



39TH SADC SUMMIT

United Republic of Tanzania,
17-18 August 2019

A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable
Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation



Freedom and Unity Uhuru na Umoja







Photo by Muzu Sulemanji, *Contemporary Dar es Salaam*

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Theme: A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation

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

Twitter: [@SADC_News](https://twitter.com/SADC_News)
Facebook Page: facebook.com/sadc.int
YouTube: youtube.com/sadc.int

SADC Mission

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

SADC Vision

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

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

SADC Objectives

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

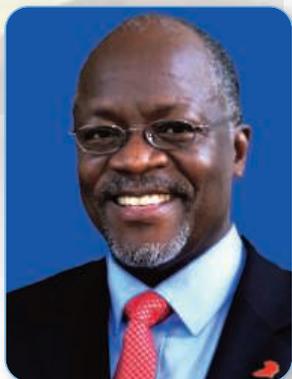


WELCOME MESSAGE



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA THE PRESIDENT

BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JOHN POMBE JOSEPH MAGUFULI,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND INCOMING CHAIRPERSON OF SADC,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
39TH ORDINARY SUMMIT OF THE SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT



Not since 2003, have we had the opportunity to host the SADC Summit. I therefore, on behalf of the Government and People of the United Republic of Tanzania, take great pride in welcoming you, the Leaders of our SADC family, and your esteemed delegates to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to this auspicious occasion of the 39th Ordinary Meeting of SADC Heads of State and Government. This is an important forum, which not only symbolizes our strong bonds of solidarity but also our common history and struggles. In this respect, I would like to thank all SADC Member States for choosing Tanzania as your host.

This Summit Meeting takes place at an opportune time not only in Tanzania but also in our region at large. The year 2019 marks the 20th Anniversary of the demise of one of the greatest sons this sub-region has ever produced, the late Father of Our Nation, *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, a Pan Africanist who worked tirelessly for the liberation, unity and integration of our sub-region and our dear continent, Africa. The Summit is also held at the time when our sub-region commemorates 40 years since the Arusha Ministerial Conference was held in July 1979, which led to the birth of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980; which in 1992 was transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

May I seize this occasion to applaud all Member States for your commitment in ensuring that the vision of our forefathers on SADC integration remains alive. Indeed, it is gratifying to note that since its inception, our Organization continues to record tremendous achievements. Our entire sub-region is now free from the yoke of colonialism and apartheid, while peace and security, which forms the cornerstone of our political and socio-economic development, reigns in most parts. Likewise, the region has witnessed a positive trend in promoting governance and democracy, which are key pillars in consolidating peace and security.

It is also encouraging to note that the SADC region is performing well economically. Great progress has been made in attracting investment, promoting cross-border trade and industrial development. In this connection, I wish to commend the efforts undertaken by our Outgoing Chair, Republic of Namibia, in improving infrastructure in our region. It goes without saying that infrastructure is an important enabler of industrialization and market integration.

That said, however, for our region to preserve and consolidate the achievements registered, and with a view to prudently and effectively utilizing our resources, building more resilient economies, creating wealth and prosperity, and achieving sustainable development in general, it is imperative that we continue to work together to improve the business environment in our region, especially by addressing all impediments and bottlenecks to businesses.

It is for this reason that we have chosen “**A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation**” to be the theme of SADC during our chairmanship. The overarching goal of this theme, which is in line with the RISDP 2015-2020, SIPO II, and the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015 -2063), is to improve the business environment by, among other measures, creating a conducive environment for investment and trade, enhancing human capital, fighting corruption and ensuring the effective implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area. We, therefore, look forward to working closely with Member States in this regard.

May I, once again, welcome Your Excellencies and your esteemed delegates to Tanzania for the 39th Meeting of SADC Heads of State and Government. We shall endeavour to the best of our ability to make your stay in our country pleasant and memorable. In this respect, I wish to propose to all of you to spare part of your precious time to explore the warm Tanzanian traditional hospitality and tourist attractions within Dar es Salaam and across the country.

It is my fervent hope that this 39th SADC Summit will emerge with fruitful deliberations that will set impetus for our Organization to attain new heights.

May I welcome all to Tanzania – *Karibuni sana Tanzania*.

Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SADC DAY MESSAGE



MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT HAGE G. GEINGOB
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA AND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC
ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY 17 AUGUST 2019

Excellencies, Heads of State and Government of SADC Nations
Fellow Citizens of SADC Nations,

As Chair of SADC, I warmly greet you all in the spirit of Ubuntu and would like to express my distinct honour in wishing you a pleasant and happy SADC Day. Today, 17 August 2019, marks 27 years since the establishment of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with the goal to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as deepen political and security cooperation among the Member States.

On this special day, I am profoundly honoured to state that we should be proud of our Organization, SADC, because we are steadily progressing towards achieving regional integration and sustainable development, with the aim of eliminating poverty and ensuring better living conditions for the citizens of SADC. All this is being achieved through the harmonization of policies and strategies in order to put in place people-centred, sustainable development.

Over the years since its establishment, SADC has transformed into an important and effective regional organization by contributing positively and significantly to economic development and integration within the region, while ensuring that peace and security prevails.

SADC is determined to achieve regional industrialization through effective implementation of the flagship strategies, which include the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. In this regard, the 38th SADC Summit, which was held in Windhoek in August 2018, adopted the Summit theme of “Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development”. The theme was adopted because SADC is committed to infrastructural development, which has been identified as a catalyst for youth empowerment and employment creation.

When I assumed the Chairmanship of SADC, I stated that “during my tenure as Chairperson, I will strive to ensure that SADC remains focused on the promotion of intra-Africa trade.” Indeed, things have been moving in the right direction, noting that a major milestone was reached when the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement entered into force on the 30th of May 2019 following the ratification by 25 countries. Subsequently, I am pleased to state that the operational phase of the AfCFTA was launched on 7 July 2019 in Niamey, Niger, during the 12th Extraordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly.

The AfCFTA is a flagship project of Agenda 2063, where goods and services will move freely among member states of the AU with the objective of boosting intra-African trade. With this in place, buttressed by other regional free trade agreements, the SADC region is destined to accrue immense benefits that will contribute to the economic growth and development of the region.

Although we have intensified our efforts in ensuring development in the region, we are still confronted by natural disasters caused by unpredictable weather conditions. Our region has faced the reality of climate change and continues to experience devastating effects of cyclones, on one hand, and severe drought, on the other.

We should recall that three of our Member States, the Republics of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, were severely affected and devastated by the Tropical Cyclone Idai. The Cyclone caused loss of precious lives and severe damage to infrastructure. In response, on 11 April 2019 I launched the SADC Regional Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance in order to seek support for the countries affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai.

I wish to take this opportunity to state that following the Regional Humanitarian Appeal, an amount of 204 million US dollars has been raised for the affected SADC countries and communities. This is commendable and is an indication of our commitment towards the welfare of our brothers and sisters in distress. We also thank our development partners for the tremendous show of support offered to SADC during these trying times.

In Namibia, we also declared a state of emergency on account of the natural disaster of drought in all regions of the country. Namibia has experienced prevailing drought, which has affected our people, our animals and reduced our water levels and agricultural production.



In this regard, I would like to reiterate that, in view of the increased occurrence of climate-related catastrophes such as cyclones, floods and droughts around the world and especially in the SADC region, SADC re-emphasises its call for joint global efforts to reduce global warming and the impacts of climate change and variability, while stepping up efforts to enhance adaptive capacities of developing countries in line with the spirit of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and Article 8(4) of the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

On this special occasion of SADC Day, it is crucial to recognize the important role that our women have played and continue to play in pursuit of SADC objectives and the regional integration agenda. It is pleasing to mention that women representation in the region has improved, toward ensuring that gender equality through the 50/50 ratio is achieved in all SADC Member States. We should, therefore, endeavour to accelerate progress in terms of the empowerment of women. As a region we should always pursue the harmonization of gender-responsive legislation, policies and programmes and projects as outlined in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

As we celebrate SADC Day we should reflect on some of the pertinent activities that have taken place since the last Summit in August 2018, when the Republic of Namibia and the Republic of Zambia took over the Chairmanship of SADC and the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, respectively. One of the most noteworthy achievements during this period was the consolidation of democracy in the SADC Region.

To this effect, it is important to note that the region continues to consolidate the tenets of democracy in order to ensure effective governance in our respective Member States. The governance architecture within the region continues to strengthen and in this connection it is imperative that we commend the people and the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for holding peaceful elections and for maintaining peace during the post-election period. I can attest that it was not an easy undertaking to ensure that the elections in the DRC were finally held and conducted in a peaceful environment. But, thanks to our unity of purpose and commitment to regional harmony, we prevailed.

In the same vein, we should commend the people and the government of the Union of the Comoros, Kingdom of Eswatini, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of Malawi and Republic of South Africa for holding credible and peaceful elections.

Furthermore, I have no doubt that the upcoming elections in the Republic of Botswana, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Namibia and Republic of Mauritius will be free, fair and held in a peaceful environment.

The holding of regular elections in the region is testimony to the region's shared values and observance of the principles of democracy and rule of law as enshrined in the SADC Treaty. The region will continue to hold elections in line with the principal objective of the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

As Heads of State and Government meet this week in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for the 39th SADC Summit, it is encouraging to note that the issues for discussion speak to the main objectives of SADC, which are to achieve development, to maintain peace and security, stimulate economic growth, alleviate poverty, and enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa. As I bid farewell, I am pleased to say that SADC has taken significant steps forward towards the attainment of these main objectives.

I wish you all, fellow citizens of SADC, a happy SADC Day.

I thank you.



H.E. HAGE G. GEINGOB
President of the Republic of Namibia



FOREWORD

SADC HEADS of State and Government are meeting in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, for the 39th Ordinary Summit from 17-18 August 2019. It is befitting that the Summit is taking place in the country of *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, an icon, inspiration, and a visionary who had a long-term view of regional integration and development. A hero to the liberation of southern Africa, which achieved independence with his support and that of the people of Tanzania. As chairperson of the Front Line States, he founded SADC, then known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a precursor to SADC. Tanzania also hosted the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now the African Union, of which *Mwalimu* Nyerere was a founder in 1963.



The 39th SADC Summit comes as the region continues to make significant gains in advancing and deepening regional integration, as well as in contributing to the advancement of continental and global processes. Implementation of the regional integration agenda continues to be guided by the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, a comprehensive framework guiding the integration agenda of SADC, and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II), which seeks to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment appropriate for the realisation of sustainable socio-economic development, poverty eradication and regional integration.

The focus during the past year has been on priority areas as outlined in the Revised RISDP, including implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which seeks to achieve economic and technological transformation in the region in line with the African Union's Agenda 2063; the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), which seeks to define common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support regional and national level actions in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States; and the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) that aims to catalyse industrialization, develop corridors for trade facilitation, reduce non-tariff barriers, and enhance movement of skills and innovation.

This focus resonates well with the theme for the 39th SADC Summit — “**A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation**” — which builds on the focus of the past five SADC summits that prioritised the attainment of industrial development. The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap recognizes the critical role of the private sector in industrial development. This year's theme is therefore a call for Member States to promote a business environment conducive for private sector participation. This is timely as the region finalises the development of a Protocol on Industry, which is expected to provide a framework for coordinating and harmonising national and regional policy on industrial development.

The theme also comes at a time when the region is reviewing the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020, the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO II) and the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) Short Term Action Plan are being assessed to determine new priorities. The assessment is critical for SADC's Development Vision 2063 and the revised RISDP for 2020-2030, and SIPO II, as roadmaps for the priority interventions for the first 10 years of implementing the Vision.

These and other developments are described in greater detail in this publication, while presenting a report on Achievements/Milestones since the last Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2018. The publication contains a section on the SADC Secretariat, summarizing the key activities and programmes undertaken by different Directorates and Units in the past year. This allows stakeholders to understand and appreciate the sector-specific objectives and programmes, while tracking progress on implementation of various regional activities, programmes and projects.



The publication dedicates a full section to the United Republic of Tanzania as the Host Nation of the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, and the Chairperson of SADC during 2019/20 under the leadership of His Excellency President Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli who becomes the Chairperson of SADC at this Summit. We appreciate the achievements we have made in the past year with His Excellency President Hage Geingob of Namibia as Chair of SADC, and may I on behalf of SADC express our sincere gratitude to His Excellency President Geingob, and to the chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Edgar Lungu of Zambia, for their guidance and exemplary leadership during the past year.

As has become tradition, the publication presents the winners of the SADC Media Awards. SADC values the important role of media, recognizing that the media helps to inform, educate and entertain large, heterogeneous groups of people spread across the region that would not be reached through interpersonal means. SADC also acknowledges the influence of the media in shaping public opinion and perceptions. The SADC Media Awards are, therefore, an important platform for ensuring that regional programmes and activities are understood by the people of the region and beyond. Each year we honour those who excelled during the past year in highlighting the successes and developments in the SADC Region.

