nutrition, social security and decent job opportunities, especially among the youth and women. To this end, a number of regional policy frameworks were put in place to address human developmental challenges confronting the region and to support the SADC Industrialization drive. In this regard, A SADC Qualifications Framework was finalized aimed at facilitating regional recognition of entry and exit qualifications in critical skills areas for regional integration and development.

Special attention continued to be accorded to tackling public health concerns posed by HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria, which account for the high morbidity and mortality in the region. An integrated Strategy covering the period 2016-2020 has been adopted to bring together, in a holistic manner, different kinds of related HIV, TB and Malaria Sexual and Reproductive programmes to ensure access to comprehensive services in an efficient and effective manner.

A SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework aimed at combating youth unemployment, and promoting entrepreneurship and access to decent jobs was developed during the year. Youth issues have also been mainstreamed and prioritized in other SADC sectors such as Food Security, Water and Sanitation, Education, Science, Technology and Innovation. These interventions are expected to contribute to the realization of a “Demographic

Dividend” through the emergence of a larger, skilled and energetic labour force with a high income potential to accelerate the region's economic growth and integration.



GENDER EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was reviewed in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 as well as the Beijing + 20 Review Report. The review of the Protocol also necessitated the review of its monitoring tool, which enables monitoring of implementation of the Protocol, a process that is key to the achievement of the women empowerment and gender equality targets.

The Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was developed during the year. The main goal of this programme is to increase women's access to productive resources, and finance. The programme is anticipated to contribute largely to the reduction of poverty among women, which is one of SADC's objectives.

SADC has since 1999 consistently sponsored the UN resolution on women, the girl-child and HIV and AIDS, the only UN resolution that is comprehensively dedicated to women, girls, gender equality, and HIV and AIDS. The resolution was approved in January 2016 and submitted to the 60th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, which took place from 14 – 24 March 2016, where it was adopted by consensus. The resolution serves as a tool for mobilizing resources towards the fight against, and mitigating the impacts of HIV and AIDS in the region, especially among women and girls. A regional programme on the implementation of the resolution is being developed.



SADC-EU POLITICAL DIALOGUE

The 2015 SADC-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue Meeting was held on 27 October 2015, co-chaired by Mr Jean Asselborn, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Duchy of Luxembourg, and Mr Kenneth Matambo, Minister of Finance and Development Planning of Botswana and Chairperson of the SADC Council of Ministers. The meeting explored ways to enhance political dialogue and cooperation within the context of the SADC-EU Partnership. Discussions focused on how to use and develop the full potential of the partnership in the key areas of cooperation: first, to generate investment, jobs and sustainable and equitable economic growth; second, to promote stability, peace and security; and third, to cooperate more effectively on global challenges, such as climate change and migration. The two parties agreed to convene thematic meetings in 2016 on mutually agreed areas such as, industrialisation, infrastructure, jobs and wealth creation, economic governance, migration, food security, and stability, peace and security.



SADC-AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK COOPERATION

The African Development Bank (AfDB) continued to provide support for the implementation of programmes in the SADC region through bi-lateral cooperation with individual SADC Member States and cooperation with the Secretariat for regional programmes. During the period under review, the Secretariat engaged the AfDB at both policy and technical levels to discuss cooperation and collaboration between the AfDB and SADC in the implementation of the SADC regional priorities in the context of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020, and the AfDB High Five Initiatives. The consultations concluded that future cooperation between SADC and the AfDB would be on a programmatic approach, based on the priorities outlined in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, focusing on industrialization as the region's major priority, anchored on the three SADC Industrialization pillars of:

- ◆ revitalizing regional integration;
- ◆ enhancing competitiveness; and,
- ◆ fostering industrialization.

Specific attention would be given to projects that will address binding constraints, notably in infrastructure (energy, ICT, transportation, water); and in areas that will enhance competitiveness and facilitate industrialization. Specifically, this will focus on agro-processing and downstream processing, mineral beneficiation, and national, regional and global value chains. Programmes to be supported will be in line with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015 -2063, and SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP).



SADC-WORLD BANK COOPERATION

The World Bank continued to support the implementation of SADC programmes, mainly through support to individual SADC Member States under bilateral cooperation and also at regional level through cooperation with the SADC Secretariat. During the period under review, the Secretariat and World Bank held consultations in April 2016, in follow up to earlier consultations to enhance cooperation between SADC and the World Bank on regional integration.

In view of the SADC priorities as outlined in the Revised RISDP 2015-2020, consultations concluded that a project proposal on World Bank support to SADC be prepared for consideration under International Development Association (IDA) 18, and that the project would include a grant component for support to the SADC Secretariat. Cooperation will focus on regional value chains to drive SADC industrialisation; agriculture; infrastructure; transport, energy, and ICT.

SADC-CHINA COOPERATION

In line with the FOCAC Johannesburg Action Plan (2016-2018) which outlines cooperation on facets including the: political; economic; social and developmental; cultural and security, industry partnering and industrial development capacity; infrastructure development; energy and natural resources; investment and economic cooperation; trade; agriculture and food security; ocean economy and tourism, the Secretariat has negotiated with the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC), a Framework Agreement on Economy, Trade, Investment and Technical Cooperation. The agreement seeks to operationalize the Johannesburg Summit FOCAC Action Plan in areas of mutual interest. Under this framework, priority areas of cooperation have been identified as industrialization, infrastructure, investment, and peace and security.

SADC-JAPAN COOPERATION

SADC and the Government of Japan embarked on policy level dialogue held in November 2015. The main objective of the consultations was to deliberate on approaches for aligning cooperation between SADC and Japan to the new priorities of SADC and the Tokyo International Conference of Africa's Development (TICAD). Furthermore it explored opportunities for investment in the region, based on the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) and the SADC priority Infrastructure projects.

The Secretariat is finalizing a detailed submission on investment opportunities in the industrialisation and agriculture sectors for consideration for investment by the Japanese private sector. To enhance further cooperation between the two sides, it was agreed that SADC and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will have regular high-level consultations at least once every two years, follow-up meetings between JICA and the Committee of SADC Ambassadors in Japan and meetings between the Secretariat and the JICA Regional Office for Southern Africa in Gaborone.

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 2016



SADC leaders at 35th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government 17 - 18 August 2015, in Gaborone, Botswana

SADC ADVANCES THE INDUSTRIALISATION AGENDA

A series of bold measures are under consideration by SADC to advance the aspirations of Member States as outlined in the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap as the region moves to ensure that efforts to transform its economy gain traction.

SADC is developing a costed Action Plan for the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which was adopted in April 2015 to allow the region to harness the full potential of its vast and diverse natural resources.

The Action Plan seeks to establish a coherent and synergistic implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of time-bound targets set out in the strategy and roadmap.

Senior officials from SADC Member States met in Gaborone, Botswana in May to discuss the Action Plan with private sector, regional think tanks and International Cooperating Partners. The plan will focus on the first 15 years of the strategy timeframe, and aims to create an enabling environment for sustaining industrial development as a driver of economic transformation; and establish an enduring alliance for industrialisation consisting of the public and private sectors as well as strategic partners.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme that should enable substantial and sustained economic development to raise living standards.

It is anchored on three interdependent strategic pillars:

- ♦ **industrialisation** as champion of economic transformation;
- ♦ enhanced **competitiveness**; and,
- ♦ deeper regional **integration**.

A number of strategic interventions for each of these pillars are proposed in the Action Plan. With regard to Industrialisation, major interventions proposed include an improved policy environment for industrial development, increased volume and efficiency of public and private sector investments in the SADC economy, creation of regional value chains and participation in related global processes, as well as increased value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products and services.

In the area of an improved operating environment, there are plans to develop and operationalise a Protocol on Industry by 2020, which

should lead to the development of industrialisation policies and strategies at national level. Where Member States already have such policies and strategies, these should be reviewed and aligned to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

Member States will be required to develop national Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programmes (IUMPs) by 2018 and implement these by 2020. These should be in line with the SADC IUMP, which provides the basis for a sector-specific approach to industrialisation in the region, focusing on upgrading existing manufacturing capacities, modernising productive facilities, reinforcing the institutional support infrastructure, and strengthening regional capacity for research and innovation.

There is also a target to progressively increase the share of gross domestic investment to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 25 percent by 2020 and to 30 percent by 2025. To achieve these targets, there are plans to develop a SADC Investment Promotion Framework as well as a SADC Regional Action Programme on Investment to accompany it.

To encourage the creation of regional value chains and participation in global processes, the region has identified five priority areas where the value chains can be established and for which regional strategies should be developed by 2020. These are in the areas of agro-processing, minerals beneficiation, consumer goods, capital goods, and services (*See the table on Value Chain Potential Clusters*).

A detailed value chain study is proposed for specific products or services in the priority areas.

As part of the process of promoting value chain participation, there are plans to develop model legislation and regulations for intra-SADC agro-processing, minerals beneficiation and other manufacturing activities and services.





Reduction or removal of structural impediments to industrialisation is another target being pursued by SADC. In this regard, there is need to improve power generation capacity and facilitate an increase in the development and use of renewable sources of energy as well as ensure adequate water supply.

There is also need to reduce delays at ports and border posts and shorten duration of move-

ment of goods across borders in the SADC region. This will involve harmonization of border-crossing procedures in SADC by 2020.

The Action Plan also proposes an active role for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the SADC industrialisation agenda. SMEs are an important variable in the SADC development agenda, representing 90 percent of all businesses and accounting for more than 50 percent of employment. Almost all SADC Member States have policies to nurture and develop SMEs while dedicating institutional capacity to champion these programmes.

An intervention being proposed is the development of a framework for establishing and supporting regional industrial clusters to promote SMEs development. Specific activities under this intervention include studies to identify the potential, type and location for regional industrial clusters involving SMEs and the development of master plans for establishing the regional clusters including technology upgrading.

Among the initiatives proposed is the concept of a "Factory SADC" under which the region will strive to achieve increased production and use of SADC raw materials for downstream processing in agro-industries and other manufacturing industries.

The thinking is that a SADC Raw Materials Initiative/Strategy should be developed and implemented by 2020 to ensure that Member States cooperate on access to raw materials and use for value addition.

Interventions under the Competitiveness pillar are aimed at strengthening of both the macroeconomic and microeconomic environments in the region.

Initiatives proposed include development of industrial investment programmes to support SMEs by 2018; training for skills, entrepreneurial and managerial development; and centres of specialization for priority sectors.

The regional Integration pillar aims to widen the economic space for development and create incentives for industry to expand, thus providing opportunities for economies of scale, clustering and economic linkages.

Specific interventions under this pillar include full implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area to cover all Member States; a common external tariff by 2025; gradual phase-down and abolition of rules of origin by 2025; liberalization of exchange controls to allow free movement of capital within SADC by 2030; and ratification of the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services for implementation by 2020.

Value Chain Potential Clusters

Value Chain	SADC Member States
1. Agro-Processing Cluster	
Livestock – beef, dairy, poultry	Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Soya	South Africa, Zimbabwe
Sugar	Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Forestry – wood products	Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe
Fisheries	Angola, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa
2. Minerals and Beneficiation Cluster	
Diamonds	Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe
Copper	DRC, Zambia
Platinum	South Africa, Zimbabwe
Iron/Steel	Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe
Soda Ash	Botswana
Oil and Gas	Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania
3. Manufacturing of Consumer Goods Cluster	
Leather Goods and Footwear	Lesotho, Zambia, South Africa
Clothing and Textiles	Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe
Pharmaceuticals	South Africa, Zimbabwe
Leather Goods	Botswana, Zambia
Fertilizer	Mozambique, South Africa
4. Capital Goods Equipment and Machinery	
Automobiles	South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe
Mining machinery	South Africa, Zambia
5. Services Cluster	
	Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Source: Costed Action Plan for SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (Compiled from National Reports)

*Note: Member States are still in the process of reviewing and refining their preferred value chain clusters.

SADC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

TAKING CHARGE OF THE INTEGRATION AGENDA

The operationalization of the proposed SADC Regional Development Fund is expected to provide alternative financing modalities for Southern Africa to support its integration agenda. Ultimately, the fund should allow the region to take full control of its regional integration agenda, which currently depends on external support more than it does on internally generated resources.

Work on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund has reached an advanced stage following the completion of a study commissioned by the African Development Bank to establish the modus operandi of the fund. The study recommendations were considered by the Ministers responsible for Finance and Investment in the SADC region during their meeting in Gaborone, Botswana in March and an Agreement on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund has been developed. The agreement is expected to be tabled for consideration by the Council of Ministers and for possible adoption by 36th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Swaziland in August 2016.

It is estimated that more than 70 percent of the SADC budget comes from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) – a situation that compromises the ownership and sustainability of regional programmes. In this regard, the decision by the SADC Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment to finalize the establishment of the SADC Development Fund is a positive step towards accelerating regional integration in Southern Africa.

Establishment of the fund is crucial at a time the region is trying to take charge of its development agenda by committing its own resources to deal with integration issues while support from ICPs would only be sought to complement the region's own efforts.

This financing model approach is echoed in this year's summit theme, which is "Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for the Prosperity of the Region." The theme highlights the critical need for the region to mobilize its resources to finance its priority programmes that include the Revised Regional Indicative Strategy Development Plan (RISDP) and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2020.



SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax has expressed confidence that the establishment of the fund will promote development in the region.

"I believe that the stage has been set for the region to move forward and establish the needed mechanism for resource mobilisation, and take its rightful place in the global arena," she said.

The SADC Regional Development Fund is a financial mechanism intended to mobilize resources from Member States, the private sector and development partners to finance programmes and projects to deepen regional integration. Development of the fund has been going on for a long time, albeit with challenges related to administrative and logistical issues.

However, a SADC document released at the 33rd SADC Summit held in Lilongwe, Malawi in August 2013, indicated that a lot of groundwork has been done with regard to the establishment of the fund. At the time there were





suggestions that Member States should take up 51 percent of the shares in the facility, against 37 percent for the private sector and 12 percent for ICPs. It was also proposed that the fund will have seed capital of US\$1.2 billion, with member states expected to contribute US\$612 million while the private sector will take up US\$444 million of the share capital and US\$144 million will come from ICPs.

Under the proposal, subscription to shares will be made over five years in equal instalments. The first subscription will be due within the first year of the fund coming into force. Any shares not subscribed to by the end of the fifth year will be reallocated to other member states on the basis of ability to pay. The proposal is to have the first 25 percent of the shares divided equally among member states and members will be obliged to contribute. The remaining 26 percent will be allocated based on economic ability, thus making a total of 51 percent available to Member States.

In terms of the administrative structure, the facility will have a board of governors comprising ministers responsible for finance in Member States as well as a board of directors tasked with its day-to-day operations. The board of governors will be the highest decision-making organ for the Fund and will have powers to admit new members; increase or decrease the

share capital; amend the statutes governing the facility; as well as appoint directors. The fund will have a chief executive officer who will be responsible for the daily running of its operations.

The creation of the facility comes at a time when there has been concern about the slow pace of implementation of regional programmes and projects, largely due to lack of funds and over-reliance on ICPs for support. The operationalization of the fund is expected to be done through a two phased approach, with phase one focusing on project preparation and development, and phase two dealing with the infrastructure development, industrial development, integration and economic adjustment and social development windows.

Each window will focus on the following:

- ◆ The infrastructure window will provide financial support for implementation of regional infrastructure projects mainly emanating from the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan;
- ◆ The integration and economic adjustment window will support and facilitate efforts by Member States to implement the SADC economic integration agenda;
- ◆ The industrial development window will support the industrialisation process in the region; and
- ◆ The social development window will support the human and social aspects of the regional agenda and incorporate all other related funds such as the SADC Regional HIV and AIDS Fund.

The selection of projects for consideration under the fund will, among other things, ensure that these advance the goal of promoting sustainable socio-economic development in the region. Southern Africa has identified priority areas for implementation during the year. These include the implementation of key milestones on industrialization, trade, infrastructure development, as well as peace and security.





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Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe operates an Investment Banking unit which focuses on structured debt products, advisory services, raising capital in debt and equity capital markets. **Power and Infrastructure become the core pillars supporting the Investment Banking theme.** Stanbic Investment Banking is ably supported by a team of sector experts within the Standard Bank Group, with significant experience in a comprehensive suite of financing and advisory solutions.

Stanbic Bank participated in arranging Zimbabwe Power Company (ZPC) 's contribution into the expansion project for Kariba South Hydroelectric power station. The funding was made available through synergies between Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe and Standard Bank Namibia and the two banks' parent company, Standard Bank Group (SBG). The execution of this innovative structure was achieved as a result of Standard Bank 's local presence in two countries and it's strong relationships with key stakeholders which include power utilities, three regulators and two government ministries.

The facility was also significant in its contribution to increasing generation capacity in the Southern & Central Africa region. Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe 's Head of Investment Banking, Betty Murambadoro, sees this as a clear demonstration that as a financial institution, Stanbic Bank is able to leverage on our parent company, Standard Bank and its operations in other African markets to execute transactions that bring economic transformation for Africa as a whole.

Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe is part of one of Africa's leading banking and financial services groups, the Standard Bank Group Limited, which is based in South Africa and listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange. Standard Bank Group is the largest African bank by assets and earnings. It operates in 20 countries on the African continent, including Zimbabwe. Standard Bank has a 153-year history in South Africa and started building a franchise outside Southern Africa in the early 1990s. Recently, the bank established operations in Cote d'Ivoire. The group's largest shareholder is Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), the world's largest bank, with a 20.1% shareholding. In addition, Standard Bank Group and ICBC share a strategic partnership that facilitates trade and deal flow between Africa, China and select emerging markets.



SADC IN CONTEXT OF AFRICAN UNION THEME 2016

...Year of Human Rights with Special Focus on the Rights of Women



The African Union's 2016 theme is pertinent as it follows the adoption of two major global and regional agendas – the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the AU Agenda 2063.

The theme is timely as 2016 marks the 35th Anniversary of the adoption of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1981; the 29th Anniversary of operationalising the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1987 and the 10th Anniversary of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The African continent continues to face challenges in addressing the rights of women, as women experience human rights violations in the areas of employment, marriage, sexual and reproductive health, education, and in the context of conflict. Women's voices are often absent, or go unheard, during formal peace negotiations, peace-building and peace-keeping, disarmament, as well as during rehabilitation.

Discrimination and harmful practices towards women undermine efforts to ensure human rights. The theme for this year seeks to emphasise that,

“equality between women and men is inextricably linked to peace and security; equal access and full participation of women in power and decision-making structures and their full involvement in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts are essential for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.”

SADC's Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap incorporate the need to mainstream gender and contribute to gender equality and equity. The overall goal of gender and development in the SADC region as an intervention area is to facilitate women's empowerment, gender equality, and the promotion of gender-responsive, human-centred development and poverty alleviation towards social justice.

What is SADC doing?

Review of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

The ongoing review of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in the context of the post-2015 SDGs and targets of the AU Agenda 2063 is another step in the removal of barriers to the fulfilment of women's human rights.

Articles have been reviewed to align with human rights instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and this decision by the Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs to recommend amendments to the Protocol are informed by the fact that all SADC

Member States are party to these international instruments.

The draft revised Protocol includes a proposal in Article 8 on Marriage and Family Rights that legislation on marriage shall ensure that “no person under the age of 18 shall marry”, a provision that is in line with the African Union decision to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years. Child marriages are a major contributing factor to the slow progress in the reduction of maternal mortality as the majority of the women who die while giving birth are young mothers.

Adoption of the SADC-sponsored UN Resolution on Women, the Girl Child and HIV and AIDS

The successful development of the SADC-sponsored UN Resolution on Women, the Girl Child and HIV and AIDS (Resolution 60/2) that was passed by consensus at the Commission on the Status of Women in New York on 24 March 2016, was another achievement toward safeguarding the rights of women and children. This resolution covers issues of human rights violations in the areas of child marriage, sexual and reproductive health, education, and in the context of conflict.

Development of a Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security

In response to the understanding that human rights and peace and security are intrinsically linked, the SADC Secretariat, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders in Member States, are developing a Regional Framework and Strategy and national action plans on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its associated resolutions collectively termed “Women, Peace and Security Agenda”. This will be presented to the Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs for review and adoption in 2017.

Review of 10-Year SADC Strategic Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

SADC facilitates Member States to enact and adopt specific legislative provisions to prevent and respond to human trafficking and provide holistic services to victims for their re-integration into society. The review of the Strategic Action Plan was conducted and the Mid-term Review report, the *Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons*, and the *Lessons Learnt* booklet, which documents lessons from combating trafficking in persons in the SADC region, were validated by the Member States.

SADC Regional Research on Trafficking in Persons

The research was finalized and the report has been printed for dissemination to all Member States and relevant stakeholders. The report provides factual data on the nature, magnitude and extent of trafficking in persons in the region.



African Union Agenda 2063 on Gender ... Aspiration 6



... “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”

These aspirations are expressed in *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want* — a development agenda approved by African leaders in 2013, with a 50-year horizon. Seven aspirations are contained in Agenda 2063.

Africa's Aspirations for the Africa We Want

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
2. An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
4. A peaceful and secure Africa
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics
6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
7. Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner

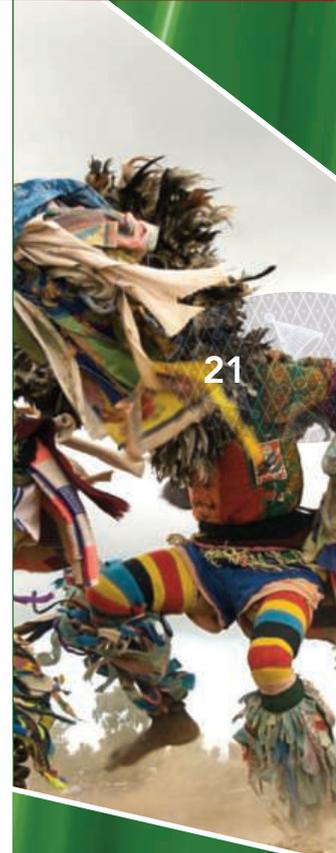
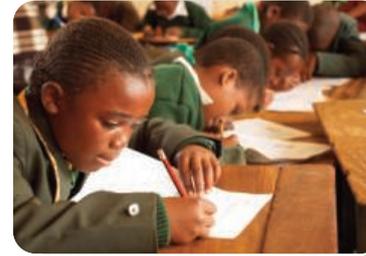
Gender development is mainstreamed in all the seven aspirations. However, it is explicitly covered by

Aspiration 6 — An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

- ✦ All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects. Africa shall be an inclusive continent where no child, woman or man will be left behind or excluded, on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.
- ✦ All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects of development, including social, economic, political and environmental.
- ✦ We aspire that by 2063, Africa:
 - Is People-centred and caring;
 - Puts children first;
 - Has empowered women to play their rightful role in all spheres of life;
 - Has full gender equality in all spheres of life; and
 - Has engaged and empowered youth.
- ✦ The African woman will be fully empowered in all spheres, with equal social, political and

- economic rights, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, register and manage businesses. Rural women will have access to productive assets: land, credit, inputs and financial services.
- ✦ All forms of gender-based violence and discrimination (social, economic, political) against women and girls will be eliminated and the latter will fully enjoy all their human rights. All harmful social practices (especially female genital mutilation and child marriages) will be ended and barriers to quality health and education for women and girls eliminated.
- ✦ Africa of 2063 will have full gender parity, with women occupying at least 50 percent of elected public offices at all levels and half of managerial positions in the public and the private sectors. The economic and political glass ceiling that restricted women's progress will have been shattered.
- ✦ African children shall be empowered through the full implementation of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child.
- ✦ The youth of Africa shall be socially, economically and politically empowered through the full implementation of the African Youth Charter.
- ✦ Africa will be a continent where the talent of the child and the youth will be fully developed, rewarded and protected for the benefit of society.
- ✦ All forms of systemic inequalities, exploitation, marginalization and discrimination of young people will be eliminated and youth issues mainstreamed in all development agendas.
- ✦ Youth unemployment will be eliminated, and Africa's youth guaranteed full access to education, training, skills and technology, health services, jobs and economic opportunities, recreational and cultural activities as well as financial means and all necessary resources to allow them to realize their full potential.
- ✦ Young African men and women will be the path breakers of the African knowledge society and will contribute significantly to innovation and entrepreneurship. The creativity, energy and innovation of Africa's youth shall be the driving force behind the continent's political, social, cultural and economic transformation.

Adapted from African Union Agenda 2063



COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

CHINA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH AFRICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES – OPPORTUNITIES FOR SADC

China-Africa relations go back a long way to the independence of the sub-region, with the inception of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2000 having provided a more structured platform and practical direction for advancing cooperation between the African Union and China. Even with the enunciation of FOCAC, practical economic and political engagement between the parties has largely remained a bilateral affair until 2012 when the African regional integration dimension was added to the scope of multilateral cooperation. It, therefore, comes as no surprise that China's engagement with African sub-regional groupings is yet to be more clearly defined. With both Africa and China acknowledging that weak economic infrastructure is hindering development of the African continent, what could be a better rallying point for defining and shaping economic and trade cooperation between China and Africa's regional economic communities?