In the spirit of fostering togetherness among tomorrow's leaders, SADC organises an annual competition for secondary school pupils. The SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition is part of efforts by SADC to ensure that there is greater understanding of regional integration issues among schoolchildren. The winners of this year's competition are announced in this publication, and will be conferred with their prizes during this Summit.

I am pleased to share with you the 39th SADC Summit Brochure. It is my hope that you will find the publication useful. I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) for their support in preparing this publication.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2019





H.E. Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo President of the Democratic Republic of Congo



Background

HIS EXCELLENCY Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo was born on 13 June 1963 in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). His father, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, was one of the historical leading figures of the opposition in DRC and founder of the political party known as the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS).

Tshisekedi did his secondary school studies in the DRC capital, Kinshasa. He later completed his higher education in Belgium.

Early Political Life

As a young man, he joined the UDPS, then one of the main opposition political parties facing dictatorship under the government of former President Mobutu Sese Seko.

He rose through the ranks of the party often finding himself at the frontline facing violent repression, arrest and humiliations from the Mobutu regime. He went into exile in the late 1980s, leaving the country via Congo Brazzaville to settle in Belgium where he continued to advocate for political freedom and democracy in the DRC.

In 1996, he was appointed Vice Federal President of the UDPS Benelux branch. The branch included three countries – Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. In 2008, Tshisekedi was elevated to the position of National Secretary, in charge of public relations activities for the party. His experience in Belgium enabled him to establish good relations with the international diplomatic community.

In November 2011, he was elected a National Congressman for Mbuji-Mayi. However, since the institution lacked independence from the executive power, he decided not to accept the position. As a result, he was dismissed from office in June 2013. In October 2016, he was appointed as Deputy Permanent Secretary of UDPS and head of the delegation of the Rassemblement, a coalition of opposition political parties that took part in a National Dialogue convened by the National Episcopal Conference of the Congo (CENCO) to discuss the DRC's political and security situation.

Leader of the Main Opposition

He was actively involved in the resistance to changing the Constitution to allow a third term for the former President Joseph Kabila. On 31 March 2018, at an extraordinary congress of the UDPS, Tshisekedi was elected president of the party. He is one of the initiators of the Congolese dialogue, advocating for respect of the Constitution and peaceful power handover in the DRC. He was actively involved in the fight to prevent modification of the Constitution, a move that ultimately prevented former President Joseph Kabila from running for a third term. He was one of the political leaders who pushed for changes to the DRC's electoral process and the organization of elections held at the end of 2018.

President of DRC

Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo was elected President of the DRC in the 2018 elections. He won 38.5 percent of the popular vote cast against 34.7 percent for his closest rival. Under the DRC Constitution, the president is elected using the First-Past-the-Post system under which the candidate with the highest number of votes is declared the winner.

He was sworn into office on 24 January 2019, becoming the fifth President of the DRC. The ceremony was an important milestone in the history of the DRC, as it marked the first time that the country witnessed a smooth transfer of power since it gained independence from Belgium in 1960.

He is a radical humanist who believes in the respect for universal values such as justice, equality and fairness. His main priorities as the President of the DRC include the following:

- Establishment of a state of law and restoration of justice;
- Promoting good governance and fighting corruption;
- Eradication of poverty and job creation;
- Promoting a conducive business climate;
- Promoting investment; and
- Fighting against terrorism and armed groups.





H.E. Mr Andry Nirina Rajoelina President of the Republic of Madagascar

Background

HIS EXCELLENCY Andry Nirina Rajoelina was born on 30 May 1974 at Antsirabe. In 1999, he founded the company known as Injet, which is now one of the leading enterprises in Ocean Advert. With support from Fiaro – a risk capital investment company, he managed to grow Injet into a leading high-format digital printing company in Madagascar. In 2000, he was nominated as the best manager of the year in Eco-Austral, a regional newspaper. In 2007, he bought the shares of Ravinala Radio Television station and renamed it VIVA. The station is one of the most followed stations in the island. According to Rajoelina, “television is a tool of communication, therefore, freedom of speech is to be guaranteed to all.”



Mayor of Antananarivo (2007–2009)

He took part in the elections for Antananarivo’s mayor under the banner of an association locally known as “Tanora Malagasy Vonona” (TGV) or “Young Malagasy Determined”, which he later became the leader of. The TGV is known for its support of reformers’ ideology. In December 2007, he was elected Mayor of Antananarivo, with 63.27 percent of the votes. After assuming office, he strove to fulfil his promises to the voters, including rebuilding the town hall of Antananarivo, which had been burned down in May 1972 by student protesters.

Rajoelina launched rehabilitation works of the town hall in May 2008 despite opposition from the then government. The project, along with the reconstruction of markets and establishment of the sports complex in the capital city, propelled him on to the international scene. This resulted in him being elected as the vice-president of the Largest Cities of the World’s Association during the 9th World Triennial Summit of Metropolis. Thanks to the collaboration with mayors of largest cities around the world, he managed to develop and implement projects in the capital city such as IMV (City Trade Institute), rehabilitation of Andohalo Garden, construction of the Masay Sport Park, public schools, first celebration of the Malagasy music festival and several other projects in partnership with partner countries, especially France Island Region which was then governed by Jean Paul Huchon.

Transitional Government (2009–2013)

The shutdown of VIVA radio and television station was one of the events that triggered mass protests that led to the resignation of former president Marc Ravalomanana via Decree Law n° 2009-002 of 17 March 2009 and the transition of 21 March 2009 which appointed Rajoelina as President of the High Transitional Authority. He was confirmed as president of the transitional government following negotiations facilitated by the Christian Churches in Madagascar (FFKM) and the international community in Antananarivo, as well as other meetings held in Botswana, Ethiopia and South Africa. Despite the divergence of political views among the protagonists, he managed to unite all of the ministers for a common purpose: “re-establishment of the constitutional authority”, which led to the organization of free and transparent elections in December 2013.

President of Madagascar (2019)

The anticipated presidential election was organised on 7 November 2018, with Rajoelina declared the winner after garnering 39.23 percent of the popular vote against 35.35 percent for his closest rival, Ravalomanana. The Madagascar Constitution requires that a presidential candidate must amass 50 percent-plus-one of total votes cast in a national election to be declared as president. In this regard, Rajoelina and Ravalomanana took part in a run-off, which was won by Rajoelina, who won 55.66 percent of the votes against 44.34 percent for Ravalomanana. The swearing-in ceremony of the President Madagascar, the second president of the 4th Republic, took place on 19 January 2019 at the municipal stadium of Mahamasina, and was attended by 36 Heads of State and Government and former leaders of Madagascar as well as the Malagasy population.

President Rajoelina is married to Mialy Razakandisa and they have three children: Arenna (2001), Ilontsoa (2004) and Andrialy (2005).





MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR August 2018 – August 2019



Introduction

Southern Africa's longstanding vision is a united, prosperous and integrated region. These objectives are enshrined in the SADC Treaty that established the shared community in southern Africa. To achieve these goals and deepen integration, SADC has during the year 2018/19 remained focused on implementing a number of economic and social policies aimed at advancing regional integration. This section on major achievements presents a summary of progress made by the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Member States, and other stakeholders during the 2018/19 fiscal year.

Political Developments in SADC

SADC has remained peaceful and stable in 2018/19, with the region making significant progress in relation to the consolidation of democracy. Several electoral observation missions were deployed in: the Republic of Zimbabwe in July 2018; the Kingdom of Eswatini in September 2018; Democratic Republic of Congo in December (DRC) 2018; Republic of South Africa in May 2019; and in Malawi in May 2019. All processes were anchored in the SADC Treaty provisions and the Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

The historical peaceful transition of power in the DRC provides a new window for economic prosperity, peace and stability. The establishment of the SADC Liaison Office in the DRC; the deployment of the SADC Special Envoy to Madagascar, H.E Joaquim Chissano, the former President of the Republic of Mozambique; and the SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, H.E Cyril Ramaphosa, proved effective in gaining stakeholders' buy-in to the key tenets of conflict resolution and trust building.

In preparation for the assumption duties through the African Standby Force Roster, the region conducted the Command Post Exercise (CPX) in October 2018 in Malawi. This exercise was instrumental in testing the region's capacity and capabilities to deploy and intervene in Peace Support Operations. Earlier, from November 2017 to November 2018, the region had deployed in the Kingdom of Lesotho a multi-dimensional SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL). This intervention contributed to the restoration of peace and stability in the Kingdom, while enhancing the capacity in the security sector.

Economic Developments in SADC

Based on preliminary data, economic growth in SADC averaged of 3.1 percent in 2018 compared to a growth of 3.0 percent in 2017. The economic performance was largely weighed down by adverse weather and global economic conditions. Some countries such as Botswana, DRC, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania strengthened their growth levels, while in Angola, Zimbabwe and South Africa the growth rates decelerated in 2018. Only Tanzania met the target of 7 percent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018. Consequently, per capita GDP for the region is estimated to have improved slightly from US\$4,004 in 2017 to US\$4,171 in 2018. All Member States, except Angola, recorded positive growth in per capita GDP in 2018, an improvement from only five Member States recording positive growth in 2017 (Botswana, DRC, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania).

The annual inflation rate eased to an average of 8.0 percent in 2018 from 10.1 percent in 2017. The slowdown in inflation is associated with favourable weather conditions in some Member States, low demand pressure and stability in exchange rates. A total of 10 Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania) met the inflation target range of 3-7 percent.

A downward trajectory in both average total investments and gross national savings registered since 2014 continued in 2018. The region is estimated to have recorded total investments of 22.8 percent of GDP in 2018 compared to 24.4 percent of GDP in 2017. Only five Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Seychelles, Tanzania and Zambia) performed above the regional target of 30 percent of GDP for investment. On the savings side, the region remained subdued at 19.9 percent of GDP in 2018, lower than the 20.6 percent of GDP realised in 2017. Only Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia attained the regional savings target of 30 percent in 2018.





Lacklustre regional economic performance continued to affect government revenue collection, in turn disturbing fiscal balance positions in the face of increased expenditure needs. The fiscal deficit is estimated to have averaged 3.1 percent in 2018 compared to 4.3 percent of GDP in 2017. Only Angola, DRC, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania met the fiscal deficit target of 3 percent of GDP in 2018. In 2017, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Seychelles and Tanzania met the fiscal target of 3 percent of GDP. Public debt maintained an upward trend across all Member States in 2018. The region's public debt increased to 48.8 percent of GDP in 2018, slightly above the 47.8 percent recorded in 2017. The number of Member States that met the regional target of public debt of 60 percent of GDP remained at 11 in both 2017 and 2018.

The current account deficit for the region averaged 5.9 percent of GDP in 2018, a deterioration from an average deficit of 4.8 percent in 2017. The high level of the current account deficit across the region had different origins. Notable downturns were recorded in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. In Malawi, the current account deficit deterioration was largely explained by a less diversified export base. In Mozambique, the deficit emanated from an increase of imports of capital goods, fuel and payment of services related to gas exploration in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. For South Africa, the shortfall on services, income and current transfers led to a significant deficit of the current account, despite a surplus in the trade balance. In Seychelles, the higher deficit was due to high imports of goods and services. In Zimbabwe, the exports increased but this was offset by a large increase of imports. In terms of foreign exchange reserves, SADC average import cover remained below the regional target of 6 months of imports at 4.4 months of imports in 2018, slightly lower than the 4.5 months of imports recorded in 2017. Only three Member States (Angola, Botswana and Mauritius) recorded external reserves above the regional target of 6 months import cover.

Short-to-medium term prospects indicate a modest improvement in economic performance for the region. Real GDP is projected to increase by 3.6 percent in 2019 while inflation is expected to ease further to a regional average of 7.7 percent. Fiscal positions of most of the Member States are expected to be under distress as the regional fiscal deficit is projected to deteriorate further from 3.1 percent of GDP in 2018 to 4.6 percent of GDP in 2019. Average public debt for the region is estimated to worsen further to 54.7 percent of GDP in 2019 from an average of 48.8 percent in 2018.

Implementation of Programmes of Regional Cooperation and Integration

The year 2018/19 marked the fourth year of implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, which was approved by the Extraordinary Summit in April 2015 in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Revised RISDP, together with the SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, remain the core comprehensive development frameworks that guide the implementation of SADC's integration agenda and the realization of the regional body's Objectives, Vision and Mission as enshrined in the SADC Treaty and Common Agenda.

During 2018/19, concerted efforts were placed on the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063), the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), and the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP). This was in pursuit of the objective of frontloading industrialization as per the Revised RISDP 2015-2020.

Industrial Development and Market Integration

In the area of industrial development, a number of achievements were made during the year under review, including facilitation of development of regional value chains where two regional value chain profiling studies were completed. These are the agro-processing and the services value chains, which brings the total to four value chains having been profiled to date in the six priority clusters. The other two are the minerals and the pharmaceuticals value chain clusters. Under the profiling of agro-processing, 14 product-specific value chains were identified as having the highest potential for upgrading and increasing intra-regional trade and integration to global value chains.

A Draft Protocol on Industry was developed and is envisaged to become a stand-alone legal instrument whose main objective will be to promote the development of diversified, innovative and globally competitive regional and national industrial bases so as to enable the region to achieve sustainable and inclusive industrial development.

To ensure that there is increased production and use of SADC raw materials as feedstock for downstream processing, a SADC Draft Regional Mining Vision (RMV) and Action Plan was finalised during the year. The RMV aims at optimising the sustainable developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region whilst being cognisant of the differing maturity of the minerals sector in the Member States.

In the area of trade and market integration, the first round of negotiations was completed in four of the six priority sectors identified in the Protocol on Trade in Services – communication, finance, tourism, and transport services. Negotiations on the remaining two priority sectors of construction and energy-related services, are on course. A total of 13 legally scrubbed lists of commitments in construction and related professional services have been adopted, and 12 in energy-related services.

The Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for at least six commodities were harmonized and notified. Furthermore, and in view of the advent of the African Continental Free Trade Area, the SADCSTAN standards harmonisation procedure was reviewed to align with the African Harmonisation Model used by the African Regional Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO). In addition to the 11 SADC standards that were harmonised in 2017/18, 10 more were harmonised in 2018/19, bringing the total number of SADC harmonised texts to 107.

In the area of trade facilitation and customs instruments, the SADC Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) was approved in July 2018 to support the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. Some of the achievements on customs and trade facilitation include the establishment of the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework that aims to reduce barriers to trade by simplifying the customs procedures and processes, thereby lowering transaction costs associated with formal trade in support of small traders.

Another major milestone was the finalisation of the Regional Framework for the Electronic Certificate of Origin, which aims to enable traders to apply for the certificate of origin electronically. In the past year, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia developed national modules of the certificate of origin while Mauritius is already implementing.

With regard to financial market integration, SADC continues to support the modernization and harmonization of payments and clearing systems to improve safety of payments and efficient settlement and payment processes in the region as a means of financing priority sectors and driving economic development in the region. At national level, all Member States, except Madagascar, are implementing SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS). The RTGS facilitates quicker transactions and brings about efficiency in payments. At regional level, all Member States, except for Madagascar and Comoros, are participating in the SADC-RTGS, and 81 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are participating in the system. The SADC RTGS has performed impressively since July 2013 when the system went live, with 1,356,025 transactions settled as at end of February 2019, representing ZAR5.52 trillion. Furthermore, the SADC RTGS multi-currency platform that started with the coming on board of the US dollar, went live in October 2018.

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) Access to Finance was approved in July 2018. This paved the way for the implementation of activities and assisted Member States to develop their own strategies and programmes aimed at empowering SMEs, youth and women to participate and contribute to economic activity. Ten Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have developed either their own financial inclusion strategies or national roadmaps on financial inclusion. A total of 68 percent of adult population in the region is financially included, an increase from 66 percent in 2016.

More than 70 percent of adults in the SADC region have access to cellphones, but only 27 percent of the adults are using mobile money. Cross-border remittances are critical for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in the region. The cost of cross-border remittances has been reduced by 7 percentage points from an average of 20 percent per transaction to about 13 percent in the corridor between South Africa and DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique. The challenge is to further reduce these costs to meet the G20 target of 5 percent per transaction.



Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration

On energy development, the region commissioned 4,175 megawatts (MW) of new power-generation capacity in 2018/19. This means that a total of 24,554 MW has been commissioned in the last 10 years. The target is to commission 4,883 MW in 2019/20. When considering the current peak demand as well as generation-capacity reserve margins and planned outages, the region has a deficit of 2,000 MW.

Development of the Kazungula Bridge continues to gain momentum, with the construction of the bridge and a One Stop Border Post that will facilitate trade and transport in the region. The construction of the New Container Terminal for the port of Walvis Bay in Namibia, on reclaimed land, commenced in mid-2014 and is expected to be commissioned in August 2019. The project will increase container-handling capacity in the port of Walvis Bay, but will also increase the port's bulk and break-bulk handling capacity by freeing up the existing container terminal to become a multi-purpose terminal. Similarly, the implementation of the Dar es Salaam-Chalinze Toll Road in Tanzania has continued, and the work entails widening the road between Dar es Salaam and Chalinze from four to six lanes and converting it into a toll road.

With respect to water infrastructure, the Secretariat has provided technical and facilitation support to the governments of Angola and Namibia on the Kunene Transboundary Water Supply project. Lot 1 activities of the project are now complete and implementation of Lot 2 activities is advancing well in Angola's Santa Clara town.

The SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC-PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development for cross-border, regional infrastructure projects.

By the end of 2018, PPDF had approved a total of US\$19.6 million for the preparation of nine regional projects covering energy, transport and water, which is expected to generate US\$5.8 billion in infrastructure investment. The regional projects are – Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa Interconnector Project; Second Alaska-Sherwood 400 kV line (Zimbabwe and the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)); Kasomeno-Mwenda Toll Road (DRC and Zambia); rehabilitation and upgrade of the North-South Rail Corridor (Botswana, DRC, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe); Luapula Hydro Power Development (DRC and Zambia); Angola-Namibia Transmission Interconnector; Mulembo Lelya Hydro Electric Power (Zambia, DRC and the SAPP); and Africa Green Co (All SADC Member States-Independent Power Producers); and development of Guidelines and Standards for Renewable Energy Projects and a Funding and Incentive Strategy Project in Mauritius.

Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) from 10 participating Member States, with the exception of Angola, Comoros, DRC, Madagascar and Seychelles, have completed Phases 1 and 2 of the SADC Roaming Project, which has brought about transparency on roaming services through the reception of an SMS by a roaming subscriber upon entry into a foreign network and reduction in tariffs. Phase 2 was implemented on a reciprocal basis through price cap regulation for both wholesale and retail roaming prices in line with the SADC Roaming Glide Paths. Phase 3 requires the development of a SADC Roaming Cost Model in order to determine the true cost of roaming in the region.

With regard to the SADC National and Regional Internet Exchange Points that aim to keep Africa's Internet traffic local to the continent through the establishment of National Internet Exchange Points and Regional Internet Exchange Points in Africa, all SADC Member States have established at least one National Internet Exchange Point. By December 2018, both National Internet Exchange Points from South Africa and Zimbabwe had completed the transformation process and were operational as SADC Regional Internet Exchange Points. Member States have been invited to encourage their National Internet Exchange Points to start connecting to the SADC Regional Internet Exchange Point.

On Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT), five Member States (Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and Tanzania) have completed the SADC DTT Migration while the remainder are on dual illumination and will complete the process by December 2020. With regard to the SADC TV Channel, the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation made a successful demonstration of the channel to the SADC ICT Ministers in September 2018. The SADC TV Channel is an initiative anchored on the Revised SADC Communications and Promotional Strategy 2016-



2020, and Phase I of its implementation involves streaming of content online using Content Hub Sharing. The name of the programme is “Eyes on SADC”. The streaming will begin with a 30-minute news programme until it becomes a full-fledged channel. A total of 12 Member States are contributing content for the SADC TV Channel, with the exception of Comoros, Madagascar, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania.

Agriculture, Food Security and Natural Resources

Following erratic rainfall during the 2018/19 agricultural season as well as the effects of two cyclones that hit the eastern part of SADC, the food security situation in the region is subdued. Based on vulnerability assessments from 11 SADC Member States, the region produced about 37.5 million metric tonnes of cereals during the just-ended farming season, down from 42.9 million tonnes in 2017/18. According to the Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa, which was published in July 2019, the decline in cereal production indicates that “an estimated 41.2 million people in 13 SADC Member States are food-insecure this year.”

Implementation of the Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS) is progressing well, and to date there are 48 crop varieties released and registered in the region. The system is meant to facilitate improved high, known quality, seed availability and low-cost access to farmers. More applications from the private seed companies continue to show the potential of the system to contribute positively to regional food security.

The SADC Guidelines on Seed Certification and Quality Assurance were developed and validated. The guidelines outline the procedures to be observed by all Member States throughout seed production activities to maintain high seed purity, high germination rate, and freedom of pests and diseases as attributes of quality seed. The implementation of seed production using the HSRS was piloted in Mozambique and Zambia in collaboration with the private sector.

The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) continued to actively support the collection of plant genetic material in the Member States to enhance its conservation and utilization to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations. Germplasm collection missions were carried out in several Member States targeting cow pea, pigeon pea and *bambara* as well as trainings on characterization. A total of 884 samples composed of mixed crops were collected from Angola (10), Lesotho (184), Malawi (203), Mauritius (28), Mozambique (115), South Africa (59), Eswatini (42), Zambia (215) and Zimbabwe (28). A total of 2,600 crop accession duplicates were deposited at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault for long term, back-up storage. A total of 6,100 accessions were tested for viability and 600 accessions were regenerated after losing viability at the regional gene bank at SPGRC.

Social and Human Development

The full roll-out of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) was attained in 2018 when Tanzania was selected to host SPPS and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the SADC Secretariat during the year. The roll-out of SPPS is expected to reduce prices of procurement of drugs in the region and with a sound regulatory environment in the SADC region, there will be improvements in the procurement of quality medicines.

A number of initiatives were implemented to operationalise the 38th SADC Summit theme of “Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development”. Much of the focus was aimed at targeting youth to take an active role in advancing and shaping the regional integration agenda. In order to enhance youth participation, various platforms have been created to have the voices of the youth captured, and contributing to the realisation of the theme. These included the active participation of the youth at the Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF) held in November 2018 in Durban, South Africa. In December 2018, a SADC Youth Forum was instituted as an official structure. The youth deliberated on how governments in the region could facilitate youth involvement in infrastructure development to enhance youth participation in the productive sectors and ensure employment creation for young people. Youth empowerment has been mainstreamed in the SADC agenda with a long-term perspective and enabling framework.



With regard to nutrition, the process of developing minimum standards for food fortification to address micronutrient deficiencies in the region commenced during the year. Phase I of the process entails regional mapping of the status of micronutrient fortification legislation in the region. The second phase, which is the actual development of the standards, will commence in 2019/20.

Post-2020 SADC Development Agenda

The process of undertaking a comprehensive Mid-Term Review of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 in preparation for the development of the RISDP Post-2020 and Vision 2063 commenced during the year. The overall objective of the Mid-Term Review is to take stock of results achieved as well as to identify the challenges encountered in the implementation of the Revised RISDP and SIPO. The review is expected to document the lessons learned and draw strategic recommendations to inform implementation of the remaining period of the RISDP and SIPO. The findings of the review are also expected to inform the process of formulating SADC's Vision 2063 and RISDP 2020-2030.

Strengthening National and Regional Linkages

Implementation of the Strengthening National-Regional Linkages Programme (SNRL) commenced in September 2018. The programme seeks to strengthen the capacity of SADC Member State structures to facilitate and coordinate implementation of the regional agenda at country level. The SNRL Programme builds on the achievements of the project on "Strengthening of National-Regional Linkages in SADC" which started in 2016. The support to be provided will be more targeted at results, focusing on activities with impact.

Resource Mobilization and Development Cooperation

The draft SADC Regional Resource Mobilisation Framework was finalised during the year. The objective of the Framework is to attract and secure resources for implementation of SADC programmes/projects and to broaden the resource base to ensure sustainability.

The Secretariat continued to strengthen strategic engagement with International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) to facilitate mobilisation of resources for the implementation of priority regional programmes and projects that are aligned with the SADC priorities. In view of this, several agreements and other legal instruments were concluded with a number of ICPs who continued to extend their support both technically and financially to SADC.

SADC-AfDB Cooperation

SADC and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have had a longstanding bilateral partnership for development, which has produced substantial results in the priority areas of cooperation at both regional and national levels. Following extensive engagements between SADC and the AfDB in the context of the Bank's High Five Initiatives and in line with the SADC regional priorities, an Aide Memoire was signed between the SADC Secretariat and AfDB during the year to reaffirm the agreed areas of cooperation. In May 2019 the AfDB Board approved a UA1.5 million Project for Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC. The Project will cover three components – Operationalization of the SADC Regional Development Fund and development of financing instruments and framework; Development of regional value chains in selected mining sectors (copper processing and cobalt refining for battery use and energy storage, alloys, catalysts, pigments and colouring); and Identification, categorization, and development of priority projects from the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan.