FOCAC has strengthened since inception

Since its inception more than 15 years ago, FOCAC as a multilateral platform has provided two main functions. Firstly, it has provided a platform to “strengthen consultation and expand cooperation within a pragmatic framework”, and secondly, to “promote political dialogue and economic cooperation with a view to seeking mutual reinforcement and cooperation”. It is a partnership that has been mutually reviewed and strengthened over time, bringing about many notable advantages. For example, in 2014, China-Africa trade reached more than US\$220 billion while China's direct investment in Africa topped US\$30 billion. According to the China-Africa Economic and Trade Cooperation (2013) white paper, Chinese enterprises completed construction contracts worth \$40.83 billion in Africa

in 2012, representing 35 percent of China's overseas contract work completed. The paper further states that Africa has been China's second largest overseas contract market for four successive years.

African RECs provide opportunities for upgrading relations

Staggering as these figures may appear, they have mostly been achieved through bilateral efforts, limiting the scale and scope, and potentially leading some countries to be in competition with one another where cooperation through RECs would have been the optimal strategy. This is particularly so for infrastructure projects that could potentially be developed as cross border investments spanning more than one country such as the road, rail and power projects along the North-South Corridor, as a development priority.

The North-South Corridor is already a development priority initiated by three African RECs namely the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the SADC. The North-South Corridor stretches between Durban (South Africa) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) involving eight countries in eastern and southern Africa, namely Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

There is greater scope for Africa to optimize and utilize partnership with China to the fullest by expanding the cooperation at the regional and sub-regional levels. While some of the infrastructure projects that are being or are to be developed by Chinese enterprises are already part of the expansive North-South Corridor, they have hitherto been presented and costed as fragmented investments, thus no doubt increasing the risk per unit project and ultimately diminishing the value for money.

Herein comes the potential role for RECs; for example, wherein the tripartite arrangement involving COMESA-EAC-SADC could coordinate, facilitate and where necessary mediate over the resource mobilization and development of the North-South Corridor.

Advantages abound

There are many more advantages and of course challenges that come with upgrading China-Africa cooperation to the sub regional level particularly as regards infrastructure development. Some of the advantages can be summarised as follows:

- Better coordination, harmonisation and standardization. Standardization is particularly important to allow for seamless infrastructure networks, for example, where building of rail is concerned which would allow smooth flow of locomotives across borders;
- Economies of scale that can also allow for spreading of the investment risk;
- Strengthening African regional integration as a regional approach would provide obvious opportunities for upscaling into, for example, the African Union's Programme for Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA);
- Alignment with China's vision and actions on jointly building “Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road”; and with Africa's vision of development through “Agenda 2063”; and
- A regional approach would provide better platform to draw from China's development experience. China successfully administers development policy over a very expansive area, which is similar to Africa by historical, geographical and demographic comparison.

Role of Special Economic Zones – Prospects for SADC

Having followed the European models of development for many decades, the post-colonial state in SADC – and indeed in the whole of Africa – is yet to enjoy the



promised benefits of development, and yet to effectively empower its citizens out of poverty. However, China's arrival on the global economic stage, with reforms that have enabled it to emerge as the largest economy in the world and extricate the larger part of its population from poverty in a record time of less than 30 years, has heightened the call for a rethink of Africa's development model. This has shown that it is possible for Africa to industrialize through an alternative model unique to the continent, a model that is not necessarily the same as that championed by neo-liberal proponents.

The success of China's industrial development can be attributed to gradual and strategic economic liberalization, an effective policy of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), incentives to both private and public sector enterprises, strategy of internationalization for state-owned enterprises, research and development, and dynamic state institutions for policy guidance. This success is driven by China's strategic balance of protectionism and economic liberalism; China's investment policy and the regional development policy; and export-oriented growth and foreign economic policy.

Two strong features of the Chinese rapid economic development are the investment-driven and export-oriented growth, based on the Chinese government's ability to formulate an effective industrial development policy while maintaining a favourable climate for foreign investment.

In order to attract FDI without threatening the growth of domestic industries, China adopted measures that include:

- Regional industrial policies and export promotion strategies;
- Development-oriented and sustainable FDI regimes that promote capital inflow, joint ventures between local firms and foreign investment; and,
- Adoption of coherent strategies for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

SEZs were introduced in China in the 1980s through careful experimentation, notably starting in Guangdong Province where the remarkable story of Shenzhen was turned from what was once a fishing village into an ultra-modern industrial city. This model has since been replicated over the last three decades in other parts of China, turning the country from a previously agro-based economy into one that now derives about 90 percent of its income from industrial and service sectors.

China is already supporting SEZs in many African countries, including SADC Member States such as Mauritius and Zambia. There are some lessons that can be drawn and adapted from China's development experience. A growing industrial sector is key to sustained overall economic development of a country due to the multiplier effect insofar as it promotes value addition and employment generation. SEZs can be applied at many levels from city level, provincial to national level. The SEZs already established in African countries should therefore incorporate a regional outlook, with impact on regional development. SEZs offer a good opportunity to push the SADC industrialization agenda.

Recognition of Chinese yuan as global currency

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has recognized the reality of China's place in global finance by adding the Chinese currency to its global basket of currencies. An IMF announcement on 30 November 2015 said the renminbi (RMB) will be added to its Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket which includes four other international currencies. The value of the SDR will be based on a weighted average of the values of the currencies.

The change in the international status of the Chinese currency in terms of the Bretton Woods financial institutions, which is effective from 1 October 2016, recognizes the RMB (also called the Yuan) as a major reserve currency. The IMF reviews its basket of currencies at five-year intervals, and rejected the RMB five years ago in 2010, saying the currency did not meet its criteria, which are essentially two: volume of international trade and use of the currency in international trade.

Without doubt, China has the largest volume of international trade, but only 2.5 percent of tabulated international trade uses the Chinese currency, due to lack of recognition as a tradable currency, and RMB is used only in transactions involving China. For comparison, while the US dollar is used for US trade, it is also used mainly for trade involving third parties.

Recognition of the currency globally is more than symbolic and, while not an objective of Chinese economic policy, is another step towards a globally traded currency. A main result could be that countries in SADC will accept the RMB for exchange.

Potential challenges

Some potential challenges that would have to be grappled within upgrading China-Africa cooperation at the RECs level would mirror some of the same challenges that Africa is facing vis-à-vis regional integration. For example, none of the RECs in Africa, while at different stages of integration, have advanced enough to have supra-national status with legal mandate to act on behalf of their member states. What that means is while the RECs such as SADC can facilitate the marketing of infrastructure projects, contractual matters would still have to be dealt with at an individual member state level. Further, many African countries, while active members of RECs, are still struggling to shake off the influence of their former colonisers.

Conclusion

Going forward, SADC should push an agenda for the development of cross-border infrastructure to attract new industries as the centre-piece of its relations with China at the regional and sub-regional levels as it brings about many advantages including attracting large-scale Chinese investment while at the same time pushing closer to reality the longstanding aspirations of integrating the African continent. The multilateral cooperation at the RECs level is not meant to replace but rather augment bilateral cooperation.





SADC-EUROPEAN UNION COOPERATION

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Focus here is on the status of cooperation between SADC and the EU under the auspices of the EDF.

The 10th EDF envelope of Euro 116 million is fully committed. Implementation of all 10th EDF programmes directly managed by the Secretariat is making notable progress. These projects include the Regional Political Cooperation Programme (RPC); the SADC Institutional Capacity Building Programme (ICDP); the Regional Economic Integration Support Programme (REIS); the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF); the Regional Trade Related Facility (TRF); and the Second Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF II). All these programmes except ICDP and TCF II are implemented through contributions agreements signed between the EU and the SADC Secretariat. ICDP and TCF II are implemented through financing agreements.

The REIS programme is making good progress and is generally on track. It is intended to assist with the negotiation and implementation of the SADC Finance and Investment Protocol, implementation of the regional trade agenda as well as the finalization of the SADC-EPA with the EU. With this support, up to 12 Member States now actively share information which facilitates peer-to-peer learning on investments. The number of Member States participating in the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) has increased from seven to nine, with a benchmark of 1 trillion Rand of transactions reached in April 2015. A further four Member States have expressed willingness to approve their banks' participation during Phase V.

Excise Taxes and Tax Incentives Guidelines were finalised and adopted by Ministers responsible for Finance and Investment in August 2015. The international standards of the SADC Model Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements has been updated. Implementation of Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS) is gaining momentum. The increased implementation of the Protocol on Trade is creating private sector awareness on Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) issues.

In the area of Trade in Services negotiations, the REIS Programme supported Member State partici-

pation in Trade Negotiating Forum meetings, with the German International Cooperation (GiZ) providing technical support.

Regarding commencement of the implementation of the SADC-EU EPA, the key achievement is the conclusion of negotiations on and initialling of the comprehensive EPA text between EU and SADC EPA States; initiation of the legal scrubbing exercise of the comprehensive EPA text; and advancement of the consolidated text on trade-in-services under the EU-SADC EPA negotiations.

Since its inception, the RPC has assisted in facilitating election observation in various SADC Member States, including Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Madagascar, South Africa, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Lesotho, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania respectively between 2013 to 2015. The project has also financially assisted the conflict prevention and mediation efforts in the region in countries such as the Madagascar, Lesotho and the Democratic Republic of Congo, including the establishment and operationalization of the Mediation Reference Group (MRG).

The Secretariat is benefiting from the ICDP programme in terms of a number of capacity building initiatives covering Directorates dealing with Planning and Resource Mobilisation, Human Resources, Procurement as well as Budget and Finance.

Implementation of the Contribution Agreement for the Trade-related Facility (TRF) started at the beginning of 2015. In light of this, the programme has not yet implemented its development objectives as it is currently addressing modalities for the transfer of resources from the SADC Secretariat to Member States, and to assist them to implement their regional commitments as outlined in the project.

The PPDF has started receiving applications from Member States. The PPDF Secretariat launched the Request for Proposals (RfP) on 1 September 2014, inviting Member States to apply for the project preparation funds through an on-line application. During its meeting of 12 June 2015, the PPDF Steering Committee approved the first project for funding amounting to US\$3.5 million to support a pre-feasibility study on the North West Rail Project Phase 2. This project will develop a railway line from the copper mine areas of Chingola to Kalumbola and further to Jimbe (within Zambia) to connect with Angola's Benguela line at Luacano (Angolan border).

Consultations between the EU and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the Eastern African, Southern African and Indian Ocean Region (EA-SA-IO) for the programming of the 11th EDF culminated in the conclusion and signing of a joint Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and SADC in Brussels, Belgium on 4 June 2015. The SADC Executive Secretary signed the Joint RIP on behalf of SADC. The focal sectors under the 11th EDF are:



- Peace, Security and Regional Stability;
- Regional Economic Integration; and
- Regional Natural Resource Management.

The 11th EDF EA-SA-IO Regional Indicative Programme has been allocated €1.332 billion as follows:

- Sub-regional envelope €450 million;
- Infrastructure financing envelope €600 million;
- Other cross-regional regional projects €205 million;
- Technical cooperation facility (TCF) €15 million; and
- Reserve: €62 million

From the above sub-regional envelope of €450 million, SADC has been allocated €90 million, with the balance going to other RECs. The RECs will also benefit from the other envelopes to implement activities of a cross-regional nature.

The following table gives the full list of SADC envelope projects.



List of SADC Projects under 11th EDF

Priority Area/Sector	Specific Objectives	Allocation (€ million)
Peace, Security and Regional Stability	Strengthen the infrastructure for peace, security and regional stability	5
	Promote regional stability through increased respect for rule of law and enhanced public security across the SADC region	10
Regional Economic Integration	Support for the Consolidation of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) and Implementation of the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)	15
	Support towards industrialisation and the productive sectors	18
	Support to intra-SADC investment and foreign direct investment through improving the business and investment environment	14
Regional Natural Resource Management	Operationalize SADC's Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)	9
Cross-Cutting Institutional Capacity Building	Strengthen the capacity of the SADC Secretariat to harmonise policies and strategies, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of RISDP and SIPO	7
	Strengthen National and Regional Linkages	7
	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	5
Total		90

Following the signing of the RIP in June 2015, the Secretariat, in collaboration with the EU, started the process of identification and formulation of the projects to be funded under the 11th EDF. Implementation had started in 2016 for some projects in accordance with the programming Annual Action Plan agreed with the EU.

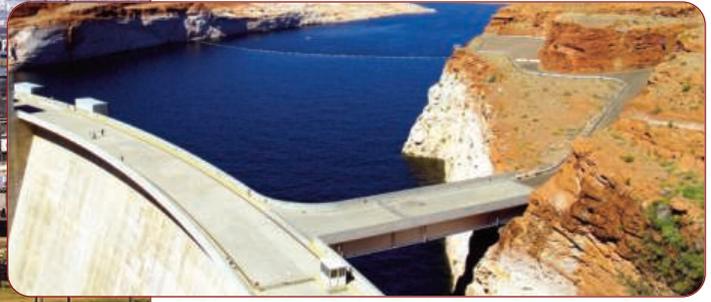
The following table presents an update on programming of the joint Infrastructure Envelope totalling €600 million.

Update on the Financing of Hard Infrastructure Projects

The EA-SA-IO RECs and the EU have agreed on the final list of 36 priority hard infrastructure projects

Priority Area	Specific Objectives	Allocation (€ million)
Regional Economic Integration	Hard Infrastructure projects that improve connectivity and efficiency and resilience of regional infrastructure networks	525
	Soft infrastructure projects to improved enabling environment e.g. strategic and regulatory framework to sustain and maximize utilization of physical infrastructure particularly in the area of transport, energy, ICT and water)	40
	Capacity development for infrastructure	35
Total		600

to be considered for funding under the 11th EDF. The RECs are engaging with Member States with a view to assessing the status of the financing and implementation of the projects. In tandem with this, the RECs are awaiting from the EU, status of the financing of the priority hard infrastructure projects.



Identification of Soft Infrastructure Projects

- **Strengthening Sustainable Energy Market** – COMESA led the identification of this project in consultation with the EA-SA-IO RECs. The Action Document was finalised and submitted to the EU in March 2016. Formulation will commence during 2016 and implementation will start in 2017.
- **Tripartite Transport and Transit facilitation** – SADC prepared an Action Document for the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation in the amount of 20 million Euros. Formulation will commence during 2016 and implementation will start in 2017.
- **ICT Enabling Environment** –COMESA led the identification of this project in consultation with the EA-SA-IO RECs. The Action Document is undergoing finalisation, to be followed by formulation during 2016. Implementation is foreseen in 2017.
- **Maritime Corridor Strategy** – Identification of this programme is to be led by IOC. It is anticipated that the identification process will commence during the course of 2016.
- **Air Connectivity** – COMESA will play a lead role in the identification of an Action Document on Air Transport. It is anticipated that the identification process will commence during the course of 2016.
- **Railway Transport in EAC** – EAC is leading the identification of a programme on railway transport in the EAC region. EAC will develop a Concept Note for a regional consultation of experts for the formulation of the Action Document during the course of 2016.

The actions foreseen under the Cross-Regional Envelope of €205 million are summarized below:

Other Support Areas foreseen under the Cross-Regional Envelope

Priority Area	Specific Objectives/Actions	Allocation (€ million)
Peace, Security and Regional Stability	Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region	30
	Migration	25
	Maritime Situation, Security and Safety	30
Regional Economic Integration	Implementation of the <i>EU-East and Southern Africa interim Economic Partnership Agreement</i>	40
Regional Natural Resource Management	Trans-boundary water management	20
	The contribution of sustainable fisheries to the blue economy	30
	Wildlife conservation	30
Total		205

Overall identification and formulation of Cross-Regional Projects is underway. Below is a summary update:

- **Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region:** Identification of this project is led by the EU Headquarters. An Action Document was prepared in March 2016. The project is undergoing formulation, and implementation is to start during 2017.
- **Migration:** In October 2015, the EA-SA-IO RECs provided a no objection to the transfer of 15 million Euros from the Migration Envelope to the “*European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa*”. SADC is leading the formulation of the project with the remaining amount of 10 million Euros. To this end, SADC is finalising an Action Document on Migration before the end of May 2016. Formulation will take place during 2016 and implementation during 2017.
- **Maritime Situation, Security and Safety:** IOC and the EU Delegation Mauritius will lead the preparation of the Action Document on Maritime Situation, Security and Safety. Identification and formulation of this project is expected to start during 2016, and implementation during 2017.
- **Implementation of the EU-ESA iEPA:** This project is to be led by the EU Headquarters. The EA-SA-IO RECS are awaiting update regarding identification and formulation of the project.
- **Trans-boundary Water Management:** SADC coordinated the preparation of the Action Document on Trans-boundary Water Management. It is anticipated that formulation will be completed before the end of 2016. Implementation will commence during 2017.
- **Sustainable Fisheries to the Blue Economy:** IOC and the EU Delegation Mauritius will lead the identification of an Action Document on the Contribution of Sustainable Fisheries to the Blue Economy. It is anticipated that identification and formulation will be completed before the end of 2016. Implementation will commence during 2017.

It is anticipated that identification and formulation will be completed before the end of 2016. Implementation will commence during 2017.

- **Wildlife Conservation:** Identification of this project was led by the EU Nairobi. The Action Document was finalised in March 2016. It is anticipated that formulation will be completed before the end of 2016. Implementation will commence during 2017.



Republic of Namibia

Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation



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



Honourable Dr. Peya Mushelenga
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of
International Relations and Cooperation



Honourable Maureen Hinda
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of
International Relations and Cooperation



Selma Ashipala-Musavyi
Permanent Secretary Ministry of
International Relations and Cooperation

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation (formerly Ministry of Foreign Affairs), was established at Namibia's independence in 1990. The Ministry is entrusted with the primary function of formulating, promoting and executing Namibia's foreign policy and the conduct of Namibia's international relations. Article 96 of the Constitution stipulates five general guidelines which underpin the Government's commitment to actively promote friendly and beneficial relations and co-operation with other nations.

GUIDELINES

- Adopt and maintain a policy of non-alignment;
- Promote international co-operation, 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.

The key strategic foreign policy goals and objective are as follows:

- Promotion and protection of Namibia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and social well-being;
- Promotion and enhancement of Namibia's prosperity through economic growth and sustainable development;
- Promotion of International peace and security, regional co-operation, especially through active support, collective initiatives and effective multilateralism;
- Promotion of Namibia's and African's standing and influence in world affairs;
- Protection of the welfare of Namibian citizen abroad; and
- The provision of professional and appropriate service to the Government and Private institutions and individuals with interests abroad.

VISION

To be an excellence-driven, world class and effective Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation

MISSION

To promote Namibia's national interests internationally in order to advance sustainable and equitable socio-economic development, cooperation, peace and security.

HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN

The President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency Dr. Hage Geingob, has launched the Harambee Prosperity Plan, which is based on five pillars, namely: effective governance and service delivery; economic advancement; social progression; infrastructure development and international relations and cooperation. Under the Harambee Prosperity Plan the focus on international relations and cooperation will, therefore, be for the international community to support Namibia translate her political independence into economic independence.

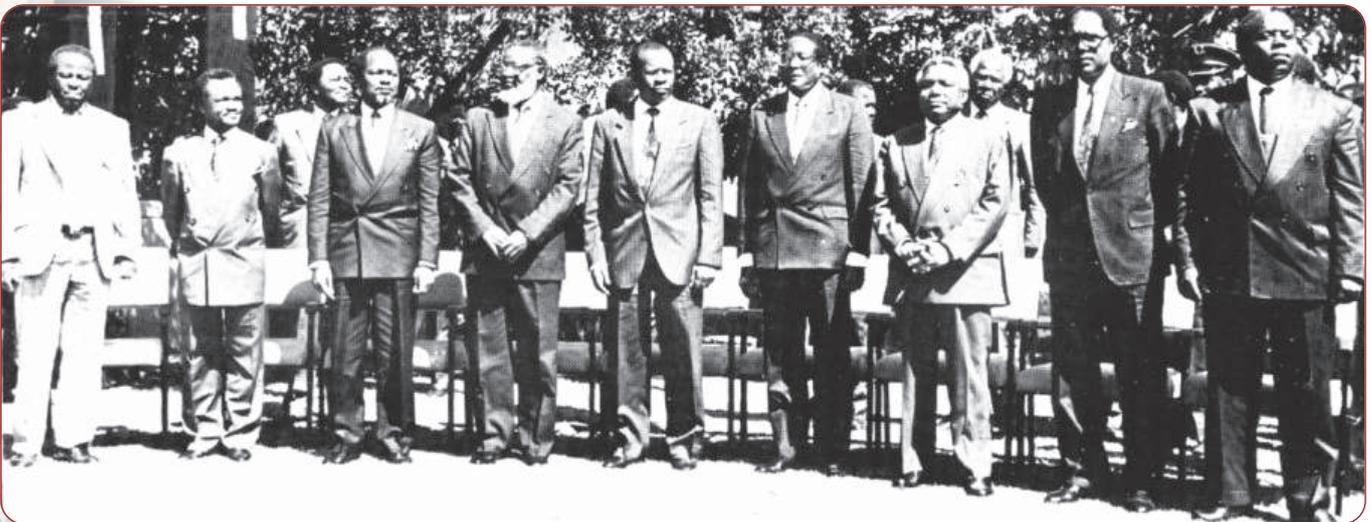
SADC HISTORY

The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established in April 1980 by nine independent southern African countries – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The main objectives were:

- to reduce Member States' dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa;
- to implement programmes and projects with national and regional impact;
- to mobilise Member States' resources in the quest for collective self-reliance; and,
- to secure international understanding and support; and,
- to demonstrate the tangible benefits of working together.

On 17 August 1992, SADCC Heads of State and Government met in Windhoek, capital of the recently independent Republic of Namibia, and signed a Declaration and Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC), thus shifting from the coordination of development projects to a more complex task of integrating the economies of Member States.

SIGNATORIES TO THE WINDHOEK DECLARATION AND TREATY establishing SADC on 17 August 1992



From second left, H.E. Frederick Chiluba, President of Zambia; H.E. Joaquim Chissano, President of Mozambique; H.E. Dr Sam Nujoma, Founding President of Namibia; H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, President of Botswana; H.E. Robert Mugabe, Founding President of Zimbabwe; and H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; as well as top Ministers from Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, and Angola's Prime Minister Franca Van Dunem. *The Namibian, Tuesday Aug 18, 1992*

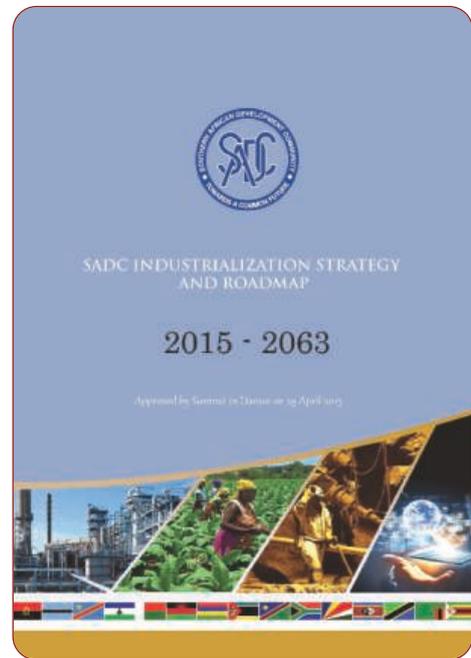
The Declaration and Treaty of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is the legal framework for building a Regional Economic Community in southern Africa, and sets out the objectives, institutions and systems of operation. SADC and Member States are expected to act according to the following principles:

- ❖ Sovereign equality of all Member States;
- ❖ Solidarity, peace and security;
- ❖ Human rights, democracy, and the rule of law;
- ❖ Equity, balance and mutual benefit;
- ❖ Peaceful settlement of disputes.

Since its inception, SADC has inculcated a sense of regional belonging as well as a tradition of consultation among the peoples and governments of southern Africa. Initially established by 11 Member States, four more countries joined later – Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa. SADC has since formulated the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) which cover all areas of implementation of SADC programmes. SADC has ratified Protocols in several areas of cooperation, and has developed the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap to take the region into the future as part of the African Union's Agenda 2063.