SADC-EU Cooperation

The EU continues to be a strategic partner for SADC, particularly in pursuing its regional economic integration and peace and security cooperation agenda. SADC-EU cooperation is currently implemented through the 10th and 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programmes (RIP). The 10th EDF RIP (2008-2013) is in its closure phase, with some programmes that have been granted no-cost extensions. Under the 11th EDF, six



The African Development Bank (AfDB) Special Envoy for Shareholder Relations (Africa), Mr. Modibo Toure met with the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomona Lawrence Tax in Gaborone, on 20 February 2019.

programmes are being implemented and their Contribution Agreements have already been signed to Operationalize SADC's Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region, as well as for Institutional Capacity Building (ICB SO2), SADC Dialogue Facility, Technical Cooperation Facility, and Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), while four programmes are at development stage and Contribution Agreements are scheduled to be signed from August 2019 onwards. These are Support Towards Industrialisation and Productive Sectors (SIPS), Support to improving the Investment and the Business Environment (SIBE), EU-SADC Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP), and Climate Services.

SADC-Germany Cooperation

SADC and Germany have had a longstanding bilateral partnership for development, which has produced substantial results in the priority areas of cooperation. The next bilateral negotiations between the SADC Secretariat and Germany are expected to take place in Botswana in November 2019. In preparation for this, the SADC-Germany High Level Consultations on Development Cooperation were held in Gaborone in February 2019 to review implementation of ongoing programmes and discuss future areas of cooperation to be agreed upon at the next bilateral negotiations.



The German Ambassador to Botswana and SADC, H.E Ralf Breth with the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 15 April 2019, in Gaborone, Botswana.

SADC-Russia Cooperation

SADC and the Russian Federation concluded two major milestones on cooperation in 2018, through the signing of two MoUs. These were the MoU between Russia and SADC in the area of Military-Technical Cooperation that was signed in July 2018; and the MoU on Basic Principles of Relations and Cooperation signed in the margins of the SADC-Russia Investment Forum that was held in Moscow in October 2018 to guide cooperation and provide a framework for cooperation. The Parties agreed to hold consultations in the middle of 2019 to concretize the implementation of the MoUs.



The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Special Representative of the Russian Federation to SADC, H.E. Mr. Victor I. Sibilev on 13 February 2019, met with SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax and Management of the SADC Secretariat to discuss modalities on the operationalisation of an agreement on the Basic Principles of Relations and Cooperation.

SADC-China Cooperation

SADC's cooperation with the People's Republic of China is guided by the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Action Plan that outlines cooperation in political, economic, social development, cultural and security areas. In line with the above, a draft Framework Agreement on Economy, Trade, Investment and Technical Cooperation between SADC and China has been developed to strengthen cooperation in areas of mutual interest in tandem with SADC strategic frameworks. The signing of the framework agreement is planned for 2019.

Other Partners

SADC Secretariat also continued to cooperate and receive support from the African Union, World Bank, German Development Bank (KfW) and German Corporation for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Norway, Global Fund, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

SADC-International Cooperating Partners Dialogue

In order to enhance strategic engagement with ICPs and facilitate information sharing for effective utilisation of resources and alignment to SADC priorities in line with the adopted SADC-ICP Partnership Statement and Generic Terms of Reference, the SADC-ICP Dialogue Platform was held during the year together with thematic group meetings.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2019



We aim to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth, and socio-economic development, in our 16 Member States through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, durable peace and security.

Our overarching priorities are focused on:

Development and Market Integration



Infrastructure in support of regional integration



Peace and security cooperation



Special programmes of regional dimension



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We are 1 Region, 16 Nations working towards a common future





INFRINGEMENT OF THE SADC TRADEMARKS



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

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Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation



Congratulates

H.E Dr Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson of SADC for

— Leadership for a progressive and united SADC —



H.E Dr Hage Geingob,
President of the Republic of
Namibia

The Government of the Republic of Namibia, congratulates His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia for his outstanding leadership during his tenure as Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Your Excellency, we acknowledge your wise leadership and guidance that has seen SADC making Major achievements under your stewardship which include progress in the roll out of the SADC industrialization agenda and the participation of the youth in regional programmes. Examples include convening the SADC Youth Forum in Windhoek in December 2018 where the future leaders of the region had the opportunity to engage government officials on issues aimed at facilitating youth involvement in infrastructure development and youth participation in the productive sectors of the economy.

In line with the theme of the 38th SADC Summit, "Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development", Your Excellency oversaw the review of the Short Term Action Plan of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan. This will feed into the recalibration of the region's Infrastructure Vision 2027 in support of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

You also provided leadership when the region suffered one of the worst calamities in the form of two widely devastating tropical cyclones, Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Kenneth. You helped to marshal regional and international support to assist millions of affected citizens by the cyclones. Testimony of that leadership is the success of the Regional Humanitarian Appeal that you launched in April 2019, for which more than US\$200 million has so far been raised out of the target of US\$323 million.

Under your leadership as Chair and in close consultation with Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, the region has remained peaceful and stable.



SADC 38th Summit with outgoing chair President Cyril Ramaphosa and his successor President Hage Geingob



During President Geingob's tenure as SADC chairperson, SADC launched an appeal to support the humanitarian needs and disaster response recovery of the countries affected by Cyclone Idai.



SADC Chairperson presents the Report on the Status of Regional Integration in SADC, during the inaugural meeting of Regional Economic Communities with the African Union, in Niamey, Niger in July 2019.



Timely interventions and mediation have ensured that pockets of instability across the region are addressed, consolidating SADC's credentials as a stable region. Furthermore, SADC oversaw under your leadership peaceful and credible elections and subsequently transfer of power in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar.

The SADC Preventative Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho (SAPMIL) officially closed office after one year's deployment in a ceremony held in Maseru, the Kingdom of Lesotho on 20 November 2018. This marks significant progress since deployment of the mission in November 2017.

The SADC Standby Force successfully assumed African Standby Force duties from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019, another achievement registered by SADC. The assumption of the ASF standby roster duties entailed that the SADC Standby Force had the primary responsibility of being the first responsive force to conflict situations on the continent by providing a rapid deployment capability.

As a champion for gender equality and empowerment, it was befitting that it was under your stewardship that SADC developed a regional framework that will serve as a guide on mainstreaming gender in regional peace and security systems and processes. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring that they fully participate in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region.

Another highlight of your tenure was the leadership you provided as SADC prepared for the inaugural African Union-Regional Economic Communities Coordination Meeting held in Niamey, Niger in July 2019. You outlined the region's integration agenda and how it fits into the overall AU programme when you presented the Status Report on Regional Integration in the SADC Region at the Niamey meeting.

Your Excellency, as you hand over the SADC Chair to, President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania, we are confident that the region shall continue to draw from your wisdom and experiences gained during your tenure.

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President Geingob welcomes incoming SADC Chairperson, President John Magufuli to Namibia in May 2019



Prime Minister Dr. Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila of the Republic of Namibia during the handover of Namibia's Humanitarian Assistance to Mozambique on 2 May 2019



SADC leaders gathered in Cuito Cuanavale, Cuando Cubango Province in Angola, to commemorate Southern Africa Liberation Day, 23 March, that marks the end of the decisive battle against apartheid South Africa.



President Geingob with Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah at the 38th SADC Summit



President Geingob signing the guestbook during his visit to the SADC Secretariat in Botswana





Towards a SADC Blue Economy Strategy

SADC IS moving towards a strategy to develop a thriving maritime economy and harness the full potential of sea-based activities in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The SADC Secretariat is preparing a regional blue economy strategy, and has commissioned a study on opportunities and threats to the SADC Blue Economy Initiative.

The SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2015-2020) and the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) both identify the blue economy as a potential area for sustainable growth in the region.

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) requires that the Blue Economy Initiative be mainstreamed in developing infrastructure required to accelerate industrialization.

Some Member States such as South Africa, Seychelles and Mauritius have developed blue economy strategies and institutional mechanisms at national level.

Investment in the development and upgrading of regional ports and maritime corridors is regarded as crucial in facilitating viable shipping networks as enablers for participation in regional and global value chains.

The Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap also notes that ocean resources should be exploited in a sustainable manner to minimize the negative impact on environment; and that sustainable development of the ocean wealth should be supported by coherent planning, policies and regulatory frameworks.

The blue economy conceptualises oceans as “development spaces” where coordinated planning integrates conservation, sustainable use, oil and mineral wealth extraction and marine transport.

The initiative breaks the mould of the “brown” development model where oceans have been perceived as a means of free resource extraction and waste dumping.

The concept recognizes the productivity of healthy ocean ecosystems as a way of safeguarding sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as ensuring that Small Island Developing States and other coastal countries benefit from their marine resources.

Ocean and inland waters such as seas, lakes, rivers and reservoirs provide significant benefits to humanity, including:

- ✓ Food and nutrition security from fisheries and aquaculture;
- ✓ Economic and social development from fisheries and aquaculture, marine and coastal tourism, shipping, mining and energy; and
- ✓ Ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water filtration, atmospheric and temperature regulation, protection from erosion and extreme weather events.

However, southern Africa has been experiencing a rapid erosion of the asset base of oceans and inland waters due to overfishing, pollution from land-based sources, mangrove deforestation, climate change, and ocean acidification.

As a result, there is need for a paradigm shift in order to realize the full potential of the oceans and inland waters.

This will require that the region embraces a new, responsible and sustainable approach that is more environmentally, socially and economically effective.

This initiative comes at a crucial time when the need for food and resources from the ocean and inland waters is increasing rapidly to meet the needs of the growing population.

The blue economy concept is appropriate for the SADC region as more than half of its 16 Member States are coastal or oceanic countries.

Nine SADC Member States – Angola, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania – are coastal or oceanic states.

SADC is exploring ways to develop the region’s blue economy in order to grow renewable energy options by harnessing sources such as tidal power, ocean currents and ocean thermal energy conversion.

The blue economy development strategy is timely for the SADC region, which has witnessed significant discoveries of large reserves of oil and natural gas in countries such as Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania in recent years, indicating a huge potential for exploitation of the resource in the region.



The east coast of Africa has emerged as one of the brightest spots in the global energy landscape, with large natural gas finds in Mozambique and Tanzania.

Exploration has taken place in all SADC Member States although the exact amounts of reserves are unknown for most countries.

New offshore natural gas finds along coastal Mozambique are expected to be a “game changer” for the country and the region.

The country has estimated recoverable natural gas reserves of about 100 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of gas, enough to meet one year’s gas consumption by the United States and other western countries.

Tanzania has 57 tcf proven natural gas reserves from its deep water, offshore region.

The discovery of huge reserves of natural gas has resulted in the formation of the SADC Inter-State Gas Committee. The committee is charged with ensuring the inclusion and promotion of natural gas into the regional energy mix and facilitation of an increase in universal access to energy as well as industrial development in SADC.

In addition to the oil and gas discoveries, there is great potential for exploration of other oceanic resources in other SADC Member States.

For example, Namibia has significant reserves of guano, a highly effective fertiliser made from the excrement of seabirds or bats that contains a high content of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium, three nutrients essential for plant growth.

Exploration of oceanic resources has not been done exhaustively in most SADC Member States and there is a lot more to learn about the undiscovered marine resources.

The blue economy encompasses a range of stakeholders, including traditional and emerging maritime sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, offshore oil and gas, bio-prospecting, marine mining as well as the research community, conservationists, policymakers and civil society.

The link between ocean health and human development is explicitly recognised in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated Sustain-

able Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 14, which requires United Nations (UN) Member States to “conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.

These trends are also visible in African policy debates. The former chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, once referred to the blue economy as the maritime dimension of the African Renaissance, while Agenda 2063 of the AU envisages the blue economy as a major contributor to continental transformation and growth.

At the centre of this shift is the 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime (AIM) Strategy, a comprehensive plan that aims to “foster more wealth creation from Africa’s oceans, seas and inland water ways by developing a thriving maritime economy and realising the full potential of sea-based activities in an environmentally sustainable manner.”

The 2050 AIM Strategy makes it clear that Africa’s approach to the blue economy includes not only its maritime domain but also the continent’s inland water bodies, thereby underscoring the relevance of the blue economy for all African states, including landlocked states.

More recently, the African Charter on Maritime Security, Safety and Development in Africa (also known as the Lomé Charter) was adopted to address key components of the regional blue economy agenda.

The blue economy concept has been debated in various fora and adopted by several institutions such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

It featured prominently during Rio+20, whose outcomes have proven to be a strong catalyst for driving new efforts towards the implementation of previous and new commitments on oceans and inland waters to restore, exploit and conserve aquatic resources.



Assessment of the first phase of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan points to Stronger Capacity Needs



An assessment of the first phase of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) points to the need for greater capacity support for Member States to accelerate the successful implementation of regional infrastructure projects.

The infrastructure master plan was adopted by SADC Member States in 2012 and outlines the region's infrastructure vision to be achieved by 2027.

Projections show that the current population of the SADC region will grow at an average 1.7 percent per annum to reach approximately 400 million by 2027.

This population growth is expected to bring higher consumer demand and additional economic growth, cause higher levels of urbanisation and create additional surges in cross-border trade, all of which place a greater demand for reliable regional infrastructure.