His Majesty King Mswati III, King of Swaziland, posing with SADC Staff during his visit to the SADC Secretariat in March 1998



The new President of Mozambique H.E. Filipe Nyusi was chosen by the 35th SADC summit to chair the organ on Politics, Defence, and Security Cooperation 2015-2016

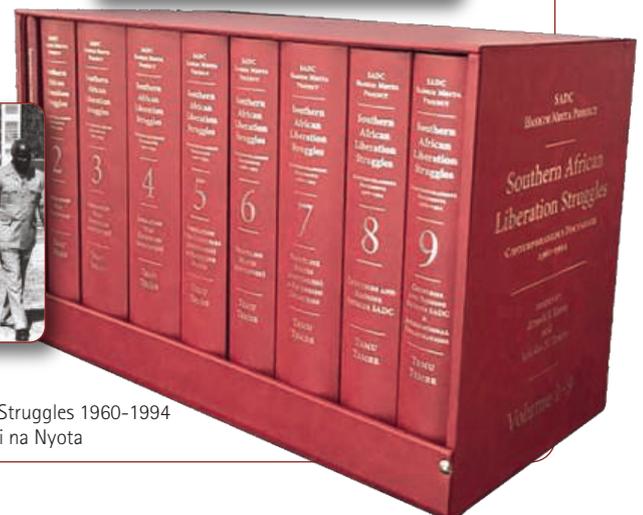
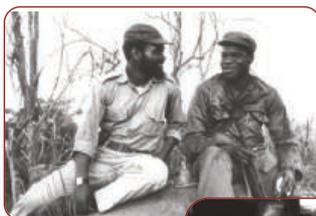


SADC Member States established the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in 1996 to coordinate peace support training and it opened in June 1999 in Harare, Zimbabwe as a centre of excellence in training, research and development of capacities in

peace support operations. The centre provides military, police and civilian training for citizens of Member States to facilitate their active participation in UN and African Union peace support operations. The RPTC delivers training courses for peacekeeping officers from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, and plays a key role in implementing the roadmap towards the SADC Standby Force



Members of the SADC Brigade Standby Force at the Command Post Training Exercise in Maputo April 2009



Southern African Liberation Struggles 1960-1994
Published for SADC by Mkuki na Nyota

SADC IN PICTURES



President Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana, with the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, during his first visit to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone as the current SADC Chair



Traditional dancers entertain guests at 35th SADC Summit in Gaborone



SADC Ministers responsible for Gender and Women Affairs meeting in Gaborone, Botswana on 23 June 2016

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Botswana, Dr Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi, was endorsed by SADC to contest for chairperson of the AU Commission



The SADC region lost a top energy expert this year, Dr. Lawrence Musaba who, as SAPP Coordination Centre Manager, established the regional energy market that allows most SADC Member States to share surplus power. Dr Musaba died in Harare in March



Dr Tax and President Khama at Special workshop on Food Security and Poverty Eradication on 16 May 2016 in Gaborone



On 29 August 2009 the SADC Secretariat family moved into the new SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana



Officials of SADC and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime at the launch of the Victim Identification Guidelines and Referral Mechanism, November 2015 in Kingdom of Swaziland



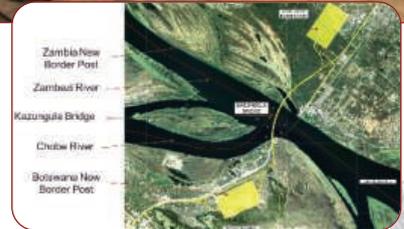
The SADC Accreditation Services (SADCAS) was granted signatory status to Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) for Testing and Calibration (ISO/IEC 17025) on 8 October 2015 in Tunis, Tunisia



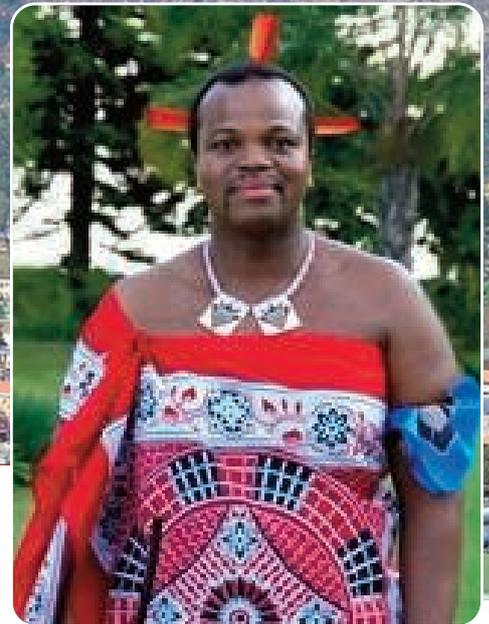
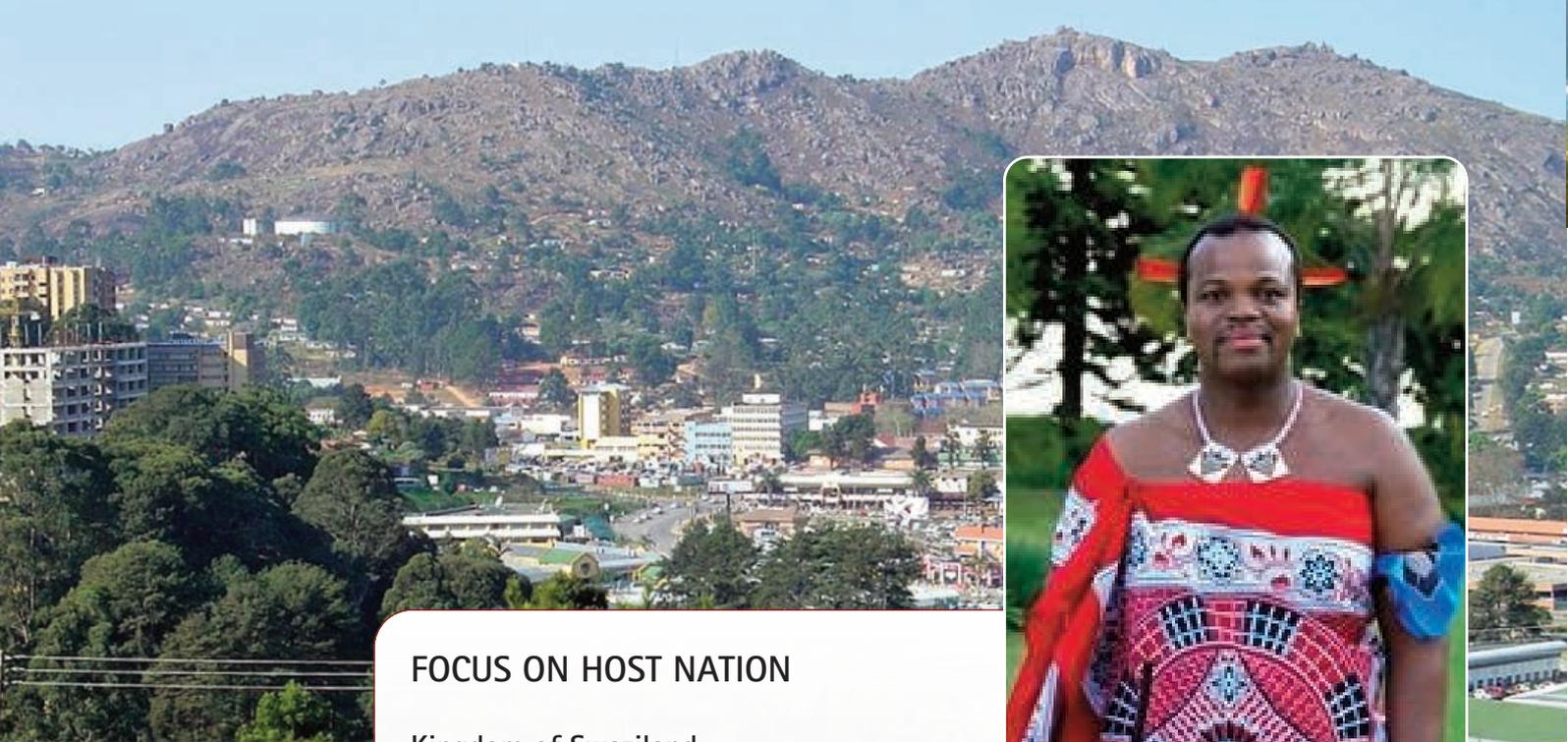
SADC Ministers responsible for Energy and Water with President Khama, Dr Tax and SADC Management Team in Gaborone, 20 June 2016



Infrastructure and Services Directorate Staff tour Kazungula Bridge Project on 6 April 2016



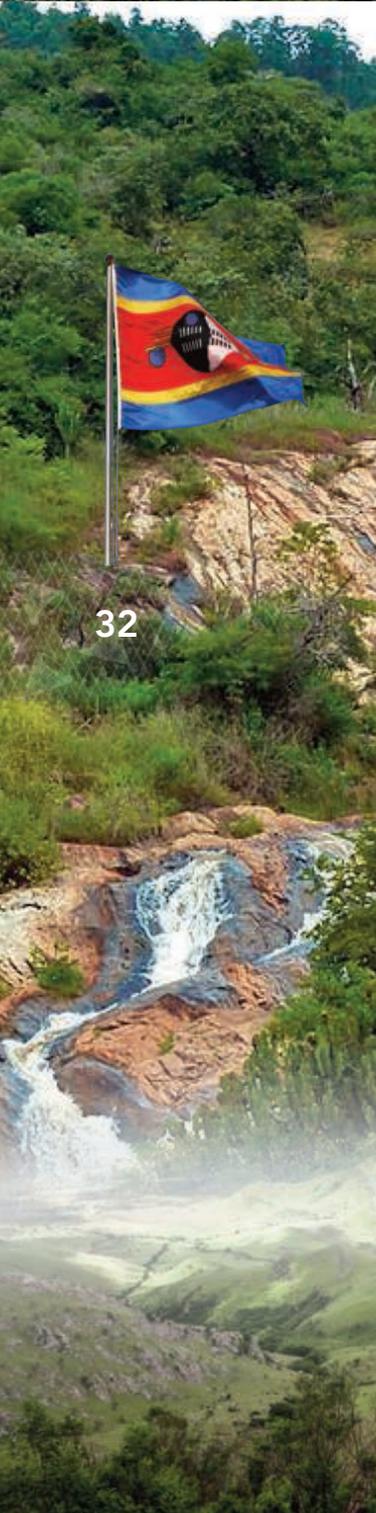
SADC Regional Training of Trainers for Media Practitioners on Trafficking in Persons (TIP), 15-17 June in Gaborone, Botswana



FOCUS ON HOST NATION

Kingdom of Swaziland

Head of State	His Majesty King Mswati III
Country Name	The name "Swaziland" is derived from the early Swazi King Mswati I.
Independence Day	Swaziland attained Independence on 6 September 1968.
Population	1,132,657
Life Expectancy	45.5 years
Languages	English and SiSwati are the official languages of Swaziland. Both languages are used as the official medium of communication.
Religion	Majority are Christians.
Literacy Rate	96 percent
Capital City	The capital city is Mbabane and the name is derived from the first chief of the area who was called Mbabane.
Urban Centres	Mbabane (Capital city), Manzini (Largest commercial city), Matsapha (Industrial hub), Pigg's Peak, Nhlangano, Siteki, Lavumisa, Ngwenya and Ezulwini.
Airport	King Mswati III International Airport
Area	17,364sq km (6,704 sq miles)
Latitude/Longitude	26 30 S, 31 30 E
Time	Central African Time (GMT +2 hours) West African Time (WAT +1) East African Time (EAT -1)
Currency	1 Lilangeni (plural Emalangeni) = 100 cents = 1 Rand (ZAR)
Internet code	(.sz)
Int. Telephone Dialling Code	(+268)
Regions	Hhohho (where the capital is located), Manzini, Lubombo and Shiselweni.





Geography

Swaziland is a small landlocked monarchy in southern Africa that is known for its wilderness reserves and festivals showcasing traditional Swazi culture. Marking its North Eastern border with Mozambique and stretching down to South Africa, the Lubombo mountains serve as a dramatic backdrop for Mlawula Nature Reserve's many hiking trails. Nearby, Hlane Royal National Park is home to diverse wildlife including lions, hippos and elephants.

Climate

The Kingdom has four topographical and climatic areas ranging from 400 to 1800 metres above sea level, each with its own unique characteristics. The mountainous highveld to the west features rivers, waterfalls and gorges has a temperate climate of warm, wet summers and dry winters and the temperature can rise sharply during the day but with cold nights. The subtropical Middleveld, at a lower altitude, is made up of lush, fertile valleys and mountains and its warm climate supports abundant plant and animal life, making it ideal for cultivating a diverse range of crops. It is there that much of the country's agricultural activities take place. This subtropical area is typified by mountainous scenery and supports abundant plant and animal life.

Spring August-October; mild 14-30°C.
Summer November-January; hot and rainy 18-35°C+.
Autumn February-April; fairly dry 15-30°C.
Winter May-July; dry 5-25°C.
The temperature range is from night time to midday and varies throughout the country.

Further to the east is the Lowveld, which is the largest region covering about 40 percent of the country, and is also subtropical. The smallest region is Lubombo, which borders with Mozambique.

Population

According to the last census in 2007, Swaziland has a population of 1,018,449 million people that is largely rural and an urban population of just 222,293 people. About 95.98 percent of the overall population comprises Swazi nationals. The

Manzini and Hhohho regions are the most populated, with 319,530 and 282,734 people, respectively; while Shiselweni and Lubombo are the least populous at 208,454 and 207,731 respectively. However, according to the projections, the population stands at 1,132,657 in 2016.

Literacy

A 2008-2012 census showed that Swaziland has over 87.8 percent literacy rate, which has now increased to 96 percent. The introduction of free primary education seven years ago is expected to further increase this percentage as increasingly more children have now access to education. Swaziland currently has three universities, several colleges and vocational training centres. The Swaziland Examinations Council oversees all formal external examinations in the country's schools.

Religion

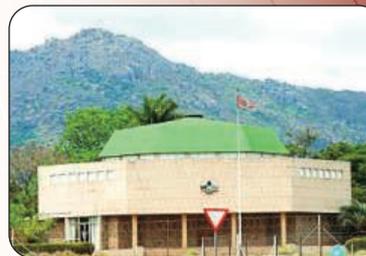
Different religions enjoy freedom of worship without discrimination. Although Christianity is the most widely observed faith, there are several mosques to serve the Muslim community. Buddhism is also observed. There are no synagogues for people of the Jewish faith.

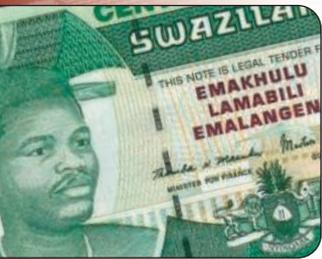
Government

Swaziland has two Houses of Parliament, which are the House of Assembly; and the House of Senate. The 2005 Constitution vests the state authority in the King while the executive authority is vested in the Prime Minister. The House of Assembly consists of a total of 65 Members of Parliament (MPs), of which 55 are elected by secret ballot from 55 constituencies while 10 MPs are appointed by His Majesty the King. On the other hand, the House of Senate has a total of 30 members and of these 20 are appointed by the King and the remaining 10 are selected by members of the House of Assembly.

Membership

Swaziland is a member of many regional, continental and international organisations. These include the African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), United Nations (UN) and the Africa-Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) grouping.





Currency

Swaziland trades in Emalangeni which is a local currency and the South African Rand (ZAR).



Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Swazi economy, with a considerable proportion of the manufacturing sector involved in the value-addition of agricultural products. The sector is a major source of employment for rural households, with about 70 percent of the total population dependent on agriculture for their income. Main agricultural exports include sugar, citrus, pineapples, beef, forestry and vegetables. The major destinations include Europe and Asia. Sugar generates a revenue of over 4 billion Emalangeni, which accounts for 16 percent of export earnings annually.



Mining

According to a survey by the Department of Geological Survey and Mines, Swaziland has over 763 million tonnes of unexplored minerals in various parts of the country. Currently the country is extracting coal, quarried stone, sand, soapstone and gold. The recently launched Lufafa Gold Mine is expected to contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as create employment.



Industry and Trade

It is quite simple to see why Swaziland is Africa's New Promise, with her strategic location which makes it easy for her to access regional markets. Exporting and importing goods to the rest of Africa is made easier by the country's advanced telecommunications, rail and road networks which make Swaziland a draw card for businesses looking to set up base in Africa. Multi-national corporations that now call Swaziland home can attest to the magnificent growth prospects that Swaziland holds.



Trade between Swaziland and the rest of the world has increased significantly in the recent past, with the country emerging as a strong contender in regional markets through trade agreements that open it up to markets that have an impressive footprint reaching 720 million people in Africa alone. Within SADC, the country is signatory to the SADC Protocol on Trade and the Economic Partnership Agreement (SADC EPA).



The country also has guaranteed access to other regional and international markets within SACU, COMESA and SACU-MERCOSUR. The promotion of Foreign Direct Investment is the preserve of the Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority which is also tasked with enabling the implementation of the Investor Roadmap which is a catalytic document whose core impetus is the economic reform of the country.

Manufacturing is crucial to the country's exporting initiatives to markets in Africa, Asia as well as Europe and America. Swaziland exports clothing and coca-cola concentrate. Swaziland, through the Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority, hosts the Swaziland International Trade Fair annually, drawing participants from the continent and around the world.

Transport

Swaziland has one of the best transport networks in the region. The road, rail and air transport networks makes most of the country's places accessible. The newly opened King Mswati III International Airport connects Swaziland with other countries while the railway is mainly used for transporting goods inside and outside the country. The road network is mainly used for transporting people and goods.

Telecommunication

Swaziland has one fixed telecommunication service provider and one mobile phone operator. With the establishment of the Swaziland Communications Commission as a regulator of the industry, Swaziland is open to more fixed network as well as mobile phone operators. The mobile telephone is currently about 90 percent in cellular coverage.

Media

Swaziland has one national radio station and one state television broadcaster. However, the country is in a process of licencing the only community radio station to be based in the Lubombo region. Channel S is the only private television station and there is also a private radio station called Voice of the Church, which is a Christian radio station. For print media, the country has two major newspapers – *The Times of Swaziland* and the *Swazi Observer* – as well as one magazine, *The Nation*.



Major Tourists Destinations

Swaziland offers many diverse and unique attractions that appeal to a diversity of tourists. The country has typical Swazi homestead homes. The cultural village in Mantenga enables visitors to observe the day-to-day activities of a typical Swazi homestead lifestyle and learn about Swazi culture and traditions. Swaziland also has nature reserves in different parts of the country where wild animals, including the Big Five, birds and indigenous flora thrive in their natural, protected environments. Walking and riding trails are very popular and provide a wonderful opportunity to get close to the scenic countryside, while off-road tours in four-wheel drive vehicles are also popular options.

People, Art and Culture

Since gaining independence from Britain in 1968, the people of Swaziland have remained a peaceful nation, renowned for their peaceful and friendly demeanour and love for their rich culture, colourful heritage and traditions which they continue to preserve to this day. Swazis take pleasure in the preservation of their culture as reflected by their continued participation in annual cultural celebrations such as the acclaimed Umhlanga (Reed Dance) which is held in August/September, Incwala ceremony is held in December/January of each year. There is also the Emaganu Ceremony which is held in February/March.



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Discover yourself in Swaziland

“It's a Royal Experience”

- ☆ Explore the natural beauty of Swaziland and discover the wealth of our attractions
- ☆ Participate in our Cultural heritage at the reed dance and other Royal ceremonies
- ☆ Wonder at the world oldest mine and rock art
- ☆ Luxuriate in comfortable B&Bs and top hotels
- ☆ Shop for unique crafts and see them made
- ☆ Visit our villages and meet the locals
- ☆ Face up to our rhinos at Mkhaya
- ☆ Hike our hills and valleys
- ☆ 4X4 our mountains

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OVERVIEW OF

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISDP 2015-2020 PRIORITIES

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

The mandate of the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) Directorate is to coordinate the SADC agenda aimed at facilitating trade and financial liberalization, competitive and diversified industrial development, macroeconomic stability and convergence as well as increased investment into the SADC region for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication. TIFI carries out its mandate guided by the following key result areas:

- Diversification and expansion of competitive productive sectors in the region;
- Enhancement of intra- and extra-SADC trade through market integration, trade facilitation and customs cooperation, as well as conclusion and implementation of international trade agreements;
- Enhancement of regional financial and monetary cooperation and facilitation of regional development finance mobilization;
- Promotion of a conducive intra-SADC and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) environment covering tax coordination and other related matters;
- Achievement and sustenance of macroeconomic stability and convergence; and
- Enhancement of quality and competitiveness of goods and services through regional regulatory support frameworks for trade, industry and investment and for consumer and environmental protection.

These intervention areas are critical in the stimulation of growth and development of the SADC economies at both Member State and regional levels.

TIFI coordinates the following regional programmes:

TRADE

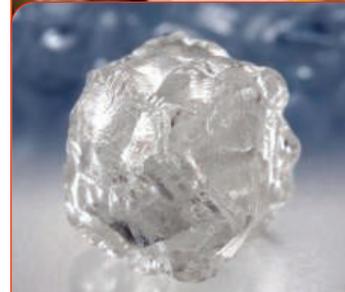
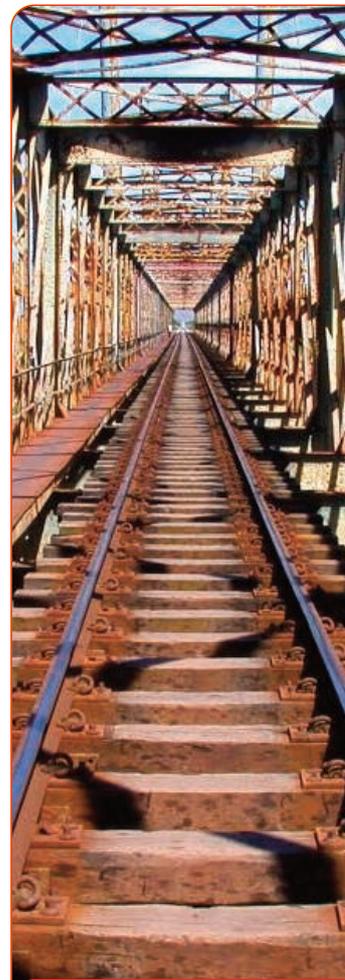
On the basis of the SADC Protocol on Trade, which has been under implementation since 2000, the Trade Programme seeks to enhance

intra-SADC trade, and trade with the rest of the world, through goods and services market integration. The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) was attained in 2008 and current focus is on consolidation of the SADC FTA with the following as main action areas:

- Addressing outstanding tariff phase down commitments;
- Removal of non-tariff barriers;
- Facilitating accession to the Protocol by the remaining Member States;
- Resolving problems relating to rules of origin;
- Customs and trade facilitation matters;
- Standards, quality and technical regulatory matters;
- Supply side constraints; and
- Liberalization of trade in services.

Addressing these issues would make the FTA work better and yield the expected benefits mainly to the private sector doing business across the region and the SADC community at large. Part of integrating the SADC markets entails progressive liberalisation of trade in services which is provided for in the Protocol on Trade in Services, which was signed in August 2012. Trade in Services liberalisation is important for most of the SADC economies, generating 57 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). An efficient service industry is particularly important for competitiveness in the productive sector and in the supply chain. The first round of the Trade in Services negotiations that started in 2012 for completion by March 2015 in the six priority sectors of communication, construction, energy, finance, tourism and transport and is still on-going. As the negotiations could not be concluded by the March 2015 deadline, the Committee of Ministers of Trade at its November 2015 meeting, agreed to extend the completion deadline to September 2016.

The regional competition policy programme aims at promoting fair competition and ensuring that anti-competitive practices are not obstacles to trade liberalisation and economic efficiency in the region. A SADC Declaration on Regional Cooperation in Competition and Consumer Policy is in place to facilitate cooperation in the enforcement of Member States' respective competition





laws and address cross border restrictive business practices. The focus area is now on the following:

- Capacity building including assistance in the preparation and implementation of competition law to Member States, which do not yet have these laws in place;
- Foster case specific cooperation among competition agencies, particularly on cross border cases on mergers, cartels, and other anti-competitive business practices; and
- Strengthening of appropriate methods, approaches and platforms for exchanging information on competition cases.

Tripartite Free Trade Area Negotiations

countries in the Tripartite belong to more than one Regional Economic Community (REC).

At the Third COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, the Heads of State and Government signed the Declaration Launching the Tripartite Free Trade Area. They also signed and opened for signature the Agreement establishing the TFTA, adopted the Post-Signature Implementation Plan detailing activities that will be implemented at national and regional levels in fulfilment of provisions of the Agreement; and directed that negotiations on outstanding issues from Phase I to operationalise the Tripartite FTA be concluded expeditiously. They also directed the commencement of Phase II negotiations covering trade in services, cooperation in trade and development, competition policy, intellectual property rights and cross border investment.

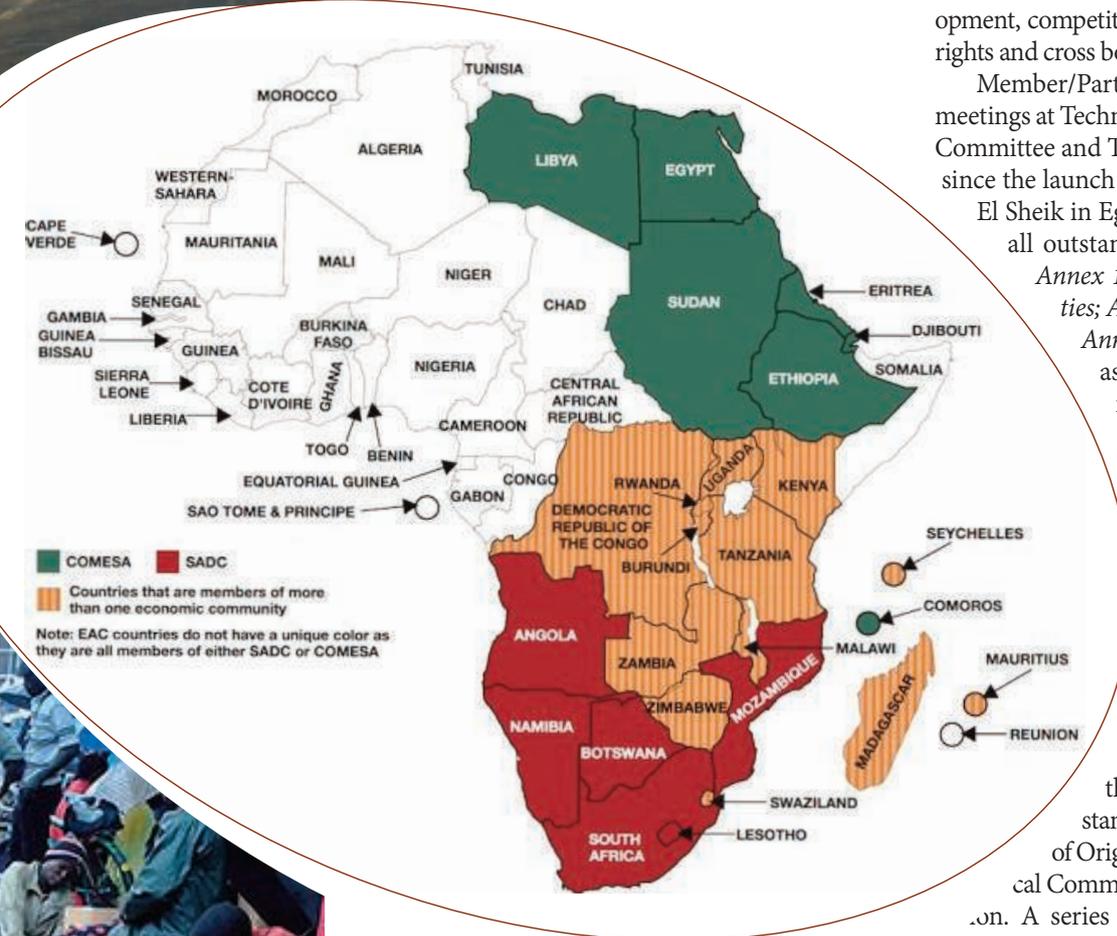
Member/Partner States have held Tripartite meetings at Technical Working Group, Technical Committee and Trade Negotiation Forum levels since the launch in 2015 of the TFTA in Sharm El Sheikh in Egypt, with a view to addressing all outstanding Phase 1 issues, namely:

- Annex 1 on Elimination of Import Duties;*
- Annex 2 on Trade Remedies;* and
- Annex 4 on Rules of Origin* as well as the legal scrubbing of remaining Annexes. Overall progress remains insignificant, particularly with regard to Annexes 1 and 4.

The tariff offer exchanges and negotiations would not be completed by the set deadline of June 2016 and Member/Partner States were urged to continue to finalise these exchanges and negotiations in order to conclude the outstanding work. The outstanding issues on Annex 4 - Rules of Origin were referred back to Technical Committees to fast-track their finalisation. A series of additional meetings of the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin were scheduled for this purpose.

Progress has been made in developing Annex 2 on Trade Remedies as well as the related Implementation Guidelines. Once finalised and adopted, these instruments will become an integral part of the TFTA.

On trade remedies, there were a few outstanding issues that would be resolved by the Technical Committee on Trade Remedies. These issues concern questions raised by some Member/Partner States as well as alignment of legal provisions in Annex 2 on Trade Remedies and Annex 10 on Dispute Settlement.



An added dimension to the Trade Programme is the cooperation between the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and SADC to establish a Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) covering 27 countries in eastern and southern Africa. The creation of an enlarged market will, among other things, boost intra-regional trade and economic development, and help address some of the challenges of overlapping memberships in eastern and southern Africa as most

The relevant Technical Committee was directed to make an assessment of all outstanding work on Phase 1 and develop a draft Roadmap that would enable the completion of this work for consideration by Ministers. The consensus agreed was that Member/Partner States would expedite the conclusion of the outstanding issues by end of June 2016 and report to Ministers on the progress for their consideration for the way forward.

Since the launch of the TFTA, the Agreement establishing the TFTA has been signed by 16 Member/Partner States and no country has yet ratified it. It is expected that the resolution of the outstanding Phase 1 issues will facilitate more signatures and the ratification of the Agreement.

When the 3rd Tripartite Summit launched the TFTA at Sharm el Sheikh in June 2015, Member/Partner States also called for the commencement of Phase 2 negotiations on trade in services, competition policy, intellectual property rights and cross-border investment. Member/Partner States have however agreed to prioritise the conclusion of Phase 1 in order to operationalise the TFTA. The work on Phase 2 will initially comprise preparatory studies and consultations, taking into account available resources for the Tripartite work programme.

There has been significant progress on the development of the draft Work Programme/Roadmap of the industrial development pillar. A Technical Committee meeting would be convened on Industrial Development to consider any proposed additional comments and changes as to finalise the Work Programme/Roadmap as well as a resource mobilisation strategy for their implementation.

Member/Partner States have developed a draft Agreement on the Movement of Business Persons. There are, however, issues in the draft Agreement that remain contentious and if there is no consensus at the senior officials level they would be escalated for the consideration of Ministers.

The Tripartite work programme faces some funding constraints to complete the outstanding Phase 1 issues and to commence the new work under Phase 2. Member/Partner States have directed the Tripartite Task Force to explore additional sources of support to complement the available funding from the European Union (EU) and African Development Bank (AfDB).

The Continental Free Trade Area Negotiations

Since the official launch of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) negotiations by the African Union Summit in Johannesburg in June 2015, the African Union Commission has been facilitating preparatory work ahead of the commencement of the negotiations. This work has included stud-

ies and consultations on issues for negotiations, institutional frameworks for the negotiations and their terms of reference, draft rules of procedures, draft work plans and schedule of negotiations.

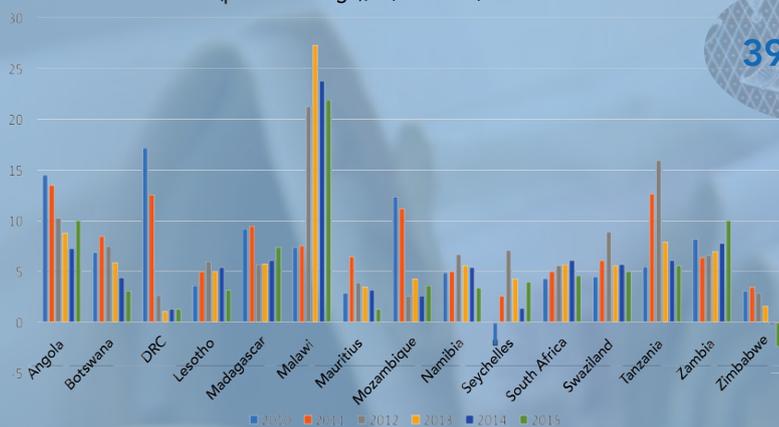
The 1st Meeting of the Continental Free Trade Area Negotiating Forum met in February 2016 to consider the Draft Rules of Procedure for CFTA Negotiating Institutions. The meeting recommended the Draft Rules of Procedure for consideration by the AU Committee of Senior Officials and African Trade Ministers, respectively.

The CFTA-Negotiating Forum has to consider the following matters: the CFTA Work Plan and Schedule of negotiations for trade in goods and services; Terms of Reference for Technical Working Groups for CFTA Negotiations; Organisational Aspects for the Negotiations and launch of the services negotiations.

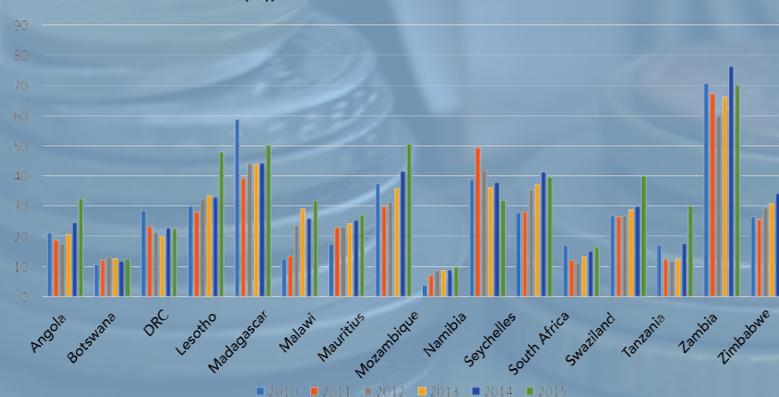
MACROECONOMIC CONVERGENCE

SADC Member States have committed to a Macroeconomic Convergence programme which seeks to limit inflation to low and stable levels; maintaining a prudent fiscal stance based on the avoidance of large budget deficits, and low levels of public and publicly guaranteed debt to gross domestic product. This programme is designed to facilitate macroeconomic convergence in the SADC region, and hence catapult regional economic integration.

Annual Inflation Rates (period average), %, in SADC, 2010 – 2015



Debt/GDP ratio in SADC (%), 2010 – 2015



Real GDP continued to slowdown averaging 3.5 percent in 2015 compared to 4.8 percent recorded in 2014. Only DRC and Tanzania recorded real GDP growth rates above the regional target of seven percent. Climate change factors (droughts and floods) in addition to declining commodity prices have partly contributed to the slowdown in real GDP growth.

Despite supportive monetary policies and declining commodity prices including food prices, inflation pressures increased in 2015 in most Member States. This is partly a result of the appreciation of the US dollar against most currencies of the region; and food shortages due to drought and floods affecting the region. As a result, inflation averaged 5.7 percent for the region in 2015 compared to 5.5 percent recorded in 2015. Angola, Malawi and Zambia recorded double digit inflation. Zimbabwe has been in a deflationary state since 2014 (-0.2 percent in 2014 and -2.4 percent in 2015) as a result of low aggregate demand; and cheaper imported products compared to locally produced goods.

Both average total investments and gross national savings have been on the decline since 2013. The region recorded total investments of 21.5 percent of GDP in 2015, a decline from 23.8 percent of GDP in 2014. Despite the decline in average terms, Madagascar, Mauritius and Swaziland recorded increases in total investment in 2015. Only three Member States: Seychelles, Tanzania and Zambia managed to achieve the regional target of 30 percent of GDP for investment. On the savings side, the region recorded an average gross national savings of 14.7 percent of GDP in 2015. This was lower than the 18.4 percent of GDP realised in 2014. Only Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia achieved the regional savings target of 30 percent of GDP in 2015. Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia, were also the only Member States that achieved the regional savings target of 30 percent in 2014.

The weak recovery of global economic activity, declining commodity prices on the international market; and climate change factors such as

drought and floods resulted in poor performance of the fiscal sector in 2014. The regional fiscal deficit deteriorated from 2.2 percent of GDP in 2014 to an average of 3.4 percent of GDP in 2015. Only Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Seychelles and Zimbabwe recorded fiscal deficits within the regional target of three percent of GDP in 2015. However, for Mozambique and Zambia, higher levels of fiscal deficits were inevitable to meet the demands of investments.

The public debt position for the region continues to deteriorate. Public debt averaged 46.1 percent of GDP in 2015, up from an average of 41.3 percent of GDP in 2014. The trend is worrisome as public debt levels for most Member States are increasing. Nonetheless, all Member States except for Malawi, Mozambique and Seychelles recorded public debt within the regional target of 60 percent of GDP in 2015.

Performance of the external sector was unsatisfactory in 2015. This was largely on account of declining commodity prices on the international market. In addition, export volumes declined, generally because of low demand due to weak global economic recovery. Export volumes increased marginally. Volumes of exports declined by 0.3 percent in 2015 as compared to an increase of 2.6 percent in 2014. Import volumes increased marginally by 0.4 percent in 2015 compared to an increase of five percent in 2014. Consequently, the external current account for the region deteriorated from a deficit of 7.4 percent of GDP in 2014 to a deficit of 8.2 percent of GDP in 2015.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

The Finance and Investment programme is responsible for the development, strengthening and deepening of the financial and capital markets, attainment of deeper monetary cooperation, and facilitation of intra-SADC investment and foreign direct investment through an improved investment climate.

A SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) was launched in July 2013. The system that is aimed at ensuring a secure and harmonised settlement of cross border payment transactions has now nine countries, six central banks and 67 Commercial Banks and one Retail clearing operator participating. The countries participating are Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. At the end of April 2016, SIRESS achieved yet another greater milestone by reaching a transaction of R2,063 trillion representing US\$137,693 billion.

The Project Preparation Development Facility (PPDF) is now operational and has approved the first project to the tune of US\$4 million. The



PPDF grant will be used to carry out a scoping study for the preparation of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa Transmission Project. The MoZiSa project is being supported by the respective utilities of the three countries – Electricidade de Moçambique, Eskom of South Africa and the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority. The Southern African Power Pool, which coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity in southern Africa on behalf of Member State utilities will spearhead and coordinate the implementation process of the scoping study. The PPDF is jointly funded by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Agence Française de Développement.

Work is ongoing to finalise outstanding work on the SADC Regional Development Fund. A consultancy was commissioned and the report was presented to Ministers of Finance meeting held in March 2016. Further work is being undertaken and the report has incorporated the recommendations. The final report will be presented to Senior Treasury Officials and Minister of Finance at their meeting in June 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Regional Action Programme on Investment (RAPI) was initiated in 2012 with the objective of improving the business and investment climate in the SADC region and ultimately to attract greater flow of FDI into the region. The SADC Investment Policy Framework (IPF), which is meant to provide a systematic and harmonised approach to policy review and implementation, has over the last two and a half years been developed by the Investment Focus Group meeting on Investment, in partnership with the OECD, using the four pillars of the OECD Policy Framework for Investment. The work has also considered the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development. The IPF has been completed through a series of consultative meetings conducted under Investment Focus Groups of the Member States and the Sub-Committee on Investment has since cleared the document for final approval by Minister of Finance in June 2016. Related implementation and monitoring indicators for the IPF will also be shortly completed to complement the use and domestication of the IPF at Member State level.

The other pillars of RAPI which were designed to complement the process of investment climate improvement included: the development of the SADC Investment Regime Database, the SADC Investment Promotion Agencies Peer to Peer Learning and the SADC Model Bilateral Investment Treaty Template.

The Peer to Peer Learning Programme was designed to provide a platform for sharing “best practices” or “benchmarking” among Investment

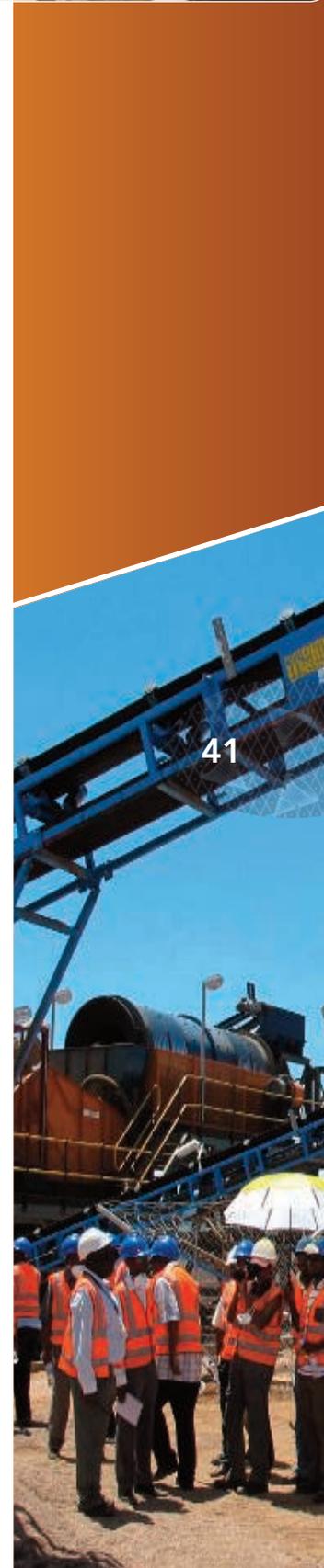


Promotion Agencies (IPAs). The primary benefit of collaboration is that it helps to build awareness of the SADC region as an integrated investment location as opposed to a loose collection of individual markets. Also importantly, cooperation amongst SADC IPAs facilitates the exchange of information, knowledge and expertise, which should ultimately lead to improvements in both the performance of these agencies and the overall business environment in the region. The programme has so far provided capacity building to 31 participants from 14 Member States, through a customised training programme covering: *Investment and Trade Promotion Strategies, Investor Facilitation and aftercare, Organizing effective Investment Promotion Forums and Policy Reforms on improving the Investment Climate* and further training is scheduled for June 2016.

The SADC Model Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) Template was developed and took effect in 2012. Since that time, amendments to the Finance and Investment Protocol Annex 1 have been made, a Pan African Investment Code is in development, inter-regional negotiations across Africa on trade and investment have been commenced at an initial stage, investor-state arbitration has continued to expand in scope, and individual member states have adapted their treaty practices and domestic laws to changing investment policies. Within the context of this wide range of often contradictory developments, Member States have initiated a review of the current SADC Model BIT Template the first review meeting was held in March 2016 to ensure that the BIT Template is in line with the above.

STANDARDISATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE, ACCREDITATION AND METROLOGY

The Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) programme is responsible for facilitation of trade through harmonization of standards based on international practice, ensuring that the region’s approaches to dealing with Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade are aligned with WTO norms and do not result in the perpetration or creation of non-tariff barriers to trade.





During the year under review, various activities aimed at promoting environmental protection, consumer protection and market access for food and agro-products, through targeted infrastructure enhancement, capacity building and stakeholder engagement on harmonization of Technical Regulations and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures were undertaken within the framework of the Technical Barriers to Trade and SPS Annexes to the SADC Protocol on Trade.

Harmonisation of Technical Regulations

Twenty-four technical regulations were identified as requiring harmonisation. Among those identified were; biosafety regulations, second-hand car regulations, importation of medicine, Standards Import Inspection Regulation, pre-packaged labelling regulations, export of fish and fish products, fireworks, basmati rice, energy efficiency labelling, Road Tank Vehicles for Petroleum Based Flammable Liquids and the Kimberlite Process Regulations. Due to resource constraints, the SADC Technical Regulations Liaison Committee prioritised five for harmonisation in 2016/2017. These include: the Bio-Safety Regulations; the pre-packaged labelling regulations; the standards import inspection regulations; the second hand motor vehicles and the globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals.

The SADC Technical Regulations Liaison Committee facilitated the development of Regulatory Impact and Risk Assessment Guidelines in order to harmonize development of technical regulations in the region. Experts in the regulatory domain were trained on the guidelines. The training was a training of trainers and the approach was employed for ease of dissemination at national level. The trained experts are expected to train their national counterparts in the regulatory domain covering various sectors.

Private Sector Engagement - SADC Annual Quality Awards

The 6th SADC Annual Quality Awards were held on 16 March 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana. The SADC Annual Quality Awards provide a viable in-

terface between quality infrastructure and private sector. The awards recognise and appreciate organisations and individuals who are contributing to quality advancement in all sectors of business in SADC. The winners are viewed as having successfully used quality principles as a tool for competitiveness in order to contribute to national and regional economic development. The SADC Annual Quality Awards gives credence and justification to the continued Member State investment into their national quality infrastructure. The overall impact of the awards has been to encourage private and public enterprises to pay attention to quality as a tool for competitiveness and therefore stretch themselves to deliver goods and that penetrates new markets and withstands the fierce competition that exists in international trade.

In 2016, participation in terms of the number of Member States, increased from three in 2015 to seven. SADC Secretariat received twenty-six entries competing in the various categories. There were eight entries in the category of Large Enterprises and nine Small and Medium Enterprises and two individuals. Participating Member States included Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Winning in the category of, Service of the Year, Small and Medium Enterprise is MPP Civils from Namibia while Etosha Fishing Corporation also from Namibia won in the category of Exporter of the Year, Large Enterprise. Hazelton Pumps International, a company from South Africa won in two categories namely Company of the Year and Product of the Year Small and Medium Enterprise. Mosi Lager, a Zambian Breweries product won in the category of Product of the Year, Large Enterprise. Zambia and Botswana participated for the first time since the inaugural competition in 2011. Member States are encouraged to continue to mobilise for participation in the SADC Annual Quality Awards.

Accreditation - Lead and Technical Assessor Training

Training of Lead and Technical Assessors is progressing as planned. Twenty-two Lead and Technical Assessors were trained on ISO/IEC 17025 (Testing and Calibration Laboratories) in 2015. A further 18 assessors were trained on ISO/IEC 17020 (Inspection Bodies) and 20 were trained in ISO 15189 (Medical Testing Laboratories). These candidates will be registered and qualified as SADC Accreditation Service (AS) Assessors.

This is a capacity building exercise geared towards assisting SADCAS to meet accreditation demands in the region.



This expertise will be augmented with training in Method Validation and Uncertainty of measurement as these are skills that are expected to accompany this competence. The long-term benefits of this training will be realised in the trust that SADC trading partners will develop on the technical competence and the technical results that the region produces.

SADC Accreditation Services

SADCAS is now in its 7th year of operation as a multi economy accreditation body. As at 31 November 2015 SADCAS had accredited 47 facilities in eight SADC countries namely: Botswana (10); Mozambique (1); Namibia (5); Seychelles (2); Swaziland (1); Tanzania (13); Zambia (2) and Zimbabwe (13). Most of the accreditations fall under testing (ISO/IEC 17025) at 45 percent, medical testing ((ISO 15189) at 28 percent, calibration (ISO/IEC 17025) at 19 percent and inspection (ISO/IEC 17020) at eight percent.

The SADCAS Quality Management System (QMS) which provides the springboard for quality services was developed with assistance from Norwegian Accreditation and the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) in order to ensure compliance with ISO/IEC 17011. SADCAS went through internal audits of its QMS in January 2013, July 2014 and March 2015. Management reviews of the results of the Internal Audits were undertaken in February, May and December 2013, June 2014, May 2015 and November 2015. In October 2013, SADCAS submitted its applications to join the African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). The applications were accepted by December 2013 following which SADCAS successfully underwent a joint AFRAC/ILAC pre peer evaluation from 23 to 27 June 2014. The pre peer evaluation was designed to evaluate SADCAS readiness for a full peer evaluation. Proposed corrective actions on the 14 findings (2 nonconformities, 7 concerns and 5 comments) raised during the pre-peer evaluation were accepted by the evaluation team following which the corrective actions were implemented and evidence of implementation cleared by the evaluation team. The team subsequently submitted a final report to the AFRAC MRA Committee and ILAC Arrangement Management Committee (AMC) for consideration, who at their September and October 2014 meetings respectively concluded that SADCAS was ready for a full evaluation.

The peer evaluation of SADCAS was undertaken from 26 to 31 May 2015, witnessing initial assessments of 2 testing laboratories in Zambia and Botswana and reassessment of a calibration

laboratory in Botswana. During the peer evaluation a total of nine findings (1 nonconformity, 2 concerns and 6 comments) were raised for which corrective action accepted by the team and evidence of implementation cleared with final report and recommendation issued. The team's recommendation was then considered by the AFRAC MRA Committee and ILAC AMC who subsequently and respectively submitted their recommendation for decision by the AFRAC MRA Council and ILAC Arrangement Council at their meetings held on 8 October 2015 in Tunis, Tunisia and 4 November 2015 in Milan, Italy. It is at these meetings that SADCAS was granted signatory status to the AFRAC MRA and the ILAC MRA for Testing (ISO/IEC 17025) and Calibration (ISO/IEC 17025).

Harmonisation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Phytosanitary regulations for 21 fresh horticultural fruits and 19 horticultural plants for planting traded amongst Member States were harmonised. The purpose of the harmonisation is to enhance safer and faster movement of horticultural fruits through establishment of science based phytosanitary measures. The harmonisation was done by plant health experts from National Plant Protection Organisations of SADC Member States. The selection of the fruits was done by the Plant Protection Technical Committee at their meeting held in Pretoria, South Africa, in February, 2015. The harmonised Phytosanitary regulations were presented and adopted by the SPS Coordinating Committee meeting held in March 2016 in Seychelles.

16 Plant health experts from 11 SADC Member States were trained on the development of pest database using Access Microsoft. The training workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 16 – 19 June 2015. The delegates were drawn from Member States that were participating in the regional fruit fly project sponsored by FAO. This included Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The goal of the training was to promote harmonised collaborative actions at regional level to address emerging phytosanitary risks that threaten food security and trade in agro-products.

Two draft regional strategies on plant health and food safety were developed with support from USAID/Southern African Trade Hub. The strategies are aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to effectively manage sanitary and phytosanitary risks through implementing SPS measures that are consistent with international standards and best practices. These strategies apply to all measures that may, directly or



indirectly, affect regional trade in food and agro-products. The strategies were presented to the SPS Coordinating committee and adopted during the meeting held in March 2016.