The main objective of the master plan is to create a solid infrastructural base for sustainable economic development, anchored by the six priority sectors of Energy, Transport, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Meteorology, Water, and Tourism.

The implementation of the RIDMP is planned in three phases, starting with the Short Term Action Plan (STAP) which was scheduled to run from 2012-2017.

The Medium Term Action Plan is the successor programme, running up to 2022, while the Long Term Action Plan is expected to proceed thereafter and conclude by 2027.

Six sectoral plans make up the infrastructure master plan, each with prioritised projects to be implemented within the lifespan of this developmental programme.

The first is the Energy Sector Plan, which seeks to address energy security issues by improving access to modern energy services while increasing the renewable and non-renewable energy sources within the region.

Second, the Transport Sector Plan aims to improve access to the region's transport corridors, reduce the cost of transportation, enhance competitiveness, and provide safe and secure transport services.

The ICT Sector Plan is designed to improve the accessibility of ICT technologies, accelerate regional integration through broadband services, reduce the cost of doing business, and improve the reliability and security of ICT infrastructure.

The objective of the Water Sector Plan is to increase the region's water storage capacity, enhance irrigation infrastructure for food security, increase hydroelectric power generation for energy security, ensure access to safe drinking water and provide reliable sanitation services.

The Meteorology Sector Plan aims to improve the availability of early warning information and to promote policies among Member States that help to mitigate the adverse weather and climate variability impacts in the region.

Finally, the Tourism Sector Plan is geared towards enhancing socio-economic development through the joint marketing of SADC as a single destination with the intention of increasing tourist arrivals and revenue receipts from source markets.

To ascertain the extent to which the intended results have been achieved for the first phase of the infrastructure master plan, the SADC Secretariat in partnership with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), commissioned the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) to conduct an assessment of STAP.

The results of this assessment are being used as baseline information that will guide the implementation of the remaining phases of RIDMP.

The original intention under the short-term action plan was to implement a total of 98 projects from the six infrastructure clusters, worth a combined US\$64.32 billion.

In the Energy sector, 16 projects with an estimated value of US\$12.27 billion were to be completed within the short-term phase of the master plan.

These included 10 transmission projects designed to distribute power from countries with surplus electricity production to those with shortfalls.

Examples of such projects include the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya

(ZTK) Interconnector, the Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana-Namibia (ZIZABONA) Interconnector, the DRC-Angola Interconnector, and the Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector.

The ZTK interconnector is significant in that it will link Tanzania to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) grid, thus connecting the East African Power Pool to SAPP and allowing countries in eastern Africa to share surplus electricity with those in SADC.

The other six energy initiatives under STAP are power generation projects – the Cahora Bassa North Bank Power Station, the Mpanda Nkuwa Hydro Power Station-Phase 1, the Hwange Power Station 7 and 8 Expansion Project, the Gokwe North Power Station, the Inga III Hydro Power Project and the Kudu Gas Power Station.

According to the original RIDMP timeline, two energy projects were to be completed in 2015, eight in 2016, five in 2017 and one in 2018.

However, as indicated in the study to assess the status of the RIDMP STAP, most energy projects remain uncompleted, with 77 percent at pre-feasibility or feasibility stages, meaning that regional energy projects are significantly behind schedule.

In the transport sector, the major challenge has been the limited access to sound, cost-effective and efficient air and surface transport networks to strengthen intra-SADC trade.

In addition, the cost of doing business is vastly increased by the indirect airline routes, poor highways and congestion at border posts.



To mitigate this challenge, the RIDMP had identified 32 transport projects, worth a combined value of US\$16.65 billion that were to be implemented as part of the short-term action plan, along the region's spatial development corridors.

These comprised 12 road projects, nine rail projects, four one-stop border posts, four port projects, one air-transport project and two institutional projects.

The RIDMP STAP assessment reviewed 52 transport projects, 18 of which fall under the short-term category, while 13 were RIDMP projects which are outside the action plan and the remaining 23 being outside the RIDMP or STAP lists.

The findings of the study show a similar trend with that observed in the energy sector in that 65 percent of transport projects are either at pre-feasibility or feasibility stages with only two percent of the assessed projects having been completed.

The interpretation therefore is that transport sector projects are also behind schedule, with the region needing to expedite the implementation of outstanding projects, so as to bring them back on track.

In the ICT sector, SADC plans to create an enabling policy and regulatory environment for increased public-private sector investments.

This involves the deployment of a region-wide, reliable, affordable, modern and fully integrated network, which will be enhanced by using the undersea cables that can be accessed from the eastern and western seaboard.

To this end, the RIDMP policy document short-listed 18 projects to be implemented under the short-term action plan at a total cost estimate of US\$21.4 billion.

One of the flagship projects for the ICT sector is the development of National and Regional Internet Exchange Points (NIXPs or RIXPs) whose purpose is to enhance the interconnectivity of infrastructure within the region.

The Shared Satellite Network Development project is another key initiative, whose objective is to connect remote research centres, schools, meteorology stations, wildlife conservation areas, border posts, clinics, emergency services and postal branches.

ICT projects under the STAP include programmes to instil confidence in the use of ICT technologies by enhancing the security of such ICT networks and services in the region.

All ICT projects listed under RIDMP STAP are not country-specific but rather regional in nature.

In this context, some Member States may have moved further than others.

The assessment of the Master Plan's short-term action plan therefore reviewed these ICT projects in terms of the global picture which showed that about 82 percent of ICT projects assessed are going through the implementation phase, with six percent having been completed.

This shows that significant progress has been made in terms of ICT projects, although the sector is lagging behind the original STAP timeframes.

An indication of the progress being made is that, at the time of the RIDMP STAP assessment, all SADC Member States had successfully established at least one National Internet Exchange Point with a roadmap developed to guide the process of establishing the SADC Regional Internet Exchange Points.

Two NIXPs from South Africa and Zimbabwe have been identified for this purpose, and in both cases, the transformation into RIXPs was completed by 31 December 2018.

The project on enhancing the security of regional ICT networks has progressed well, with four Member States (Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa and Tanzania) having established and operationalized their national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs).

Eight SADC Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe) have completed the International Telecommunications Union CIRT Assessment and are awaiting the enactment of appropriate legislation to operationalise their National CIRT.

The process is ongoing for another two Member States (Madagascar and Seychelles) while Malawi is in the process of designing its CIRT.

Five SADC Member States (DRC, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and South Africa) are using some form of Public Key Infrastructure for cyber security purposes.

Progress has also been made in terms of the Shared Satellite Network Development project given that the SADC Satellite Expert Committee is in place to operationalise this project.

To avoid duplication of efforts, Member States have been urged to collaborate with Angola and South Africa so as to build on already existing satellite capacity and capability.

The findings of the SADC Water Diagnostic Study of 2011 show that the region retains only 14



percent of the available, renewable water resources, with the remainder going to the oceans.

Eight projects worth US\$13.48 billion were prioritised in this phase of RIDMP whose main objective is to increase the water storage capacity of the region.

The projects include the expansion of the Inga Hydroelectricity power plant in the DRC; the Lesotho Highlands Phase II whose objective is to channel water from Lesotho to South Africa; the Batoke Gorge Hydropower plant between Zimbabwe and Zambia; and the Songwe River Basin development project between Malawi and Tanzania.

Results of this assessment of the short-term action plan for the regional infrastructure master plan indicate that 47 percent of the projects assessed are at the Project Design stage, 32 percent at pre-feasibility and 16 percent at feasibility, with 5 percent at the implementation phase.

As with the other sectors, none of the water sector projects have been completed, indicating that the regional infrastructural development programme is running behind the planned schedule.

In the meteorology sector, the region had intended to implement nine projects, worth a combined cost estimated at US\$192 million.

The interventions in this instance are geared towards establishing systems and infrastructure that are fully integrated, efficient, and cost effective to meet the requirements of the users, and to minimize the adverse effects of severe weather and climate phenomena.

As is the case with ICT sector, meteorology projects are not country-specific but are trans-boundary in nature, such that the RIDMP STAP assessment looked at such projects from a global perspective.

The results of the assessment indicate that 71 percent of meteorology projects are being implemented with two projects completed.

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.

The investments have been made through the Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions and Monitoring of Environment for Security in Africa (MESA) projects.

For the tourism sector, the RIDMP identified 15 projects for short-term action, worth US\$324 million and focusing mainly on improving infrastructure within the region's transfrontier parks.

The findings of the study show that 78 percent of these projects are still being implemented at a time when they should have been completed.

One of these projects is the construction of the Dinosaur Interpretative Centre at the Golden Gate National Park in South Africa, which should be completed by 2020.



Another project is the development of marketing tools and systems, as well as building capacity to create awareness for the UniVisa system whose aim is the removal of travel barriers for visitors.

This pilot project has been successfully implemented in Zambia and Zimbabwe with the two countries urging other Member States to fully adopt the initiative.

The overall picture drawn from the assessment of the RIDMP STAP projects is that the SADC region is significantly behind schedule in the implementation of regional infrastructure projects, as 95 percent remain incomplete.

The findings of the assessment show that financial constraints have been one of the major challenges in impeding the successful implementation of the region's infrastructure projects.

This challenge is related to the fact that SADC national governments face a skills and capacity shortage where the preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects is concerned.

This has resulted in projects prepared to low-quality standard that are failing to attract adequate funding from potential regional and international investors or financing partners.

Related to this is the fact that most Member States have not accessed funds from the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF).

This fund was established to capacitate the region with resources to develop bankable project proposals that can attract funding for implementation.

Further to this, although the PPDF has been in existence since 2008, findings show that only six percent of the projects have accessed support from this facility.



Indications are that the PPDF is not adequately resourced, a situation that is compromising fund-raising efforts for the region's infrastructure projects.

Competent project planning would make financial solutions more realisable for the region's infrastructure development projects.

The SADC region would therefore need to strengthen resource mobilisation strategies of Member States through skills training of personnel responsible for project preparation and resource mobilisation at the national and regional levels.

It is commendable to note that steps to mitigate these challenges are being implemented, with SADC having partnered with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to develop the necessary financial instruments and frameworks through which infrastructure projects can be fully supported.

This development is in line with a decision made by regional leaders at the SADC Extraordinary Summit held in March 2017 in Ezulwini, Eswatini.

Some of the instruments that the AfDB will develop to strengthen the resource mobilisation efforts of Member States include infrastructure bonds, partial risk guarantees, insurance guarantees and partial credit guarantees.

The current study further reveals that additional challenges impeding the pace of infrastructure development include the weak institutional frameworks within the region through which projects can be successfully implemented.

At the Member State level, some institutions tend to be compromised by bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption, which has had an adverse effect on the implementation of infrastructure projects.

At the regional level, most SADC Subsidiary Organisations lack the capacity to discharge functions in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

This points to the need for the SADC region to strengthen institutions so as to equip them with the capacity to competently implement infrastructure initiatives.

Therefore, as the region continues with plans to implement targeted infrastructure projects, greater capacity support is required to cover existing skills, funding and institutional gaps to enable the full realisation of the SADC Infrastructure Vision by 2027. Member States are cognisant of the importance of a reliable infrastructure network in reaching the goal of regional integration, given its emphasis in the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).