Pest Management for Market Access

The long standing non-tariff barrier to trade on importation of organic honey from Zambia into the South African market has been resolved as of August 2015 and an import permit has been issued. The South African authorities required that honey should be subjected to irradiation, which is a treatment that uses high-energy radiation from x-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, and other sources designed to kill disease causing organisms. The secretariat facilitated bilateral meetings and communication between Zambia and South Africa in order to conclude the pest risk analysis without any further undue delays.



Stakeholders Engagement

Twenty-one Food safety and quality experts from SADC Member States met to prepare for the 22nd Session of Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS) meeting. The preparatory meeting was held in Lusaka, Zambia in January 2016 with support from Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) through the African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) project. The outputs of the preparatory meeting were regional common positions on the agenda items of the CCFICS meeting and establishment of expert network.

A total of 41 farmers, traders and exporters from all Member States were trained on SPS measures affecting trade. The purpose was to contribute to improvement of intra-regional and international trade in food and agro-products through implementation of harmonised SPS Measures as provided for by the SPS Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade. Global agro-food trade, the role of CODEX Alimentarius Commission in food safety, role of certification in international trade and the provisions of the WTO SPS Agreement and SPS Annex to SADC Protocol on Trade were among topics covered.

Forty-five Member State Officials were trained on the WTO SPS information management system. The purpose was to enhance the implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement transparency obligations and enhance accessibility to SPS information by the public and trading partners for improved compliance to SPS requirements. The National Enquiry Points and National

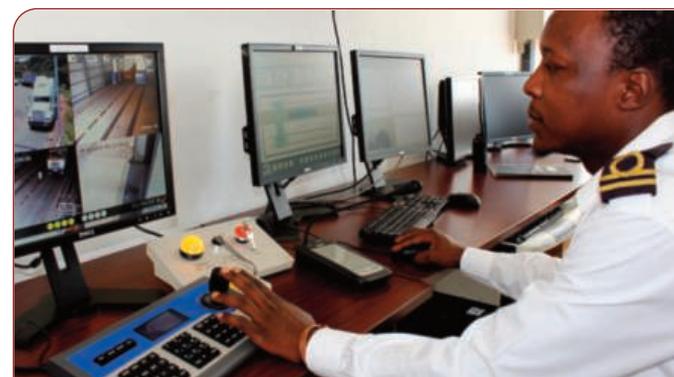
Notification Authorities were capacitated in order to effectively provide SPS information to the general public as required so as to facilitate safe trade in food and agro-products.

CUSTOMS

The agenda of the Customs Programme seeks to support regional integration by facilitating the development of efficient customs and trade facilitation systems and procedures among the customs administrations in the region. This entails cooperation among customs administrations for the simplification and harmonisation of customs laws and procedures, modernisation of customs systems and operations.

During its 13th meeting held in July 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique, the Ministerial Task Force for Regional Integration recognized that in consolidating the SADC FTA, there were challenges in the area of trade facilitation which necessitated prioritization of the reduction of border-related trading costs, through upgrading of infrastructure at major border posts as well as effective coordination; rationalization and simplification of trade procedures and documentation; enhanced efficiency in border operations, including business-friendly operating hours; and improved cooperation on border management among Member States. Many of these issues were identified as non-tariff barriers which could be addressed through appropriate administrative processes.

The Task Force directed the Secretariat to develop a comprehensive Trade Facilitation Programme aimed at addressing impediments to movement of goods across the region. The development of the Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) is one of the targeted outputs in the Revised RISDP (2015-2020). The TFP was developed with the assistance of the USAID Trade Hub and presented to the Committee of Ministers of Trade meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana in November 2015 which endorsed the Programme for approval by the Ministerial Task Force (MTF). At its 16th meeting held in March 2016, MTF approved the SADC Trade Facilitation Programme and directed the Secretariat to ensure that the programme is mainstreamed in the RISDP implementation plan to support trade integration, industrialization, and mobilization of resources.



The MTF also directed the Secretariat to prioritize for implementation, those activities in which WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement commitments have been undertaken, including areas where capacity is required, based on national categorizations Member States who have not ratified the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The Secretariat was further directed to align national and regional instruments with the provisions of WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Member States who have not ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement were urged to do so.

Non –Tariff Barriers (NTBs)

During the year, the Customs Unit was actively involved in discussions with respective focal points, regarding customs reported NTBs. In November 2015, the joint Sub Committee on Customs Cooperation and Sub Committee on Trade Facilitation also discussed and cleared the list of longstanding NTBs including issues related to transit; differing border operating hours and cumbersome and lengthy customs procedures.

Data Exchange and Interconnectivity

At its 24th meeting in May 2014, the Sub Committee on Customs Cooperation directed the Secretariat to facilitate the development of a legal framework for interconnectivity and data exchange. A workshop on the development of a legal framework for interconnectivity and data exchange was held in Johannesburg, South Africa from 8-10 December 2015. The workshop explored existing provisions of the Protocol on Trade and in the absence of same developed legal amendments to Annex II of the Protocol on Trade to allow for data exchange at a regional level. There is a need for closer real-time collaboration between Customs administrations and between Customs and business in facilitating trade and undertaking Customs controls.

Capacity building

The fifth training course on Customs Valuation of the Customs Training of Trainers Programme was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 17-21 August 2015. The course was hosted by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority and was attended by participants from all the SADC Member States, except Madagascar. The trainers were from South African Revenue Service, the Zambian Revenue Authority and the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority. The Training of Trainers programme endeavours to build the capacity of Customs experts at regional level so that customs administrations may run their respective national training programmes. As such, Customs administrations will be expected to ensure dissemination of the training to relevant stakeholders and cascading of same to other officers at national level.



Seychelles joined the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2015 and as such do not have the required experience and expertise on the SADC Rules of Origin. The Secretariat conducted a training programme on SADC Rules of Origin for Seychelles in order to assist the country in the implementation of the rules and enhance participation in the FTA. The main objective of the workshop was to provide an in-depth understanding of the SADC Rules of Origin to ensure the uniform interpretation and application of the provisions of Annex I of the SADC Protocol on Trade.

Electronic Certificate of Origin

The use of electronic certificates of origin is intended to simplify customs procedures and address a number of problems associated with manual certificates, which are currently in use in SADC. The problems include incorrect document format, delays in circulating details of authorized signatories, storage of such documents and frauds. Mauritius is the only country that had developed the e-certificate of origin since 2010 and is using it with great success.

A workshop on the SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin was held in Port Louis, Mauritius from 9-11 February 2016 and was attended by delegates from Namibia, Mauritius and Zambia. The objective of the workshop was to learn about the Mauritius experience on the electronic certificate of origin including the regulatory procedures, IT Infrastructure, and legal framework in place and those required to implement the project in Namibia and Zambia. The workshop also finalized a technical specification for the electronic certificate of origin to assist Member States to implement the initiative.

Regional Customs Transit Bond Guarantee

The SADC Regional Transit Management System is not operational due to challenges relating to extra-territorial recognition of the bond guarantee. In response to that, consultations are currently underway to develop a new system with the Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities (CISNA) and the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG).



Consultation with Financial institutions

At its meeting held in April 2015 in Lilongwe, Malawi, Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities (CISNA) endorsed the draft regulations subject to incorporating some of their observations. The Secretariat has attended to the observations by CISNA. The CISNA has to confirm that it is now satisfied with the draft regulations.

Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG)

At its meeting held in May 2016, the Legal Subcommittee of CCBG considered the Draft Regulations of the Regional Transit Guarantee and noted the importance of having an instrument to facilitate extra territorial payments should customs administrations call up on a bond. The Legal Subcommittee of CCBG noted the significant role which it will be expected to undertake in terms of Article 16 (2) of the Draft Regulations of the Regional Transit Guarantee. The CCBG Legal Sub Committee undertook therefore to conduct internal consultation on Payment Systems, Supervision Working Groups and the SADC Bankers Association (SADC BA) in order to get their views.

SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) programme has been responsible for coordinating EPA negotiations between seven SADC EPA Member States, namely, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland and the European Union (EU). The programme will also be responsible for coordinating and supporting SADC EPA States with implementation of the Agreement.

The other eight SADC countries — DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe — are negotiating the EPAs with the EU as part of other regional groups, namely Central Africa or Eastern and Southern Africa. The objective by the seven SADC Member States is to sign and implement a WTO compatible agreement and to enhance trade with the EU. On 15

July 2014, a SADC EPA was initialled, signalling the end of negotiations on the Goods Chapter. However, Angola did not initial the Agreement as they participated as an observer, and can negotiate their terms of joining the EPA at the time when they are ready.

The Parties commenced the legal scrubbing in August 2014, which was only concluded in October 2015. The process was followed by the translation and legal vetting of the text which was finalised in March 2016. Preparations were ongoing to sign the Agreement on 10 June 2016 in Botswana ahead of 1 October 2016, when the market excess preferences will be withdrawn.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVE COMPETITIVENESS

The “SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region’s Diverse Resources for Sustainable, Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition” was the Summit theme endorsed by the Heads of State and Government in August 2014. To take this forward, industrialisation has been prioritized in the region’s integration agenda and the SADC Regional Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063) was developed. The Strategy and Roadmap were approved by the Extra-ordinary Summit held in Harare, Zimbabwe in April 2015.

The Strategy seeks to facilitate major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels, accelerate the growth momentum and enhance the comparative and competitive advantages of the economies of the region. It is anchored on the following three pillars:

- i) Industrialisation as a champion of economic and technological transformation;
- ii) Competitiveness as an active process to move from comparative advantage to competitive advantage and regional integration; and
- iii) Geography as the context for industrial development and economic prosperity.

The Secretariat has already commenced the implementation of the key milestones on Industrialization that are contained in the Implementation Framework of the Revised RISDP, which coincides with the first phase of the Industrialization Strategy (2015-2020). Progress has been made in the following areas:

1. Development of Regional Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Value Chain and Value Addition Strategies in Selected Sectors by 2020.

The Implementation Framework of the RISDP requires at least two regional value chain and value addition strategies in each of the three priority sectors (agro-processing, pharmaceuticals and mineral beneficiation) for a

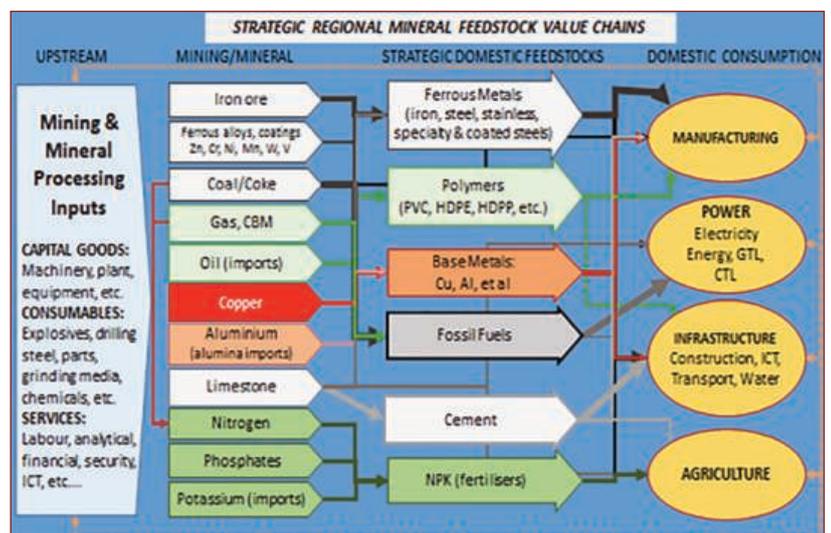


specific product to be developed and implemented by 2017/2018 and at least six regional value chain and value addition strategies in other sectors to be developed and implemented by 2020. Value Chain studies that have been undertaken include:

a. Profiling the Mineral Sector and Identification of Potential Regional Value Chains

- (i) The Secretariat profiled the mineral sector and identified potential regional value chains in the mineral sector. The work entailed assessing the mineral resource and reserve base in each country, establishment of current mineral production and status of beneficiation and value addition on a country by country basis, assessment of the policy and regulatory frameworks for beneficiation, and identification of major mineral products for regional mineral value chain analysis and beneficiation.
- (ii) The exercise confirmed that the SADC region has abundant mineral resources. In terms of global reserves, SADC has over 90 percent of Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), over 50 percent of cobalt, over 50 percent of diamonds, and over 40 percent of chromite. The region also has significant reserves of manganese, vanadium, zirconium, fluorspar, titanium, gold, copper, nickel, uranium and natural gas, as well as huge resources of iron ore, coal, and manganese and titanium.
- (iii) The abundant ferrous and non-ferrous metals can be used as key feed stocks into the local economies, especially in manufacturing (steel, polymers and base metals), energy generation (oil, coal, natural gas and limestone), infrastructure (steel, copper and cement), agriculture (nitrogen from coal and gas, phosphate, potassium and conditioners such as limestone). The region needs to work together to develop down-stream linkages into mineral beneficiation and manufacturing; up-stream linkages into manufacture of mining capital goods and consumables as well as into services industries; and side-stream linkages into infrastructure (power, logistics; communications, water) and skills and technology development (human resources development and research and development) and innovation.

The exercise on profiling mineral beneficiation has also identified the following as potential areas for developing regional value chains:



Source: SADC, 2016

Further work required includes undertaking detailed value chain studies on each product/mineral and development of regional value chain strategies. The studies will identify the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to mineral beneficiation and value addition on selected minerals and this information will be used to develop a strategy to address the challenges identified and facilitate cross-border value chains. The studies should identify the policy reforms and other requirements such as infrastructure, skills and finance that will be required to operationalize the value chain. This will then be followed by a series of processes to develop value chain projects and bring them to bankability stage and then market them to development finance institutions/investors.

b. Feasibility Study on Regional Manufacturing of Medicines and Health Commodities

With support from the African Development Bank, the Secretariat undertook a Feasibility Study on Regional Manufacturing of Medicines and Health Commodities and identified potential regional value chains for manufacturing of medicines and health commodities for HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The feasibility study concludes that if well planned, and with coherent policies and an enabling environment, it is feasible to produce a larger share of essential medicines and commodities in SADC. The Strategy has identified the following targets:

- (i) By 2020, at least 45 percent of the generic anti-retrovirals (ARVs) and 50 percent of the needed essential medicines are manufactured in SADC as finished dosage forms (by volume);
- (ii) By 2020, at least two new Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) factories

will be established in SADC that produce important raw materials for HIV and malaria medicines;

- (iii) By 2020, the SADC region will produce at least 50 percent of the needed 4 billion male condoms;
 - By 2020, the SADC region will produce 40 percent more long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets than in 2015; and
- (iv) By 2020, SADC will have an enabling environment with coherent policies between health-trade-industry-finance, which supports a shift in industrial structure, manufacturing, production and exports of the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry, while increasing employment in the sector with 50 percent.

The Feasibility Study and Strategy identified the following potential regional value chains (RVCs):

- + **Anti-retrovirals (ARV) value chain:** To produce the required amount of ARVs for this massive expansion of this treatment, there is need to establish two plants for manufacturing the related Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs). Development of APIs could start now as production of ARVs in the volumes required will take 3-5 years.
- + **Anti-TB drugs value chain:** The new Multi-Drug Resistant TB medicines currently being tested should ideally be formulated as a fixed-dose combination. Production of these new MDR-TB medicines will need confirmation on on-going clinical trials.
- + **Artemisinin Value Chain:** Conversion of *Artemisia Annuua* into active pharmaceutical ingredients and subsequently into medicines could be done in SADC, and used to make more appropriate dosage forms, e.g. artesunate suppositories to be used at primary care level for children suffering from severe malaria. Development of the Artemisinin value chain should be a strategic supply security consideration. It should not wait further.
 - + **Condom value chain:** To develop the condoms value chain, the rubber plantations in the Democratic Republic of Congo need to be revamped, latex can be produced in the DRC and exported to, say, Botswana and South Africa for condoms manufacturing, while packaging could be done in Namibia for distribution throughout SADC and for exports.

- + **Bed net value chain:** A to Z Mills (in Tanzania) can provide insecticide-treated netting in rolls to other knitting factories elsewhere in SADC, where the final bed nets could be made.
- + **DDT value chain:** The development of DDT could be at short notice. However, there would be need to check with the Indian company that currently manufactures DDT as to what their future plans and/or prices are.

Further work required includes undertaking detailed feasibility studies on each value chain and development of a Strategy and Action Plan. The studies will identify the strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to manufacturing of medicines and health commodities for HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria and this information will be used to develop a strategy to address the challenges and facilitate cross-border value chains. The studies should identify the policy reforms and other requirements such as infrastructure, skills and finance that will be required to operationalize the value chain. This will then be followed by a series of processes to develop projects on the manufacturing of medicines and health commodities for HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria and bring them to bankability stage and then market them to development finance institutions/investors.

c. *Agro-processing*

The Secretariat has allocated its own resources to profile the Agro-processing sector and is in the process of trying to secure additional funding from GIZ to identify potential regional value chains.

d. *Profiling other sectors and development of Regional Value Chains*

The Secretariat is also required to develop and implement at least six regional value chain and value addition strategies in other sectors by 2020. Further work is required to identify the other sectors and commence work on developing the value chain strategies. The other sectors include fisheries; leather and leather products; forestry, wood and wood products; textiles and garments; machinery and equipment; and services.

- (i) Regional Centres of Excellence and Specialization for Selected Priority Sectors identified and strengthened. The Secretariat developed criteria for identification of Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialization in the pharmaceutical sector which was approved by the Ministers of Health in November 2015.
- (ii) Regional Skills Forecasting Model to Guide Future Training for Industrialization Developed. The Secretariat undertook an assessment of the skills gap in the minerals sector. The Draft Report including a database of education and training



service providers in the minerals sector was validated at a workshop of Mining and Industry Experts in December 2015. Lessons from the mineral skills study will be used to assess skills requirements in other industry sectors.

- (iii) Regional Private Sector Partnership and Collaboration Strategy developed and implemented by 2016. The Secretariat has successfully engaged with the Southern African Business Forum (SABF) and jointly developed concept notes for six priority areas (Regional Value chains, trade facilitation and NTBs, Skills and Services, water, energy and transport) that were identified by the private sector under the Savuti Declaration that was adopted by the private sector in August 2015. The Working Groups on the six priority areas were launched on 13 April 2016 and the SABF will also be used as a platform for engagement with the Ministers during the Industrialization Week in Swaziland on the margins of Summit.

2. Development of a Detailed and Costed Action Plan for the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

The Secretariat is in the process of developing a detailed and costed Action Plan which will identify activities that will need to be implemented over the next 15 years (2015-2030). Some of the activities that need to be implemented over the first five years have already been identified in the Revised RISDP. The draft Reports on the Action Plan were submitted on 2 May 2016 and were considered by the meeting of the private sector and Experts from Member States on 23-24 May and by the meeting of a high level expert group meeting comprising of Senior Officials of the Task Force and relevant strategic partners.

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

ROLL OUT OF THE REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN

The central framework for implementing Priority B of SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP). Priority B deals with Infrastructure Support for



Regional Integration. The Annual Operational Plan implemented during the course of the year was designed within the context of the RIDMP strategic framework which embodies key components for the realisation of the SADC Infrastructure Vision 2027 and contributes towards the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, among other strategic frameworks.

Top of the priorities for rolling-out the RIDMP programme is creating a pipeline of projects that would be attractive to prospective investors. As such, the efforts to mobilise resources for project preparation activities continued during the year and partners have come forth with financial support for the process, giving impetus to the programme. The SADC Project Preparation and Development Fund (PPDF) received a further capital injection of €6 million from KfW. The region stands to benefit from the joint Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) on Infrastructure for the period 2014 – 2020 signed between the European Union (EU) and the Eastern and Southern African and Indian Ocean Regional Economic Communities (RECs), namely the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD) and SADC.

The Regional Fund for Water Infrastructure and Basic Sanitation has already accepted two regional water infrastructure projects for co-financing with other partners. One of the projects is the Lomahasha-Namaacha Water Supply Project to which the fund will contribute €4 million and the participating Member States Mozambique and Swaziland. The fund will contribute 10 percent of US\$13.7 million, which is the total estimated cost. Resource mobilisation efforts are still continuing to close the funding gap. The other project is the Kazungula Water Supply Project which is co-financed by the Fund, Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) and Zambia as the participating Member State. CRIDF is funding the infrastructure designs, rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure and supervision of construction works and the Fund will finance expansion of the infrastructure. These projects were drawn from the first pipeline of projects finalised in December 2015.



The Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) Project Advisory Unit (PAU) has been established to support the SAPP Coordination Centre with the preparation and implementation of selected and agreed priority regional electricity projects. The SAPP PAU is based in Johannesburg, South Africa. The World Bank is leading this initiative and has contributed US\$20 million, of which US\$10 million is seed funding for project preparation and a number of partners have expressed interest to contribute to the Fund. The SAPP PAU will follow World Bank policies and procedures for procurement and for environmental and social safeguards.

Contacts have also been made with prospective investors through infrastructure investment conferences. These include the Japan Infrastructure Investment Conferences held in June 2015, November 2015 and February 2016 respectively. The China Infrastructure Investment Conference held in Beijing, China in July 2015. The Annual Infrastructure Meeting was held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in April 2016. The Africa Investor Forum took place in Johannesburg, South Africa in May 2016.

Partnerships that have been forged with other project preparation facilities have resulted in some RIDMP projects receiving grants for project preparation or expertise to support project preparation activities. The Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA) is co-financing some of the projects included in the first indicative pipeline funded by the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF). The first pipeline of projects for which due diligence is still ongoing are, namely, Phase 1 of Inga 3 Transmission Integration and Transmission Infrastructure from Kudu Power Station to South Africa and the rest of SAPP. Consultations on these two projects are ongoing with the concerned Member States. Prefeasibility studies are already ongoing for the South Africa-Botswana Transmission Interconnector and the Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa (MOZISA) Interconnector.

The second indicative pipeline of projects to be considered for financing was adopted by the PPDF Steering Committee in November 2015. The pipeline comprises eight projects, three of which are from the energy sector; water (one);

and transport (four). Of these, the North West Rail Project Phase 2 and the 2nd Alaska-Sherwood 400kV line pre-feasibility studies have been approved for grant financing while two others – upgrading of the 80km road between Mokambo and Kasumbalesa in the DRC and the construction, operation and maintenance of a one-stop-border-post at Mokambo border between the DRC and Zambia; and the Mtwara Development Corridor – are undergoing due diligence assessments. Currently eight projects are undergoing the application process for the next pipeline of projects to be considered for funding.

The collaborative partnership between the SADC Secretariat, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency and the SADC Development Finance Resource Centre (DRFC) Public-Private Partnership Network is currently undertaking project preparation activities on the SADC RIDMP projects within the Beira and Nacala corridors which form part of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Acceleration Programme. This exercise is being undertaken with support from the World Bank Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility. The preliminary report on these projects was presented to Member States in May 2016 and will be further reviewed in August 2016. The plan is to present the final list of projects which will be regarded ready for the market at the Infrastructure Investment Roundtable tentatively planned for October 2016.

In addition, the project preparation process is expected to result in projects which are more attractive to the private sector due to the early involvement of the private sector in the project preparation process. For instance, the NEPAD Business Foundation is kept abreast of developments regarding the preparation of the projects under the Beira and Nacala Corridors. Furthermore, the Southern African Business Forum was launched on the margins of Summit in August 2015. This also culminated in the adoption of the Savuti Declaration which has three thematic areas in Water, Energy and Transport Corridors among others. The aim is to fast track the development and implementation of infrastructure projects in those areas with the involvement of the private sector.



INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

SADC Roadmap on Digital Broadcasting Migration

The ministers responsible for Information Communications Technologies (ICTs) have set December 2016 as the new target for all Member States to have completed migration to Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) broadcasting. In addition to the four Member States, namely Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania that achieved the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Analogue Switch-Over deadline of 17 June 2015, Zambia has its DTT network in operational mode and some of the other Member States have switched on the digital platform and are on dual illumination. Four more Member States – Lesotho, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe – confirmed that they will complete the migration process by December 2016. This means more Member States are implementing sustainable broadcasting platforms, thereby increasing opportunities for SADC citizens to create and access content and modern technologies. In addition, the SADC TV Bouquet was successfully piloted at the 9th SADC DTT Forum and the SADC ICT Ministers Meeting. The SADC Secretariat is currently working with the Southern African Broadcasters Association on how to move the concept forward.

SADC Home and Away Roaming

Following the Ministers of ICT decision of November 2014 to shift from implementing the SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR) Project through the Roam Like A Local principle, to using the Roam-Like-At-Home (RLAH) principle to facilitate reduction of international roaming of voice, messaging and data rates within the region, SADC Model Roaming Regulations and SADC Roaming Policy Guidelines were developed. A total of seven Member States have already commenced implementation of the SADC Home and Away policy using the RLAH principle. The SHAR on the RLAH principle has been piloted since October 2015 by Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe and three additional Member States – Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland – have subsequently adopted the principle.