The National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) Key Highlights



We serve the following countries

- Kenya
- Uganda
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Zambia
- Malawi

Termination Boarder Points

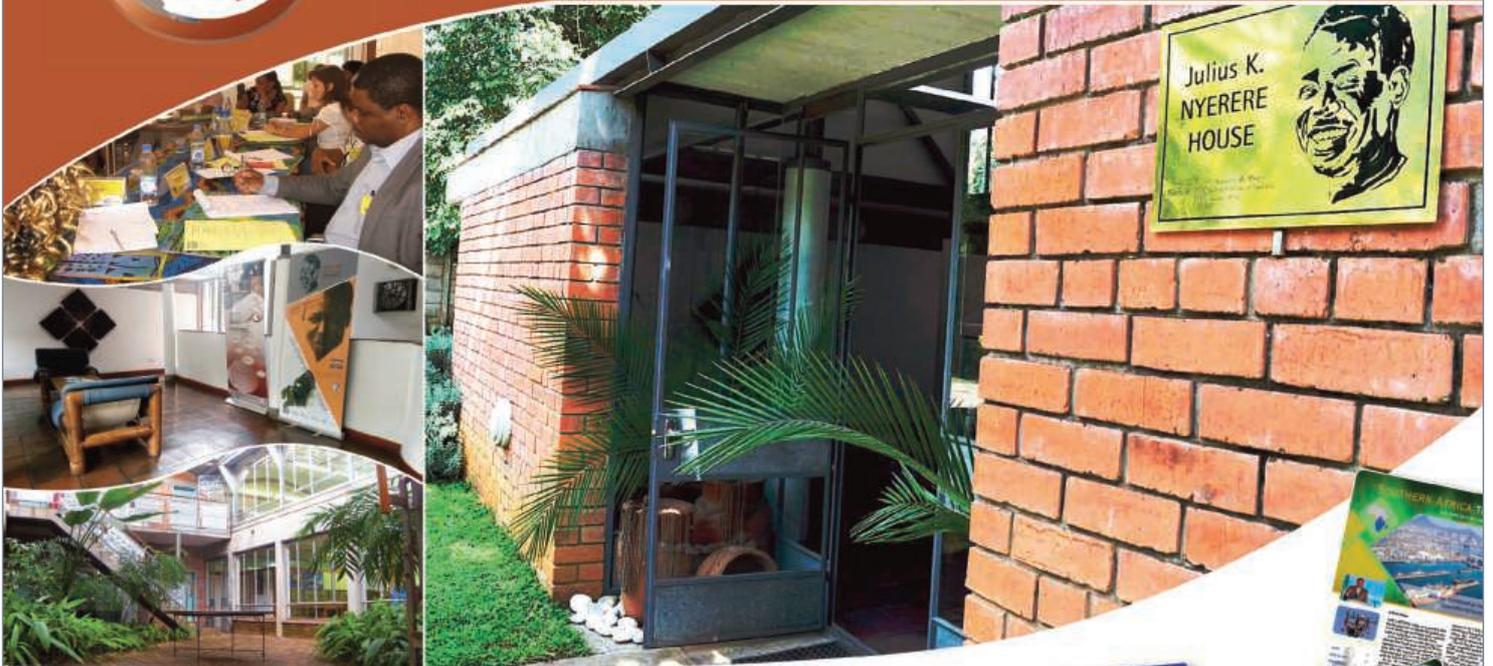
- Sirari, Namanga, Horohoro, Mutukula, Manyovu, Ruzumo, Tunduma, Kasumulo, Mtwara

We receive from

- Seacom CLS
- Eassy CLS



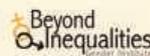
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 Research that informs Development



SARDC is an independent regional knowledge resource centre established in 1985 to strengthen regional policy perspectives and track implementation on a range of issues in southern Africa, and works in partnership at national and regional levels. SARDC is made up of topical institutes that focus on relevant regional processes, and has a long track record of achievements, in partnership with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and others.



Julius K. Nyerere House
 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia
 Box 5690, Harare, Zimbabwe
 Tel (263 242) 791141
 Email sardc@sardc.net
 Website www.sardc.net
 Knowledge for Development



Founding Patron *Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere*



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Knowledge for Development

SADC HISTORY

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

Julius Nyerere had already made this commitment to the liberation of the continent, on behalf of himself and his country, when he made this statement to the Legislative Council in 1959 as Tanganyika was on its way to Independence.



MISSION ACCOMPLISHED Remembering *Mwalimu*



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and its people have contributed immeasurably to the *Freedom* of the continent of Africa, and to the *Unity* that is emerging through the progress of the Regional Economic Communities, the building blocks of the African Union. Mwalimu founded not one, but two economic communities, the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), both leading in the development of the emerging continental community rooted in the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) of which he was a founding father.

SADC has the privilege to meet in the United Republic of Tanzania in August 2019 and to hand over the leadership of the regional organization to the elected Chairperson, President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, at a historic occasion when the handover is coming from one of the last countries in the region to gain independence under its liberation movement, the current SADC Chairperson, President Hage Geingob of the Republic of Namibia. It is notable that both leaders are preparing for a historic year to come as SADC reaches 40 years and Namibia turns 30 years, both in 2020. The dates tell us that the first priority for the young SADC when it was born in 1980, then known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, was to ensure that Namibia and South Africa would be free to join the African community of independent, democratic nations.

And further, this handover is made during the 20th year since the death of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who is a much loved icon and hero throughout the SADC region and Africa, not only in the country of his birth. The reverence stretches to the headquarters of the African Union in Ethiopia, where the Julius Nyerere Peace and Security building is named after “one of the foremost Pan Africanists and peace-builders”.

It is appropriate on this occasion when Tanzania is hosting the leadership of 16 SADC Member States at their annual Summit, to look back at the foundation of SADC in 1980, and what happened before and after to facilitate this stage of regional integration that began with the independence of the subcontinent. The place to look is the document that told this story with the title, *Mission Accomplished*.

The document leads us back to 25 May 1963 when the OAU and its Liberation Committee were established, and

up to 15 August 1994 when the mission of the Liberation Committee was accomplished. During the active 31 years between those two dates, all of the other countries in southern Africa gained independence.

When the OAU Liberation Committee accomplished its mission with the democratic elections in South Africa in April 1994, *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere and two other Tanzanians were at the forefront. The Secretary-General of the OAU at that time was a Tanzanian, Hon. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, later Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania; and the Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee was also a Tanzanian, Brigadier-General (rtd) Hashim Mbita, who had served in that capacity for 22 of the 31 years.

The establishment of the Liberation Committee was one of the first acts of 32 independent African leaders at the inaugural summit of the OAU in May 1963. The OAU Liberation Committee was officially dissolved 31 years later in August 1994 following agreement on majority rule in South Africa, and after independence had been achieved in Zimbabwe (1980) and Namibia (1990).

The story of this liberation is told in the proceedings for the closure of the OAU Liberation Committee that took place on 15 August 1994 in Arusha, Tanzania, in the statements of those three Tanzanians, as presented here in their own words, slightly shortened for reasons of space.

As we present the SADC History pages for the 39th Summit on that high note of Mission Accomplished, it is necessary to remember that one country on the African continent is still seeking its freedom, and that is Western Sahara, supported by SADC with a solidarity conference held in March this year in South Africa.

And still with History Today, it is necessary to continue to draw inspiration from the resolve of *Mwalimu* Nyerere. Even when the situation seemed insurmountable against the fortress of Apartheid South Africa, Mwalimu had the courage to keep going and he kept others going too.

Those who are old enough to remember will know what he meant when he said,

“It can be done, play your part”

A new generation is learning why he said it.



Mission Accomplished: The triumphant end of a heroic freedom struggle

KEYNOTE ADDRESS by

H.E. *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere, Special Guest of Honour
At the closing of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa
on 15 August 1994 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
From the publication titled *Mission Accomplished*

Your Excellencies and Friends,

The Founding Fathers of the Organization of African Unity set themselves two objectives – the total liberation of Africa from colonialism and racial minority rule, on the one hand, and Africa's Unity, on the other. The importance which they attached to the first objective can be judged from the fact that the establishment of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity was decided on at the inaugural meeting of the OAU, itself held in Addis Ababa in May, 1963. The Committee's task was to help the African liberation movements to achieve that first objective.

By the act of winding up this committee we are, in practical terms, celebrating the achievement of that objective. For when South Africa was admitted to the OAU membership and later, and appropriately, one of our generation of freedom fighters, President Nelson Mandela, took his seat at the Tunis summit in June 1994, to represent a non-racial, post-apartheid democratic South Africa, the first objective of the Founding Fathers had been achieved. Our continent had been totally liberated from colonialism and racial minority rule. ...

No one will ever be able to measure the extent to which the work of this committee contributed to the total liberation of Africa. But measurement does not matter. What has been important is that this committee served the liberation movements and was always there to serve when called upon to do so. It gave essential backing to the African peoples' struggles against colonialism, against the "rider-and-his-horse" type of racial rule, and against apartheid.

In military terms, this committee constituted a rear base supporting the frontline fighters. And both directly and through reports to the OAU, the committee was able to rally and channel vitally important support of different kinds from other parts of the world, that is, from non-African opponents of colonialism and racism, of whom there have been very many. The members and staff of this committee, working together and with the rest of OAU, have played a part they can be proud of in the total African struggle for human dignity, equality and national independence.

Although I can speak only on my own behalf, I think I am expressing the views of many when I say: Thank you all!

I think I am expressing the feelings of all Tanzanians by thanking the Organization of African Unity for the honour it granted to Tanzania by its decision to base the Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam; and for the singular privilege given to our country to nominate one of its citizens for appointment by the OAU as Executive Secretary of its Liberation Committee. Brigadier Hashim Mbita has been the last Executive Secretary and we are very proud of his contribution to the liberation of our continent.

Not every African nation took an active part in the Liberation Committee. That was to be expected. For this was only a committee of the OAU, even though operating under the mandate and with the support of the all-African body. But we always had a vanguard of African countries which were highly committed to the total liberation of our continent from colonialism and racial minority rule.

That commitment was based on two convictions – first, that while any part of Africa remained under colonial or racial rule, the freedom of each independent country was incomplete; and second, that the humanity and human dignity of every citizen of this continent was disputed and insulted by the existence of colonialism or control by racism elsewhere in Africa.

It is that commitment and that conviction which has made it possible for us to come together to celebrate the achievement of that objective by winding up the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity. And it is because that first objective has been achieved that I want to use this opportunity to urge Your Excellencies now to give the necessary attention to the second objective of the Founding Fathers.



The importance of the second objective is obvious from the name of our continental organization. It is the Organization of African *Unity*. **UNITY** is our objective, our purpose, and our instrument of serving Africa effectively. Yet we have not organized ourselves for unity.

All member states of the OAU – even if just by the fact of membership – recognize that unity is strength. They also recognize that only by constant movement towards unity will our continent be moving towards a position where ultimately Africa will be able to become an equal and effective participant in the world economic, political, and social community.

The two tasks which the OAU set for itself were inextricably linked. Our ultimate purpose was always the unity of all African nations. The achievement of that purpose clearly required that the whole of Africa be freed first.

It is through unity in action that Africa is now in a position to celebrate the end of apartheid – which was itself the last bastion of non-African colonial and racist oppression on the continent. When Africa's unanimity on the liberation struggle seemed to falter, we delayed its achievement. When we spoke with one voice, and acted as one Africa, the liberation of our continent moved forward. And when unity among the freedom fighters temporarily failed in one place or another, the struggle for Africa's total liberation received a setback; it was always one of the tasks of the Liberation Committee to help the Frontline liberation parties and armies to work in unity.



"He carried the torch that liberated Africa"

Looking back, one can see a number of reasons why the OAU did not set up a *unity committee* at the same time as it established the Liberation Committee. Perhaps most important of all was a fear jeopardizing the fragile unity which the very fact of forming the OAU represented! For the establishment of the OAU itself constituted a joining together in one organization of the members of two erstwhile African organizations – the so-called Monrovia and Casablanca Groups – each of which had tended to be rather suspicious and wary of the purposes and intentions of the other. ...

The OAU is now more than 30 years of age. While vigilance about its unity must always be maintained, its origins have passed into history and are no longer a threat to greater unity.

Yet we cannot deny that there are other threats; we cannot pretend that we are working deliberately to strengthen the organization's unity. On the contrary, we are careless about the unity of the OAU. ...

Time and again, many of our countries act as individual mendicant nations, not each as a part of one Africa. So, each one of us, and Africa as a whole, stays as a weak and marginalized part of the world. Yet that is not surprising: the OAU has no strategy for unity. As far as unity is concerned, the OAU is still more of an aspiration than a fact. We united our liberation, and Africa is now liberated. On other issues of common concern, we do not unite. We leave matters to the chance of having a good secretary-general of the OAU and an active chairman who is committed to unity.

Under those circumstances, the OAU does manage to do considerable good work for Africa – more through diplomacy and the exploitation of Africa's potential for the future than because of Africa's current unity.

Your Excellencies, that is not enough. We are wasting time, and we are wasting the abilities of our peoples. We are wasting the potential of our united strength. Unity is never easy to achieve, but we must no longer be content with the very low degree we have attained, and with which so much was achieved in support of Africa's liberation.

The OAU Founding Fathers set up the Liberation Committee. I am urging that the current generation of our leaders and peoples should begin the movement towards African Unity by setting up a Unity Committee of the Organization of the African Unity. The task of that committee would be to plan for unity, to work out the steps needed to move towards unity, and to campaign for unity.

I am of the past. In my generation we did some things and we failed to do others. One of the things we failed to do was deliberately to work for unity: we made mistakes of assuming unity! Knowing its importance, we talked about unity. But then for the most part we determined national and even OAU policies as if the need to act in unity and to build unity was irrelevant.

I am urging that this generation of African leaders should correct the failures of my generation. Establish a unity committee of the OAU and give it full backing in action. Match the talk for unity with unity. Plan for it and work for it with the same relentless determination as the liberation vanguard worked for the liberation of our continent from alien and racist oppression.

Setting up a unity committee will not immediately create unity. But it can be a beginning of the deliberate movement towards unity. Its success will take time and will depend upon its work in reinvigorating the demand for unity and the call for unity: success will depend upon its practical work in campaigning for unity, and planning the steps towards African unity.