National and Regional Internet Exchange Points

The region has made progress in terms of implementing infrastructure initiatives that contribute towards reducing the cost of transiting Internet traffic and hence the cost of doing business in the region. South Africa and Zimbabwe National Internet Exchange Points have been awarded contracts to be supported to grow into SADC RIXPs part of the African Internet Exchange System ini-



tiative facilitated by the African Union Commission to keep Africa's Internet traffic local to the continent.

SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Legal Framework

Efforts to improve cyber security in the region gained further momentum during the year as all Member States now have either transposed the three SADC Harmonised Cyber Security Model Laws or have a cyber-security legal framework in place. The SADC Secretariat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with GSMA, in addition an international organisation that represents interests of mobile phone operators – to address institutional and skills capacity building in Member States. Areas covered in the MOU include Advanced Spectrum Management for Mobile Telecommunications; Mobile and Health; Children and Mobile Technology; Principles of Mobile Money; and Competition in Mobile Communications. The plan is also to provide training in the following areas of Spectrum Award Best Practices; and Digital Sound Broadcasting.

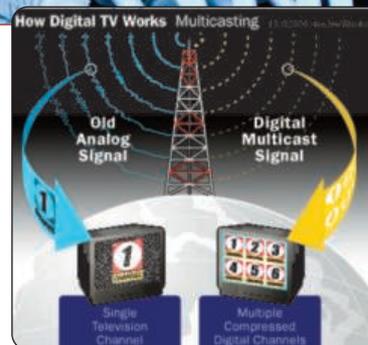
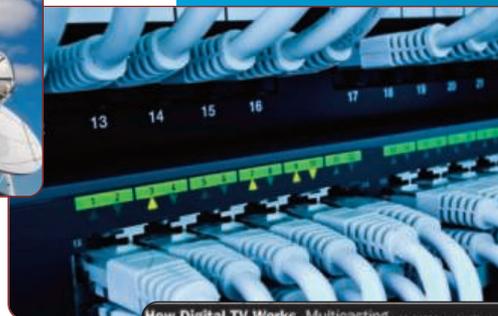
In the area of children and mobile technology, SADC has adopted ITU Guidelines on Child Online Protection (COP), targeting COP education and awareness-raising to children, parents and caregivers, industry and policymakers. Furthermore, SADC has adopted “116” as the harmonised common number for the Child Helpline service across the region. Member States have been encouraged to provide the service for free.

The SADC Secretariat has also concluded an MOU with ITSOU through which satellite training was provided to Member States during 2014/15 and additional training is planned for 2016/17. The SADC Secretariat also has an MOU with Huawei and this will also provide training for Member States during 2016/17.

The institutional and capacity building programme is being implemented under the auspices of Council's Resolution on Digital Inclusion which seeks to bring in private sector players in the implementation of SADC Digital 2027 – Capacity Building Pillar of the RIDMP.

Digital SADC 2027

The SADC Secretariat secured support of US\$575,000 from the African Development Bank (AfDB) for several feasibility studies to be un-





undertaken in the region under the SADC Regional and National Integrated Broadband Project. Two of the four studies being undertaken have been completed and the reports were validated by Member States in February 2016. The completed studies are the SADC Regional and National Integrated Broadband Infrastructure Study (which includes the National and Cross Border ICT Broadband Study; and the Rural ICT Broadband Study); and the SADC ICT Sector Review (Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia). The other two ongoing studies are the Malawi e-Post Services Study (Formulation of Malawi's National e-Post Strategy and Action Plan and the Malawi Posts Corporation [MPC] e-Post Corporate Strategy) and the use of ICT for transport and trade facilitation in the Nacala Corridor. The outcome of these studies will inform the design and preparation of projects for the delivery of ICT infrastructure in the region.

In terms of strengthening the policy and regulatory framework to guide investment in broadband infrastructure, the SADC Guidelines for the Development of National Broadband Strategic Plans were developed in collaboration with Communication Regulatory Authorities in Southern Africa.

ENERGY

Status of Power Supply and Demand in the Region

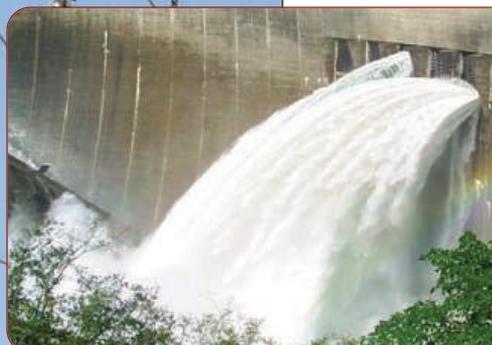
As of March 2016, the installed generation capacity in the region stood at 61,859 megawatts (MW), compared to the previous level of 58,608 MW stated in April 2015. The available operating capacity stands at 46,910MW against a demand of 55,093MW, which includes peak demand and

suppressed demand as well as reserves. This gives a generation capacity shortfall of 8,183MW, which includes a shortfall in reserves for emergencies and system stability.

During 2015, the region commissioned 2,089 MW out of a planned 2,269MW from the following sources: Angola (50MW), DRC (430MW), South Africa (1,479MW) Tanzania (150MW), Zambia (195MW) and Zimbabwe (15MW). About 20 percent of this capacity was from renewable energy projects in South Africa and increased generation of power from gas in Tanzania from recently discovered gas reserves. The status of power supply in the region varied amongst Member States during the course of the year. South Africa enjoyed no load shedding in the past seven months after commissioning the first unit of the Medupi coal-fired power plant. However, Member States that rely heavily on hydropower such as Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe suffered due to severe drought experienced during the summer months which led to the reduction of water levels in dams. The drought has had particularly devastating impact on the Kariba Dam, which generates electricity for both Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The region plans to install an additional 3,059MW by the end of 2016 most of which will be in Angola (780MW), Botswana (90MW), Malawi (10MW), Mozambique (240MW), Namibia (15MW), South Africa (1,624MW) and Zambia (300MW). About 70 percent of the planned capacity is expected to be generated by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia. 25 percent of the planned capacity will come from Angola which is not yet connected to the regional grid, as such; this additional capacity will not be available to the rest of the region.

The notable participation of IPPs in electricity generation reflects the benefit from the commitment of Member States to encourage private sector investment through the implementation of cost reflective tariffs. Namibia and Tanzania have reached cost reflective tariffs and other Member States are working towards that goal. South Africa is already implementing pro-poor tariffs and a mix of time-of-use tariffs. The utilisation of gas as a source of power generation in the region is expected to increase from the previous year's level of 780MW to 1,410MW.



Furthermore, efforts remain focused on accelerating implementation of the three key projects to interconnect Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania to the regional grid.

It is expected that the region will have sufficient installed generation capacity reserves after 2020, if all projects are commissioned as planned. The generation reserve margin will reach 15.3 percent in 2019 and 15.9 percent in 2020 against a best practice reserve margin of 15 percent.

On energy Demand Side Management (DSM), Member States have a standing DSM annual target to save 4,500MW from implementing efficiency initiatives. During 2015/16 about 3,300MW savings were realised from promotion of efficient lighting through introduction of compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) bulbs and light emitting diodes (LEDs) by power utilities. The initiative is supported by the Energy Ministers decision of July 2015 to ban energy intensive incandescent bulbs in the region by the end of 2016. These savings represent a significant increase from the 4,561MW savings which were achieved from DSM initiatives implemented from 2010 to 2014.

Energy Access and Renewable Energy

The region is focused on attaining the United Nations Sustainable Development (SDG) Goal 7 on increasing energy access for all. The region is pursuing this endeavour by, among others, participating in the global processes of the UN Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative whose principal objective is to achieve universal energy access by 2030. The region is also pursuing initiatives to ensure universal access to modern energy services; doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the regional energy mix.

Overall access to electricity in the region increased from 30 percent in 2013 to 36 percent by the end of September 2015 and is projected to increase to about 39 percent by the end of 2016. The projected increase will be realised through a number of initiatives undertaken at regional and national level. For example, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe have established rural energy agencies while Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles and Swaziland are in the process of establishing rural energy agencies. The SADC Council of Ministers approved the establishment of SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) and the selection of Namibia as the Host Country at their meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana in August 2015. This was based on the recommendation made by the SADC Ministers responsible for Energy at their meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa in July 2015. SACREEE will support scaling up of small-scale renewable energy initiatives to fulfil

the objectives of the SE4ALL Initiative. In addition, eight Member States are participating in Phase 2 (2013-2017) of the Energy and Environmental Partnership Project. These are Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia. The Member States have submitted projects for undertaking pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, pilot and demonstration projects on the various renewable energy sources. The success of these projects will increase opportunities for scaling up these and similar projects within Member States and across the region. In addition, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia are already blending or have legislation on blending of bio-fuels (bio-diesel and bio-ethanol) with fossil petroleum products.

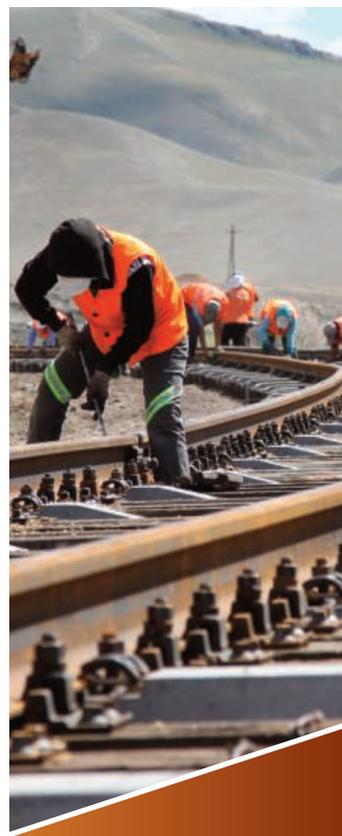
TRANSPORT

Establishment of the SADC Aviation Safety Organisation

The Charter for the establishment of SADC Aviation Safety Organisation (SASO) was approved by Council in August 2015 and the Interim SASO Secretariat was launched in May 2015 in Mbabane, Swaziland. The staff of the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Programme (COSCAP)-SADC Project relocated to the new SASO offices in Mbabane in November 2015 as Swaziland is the host of SASO. Recruitment of the Interim SASO Executive Director is on-going.

Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Policy and Regulatory Framework

Ministers responsible for Transport have adopted various policies, standards and regulations which





have further strengthened the policy and regulatory framework governing the movement of goods within the region. The approved governing framework includes the Tripartite Vehicle Load Management Strategy, Implementation Plan and MOU; Tripartite Strategic Weigh Bridge Location Plan; Tripartite Transport Registers and Information Platform and System; harmonisation proposals on vehicle regulations and standards (covering transportation of abnormal/awkward loads; transportation of dangerous/hazardous goods; and proposed self-regulatory scheme for crossborder road transporters – Road Transport Management System); and the Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement. Implementation of these instruments will harmonise standards and ease movement of goods in the region and ultimately result in reduced costs of movement of goods and consequently the cost of doing business in southern Africa.

Corridors Development

The SADC programme to develop transport corridors as a means to facilitate trade and economic liberalisation continued during the course of the year. This is done within the context of the Corridors Strategy which focuses on instruments, institutions and infrastruc-

ture. A key element of the corridor transport and logistics infrastructure programme is the development of One-Stop-Border-Posts (OSBP) which is implemented with the objective to reduce transaction costs for crossing a border. The OSBP is a concept for border management efficiency improvement which entails joint control and management of border crossing activities by agents of the adjoining countries, using shared facilities, systems and streamlined procedures.

The SADC Secretariat collaborated with other African RECs and NEPAD in the development of a “One Stop Border Post Source Book – Second Edition”. The Source Book is a toolkit for guiding policymakers and trade and transport practitioners. The Source Book will, among other uses, assist the Secretariat in formulating regional policies and programmes on OSBP.

The SADC Secretariat was appointed as chair of the World Bank funded Sub Saharan African Transport Programme REC Technical Coordinating Committee and ex officio member of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program (SSATP) Board. SSATP is a forum and programme that coordinates and conducts research and development on harmonised transport and trade facilitation laws, policies, regulations and standards in Africa. The programme places special focus on improvements of African regional transport corridors.

Western Cluster Corridors

Construction of a container terminal on artificial reclaimed land at Walvis Bay in order to expand the port’s capacity is at an advanced stage.

Eastern Cluster Corridors

Construction of the Moatize-Nacala rail link was completed and train operations commenced in 2015. The rail link was constructed as part of the programme for upgrading infrastructure to cater for the need to evacuate coal from the Zambezi coalfields (Moatize) which also includes rehabilitation of the Sena railway line on the Beira Corridor, construction of rail link between the Zambezi coalfields (Moatize) and the port of Nacala, dredging and modernisation of the Beira port as well as modernisation and expansion of the Port of Nacala. However, the fall in coal prices has resulted in downwards revision of traffic volumes and is threatening the line’s viability.

Feasibility studies, designs and legal frameworks for OSBP along the Nacala Corridor were completed in December 2015 and these will inform resource mobilisation for investment in the Corridor projects.

Feasibility study for the Navigability of the Shire Zambezi Waterways were completed in December 2015.





Water

SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management

The 4th SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which articulates the region's strategic water programmes for the period 2016-2020, was approved by the SADC Ministers responsible for Water in July 2015. RSAP IV was developed through broad consultations with Member States and other key stakeholders in the region and is aligned to the RIDMP and RISDP.

Mainstreaming gender in the water sector

Member States have clearly pronounced their commitment to mainstreaming gender in water resources management and water policy development. The region has adopted and is implementing the following tools for implementing the regional water programme:

- Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in River Basin Organizations in SADC;
- SADC Handbook on Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Sector; and
- Pocket Brief for Policy Makers in the SADC Water Sector.

In addition, gender focal persons have been nominated in the ministries responsible for water in all SADC Member States.

Water infrastructure projects

The IWRM pilot projects in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Namibia were completed and handed over to the benefiting communities in September 2015. The Zimbabwe project is still ongoing while South Africa's project has been deferred to 2016/17 due to limited time for project implementation in relation to the end of the project. The Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Project was also completed with the production of strategies and guidelines to support Member States. The Feasibility Study of the Lomahasha-

Namaacha Water Supply and Sanitation Project was completed in July 2015 and the Reconnaissance Studies for the Cross-border Water Supply and Sanitation Project and the Kasumbalesa Border (DRC/Zambia) and Nakonde/Tunduma Border (Zambia/Tanzania) Project were completed by September 2015.

Tourism

Brand Management and Communications

The Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (RETOSA) continued to drive the brand strategy of marketing the Region as a single multi-faceted destination. RETOSA embarked on aggressive and high visibility branding activities through fairs and events, regional website enhancement, RETOSA's electronic newsletter, feature articles in Electronic Turbo News, the RETOSA microsite on WAYN.com branded "Experience Southern Africa" which has been active since January 2016 and social media platforms. The microsite has already recorded 3,132,765 impressions and 15,679 clicks. RETOSA also published 48 regional tourism articles in eTurbo News, reaching over 9,287 travel professional worldwide and the RETSOA electronic newsletter currently reaches over 29,000 industry professional and stakeholders across the globe.

Regional Partnerships in Destination Marketing

RETOSA continued to partner with Member States to aggressively market the region to international source markets that are not currently leading tour groups into the region. In 2015, RETOSA partnered with South African Tourism (United States Office), South African Airways (US Office), Zambia Tourism Board and Zimbabwe Tourism Authority to organise a 10-day familiarization trip for 50 North American luxury agents to visit South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe from 31 August-10 September 2015.





The agents for the trip were all first-time visitors to southern Africa who are affiliated to top consortia in the US and Canada, including Virtuoso, Signature, AMEX and Ensemble in Canada. The programme offered the RETOSA Secretariat and participating Member States an opportunity to engage these large travel companies to scale-up their bookings to southern Africa and bring in more business. This was a joint marketing initiative funded by RETOSA, South Africa Tourism, Zambia Tourism Board, Zimbabwe Tourism Authority and South African Airways. Bookings from the operators will be measured and evaluated after 12 months. A follow-up trip to Member States in the region is scheduled to take place in October 2016.

Online Training Programme for Travel and Tourism Service Providers

RETOSA has launched an online “Certified Southern Africa Travel and Tourism” Training Programme to equip travel agents and tour operators with knowledge on the best of southern Africa’s tourist offerings. The intent is to equip the service providers with practical skills to

market southern Africa as a single but multi-faceted destination in line with the region’s tourism vision and brand. The modules include Member State profiles, products, tourist attractions and accessibility. Through the programme, RETOSA aims to grow into a “Centre of Excellence” for travel trade database management while strengthening the region’s partnership with the global travel trade. Service providers can increase their potential to tap into the growing global tourist market by participating in this programme. The market share projected to accrue to emerging economies is estimated to reach over one billion tourist arrivals by 2030 and global tourism receipts are currently estimated to be worth over US\$1 trillion.

Digital and Social Media Marketing and MICE Destination Marketing in Southern Africa

RETOSA conducted digital and social media marketing as well as Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destination marketing training for emerging tourism entrepreneurs or Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) as well as for marketing and communications officials of Member States tourism agencies. The training included three regional training programmes and two bespoke programmes for Mozambique and Zambia. To date, all Member States’ marketing and communication officials have participated in the programme, except Madagascar. Following the training, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe have developed and executed digital and social media strategies on an annual basis. Other Member states are either in the process of formulating plans or undertake social and digital marketing activities on a need basis. The programme is partially funded and supported by Exchange, a Belgian-based non-profit organisation; WAYN.com; and Member States.

RETOSA has undertaken two MICE capacity building programmes for Member States. These included a regional workshop and a customised programme for Zambia which was attended by over 40 industry stakeholders. RETOSA has focused on this area of capacity building because research has shown that MICE is a key and strategic component for growing tourist arrivals, tourism investment inflows and receipts. The programme has assisted some Member States to enhance their MICE strategies and those that do not have MICE strategies and convention bureaus to consider the option of establishing convention bureaus.



Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy Framework

The Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy Framework and Action Plan were developed in 2015 and the Action Plan is already being implemented. In addition, a Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Forum involving different stakeholders was established and a steering committee was elected into office for a two-year term. The next step for 2016 is to develop and adopt a set of Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Indicators and a Guidelines Manual. The development of sustainable tourism development indicators will be a precursor to the institution of the annual Sustainable Tourism Conference which will include a call for and presentation of selected papers by experts, including the academia and the publication of an Annual Southern Africa Journal Sustainable Tourism Development.

Community Based Tourism Development

RETOSA has completed a study on Community Based Tourism (CBT) Development in Southern Africa and a CBT Developmental Guidelines Manual. The outcome of this study will inform the establishment of the Regional CBT Enterprises Forum, which is planned for 2016/17. This forum will complement the Regional Youth and Women in Tourism Forums which have already been established.

Harmonization of Regional Tourism Quality Standards

A Regional Working Group on Harmonization of Regional Tourism Quality Standards has been established. In February 2016, the working group initiated a process for reviewing the Regional Quality Standards developed in 2011 and this is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.

Meteorology

ISO 9001:2008 Certification for Safety of Air Navigation Systems

In terms of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for ISO 9001: 2008 Certification for Safety of Air Navigation Systems, two additional Member States complied with ISO 90001 on Quality Management Systems for Aeronautical Services during 2015, raising the number of compliant Member States from eight to 10. The remaining five are still undergoing the certification process. Compliance raises the confidence of international airlines to fly into the region, which benefits other sectors of the economy such as international trade and tourism that in turn activates a positive ripple effect to other related sectors of the economy.

Reliable Climate Information for Early Warning

The meteorology sector through the SADC Climate Services Centre continued to deliver reliable climate information, products and services for socio-economic development through the Southern Africa Regional Climate Forum (SARCOF). In particular, the 19th Annual SARCOF (SARCOF 19), held in Kinshasa, DRC provided information on the current drought in August 2015, well before it occurred. The Secretariat also continued to enhance the capacity of Member States to generate and apply reliable information and products at the national level. This included supporting the Madagascar National Climate Outlook Forum to downscale SARCOF products to the national level in September 2015 and conducting capacity building workshops for all Member States during SARCOF 19.

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

In response to the pervasive climate change related challenges, the Water and Meteorology Divisions have combined efforts to undertake preparedness and responsive initiatives. The intention is to inform policy decision making and planning by providing reliable information to support early warning for flood and drought management and for disaster preparedness. A key element which has been built into these responses is sustainability. Further implementation of these initiatives by Member States at national level will enhance the region's capacity to plan for socio economic development, weather related disaster risk management and the rational use, conservation and protection of natural resources.



Water Information and Data to Support Early Warning for Floods and Drought Management

The SADC Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) Project, which was implemented jointly by the Meteorology and Water Divisions, has been completed and products circulated to all Member States for their use and future reference. These include regional flood hazard/risk maps and Disaster Risk Reduction strategies for flood risk management in selected transboundary river basins flooding hot spots; and regional strategies on climate change and variability based on hot spot areas in the Zambezi and Limpopo basins.

Climate Services Centre and National Meteorological Services Strengthened

Investments have been made in meteorological infrastructure, equipment and institutional capacity building to enhance the capacity of Member States to monitor climate and environment phenomena for early warning and disaster preparedness. These investments have been made with the support of the Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions (ISACIP) and Monitoring of Environment for Security in Africa (MESA) projects. The ISACIP project has provided support for strengthening of Regional Early Warning System (EWS) at the Climate Services Centre (CSC) and National Meteorological Services (NMSs). Equipment to enhance the EWS, comprising telecommunication equipment and an integrated computer system for the CSC, was purchased and delivered in October 2015. The equipment will be installed once the ongoing construction of the EWS has been completed. Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) were delivered and installed in 10 Member States. The installation of the AWS is intended to enhance Member State capacity to collect meteorological observation data. However, even with the contribution of the project to complement existing capacity, the observation stations are still inadequate to effectively generate credible, quality in-

formation as the stations are spread beyond the recommended 30-km radius. As a result, the region produces an average of nine temperature reports compared to the global average of 71; 19 climatology reports compared to 73; and 39 synoptic reports compared to a global average of 80.

Satellite Receiver Stations have been provided to NMSs, ministries of Agriculture and ministries of Environment of 11 Member States through support from the MESA project. In addition, satellite receiver stations have been installed in four universities from Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and the Democratic Republic of Congo for research purposes and to ensure the sustainability of generating reliable climate and weather information. Installation of the Satellite Receiver Stations in universities of the remaining nine Member States who are participating in the project will be completed before the end of 2016/17.

In essence, this means the region has developed greater capacity to prepare for and respond to events emanating from or related to natural disasters, 90 percent of which are weather- and climate-related.

PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

Introduction

The overall goal of the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is to facilitate the promotion of peace and security cooperation in the region. The mandate and responsibilities of the Organ are derived from Article 5 of the SADC Treaty and the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, which was signed by Heads of State and Government in 2001 in Blantyre, Malawi. The Protocol provides an institutional framework by which Member States coordinate policies, strategies and activities in the areas of politics, defence and security. A peaceful, secure and stable region are the prerequisites for effective economic integration.

The Organ Directorate operates under the following five key result areas:

- Politics and Diplomacy;
- Defence Affairs and Planning;
- Public Security;
- State Security; and
- Police

In line with objectives of the Revised RISDP Priority C and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO), the following key activities





were implemented in the 2015/16 period with the aim of strengthening peace and security cooperation in the region.

Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution

The SADC Mediation, Conflict Prevention and Preventive Diplomacy Structure became operational in 2015, with the inauguration of the Mediation Reference Group (MRG). In the same year, the MRG approved and adopted its Strategic Plan (2015-2017) and a Work Plan (2015-2017). With the support of the Mediation Support Unit, the MRG led an assessment mission to the Republic of Madagascar in September 2015 to facilitate the work programme of the SADC Envoy to Madagascar.

Following the successful holding of general elections and the formation of a new government in the Kingdom of Lesotho, the SADC-appointed Commission of Inquiry completed its task in October 2015 and submitted its report which was discussed by Summit in January 2016. In August 2016, the Kingdom of Lesotho will report on progress on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry and Summit.

The SADC Secretariat continues to be closely involved in matters related to the resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Thus far, the Government of the DRC continues to implement the terms of the Nairobi Declarations (12 December 2013). The Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRR) Programme continues to be operational. Despite the slow pace of implemen-

tation and funding required for the DDRR programme, ex-combatants continue to undertake vocational training in preparation for re-integration into society.

Furthermore, SADC remains seized with all matters pertaining to the DRC, including the outstanding challenge of the repatriation and resettlement of ex-M23 combatants currently in cantonment in Rwanda and Uganda. Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation conducted a technical mission in the DRC from 17-23 April 2016. The SADC Secretariat also continues to engage with other partners involved in efforts to resolve the conflict in the DRC, including through participation in the meetings and missions of the Technical Support Committee (TSC) of the Regional Oversight Mechanism (ROM) of the Peace and Security Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the Region. The Sixth Meeting of the TSC was held in Lusaka, Zambia, on 13 May 2016. To this end and in line with the United Nations Security Council resolution, the Force Intervention Brigade, deployed to the UN Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) since 2013 and composed of forces from three SADC Member States – Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania – will continue to remain in the DRC as part of MONUSCO.

Strengthening Regional Collective Defence and Security

“Ex Mahombekombe” Field Training Exercise

The Sixth Edition of SADC Special Forces Field Training Exercise (FTX), codenamed “Ex Mahombekombe”, was conducted from 10 August

to 25 September 2015 in Kariba, Zimbabwe under the theme 'Combat Survival, Navigation and Counter Terrorism'. The FTX involved a total of 718 participants from Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The successfully concluded FTX aimed at developing both the regional rapid deployment capability in the context of SADC enhanced regional collective defence and standby force capabilities.

Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise

Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise (AA II FTX) was successfully held at the South African Army Combat Training Centre (SAACTC) in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), but for the purposes of the exercise, it was called the "Republic of Carana". It was officially opened on 19 October 2015 and closed on 8 November 2015. The government of the Republic of South Africa hosted the exercise on behalf of SADC, as a host region.

The strategic objective of the Exercise was to validate the capacity of the African Union (AU) to mandate, deploy and employ a Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC) of the African Standby Force (ASF) as a start-up operation and to run a full multidimensional Peace Support Operation (PSO).

The exercise was conducted in two phases. The first phase was based on Scenario 6 for the deployment of the ASF (AU intervention in genocide situations where the international community does not act promptly). This scenario ran for a period of six days from 26-31 October 2015. The second phase was based on Scenario 5 (AU peacekeeping force for complex multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions, including low level spoilers). This scenario ran from 1-3 November 2015.

SADC, being the host region, played an enormous role in the preparation and conduct of the Exercise. All relevant SADC structures were actively involved in the preparation of the FTX. These included the Summit, Ministerial Council, Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO), Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC), among others. A Task Force on AA II FTX was specifically established to oversee the preparation and conduct of the Exercise. The task force, therefore, provided the Planning Element (PLANELM) of the SADC Standby Force with the necessary guidance during the planning and execution phases of the Exercise.

The PLANELM, with the guidance of the task force and support from all relevant structures of SADC carried out various activities to ensure the successful conduct of the exercise. Some of the activities that were carried out included:

- Training of Mission Headquarters Staff from 1-12 December 2014 in Harare, Zimbabwe;
- Training of Mission Headquarters Staff from 31 August-4 September 2015 in Harare;
- First Field Assessment Mission from 19-26 April 2015 in Pretoria and Lohatla, South Africa;
- Logistics Planning Conference from 29 June-3 July 2015 in Kimberly, South Africa; and
- Joint Field Reconnaissance and Final Planning Conference held from 14-18 September 2015 in Lohatla, South Africa.



Training workshops for the military, police and civilian components were conducted. These included:

- Pre-deployment training at Strategic and Mission Headquarters levels provided by SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC); and
- Tactical Level Evaluators Training held in Gaborone, Botswana.
- Tactical level training was the responsibility of Member States. Induction and pre-deployment briefings were conducted at the SAACTC before the beginning of the exercise.

During Scenario 6, the RDC managed to cease hostilities and created a conducive environment for the provision of humanitarian activities and the establishment of a peace process in the “Republic of Carana”. Hence the Mission had to transit from Scenario 6 to Scenario 5. The transition from scenario 6 to scenario 5 involved the handing over of the Instrument of Authority from the Force Commander, who was the Head of Mission during Scenario 6, to the Special Representative of Chair of the Commission (SRCC) with the full mandate to deploy Military, Civilians and Police.

The Police Component participated at all levels of the exercise. Formed Police Unit secured mission personnel and properties, undertook public order management and crowd control, protected mission VIPs, provided escorts and other tasks as directed by the Police Commissioner in line with the mission mandate. Individual Police Officers observed the Host (Caranese) Nation’s Political and National Police activities for the integrity of the mission, mentor, advise, train, monitor the (Caranese) National Police to international acceptable standards of policing, and participated in the Security Sector Reforms and Restructuring of the (Caranese) National Police.

The Civilian Component participated at all levels of the exercise and, among other things, facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance; monitored and reported incidents of human rights violations – particular focus on women and children; successfully facilitated peacetalks among conflicting parties that culminated into the signing of the Cereni Agreement; facilitated the formation of an interim Government of National Unity – following the signing of the peace agreement; and created a conducive environment for holding of elections within the period of six months after the signing of peace agreement.

The exercise brought together over 5,000 military, civilians and police drawn from the five African Standby Force (ASF) regions reflecting the commitment of AU member states. Additionally, AU partners from the European Union and



United Nations participated in the Exercise as mentors, evaluators and observers. A US\$3,050,930 budget was raised by SADC Member States and administered by the SADC Secretariat on their behalf to procure goods and services for 1,220 SADC military, police and civilian personnel to participate in the exercise at Tactical Level.

The logistics of AA II FTX was divided into two parts: (i) Mission Support that was meant for exercise play based on injects generated by the Exercise Control Team and (ii) the Real Life Support for actual support and administration of the exercise not based on simulation and injects. In this regard the SADC Real Life Support Team comprised of Logistics, Procurement, Finance, Information Communication Technology, Command Control Communication and Information Systems, Movement Control (land and air), Operations, Legal and Human Resource Officers was established to provide real life support of the exercise.

In conclusion, AMANI AFRICA II FTX achieved all its set objectives and allowed correct assessment to be made on the ASF standby Force operational readiness. The FTX afforded the AU and SADC to determine the constraints, limitations and challenges that must be quickly sorted out for the effective use of the ASF and its RDC.

The FTX also enhanced police and civilian capacities in planning and conducting Peace Support Operations as well as ensure better interoperability between multidimensional capacities of various components. The Forces demonstrated a spirit of interoperability between them in order to ensure a good reaction and response of the African Standby Force, and there is a need for regular Trainings.

The President of South Africa, HE Jacob Zuma emphasized in his closing speech that “the exercise was a historic one, that was moving Africa forward in pursuit of peace, stability and security—it demonstrated that Africa was serious about peace and the continent was also serious about investing in peace we are indeed proud to proclaim that AMANI AFRICA II was a tremendous success”.



SADC DEVELOPS COUNTER TERRORISM STRATEGY

Terrorism is one of the fastest growing threats both in the region and in the world at large. However, with the SADC region having not experienced wide spread attacks, and some Member States having not witnessed any attack on their soil, this created an atmosphere of a comfort zone. This scenario has over the years changed as a result of increased terror-related activities in some Member States, especially Tanzania, DRC and South Africa.

The SADC Secretariat with support of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre between 2014 and 2015 organised three workshops hosted by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, respectively to develop a Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy. This was after Member States recognised that the fight against terrorism could not be effectively handled by individual countries but required concerted efforts of all Member States and stakeholders beyond the region.

The resultant Strategy together with its Plan of Action was subsequently endorsed by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2015, as a clear demonstration of commitment in fighting terrorism. The endorsement mandated respective Member States to use the Regional Strategy as a bench mark to develop their own national strategies.

Some Member States have since commenced the development of their respective Counter Terrorism Strategies while the SADC Secretariat has continued to organise capacity building workshops and seminars to better equip Member States' personnel in fighting the scourge.

Member States' unwavering support and commitment in ensuring the development of the Counter Terrorism Strategy will in no doubt significantly contribute to the efforts to curb terrorism in the region.

CONSOLIDATING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE REGION

Achievements under Elections, Democracy and Good Governance

The promotion of democracy and good governance remained central to the region's peace and security agenda in the period 2015/2016. Multi-party governance continued to be encouraged through the holding of democratic elections. In this regard, between August and December 2015, elections were held in the United Republic of Tanzania (General Elections) and in the Republic of Seychelles (Presidential Election).

During these elections, a key milestone was realised by the region as the newly adopted revised Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections were utilized for the first time by the SADC Election Observation Missions deployed to the said countries.

Through efforts such as the Pre-election Goodwill Missions of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) to Member States holding elections, or the regional awareness-raising seminars on the revised Principles and Guidelines, progress continues to be made to advance SADC's commitment to strengthening democratic institutions, values, and practices in the Region.

Highlighted below are details of some of the key milestones realised by the region during 2015/16 on matters pertaining to elections, democracy and good governance:

- Successful SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) Pre-election Goodwill Missions were undertaken to ascertain the level of preparedness and readiness to hold General Elections in the United Republic of Tanzania (25 October 2015) and the Presidential election in Seychelles (3-5 and 16-18 December 2015);
- SADC Electoral Observation Missions were successfully deployed to observe General Elections in the United Republic of Tanzania (25 October 2015) and the Presidential Election in the Republic of Seychelles (3-5 and 16-18 December 2015). The electoral processes saw the successful election of H.E. President Dr John Magufuli of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi party in the United Republic of Tanzania and H.E. President Mr James Michel of Parti Lepep in the Republic of Seychelles;



- Rolling out and successful implementation of the newly adopted 2015 Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections in Member States that held elections during October-December 2015 period;
- Draft SADC Elections Staff Handbook developed to guide the planning, deployment, and coordination of SADC Election Observation Missions to Member States; and
- SEAC led Awareness Raising Regional, National and Media Seminars initialised with the aim to sensitise electoral stakeholders in the SADC Region on the 2015 Revised Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections. First seminar was held in Zambia in April 2016.



SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL DIMENSION

The priority areas under Special Programmes of Regional Dimension in the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 are:

- Poverty Reduction;
- Combating of the HIV and AIDS Pandemic;
- Gender Equality and Development;
- Science, Technology and Innovation;
- Private Sector;
- Statistics;
- Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resources (including Environment); and
- Social and Human Development (including Education and Skills Development, Employment and Labour, Health and Pharmaceuticals and Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth Development and Empowerment)

A brief account of what was implemented under these priority areas is given below, except for the Private Sector where that is done under Industrial Development and Market Integration.

POVERTY REDUCTION

Poverty reduction, as a cross-cutting issue, cuts across all the priority areas of the Revised RISDP. The core focus of Poverty Reduction as a stand-alone programme is to monitor and analyse poverty trends at the regional level. In 2015/16, desk assessments and review of research work by institutions, such as the Afro-Barometer, were undertaken, and Member States were requested to provide information on the status of the National Poverty Observatories.

COMBATING OF THE HIV AND AIDS PANDEMIC

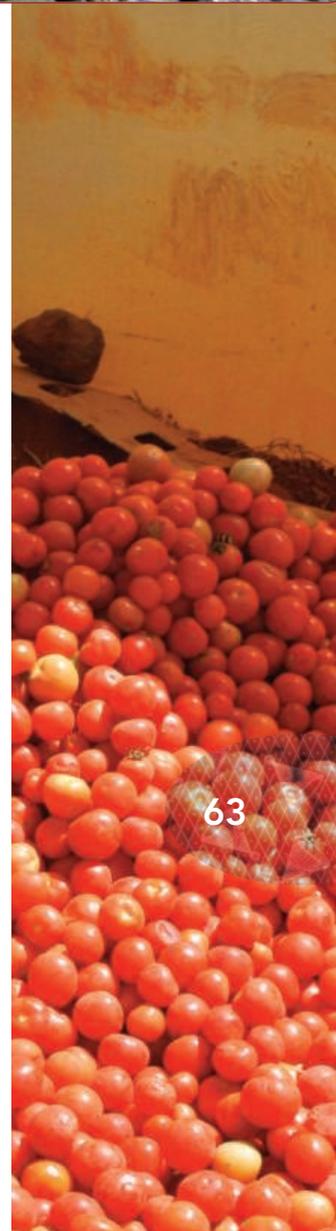
Public health strategies, guidelines and standards updated and implemented

The Regional Minimum Standards for HIV and Health Services were developed and approved by Ministers of Health in November 2015. The standards are aimed at providing guidance to Member States and implementing partners from both the public and private sectors in delivering high quality health services to long distance truck drivers, sex workers and people living along road transport corridors in SADC Members. This will improve access to HIV and other health services by these target population groups who are at greater risk of HIV infection.

In addition, Draft Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the region aimed at ensuring that all EIA guidelines and policies in the region mainstream gender, HIV, Health and Social issues were produced and validated. The guidelines will be submitted for approval in the next Ministerial Meeting in November 2016.

Cross Border Initiatives on HIV and AIDS and TB Infection implemented

The Cross Border Initiatives (CBI) Phase II was successfully negotiated with the Global Fund, and a sum of US\$ 11,373,458 for two 2 years (up to June 2017) was granted. CBI Phase II aims at setting up wellness centres at 32 border posts which will be handed over to Member States. This will increase access to HIV and health services by truck drivers, sex workers and surrounding communities. The implementation of CBI Phase II started in October 2015 after the budget was approved by Council in August 2015. The SADC Secretariat re-validated 31 of the 32 sites in terms of continued relevancy for the establishment of wellness centres. In addition, nine of the 12 Member States have identified 22 suitable state-owned lands (out of 32) for the establishment of the wellness centres.



GENDER EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

SADC Protocol on Gender and Development reviewed and aligned to the UN SDGs

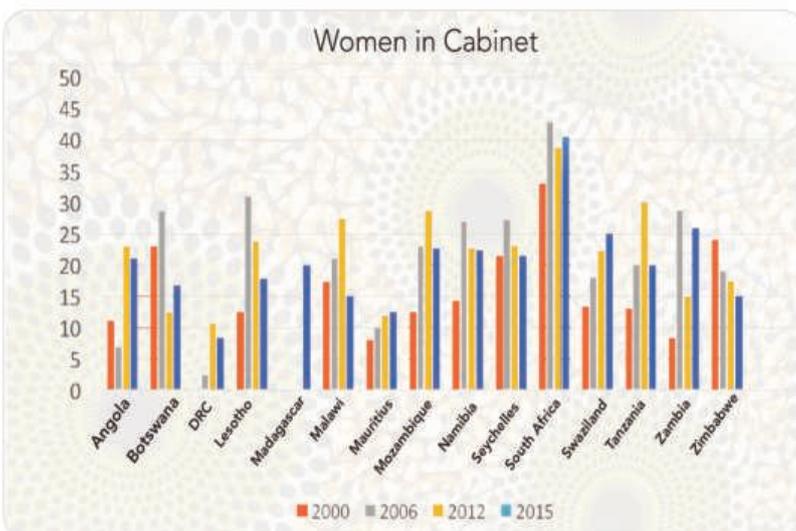
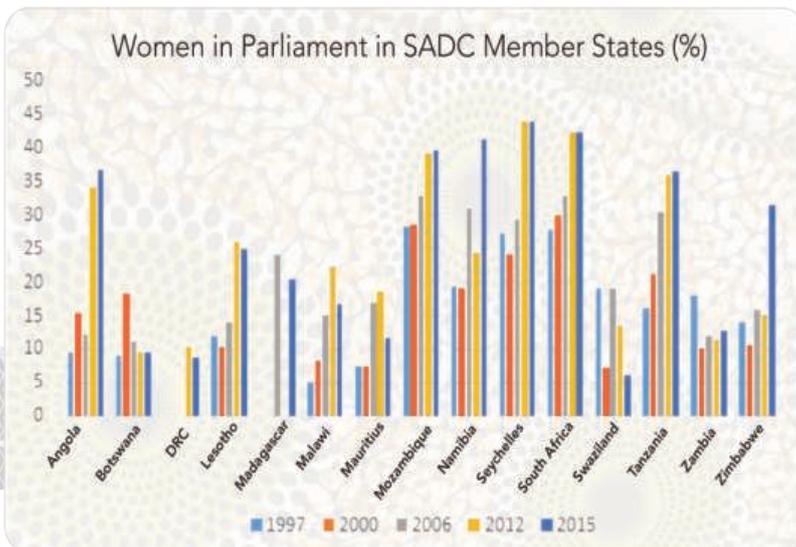
All the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development were reviewed and considered for alignment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 as well as the Beijing + 20 Review Report, as appropriate. This was necessitated as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) came to an end in 2015. The implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development is key to the achievement of the regional women empowerment and gender equality targets, as evidenced by the improvements in many different areas such as increase in the number of women in politics and decision making positions at different levels since adoption of the protocol.

The review of the Protocol also necessitated the review of its monitoring tool, a framework that is used to collect data from the Member States in monitoring and evaluating its implementation. The reporting, monitoring and evaluation framework is aligned to the targets of the SDGs as well as to the SADC Guidelines for Monitoring Protocols and the Associated Policy Instruments.

The Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme developed
The Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme was developed during the year under review and will be submitted to Council for approval. Following the approval of the programme, resources will be mobilised for its effective implementation. The main goal of this programme is to increase women's access to productive resources, including finance, to alleviate poverty amongst women in southern Africa. The programme is anticipated to contribute largely to the reduction of poverty amongst women, which is one of SADC's objectives.

The 10Year SADC Strategic Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons reviewed
The review of the 10Year SADC Strategic Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019) was successfully conducted, and the Mid-term Review Report, the Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, and the Lessons Learnt Booklet, which documents lessons from combating trafficking in persons in the region, were validated by the Member States. The main purpose of the Mid-term Review was to evaluate progress on implementation of the Strategic Plan of Action during its first five years of implementation. The results of the review also served as the basis for the reprioritisation of the strategic priority areas for action originally identified in the 10-Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons. This will help in achieving enhanced effectiveness in combating trafficking in persons in the SADC region through the Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2016-2019).

In addition, the review also resulted in the documentation of effective practices in the region in combating trafficking in persons. As a result of the participatory review of the 10 Year Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, the proposed priorities in the Revised Strategic Plan of Action are more practical, tangible and respond to the needs on the ground. Following the adoption of the Revised Strategic



Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2016-2019), the SADC Secretariat will facilitate popularisation of the action plan, as several Member States identified poor popularisation of the original 10Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action as one of the key weaknesses.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Regional programmes to facilitate research, innovation & technology transfer established

Under the Programme on Strengthening Research and Innovation Management Capacity, nomination of National Focal Points for the programme by all Member States was made and 200 researchers and experts in the region were trained on technology transfer, research and innovation management and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The programme aims to build regional institutional capacities to create a culture of research and innovation and develop capacities in technology transfer and IPR, which will have an impact in supporting the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. Plans for 2016/17 fiscal year will be a continuation of the capacity building programmes; the establishment of a regional database of researchers and launching of the SADC Technology Transfer Forum.

The draft Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Climate Change Implementation Framework was validated and recommended by the Joint Senior Officials meeting on Education and Training and STI for approval by Ministers in June 2016. Once approved, the Framework will serve as a guide to implement STI programmes in support of Climate Change.

As part of the regional initiative on High Performance Computing (HPC), 17 experts from Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were sponsored by the Texas Advanced Computing Centre, South African Airlink and STEM-Trek to travel to Texas for a capacity building workshop on high performance computing and to attend the International Supercomputing Conference. In December 2015, the Fifth SADC HPC technical experts meeting was convened to review the draft SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Framework and Implementation Plan.

Technical assistance was secured from NEPAD's programme on African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators. A Regional Experts meeting was convened on STI Policies and Indicators. Work is under way to develop the Regional Framework on STI Indicators, which will inform policy development in the region and support implementation of the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

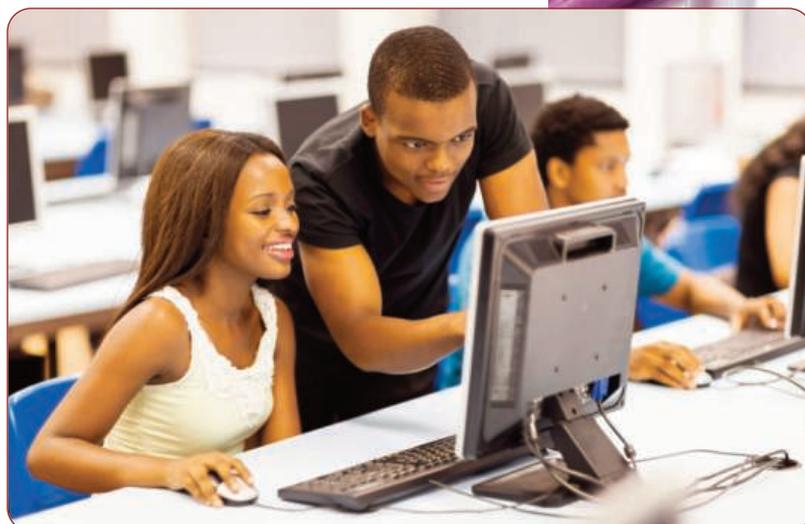
In partnership with Directorate of Infrastructure and Services, the SADC ICT Thematic



Group was launched to facilitate partnership with International Cooperating Partners to implement regional programmes on ICT.

Regional Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology approved

The draft SADC Women in Science, Engineering and Technology (WISSET) Charter was finalized and endorsed by Ministers of Gender and Women's Affairs in May 2015. The Joint Senior Officials of Education and Training and STI at their meeting in February 2016 recommended the draft Charter for approval by the Joint Ministerial meeting in June 2016. The SADC Charter on WISSET is one of the priorities of the Revised RISDP (2015-2020), once approved by Council and Summit, the Charter aims to establish a regional platform that will implement regional programmes and projects to promote women and youth in Science, Technology Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). The shortage of STEM skills has been identified as one of the barriers and constraints for advancing industrialization in the region. The ability to discover new solutions and innovations to regional and global challenges requires advanced skills in STEM.





AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The overall goal of this sector is to develop, promote, coordinate and facilitate harmonisation of policies and programmes aimed at increasing agricultural and natural resources production, productivity and competitiveness, in order to ensure food security and sustainable economic development in the region.

The sector facilitates regional integration through the supply of both primary and processed agricultural and natural resources products. These form the core of goods and services traded in the region. Furthermore, the sector also supports the region in achieving sustainable access to safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life of the people of this region.

In line with the specific objectives of the Revised RISDP for this sector, the following was achieved during 2015/16:

The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan

The Secretariat developed the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) that aims to operationalise the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), which was endorsed by Council in August 2014. The RAIP (2017 – 2022) was approved in July 2016 by Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security. In support of the Revised RISDP priority on Industrial Development and Market Integration, the RAIP will focus on five priority programmes; (a) Increase Agricultural Production, Productivity and competitiveness; (b) Increase Access to Markets and Trade of Agricultural Products; (c) Increase Investments in and Access to Finance for Agriculture; (d) Reduce Social and Economic Vulnerability; and (e) Improve Food and Nutrition Security.

The RAIP priority programmes will be implemented through seven (7) facilities which make up the Agricultural Development Facility (ADF). The

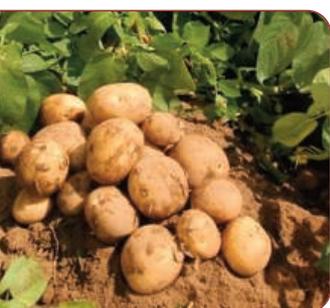
facilities are: (a) Value Chain Facility (VCF) aimed at supporting the effective and efficient value addition processes for selected agricultural commodities and products; (b) Agriculture Infrastructure Development Facility (AIDF) aimed at enhancing access by producers/firms to agriculture infrastructure; (c) Market and Trade Facility (MTF) aimed at improving access to markets and promoting trade; (d) Environment and Natural Resources Facility (ENRF) aimed at improving the effective and efficient utilisation of natural resources and the environment; (e) Agriculture Information Management Facility (AIMF) aimed at providing reliable and timely information to policy makers and other stakeholders; (f) Food and Nutrition Security Facility (FNSF) aimed at enhancing food and nutrition security; and (g) Governance and Institutional Development Facility (GIDF) aimed at providing financial and technical support for the overall coordination of implementing the RAIP.

The implementation of the RAIP is expected to result in the following:

- Increase the annual agricultural growth rate from 2.6 percent to 6 percent;
- Reduce the poverty headcount ration of persons living below the regional poverty datum line of \$1.25 a day from 50 percent in 2012 to 32 percent;
- Reduce the income gap such that the share held by the highest 20 percent drops from 56 percent;
- Reduce the share of the agricultural sector to total GDP from 8.1 percent to 8 percent through increased industrialisation; and
- Reduce undernourishment prevalence from 24.6 percent (2012) to 20 percent.

Programmes for surveillance and control of trans-boundary plant and animal pests and diseases

All SADC Member States were capacitated on surveillance techniques, trapping and rearing of



fruit fly pests. The four mostly affected Member States (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were provided with equipment on the management of the fruit fly pests.

Operationalization of strategies and programmes for improving the availability and access to land, and agricultural inputs

The Secretariat continued to operationalize the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS). Eleven SADC Member States are signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the implementation of the harmonised seed regulations in the region, which entered into force in July 2014. The SADC Seed Centre coordinates the implementation of the HSRS in order to strengthen the capacities of SADC to manage an effective seed sector that will contribute to the attainment of seed security and ultimately food security.

During the year under review, consultative processes on the Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region (Plant Breeder's Rights) and the Charter were finalised and are ready for approval by the SADC structure, commencing with the Ministers of Agriculture and Food Security. These policy documents are required for the effective implementation of the MOU and the establishment of the Seed SADC Seed Centre as a legal entity in Zambia.