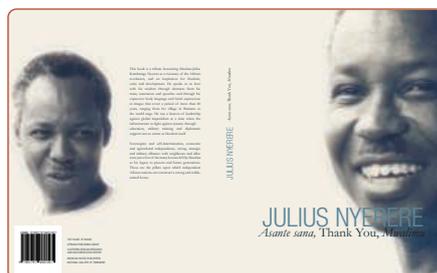
Such a unity committee of the OAU will not start from nothing; we have regional organizations; we have functional organizations. Most of all, we have the foundation to build on – the OAU itself, and its achievements so far. How else can we make Africa really Africa, and not only a collection of sovereign states whose leaders meet every year to pass resolutions, and often to ignore them.

We need unity. Without unity there is no future for our continent. We know it. Every days' news demonstrates Africa's problems, and the manner in which the outside world can ignore Africa or interfere in Africa at its will.

We need unity for security and stability. We need to make real that total political liberation of Africa which we are now celebrating. We need it to reduce our dependence on external powers. We need unity to be able to take our rightful place in the governance of the world – in order to be listened to, and to be respected, not pitied or disregarded because we are weak and divided.

We need unity to be able to contribute towards the increased wellbeing of the humanity we are part of. Lack of unity within many African nations and lack of unity among African countries has made Africa the Sick Continent of the World. Your Excellencies, you have a sacred duty to change that situation.

Mr Chairman, Let all of us in our different capacities begin to work, and work together, in a coherent manner, for the unity of Africa, the peace of Africa, and the self-respect of Africa. The work will be neither easy nor quickly finished. But it can be done. It must be done. It is your duty to do it. Work, plan, campaign, and act for African Unity.



Born in Butiama, near Lake Victoria, on 13 April 1922, in what was then German East Africa, Julius Kambarage Nyerere died on 14 October 1999. He taught us that "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER".



Mission Accomplished: The triumphant end of a heroic freedom struggle

STATEMENT by Brigadier Hashim Mbita, Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee 1972-1994, in the Foreword to the publication titled *Mission Accomplished*

...As the decade of the 1960s got underway, the African political landscape was characterized by a kaleidoscope of settler or colonial regimes and apartheid violence, exacting a great toll on the continent in terms of destruction of human life, cultural damage, economic disruption, deprivation and degradation of Africans in their own land.

African leaders, recognizing the urgency of these problems, served a concerted notice of their determination to bring about fundamental changes on the continent. To a stunned world, they made it known that there would be no compromise or concession about freedom, dignity and respect for the oppressed African people. From those visionary leaders, the abominable and hateful policies of colonisation, apartheid and racism simply had to go. Decolonization was, therefore, made central to the OAU agenda.

By establishing the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, or the Liberation Committee as it later became popularly known, at its first summit meeting in Addis Ababa in 1963, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government gave practical meaning to their determination to mobilize resources and work relentlessly against colonialism and minority racist governments for the annihilation of the colonialist and racist philosophies which were impeding the political, economic and social wellbeing of Africans.

Having been entrusted with the noble task of facilitating and coordinating the struggle by the African freedom fighters by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Liberation Committee was confronted with the imperative need to maximize local and international moral, political, diplomatic and material support for the defence of the freedom, honour and dignity of the African continent. It is to the eternal credit of all member states of the OAU, particularly Africa's youths and leaders, that for three decades they remained faithful and totally committed to the liberation of the continent. It was in this context that many countries provided rear bases, training and other forms of crucial assistance to the national liberation movements.

From the Lusaka Manifesto (1969) through the Accra Declaration (1973), the Mogadishu Declaration (1977) and the Accra Programme of Action (1985) to the Harare Declaration (1989), the implementation of the mandate of the Liberation Committee and its strategic interaction was informed by the principled objective of collection of responses, flexibility and pragmatism, making it possible to encourage negotiations for a new dispensation, where possible, or to support an armed struggle, where inevitable, for the liquidation of all forms of colonial oppression and to uphold the fundamental principles of self-determination in accordance with the UN Declaration on Independence for Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as the principles of the OAU Charter.

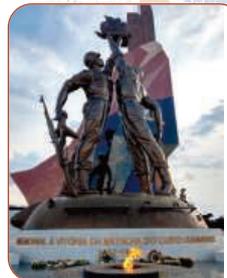
During the three decades of its existence, the OAU Liberation Committee, though cognizant of the fact that the struggle for the liberation of the continent remained primarily the responsibilities of Africans themselves, obtained concrete assistance mainly from the then social countries, the Non-Aligned countries, anti-apartheid forces in different parts of the world and the Nordic countries, leading to the Liberation of countries such as Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola and, consequently, the total collapse of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa. That development was a moral and material boost to national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, where minority rule and apartheid systems had a built-in tendency towards aggression and violence, making it the principal cause of conflict and instability in the Southern African region.

It was to the credit of African leaders who had long ago realized that prospects for peace and genuine socio-economic development in Southern Africa would remain limited and tilted against the majority until apartheid was ended, that the determination, courage and sacrifices of the liberation movements were harmonized to bring about the collapse of apartheid, resulting in the transition to democracy, completed by the installation of President Nelson Mandela and the Government of National Unity in South Africa. At least, Africa's leaders had bequeathed to posterity a continent unshackled by colonialism and apartheid. ...

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

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

God Bless Africa.



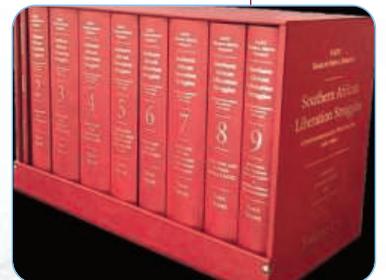
Respecting the Past... preservation of liberation heritage

The SADC History Project on *Southern African Liberation Struggles*, well known as the SADC Mbita Project, responded to the urgent need to preserve and disseminate the rich liberation history in Southern Africa. The late Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita served as active Patron of the SADC History Project, which produced a comprehensive publication of nine volumes containing a narrative and stories about the liberation movements in the region, the role of Front Line States and support by various organisations and countries outside southern Africa.

The National Liberation Movements Heritage Programme has a similar objective for the development and production of resource materials, that of learning from the past, documenting the history and sharing the regional dimensions and linkages. The UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa in collaboration with the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre are working on the project for the production of resource materials on the National Liberation Movements in the SADC.

The project observes that the loss of knowledge about this liberation heritage would be a setback for the significant achievements made in regional development and cooperation in southern Africa, and that shared knowledge of the lessons and linkages of liberation can help to address xenophobia, intolerance and damage to social cohesion.

The resource material on NLMs builds on the content of the SADC Mbita Project and will be presented in modules comprising videos, social media messages and written booklets which seek to generate awareness and educational tools to sustain shared knowledge about the independence movement across the region and regenerate the cohesion that emerged during the liberation period. These modules can be used to produce materials for various levels of education, including primary, secondary and tertiary, as well as out-of-school youth, and support the Resolution of the SADC Education Ministers to include the Southern African Liberation History in the School Curriculum.



SADC IN PICTURES



The outgoing Chairperson of SADC, President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, hands over the gavel to his successor and host of the 38th SADC Summit in Windhoek, President Hage Geingob of Namibia.



The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of Namibia, Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah (right) receives the gavel from the outgoing Chairperson of the SADC Council of Ministers, the South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Hon. Lindiwe Sisulu, at the SADC Council meeting ahead of the 38th SADC Summit in Namibia in August 2018.



The Mwalimu Nyerere Leadership School was launched at a colourful ground-breaking ceremony held in 2018 in Kibaha, Coastal Region, near Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. The college is a joint effort of six liberation movements which are now governing parties in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. These countries gained independence with the support of Mwalimu Nyerere, the Founding President of Tanzania, and the OAU Liberation Committee hosted by Tanzania.



The former President of Democratic Republic of Congo, H.E. Joseph Kabila (left), hands over the Presidential sash to President Félix Tshisekedi at his inauguration on 24 January 2019, following elections in December.



The official launch of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) was held at a colourful ceremony in Windhoek, Namibia on 24 October 2018. SACREEE is tasked with spearheading the promotion of renewable energy development in the region.

Parts of the SADC were severely damaged in March and April 2019 when two of the strongest cyclones ever to hit the region struck Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth, claimed hundreds of lives and destroyed infrastructure including roads, bridges, houses, communities, electricity lines and communication facilities, as well as schools and clinics.





The SADC Chairperson, President Hage Geingob of Namibia was presented with a gift by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax during his visit to the Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, in February 2019.



Following the decision by the 38th SADC Summit to designate 23 March as the Southern Africa Liberation Day, SADC leaders gathered in Cuito Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango Province in southern Angola on 23 March 2019, to commemorate the Liberation Day and the Cuito Cuanavale battle, where the military advance of apartheid South Africa was halted in March 1988 by the Angolan armed forces and the liberation forces of SWAPO of Namibia, supported by allied forces from Cuba.



The new SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph Andre Nourrice of Seychelles takes his oath before the Chief Justice of Namibia, His Lordship Peter Shivute during the 38th SADC Summit. Nourrice replaced Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa whose eight-year term of office ended in October 2018.



In preparation for peacekeeping duties at the continental level, SADC held Exercise UMODZI on 1-17 October 2018 in Malawi. The successful conduct of the exercise strengthens the conflict resolution capabilities of the region in partial fulfilment of the AU target of "Silencing the Gun by 2020".



SADC Ministers responsible for Gender and Women Affairs met in Windhoek in May 2019 to review the SADC Regional Gender Programme. The meeting discussed the need to advance the economic empowerment of women, intensify efforts to mainstream gender as a strategy towards the achievement of women empowerment and gender equality and to address challenges experienced by women and children in peace and security matters.



Some of the participants at the SADC Youth Forum held in December 2018 in Windhoek. The forum is one of the activities undertaken to facilitate the operationalization of the theme for 38th SADC Summit which was "Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development."

The SADC hosted a solidarity conference for the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in March 2019 in Johannesburg, South Africa, to show support with the people of Western Sahara, which remains the only territory in Africa under colonial occupation, saying it is time for the Sahrawi people to be free and independent.



*Karibuni Tanzania, Karibuni Chuo Kikuu
cha Dar es Salaam*
Welcome to Tanzania,
Welcome to the University of Dar es Salaam



MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

Professor William
A. L. Anangisy



We at the University of Dar es Salaam are delighted that the 39th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is taking place in Dar es Salaam, whose name means the *Haven of Peace*. This name reverberates at various symbolic levels with a need for the region to scale greater development heights in a pacific environment. Therefore, we seize this opportunity to welcome all the esteemed delegates to Tanzania and, specifically, to the University of Dar es Salaam.

Established on 25 October 1961, a few weeks before Tanzania's independence, the history of the University is intertwined with the history and struggles for liberation of many of the Southern African countries in the SADC region. For example, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who was at the forefront in the liberation struggle and Chancellor of the University, held numerous meetings at the University of Dar es Salaam with freedom fighters and scholars from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. This gesture was befitting the country in its capacity as a frontline state. The University itself is renowned for fostering the pan-African agenda and for serving as a sanctuary for some of the finest and revolutionary academics of the liberation era. Hence, we are proud of this history and the contribution of the University to the struggles of the African people.

It is against this backdrop that the University of Dar es Salaam continues with this tradition of critically debating, teaching, questioning and serving the people of Africa in their diversity. Through our unsurpassed dedication to quality teaching, cutting-edge scientific research and unwavering commitment to community development and services, the University of Dar es Salaam is steadily and steadfastly realising its vision of becoming a reputable world-class university marked by its responsiveness to national, regional and global development needs and aspirations. We have scaled up our internationalisation drive and we have attracted international students and staff from across the world. We have flexible programmes that allow international students to opt for on full-time basis or as occasional students who spend a semester in Tanzania sandwiched between the respective programmes at their home institutions.

The University has embarked on an institutional transformation programme aimed to enhance the quality of its products and strengthen its ability to deliver quality education, research and services. This transformation, among other things, was aimed to increase the number of female students especially in science-based programmes. We are delighted that, overall, female students are now 40 per cent of the total number of matriculated students.

The University has about 40,000 students in all its campuses spread out in the country: The Mkwawa University College of Education in Iringa, the Mbeya College of Health and Allied Sciences in Mbeya, the Institute of Marine Sciences in Zanzibar, and the Dar es Salaam University College of Education. As a premier University and the oldest higher education institution in Tanzania, the University shoulders the responsibility of not only ensuring the quality of its academic staff but also of producing high-level faculty for the upcoming universities in the country, within the region and beyond.

The University has more than 200 undergraduate programmes spanning all fields of study as well as 120 postgraduate programmes, including 13 for taught PhDs. The taught PhDs have catalysed postgraduate enrolment and expedited the completion rate. For example, the number of postgraduate students, which stands at more than 5,000, is 10 times that of five years ago. For illustrative purposes, the University conferred a record 80 PhDs during the 2018 graduation.

Tanzania and the University are also home to Kiswahili. At the University of Dar es Salaam, the Institute of Kiswahili Studies (IKS) is an African Kiswahili Centre of Excellence. It has more than 80 years of existence, having taken over from the then Inter-territorial Language (Swahili) Committee, which was founded in 1930. The Institute offers both undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, which prepare students to become professionals in linguistics, literature and publishing in Kiswahili.