Food security early warning units and National Vulnerability Assessment Committees

National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs), with the facilitation of the Secretariat, conducted vulnerability assessments in Member States aimed at identifying populations that are vulnerable to food insecurity by location and magnitude. National Early Warning Units (NEWUs) carried out crop production assessments that contributed to the construction of food balance sheets for each country that are used to determine national food import requirements. The Secretariat also supported capacity development to harmonise assessment methodologies in Member States through the SADC Centres of Excellence.

Outputs from the NVACs and NEWUs have been the key sources of data and information for programming humanitarian assistance and contingency planning, especially during this year when Member States are devastated by the impacts of drought due to the current El Nino phenomenon.

In addition an NVAC was established in Madagascar bringing the total number of Member States with NVACs to 14 out of the 15 Mem-

ber States. Mauritius is now the only Member State remaining without an NVAC. NEWUs are established and operational in all Member States.

Implementation of programmes on Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife and Trans-frontier Conservation Areas

The Secretariat developed a project implementation plan for the establishment of the SADC Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Coordination Centre, which is proposed to be hosted in Mozambique. The objective of the Centre is to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing through research, information sharing and coordination of regional MCS activities. A Regional Aquaculture Strategy and action Plan, together with the Regional Aquatic Animal Health and Biosecurity Strategy and the Regional Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture Development that provides a road map for the region to reach its target in aquaculture development and increase the contribution of the sector to animal dietary protein was also developed. Specifically, the two strategies and framework outline how the region will achieve enhanced production, improved capacity and safeguard its aquatic environment from the impacts of aquaculture, and advocate for the ecosystem to aquaculture development, also in the context of blue growth economy principles.

With regards to Forestry, the Secretariat has developed the Forestry Strategy (2010-2020) which identifies eight strategic areas for programme development. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a framework for both regional cooperation and international engagement on forest issues; paying special attention to issues that transcend national boundaries and to encourage concerted action by SADC Member States in the management, conservation and sustainable use of their forests. As a result, regional programmes on Fire Management; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+); Sustainable forest management and Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) have been developed.





Under Wildlife, a SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (2016-2021) and the Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) Programme have been developed. The purpose of the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (SADC LEAP) is to enhance collaboration among SADC Member States on wildlife law enforcement in line with the SADC Protocol of Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; and to facilitate sharing of intelligence information and expertise. The Strategy aims at making the protection of wildlife everybody's business, including local and international communities, Interpol and other agencies. The Strategy makes provision for the establishment of a regional Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit, whose primary role is to coordinate the enforcement of natural resources related laws, and detection and monitoring of the trafficking, trading and harvesting of illegal wildlife resources in the region.

The main objective of the SADC Regional TFCA programme is to coordinate and guide the establishment and development of TFCAs in the region. Specific objectives include, among others, to facilitate harmonization of policies, promote sustainable financing of TFCAs, facilitate sharing

of best practices and knowledge management, promote resilience for vulnerable communities and ecosystems to climate change and develop TFCAs into marketable regional tourism products in order to enhance their contribution to socio-economic development. The programme is being implemented.

Protocol on Environment Management for Sustainable Development

The Secretariat finalised the Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development that was approved by Ministers of Environment and endorsed by Council in August 2014. To-date, 14 SADC Member States have signed the Protocol, except Mauritius which is still undertaking internal consultations. The Protocol aims to:

- enhance the protection of the environment in order to contribute to human health, wellbeing and poverty alleviation;
- promote equitable and sustainable utilisation of natural and cultural resources and the protection of the environment for the benefit of the present and future generations;
- promote the shared management of transboundary environment and natural resources; and
- Promote effective management and response to impacts of climate change and variability.

Programmes and strategies under Climate Change

Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

The Secretariat facilitated the development of SADC Regional Climate Change Strategy. The goal of the Strategy is to provide a regional framework for collective action and enhanced cooperation in addressing climate change issues in order to improve local livelihoods, achieve sustainable economic growth and contribute towards fairly preserving a global good.





Implementation of the Tripartite Climate Change Programme

The Secretariat facilitated the implementation of the Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in COMESA, EAC and SADC that, among other things, built the capacities of electronic and print media journalists from 13 SADC Member states to report on climate change issues; established network of journalists covering all 15 SADC Member States, called SADC Journalists on Climate Change (SAJCC); and enhanced the capacities of SADC Members of Parliament on domestic resource mobilisation for climate adaptation and SADC climate change negotiators in negotiation skills under the UNFCCC climate negotiations process. The Programme also undertook four rapid assessment research studies and three knowledge synthesis studies, focusing on climate resilient practices in the livestock and cropping sectors to guide potential carbon trading opportunities and adaptation strategies in the various sectors that need to be enhanced in the region.

Coordination of Regional Vulnerability Assessments

The Secretariat implemented the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme to coordinate implementation and harmonisation of vulnerability to food insecurity and other stressors/hazards, including climate change. The objective of the Programme is to inform both long and short term emergency policy formulation and programming to address the identified vulnerabilities. During the year under review, the Programme capacitated 14 Member States with a wide range of tools and resources for conducting vulnerability assessments.

Preparation of the Regional Common Position for UNFCCC COP 21

The Secretariat facilitated the development of Common Positions of regional importance, including the SADC Declaration on the Climate Change Negotiations; Proposed Work Plan towards Paris; SADC Draft Key Messages for New York Climate Summit; and Draft Consensus Position Paper. The Regional Common Position for COP 21 was aimed

to facilitate SADC's engagement towards COP 21 that took place in Paris, which ushered in a new Global Climate Change Legal Agreement that is expected to come into force in 2020.

The Regional Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Development

The Secretariat finalised the Regional Green Economy Strategy. The objective of the Strategy is to

- promote climate change mitigation, through the reduction of Green House Gases emissions and the promotion of a low carbon economy;
- promote climate change adaptation through the adoption of sustainable approaches to the management of natural resources; and
- facilitate sustainable development, through the promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth, the creation of employment and the overall improvement of the quality of life of individuals.

The Regional Best Practice Guidelines on Extractive Industry and Biodiversity

The Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States and other partners, developed the Regional Best Practice Guidelines for the Management of Biodiversity in Extractive Industries. The objectives of the guidelines are to:





- mainstream considerations of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) into extractive industry in the SADC region;
- support more sustainable development of extractive industries, by minimizing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and maximizing social and environmental opportunities;
- bring together the essential information needed to inform BES strategy and decision-making throughout the project lifecycle; and
- provide framework recommendations, aligning with existing regional strategies, and signposting more detailed information sources where relevant.

retariat also promoted Climate Smart Agriculture for sustainable use of plant and genetic resources to mitigate negative effects of unreliable rain patterns that affect the agricultural productivity.

In order to improve sharing and exchanging of information on plant genetic resources in the region, a web-based SPGRC Documentation & Information System (SDIS) has been developed.

SADC Child Trust Fund

Identified as a crucial African Union (AU) Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) partner, SADC received US\$3.9 million in financial support in August 2013 from the World Bank managed Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). The MDTF was generally referred to as the Parent Trust Fund and grant recipients such as SADC were generally referred to as Child Trust Funds (CTF). Specifically, the CTFs aimed to support a more effective and robust delivery on regional integration priorities.

Towards this objective, the SADC CTF aimed to develop and enhance the capacity of the Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) in the Secretariat to provide support for technical assistance, capacity building, analytical work, consultation, and policy dialogue through CAADP-related processes at both the national and regional levels. This was achieved through two components. Component 1, key SADC-FANR programme activities in support of CAADP, provided support for CAADP country processes, regional integration and coordination with COMESA. Component 2, support to institutional capacity building of SADC-FANR, provided support strengthening human resources in SADC FANR, training and capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation.

CTF funds were used to finance a range of detailed technical work under the FANR Integration Agenda focusing on advancing a number of on-going initiatives around agriculture and natural resources. These included support in the completion of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy, SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), Inclusive Rural and Agricultural Financing Stakeholder Consultation, SADC Aquaculture Strategy, Climate Change and Green Economy Strategies, Plant Breeders Rights Protocol, Technical Committee and Working Group on Environment Consultations, Anti-Poaching Strategy, SADC United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Consultations, SADC Climate Change Yearbook, Regional Financial Food Reserve Facility, and Livestock Commodity Based Trade Consultations, among others.



Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources

The Secretariat carried out disaster impact assessments in flood affected sites in Malawi and Namibia in order to identify lost crops and has proposed intervention programmes on seed restoration activities to be implemented and supported by respective National Plant Genetic Resource Centres.

Some crops and tree seedlings were distributed to farmers' groups in Namibia, Malawi, Tanzania and Lesotho for multiplication and distribution for the enhancement of crop diversity under the seeds in multiplier arrangement. The Sec-



SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The overall objective of the Directorate of Social and Human Development and Special Programmes (SHD&SP), which operationalizes this priority area of the Revised RISDP, is to improve the availability of educated, skilled, healthy, productive and efficient human resources for the promotion of equitable economic growth, sustainable socio-economic development of the SADC region and enhancement of its competitiveness.

With three quarters of the population of SADC under the age of 35 years, the Region can be described as experiencing a “demographic window of opportunity” which means that with appropriate investment and strategic focus, the young population can be transformed into a “demographic dividend” characterised by high productivity and economic growth in the near future. In order to prepare for the translation of this “window of opportunity” into a “dividend”, the Directorate of SHD&SP predominately focused on developing regional strategies, policy frameworks and guidelines aimed at addressing the needs of the youth, vulnerable children and the general population of SADC, and building the capacity of Member States to facilitate their domestication and implementation at national level.

The outputs and milestones that were achieved in the 2015/16 for this priority area, through four key result areas, are summarised below.

Education and Skills Development

Regional Guidelines on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) developed

A Draft Regional Guidelines of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) was developed. The purpose of the guidelines is to provide guidance for use by Member States in the recognition of prior learning, and a framework for regional harmonisation and benchmarking of RPL across the region. The draft was to be submitted to Ministers for approval in June 2016. Once approved, Member States will be supported to domesticate and implement RPL to increase opportunities for lifelong learning (access to relevant quality and skills development), employability, social inclusion and self-esteem of individuals.



Draft Policy Framework for Care and Support for Teaching (CSTL) finalized

A draft Policy Framework was finalised following extensive revisions by officials from Ministries of Education and Training. Care and Support for Teaching and Learning is aimed at reducing and removal of barriers to education that often occur to especially vulnerable groups of children and youth in order to improve their education outcomes. The CSTL Policy Framework is a guide to Member States for a common understanding and approach in the consistent delivery of CSTL in policies and programmes across SADC Member States. The Policy Framework has been circulated to all Member States in preparation for approval by Ministers in June 2016.





ning by stakeholders. A SADC Minimum List of Indicators and approved template were circulated to Member States resulting in the production of national analytical reports by 12 Member States. In addition, a module on labour migration to be attached to labour force survey was developed and capacity building activities were successfully conducted on work statistics and labour migration for tripartite partners. In order to facilitate and enhance sharing of information and systematic implementation of the LMIS, a Fact Sheet and an Action Plan (2016-2019) have been developed and approved by Ministers and social partners in May 2016.

Employment and Labour

Cross border portability of social protection instrument developed

A SADC Policy Framework on Portability of Accrued Social Security Benefits within theregion has been produced. This is aimed at facilitating the exportation/transfer of benefits gained in a particular Member State by a migrant worker to his/her country. The Policy Framework was approved by Ministers and Social Partners in May 2016 and will be implemented in Member States in order to assist migrant workers transfer their benefits to their home country in an effective manner.

SADC Labour Market Information System (LMIS) implemented and monitored

A SADC LMIS System will provide information on demand and supply of labour and labour market trends to facilitate plan-

Health and Pharmaceutical

SADC Strategy on Pooled Procurement on Essential Medicines and Health Commodities implemented

A Medicines Data Base Information sharing on suppliers and manufacturers was established at the SADC Secretariat and is functional. It provides a platform for price benchmarking and will facilitate Member States to identify numerous



saving opportunities, and to ensure fair value and quality on medicine. This will facilitate Group Contracting as a final phase in Procurement and Supply Chain Management (PSM) for the region. The criteria for selection of commodities and medicines for group contracting was finalized and approved. In addition, the criteria for selection of Member States to be in the first phase of Group Contracting were finalized and approved.

Domestication Guidelines for Policies, Guidelines, Minimum Standards and Standard Operating Procedures in Member States

A Framework Guideline for the domestication of all the Policies, Guidelines, Minimum Standards and Standard Operating Procedures for the Control of Communicable Diseases was developed and approved by the Joint Meeting for Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS in November 2015. This framework will enable Member States to domesticate in a sustainable way the harmonised provisions of public health care services for the three major diseases, namely HIV, TB and Malaria in Member States.

Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth Development and Empowerment

Draft SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework and Strategic Plan

A Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework and Implementation Plan has been developed and approved by Ministers responsible for

Employment and Labour and Social Partners (Employers and Workers representatives) in May 2016 following extensive joint technical consultations between the sector responsible for employment and labour, the sector responsible for youth and partners.

The objectives of the Policy Framework are to: (i) improve employment opportunities for young women and men in the region; (ii) increase the participation of young women and men in the labour market in the region; (iii) contribute to effective management of labour migration in the region; (iv) facilitate the transition of the informal to the formal economy in the region; and (v) strengthen labour market information systems in the region.

The Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework will guide SADC Member States on a harmonised, integrated and coherent approach to addressing the high levels of youth unemployment in the region. It provides recommendations that, if fully implemented, will see the region creating more decent, secure and sustainable employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the youth. To achieve this, the Policy Framework places emphasis on: (a) ensuring that more jobs are created for the youth, and (b) capacitating and empowering the youth with skills, resources and opportunities necessary to be successful entrepreneurs who can in turn create more decent jobs in the region.

The Policy Framework will be implemented at national level, jointly facilitated by Ministers



responsible for Employment and Labour and Ministers responsible for Youth.

Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment

The Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment in SADC was finalized and cleared by SADC Ministers of Justice, and approved and signed by Summit in August 2015. The Declaration provides a framework on agreed policy priority areas that the region should focus on to address the numerous challenges facing young people in SADC. It acknowledges the region's predominantly young population as a resource to be tapped upon, and encourages Member States to strategically invest in

capacitating, empowering and preparing them as the vanguard for spearheading the realization of national and regional aspirations for accelerated sustainable economic growth, social justice, peace and security.

Member States are being urged to facilitate full implementation of the Declaration. As an initial step to implement the Declaration, a draft founding document for the establishment of a SADC Youth Coordinating Organization, which will provide a platform for greater youth participation in regional development was developed. In order to ensure that the poor and most vulnerable are not missed out in these empowerment efforts, the SADC Strategy and Business Plan 2008/9-2015: Comprehensive Care and Support for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children and Youth was externally reviewed, and the findings are being used to improve regional efforts to address the social welfare and social protection needs of children and youth during 2016-2020.



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SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2016

THE 21ST meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee on the SADC Media Awards was held on 20-24 June 2016 in Kasane, Botswana. Launched in 1996, the main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The members of the adjudication committee came from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe to screen a total of 30 entries received from all categories – Radio; Television; Print; and Photojournalism. These included entries for the thematic SADC Water Media Award. The SADC Water Media Award is supported by the SADC Water Sector and aims to raise awareness on regional water issues while encouraging journalists to write about Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2016



PRINT JOURNALISM GENERAL

The Print General Category was awarded to Mr. Patson Phiri from Zambia for his entry on the efforts to curb power blackouts which are fast surging to dim the economic development of Southern Africa.



RADIO JOURNALISM GENERAL

Mr. Boaventura Mandlate from Mozambique won the Radio General Category with a feature on the transformation of the Shire and Zambezi Rivers into commercial and international shipping rivers, as is the wish of neighbouring Malawi.



PHOTO JOURNALISM GENERAL

Ms. Tshoganetso Mokowe from Botswana won the Photo General Category with her entry on the Inauguration Ceremony of Dr. Phakalitha Mosisili, the Kingdom of Lesotho's Prime Minister.

SADC WATER MEDIA AWARDS 2016



WATER PRINT JOURNALISM

The Water Print Category was won by Ms. Idah Basimane from Botswana for her entry on how SADC citizens stand to benefit from trans-boundary water cooperation.



WATER PHOTO JOURNALISM

Mr. Bonex Julius from Malawi won this category with his entry on free movement of peoples of Malawi and Tanzania on Lake Malawi for economic activities despite lake ownership wrangles between the two countries.

SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2016

THE SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition has become a permanent fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the SADC region. Secondary school youths in all SADC Member States were invited to participate in the 2016 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition by submitting entries of between 1,000 and 2,000 words.

TOPIC – Transformation of Natural Endowment and Improved Human Capital will Accelerate Industrialisation in SADC Economies

WINNERS

- 1ST Prize **Ms Prudence Zvikomborero Mavura**
Murambinda B Secondary School
Zimbabwe
- 2nd Prize **Mr Magabo Rehlutsi**
Mosi-oa-Tunya Secondary School
Zimbabwe
- 3rd Prize **Mr Comfort Chatiwa Chawe**
Francistown Senior Secondary School
Botswana

The winners will be presented with their prizes and certificates during the opening ceremony of the 36th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Mbabane, Swaziland in August 2016. The certificates for regional winners 4 to 10 will be given to the respective SADC National Contact Points. All certificates are signed by the SADC Executive Secretary.





SADC MEDIA AWARD WINNER FOR PRINT CATEGORY

Energy focus, cardinal stride

by Patson Phiri

Power blackouts are fast surging to dim the economic stand of southern Africa. But here is the good news. Their lifespan is fast coming head-on against regional leaders keen to “turn them back to sender.”

This feature seeks to bring home efforts by the regional fathers to annihilate power blackouts and breathe life into the slowed down economy. That should set a stage for citizens of SADC to boast back to their upright economic position.

The launch pad was the 34th SADC Energy Ministers meeting that took place from 21-23 July 2015 in South Africa that focused on energy challenges. The gathering developed a comprehensive plan on how the region should fully harness its timid renewable energy potential to meet its growing demand.

That forward-looking plan was followed by a powerful statement from President Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana when he said people will only judge the leaders by the outcomes achieved, not key strategic plans that count for less.

This was when he took over SADC chairmanship during the August 2015 SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in Gaborone a few months after the South Africa indaba.

President Khama reasoned that “music-like” strategic documents have been repeatedly issued without the face of beneficiaries -- the citizens.

His statement sits within the boundaries of the draft SADC Regional Energy Strategy and Plan of Action (RESAP) that is focused to encourage the region to achieve an integrated renewable energy mix of at least 32 percent by 2020.

That is envisaged to increase to 35 percent by 2030. Currently, SADC generates about 74 percent of its electricity from coal thermal stations.

Renewable energy sources, which are in abundance across the region, are not yet major contributors to the region’s electricity needs, save for hydropower that accounts for about 20 percent of SADC’s total energy generation.

The region envisages to put context to the SADC Energy Programme in line with the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) approved in 2012 to stabilise energy integration.

The RIDMP is a regional plan that leads all future cooperation and planning in infrastructure development in the region.

Under this ambitious infrastructure plan, SADC aims to integrate cross-border infrastructure in the six priority areas of energy, transport, tourism, water, information communication technology and meteorology.

The plan for the energy sector has identified 73 power generation projects to increase generation from the current 56,000 megawatts (MW) and ensure that the projected demand of 96,000MW is surpassed by 2027.

SADC has further deliberated on the establishment of the proposed SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE). The centre would, among others, spearhead the promotion of renewable energy development in the region.

At least four countries – Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe – are vying for the right to host the proposed regional centre for the promotion of renewable energy in southern Africa.

SACREEE is expected to contribute substantially to the development of the integrated thriving regional renewable energy and energy efficient markets through knowledge-sharing and technical advice in the areas of policy and regulation, technology cooperation, capacity development as well as investment promotion.

Member countries are already in talks at bilateral level on shared experiences and plans on the need to promote renewable energy.

With regard to geothermal, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility estimates that about 4,000MW of electricity is available along the Rift Valley in the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

However, at present there are low levels of renewable energy penetration and use across the region. This is largely attributed to a number of factors, including lack of effective legislative and regulatory frameworks that would support renewable energy market development.

Full article available on <https://www.facebook.com/meditanews/posts/532124103616868>

5 October 2015

SADC WATER MEDIA AWARD WINNER FOR PRINT CATEGORY

Sharing of water

by Idah Basimane

The sad state that characterizes some of Botswana's water sources such as the Gaborone Dam is the motive why southern African countries are still bent on their original policy of shared water resources like rivers flowing across national boundaries.

As a riparian state of at least four river basins, a country like Botswana currently plunged in drought, will benefit from transnational water cooperation such as the ones being planned for the Zambezi and the Lesotho Highlands Water Transfer.

Speaking in an interview, Water Affairs Department official, Tracy Molefi says although it was difficult to predict what will happen next, there is no hope for water repositories like Gaborone Dam, if the current climate situation persists.

Molefi says Botswana has a 360-kilometre pipeline project known as North-South Carrier Project that receives water from rivers that are shared by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states like South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The pipeline is meant to ameliorate the water situation in the southern parts of the country, including those that were fed by the parched Gaborone Dam, notes the official, adding that all the dams in Botswana depend on rivers for their inflow.

For instance, Ntimbale and Dikgatlhong Dams receive water from Tati River; Shashe Dam is fed by Shashe River; Letsibogo Dam is fed by Motloutse River; Bokaa Dam receives water from Metsimotlhabe River; Lotsane Dam from Lotsane River; and Gaborone Dam from Notwane.

All the said dams and rivers constitute the Limpopo River system which is shared by Botswana and South Africa, says Molefi disputing suggestions that Mmatshika River could have improved the inflow of water into Gaborone Dam if it was not for private ponds and water holes in the Mmokolodi Nature Reserve.

"The main rivers that feed Gaborone Dam include Notwane, Taung, Metsimaswaana and Tlhwaane.

"Government is aware of a number of small dams in the entire catchment area of Gaborone Dam, and their impact is insignificant," she says.

The fact that for the past three years there has been limited rainfall to support the inflow into the Gaborone Dam is the main reason for the drying of the dam, said Molefi.

The Greater Gaborone has been getting most of its water from Molatedi Dam in South Africa, she says, adding that should South Africa change its mind obviously the water shortages in the area will worsen.

Senior Programme Officer for SADC's Water Sector, Phera Ramoeli says the outcome of a study conducted in 2013/14 to review the status of implementation and harmonization of the regional water policy with national policies indicates that member states continued to uphold the SADC protocol on shared watercourses.

Ramoeli says people of southern Africa have also persistently called on their governments to urgently implement the policy and also for SADC to come up with a plan for standard utilization of transnational waters.

He says the successful implementation of the Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water (RSAP IV) would contribute towards assisting SADC member states to realize the achievement of regional, continental and international plans.

"The aim of RSAP IV is to build on the work of the previous RSAPs with a continued focus on infrastructure development," the senior programme officer says.

He adds that recently SADC made a number of developments, which include the review of progress on earlier action issues.

Some of the notable projects SADC has recently undertaken, he says include, the completion of a feasibility study on the Cross-Border Project Lomahasha-Namaacha Water Supply and Sanitation Project between Mozambique and Swaziland, the commencement of the construction of the Kunene Water Supply and Sanitation Project, the feasibility study on the replacement of the canal with a Pipeline for the Kunene, and Transboundary Water Supply Sanitation Project, and the completion of the Basin Wide Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for the Orange-Senqu Basin.

Full article available on http://www.dailynews.gov.bw/common_up/dailynews/15-12-2015_botswana-pele_1450161496_doc_25241.pdf

15 December 2015



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This book is a volume honouring *Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere* as a visionary of the African revolution, and an inspiration for freedom, unity and development. He speaks to us here with his wisdom through, lessons from his many statements and speeches and through his extensive body language and final expression in images that cover a period of more than 40 years, ranging from his village in Butaswe to the world stage. It was a tribute of knowledge against global oppression at a time when the intention was to fight against tyranny through education, military training and diplomatic support was as much as freedom itself.

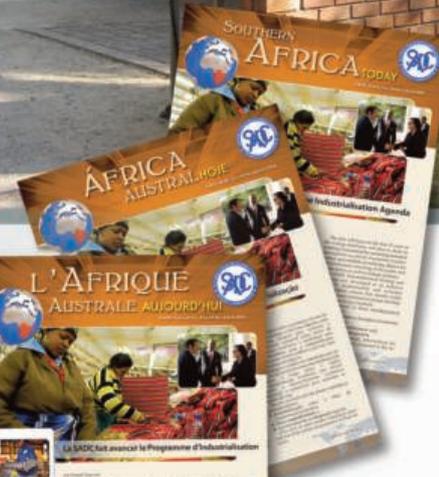
Sovereignty and self-determination, economic and agricultural independence, rising strategic and military alliances with neighbours and allies was just a few of the many lessons left by *Mwalimu* as his legacy to present and future generations. These are the pillars upon which independent African nations can construct a strong and stable, united future.

JULIUS NYERERE - *Asante sana, Thank You, Mwalimu*

JULIUS NYERERE
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 SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND
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 RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
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 BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A
 CONCRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA
 SOLIDARIEDADE
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 AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.





36th SADC Summit

Swaziland, 30 - 31 August 2016







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