Given its well-developed experiences in the teaching of Kiswahili, IKS is known for its professional instructors who teach Kiswahili as an academic subject and as a second language. Lessons for Kiswahili as a second language are organised in four levels: Elementary (beginners), Intermediate, Advanced and at the mastery level. To complete one level, a learner requires 120 hours which can be offered intensively in four weeks or three months in normal tutelage. These programmes are designed to enable learners to attain the proficiency required at each level. Students are taught through largely interactive and learner-friendly methods, which also cater for individualised learning needs.

The Institute has also been engaged in designing and developing Kiswahili for foreigners' curricula for local and international learning institutions; printing and publishing of Kiswahili language, literature, and culture materials; transcription, editing, and proofreading; translation and interpreting from and into Kiswahili.

On the whole, the University of Dar es Salaam is particularly proud of the decision by African leaders to promote the use of Kiswahili as a language of communication on the continent. We are strongly convinced that we can intensify African regional integration by spreading the wings of Kiswahili to all SADC countries and beyond. After all, the key to the second liberation of Africa and the path to deep economic, social and political development is heightened communication through Kiswahili, which is already the *lingua franca* not only for East but also some parts of Central Africa and is increasingly becoming the natural language of Africa.

Karibuni Tanzania, Karibuni Chuo Kikuu Cha Dar es Salaam, Karibuni tuongee Kiswahili, lugha ya Afrika.
Welcome to Tanzania, Welcome to the University of Dar es Salaam, Welcome to speak Kiswahili,
the language of Africa...

We hope that you will find time to visit us at the Hill. But if not, kindly visit us virtually by browsing through our website www.udsm.ac.tz where you will find more information about our University.

We wish all the Heads of State and Government fruitful deliberations during their August Summit meeting.



FOCUS ON HOST NATION

United Republic of Tanzania

FAST FACTS

Official Name	United Republic of Tanzania
Independence Day	9 December 1961 (Tanganyika); 12 January 1964 (Zanzibar Revolution)
National Day	26 April 1964 (Union of the then Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar)
Head of State	H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli
Vice President	H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan
President of Zanzibar	H.E. Dr Ali Mohammed Shein
Prime Minister	H.E. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, MP
System of Government	Multiparty Secular Democratic Republic
Geography	Tanzania occupies an area of 945,087 sq km covered by spectacular landscapes, coastal plains, highlands, the Rift Valley, and water bodies which cover 59,050 sq km. Land boundaries cover 3,861 km, with a coastline of 1,424 km.
Capital city	Dodoma
Commercial cities	Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya and Tanga
Currency	Tanzanian Shilling
Longitude/Latitude	Longitude 29 and 41 East; and Latitude 1 and 12 South
Climate	Varies from tropical along the coast to temperate in highlands
Annual GDP growth	7% as of December 2018
Inflation rate	3.2% as of April 2019
Population	52,619,314 (2018). Projection 54,200,000 (2020)
Population growth rate	2.8% per annum
Population density	51 per sq km
Life expectancy	63.8 years
Official languages	Kiswahili (National) and English (Official)
International dialling code	+255
Time zone	GMT +3



NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Tanzania is identified through the following national symbols.

National Flag. The national flag has four colours – black, golden yellow, blue and green. Black stands for the people; Yellow stands for minerals found in the country; Blue stands for physical resources of national water bodies of the ocean, lakes, rivers and dams; and Green stands for the vegetation.



Coat of Arms. Tanzania's Coat of Arms is composed of a man and woman supporting a warrior's shield divided into four sections. The first section depicts a burning torch symbolizing enlightenment, knowledge and freedom; the second is the national flag; the third is a crossed axe and hoe; and the fourth contains wavy bands of blue, representing the land and sea. Motto on the Coat of Arms is *Uhuru na Umoja* – Freedom and Unity.



National Anthem. *Mungu ibariki Afrika* (Kiswahili). God Bless Africa (English translation)

Uhuru Torch. The Uhuru Torch symbolizes freedom and unity. It was first lit on top of Mount Kilimanjaro on Independence Day in 1961, symbolically to shine upon the country and across the borders "...giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate and dignity where before there was only humiliation."



Other National Symbols are the Giraffe (*Twiga*), Grey Crowned Crane, and African Blackwood tree.



CULTURE & HERITAGE

The United Republic of Tanzania is a multi-ethnic and multicultural nation, with more than 120 ethnic groups speaking different but often related languages, and proud to identify themselves as Tanzanians. This reflects the ideals of unity and nationhood bequeathed to the nation by the late *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, *Baba wa Taifa* (Father of the Nation), the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The deliberate nation-building started after Independence, and the adoption of Kiswahili as the national language and *lingua franca* have been instrumental in developing a sustainable sense of national unity, peace and tranquillity. Tanzania has enjoyed the diversity of its cultural heritage wealth, demonstrated through the existence of more than 120 ethnic groups, each with its own traditions and customs although no single one is large enough to exert control over others. This ethnic balance and national identity has contributed to the stability enjoyed by the people of Tanzania.

Tanzania is endowed with an abundant cultural heritage that stretches from about four million years ago to the present. This is shown by heritage resources that comprise historical sites such as towns, traditional settlements, intact buildings and ruins, cemeteries of leaders, colonialists and slave traders, archaeological as well as paleontological features and structures. Historical places give a clear picture about the country's ancient cultures, work tools such as those made of stone, and the ancient industrial activity. Tanzania has 128 sites which have been published in the *Government Gazette*, though there are more than 500 recorded sites that have significant cultural heritage.

These historical sites include the extensive ruins at Kaole, Kunduchi, Kilwa Kisiwani, and Songo Mnara; as well as Oldoinyo Lengai and Kondoa Irangi; the Stone Town in Zanzibar, and other historical towns at Bagamoyo, Kilwa Kivinje, and Mikindani. Others are traditional settlements such as Kalenga at Iringa in the south of the country and Bweranyange at Kagera in the north; and historical buildings such as the colonial administrative building (boma) in many districts. Other are natural features and structures such as the Mbozi Meteorite, Amboni Caves and Kondoa Rock Art Shelters, to name only a few; and archaeological or paleontological sites such Olduvai Gorge in the interior Rift Valley which is the site of discoveries of the traces of earliest humans, as well as the Laetoli Footprints, Isimila Stone Age site, and Engaruka Ruins.

Tanzania also has recent heritage sites related to the resistance to colonial rule and the independence movement in Africa. As the host of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Tanzania worked with those countries that negotiated their independence as well as hosting and supporting the national liberation movements that eventually had to fight for independence. The

Liberation Committee was hosted by Tanzania from 1963 until 1994 when its mission was accomplished with the historic democratic elections in South Africa that year.

African Liberation Heritage sites being renovated or constructed in Tanzania include the offices of the OAU Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam, as well as a Heritage Resource Centre and the Mwalimu Nyerere Leadership School under construction in Kibaha, Coast Region. Heritage trails are also being developed indicating the offices, houses and camps of the liberation movements in Dar es Salaam and around the country.

Tanzania has seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites designated as having cultural, historical, scientific or other significance, and legally protected by international treaties. These are – Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Serengeti National Park, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, Selous Game Reserve, Mount Kilimanjaro National Park, Stone Town of Zanzibar, and Kondoa Rock Art Sites.

RELIGION

The main religions in Tanzania are Christianity and Islam. Others include Hinduism, Buddhism, and traditional African religions. Tanzania is a secular state, hence religion is not a basis of participation in economic or political activities in the country. The Constitution grants everyone the right to freedom of conscience or faith, and choice of religion, including the right to change religion or faith.

GEOGRAPHY & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Boundaries, mountains, lakes, rivers and other natural resources

Tanzania is an exceptionally beautiful and fascinating country, with a wide range of physical features and landforms varying from narrow coastal belts to savannah grasslands, forested highlands and plateaus, the Great Rift Valley, and Mt Kilimanjaro, the highest point in Africa.

Climate varies greatly in Tanzania, ranging from as low as 10°C (50°F) in highland areas to as high as an average 33°C (91.4°F) in lowlands, particularly coastal areas. Tanzania has two major types of rainfall seasons, the uni-modal season (October–April) and bi-modal season (October–December and March–May).

Tanzania has an abundance of inland water with several large lakes and rivers. Lake Tanganyika runs along the western border and is Africa's deepest and longest freshwater lake, and the world's second deepest lake. Lake Victoria is the world's second largest freshwater lake by area. Other lakes are Lake Nyasa and Lake Rukwa, which partly occupy the floor of the Great Rift Valley. The Rufiji River in the south of the country is Tanzania's largest river and drains into the Indian Ocean. Other major rivers, the Kagera River and Mara River, drain into Lake Victoria. Other notable rivers are the Malagalasi and the Ruvuma.





Tanzania's wildlife resources are considered among the finest in the world and are widely known in Africa and outside the continent. Tanzania is home to 16 national parks, 34 game reserves, conservation areas and marine parks, which occupy a surface area of 46,348.9 square kilometres. These include the vast Serengeti plains which support more than two million migratory wildlife species of the Serengeti Mara Ecosystem and the catchment forest, and the Lake Manyara National Park, a home of the colourful pink flamingos, in the North; and the Mikumi National Park and Selous Game Reserve in the South, home to significant populations of elephants and other animals. The national parks are administered by the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) and have a rich range of wildlife species that include the Big Five – rhino, lion, elephant, buffalo and leopard.

The country has 44 game-controlled areas and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) that includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest inactive, intact volcanic caldera that is home to the highest concentration of African wildlife. The NCA also contains the archaeological and paleontological sites located at Olduvai (Oldupai) Gorge, and the early human footprints. The Marine Parks and Reserves Authority was established by the Government in 1994 to oversee the management and administration of marine parks and reserves to ensure sustainable use of marine resources.

Natural attractions include the sandy beaches north and south of Dar es Salaam, the exotic spice island of Unguja in Zanzibar, and excellent deep-sea fishing and scuba diving at Pemba and Mafia Islands. The offshore islands of Pemba and Unguja together form Zanzibar, which shares a spectacular coral reef with the mainland coastline.

A prominent feature in the northern part of the country is the snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, which is the highest freestanding mountain in Africa and the world. The highest peak at 5,895 metres above the sea level, is known as Uhuru, a Swahili word meaning Freedom.

BORDERS AND REGIONS

Tanzania has a common border with Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo to the west; and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Tanzania Mainland has 26 regions, including –

Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Iringa, Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Mara, Mbeya, Manyara, Morogoro, Mwanza, Mtwara, Njombe, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Songwe, Tabora and Tanga; while Tanzania Zanzibar has five regions, which are Kaskazini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Politics

The United Republic of Tanzania has been conducting regular elections after every five years since Independence. A multiparty parliamentary system was reintroduced in 1992, and the first multiparty elections were held in 1995. The country has 19 registered political parties. Registered political parties that have representation in the current Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania (2015-2020) are the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA), Civic United Front (CUF), National Convention for Construction and Reform – Mageuzi (NCCR-Mageuzi) and Alliance for Change and Transparency Chama cha Wazalendo (ACT Wazalendo).

Government

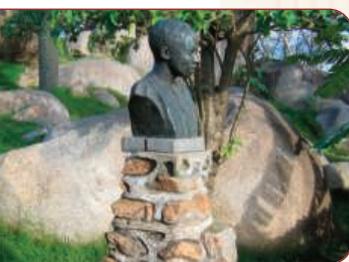
Tanzania has a Republic type of government based on three pillars: the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. The President is the Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has a President, Government and Parliamentary System. Presidential and parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania are held every five years. The Constitution provides for a two-term period of office of five years each for the Union and Zanzibar presidency.

Leadership Succession

Since independence, Tanzania has effected five peaceful and harmonious leadership transitions through party and national elections held at five-year intervals. The first President, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, willingly stepped down in 1985 after building the nation for 24 years as founding President with popular support expressed through national elections. H.E. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi succeeded him from 1985-1995, and H.E. President Benjamin William Mkapa also won party and national elections to lead the country from 1995-2005, as did H.E. President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete from 2005-2015, before being succeeded by the current President, H.E. Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, who won election in 2015 to embark on his first term in office.

MEDIA

Freedom of information and expression is one of the principle rights enshrined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. The media sector has been liberalized and the country boasts of having a vibrant sector where a total of 216 newspapers and magazines have been granted a license to operate, while 36 television stations and 163 radio stations have been permitted to operate. The Government has also registered 72 blogs, 15 online radios and 6 online television stations.



ECONOMY AND INVESTMENT

Tanzania's Economic Outlook

The United Republic of Tanzania is a rapidly emerging economy, ranking among the 20 fastest growing economies in the world. The country pursues a doctrine of a market-driven economy. Tanzania espouses the socio-economic transformation of the country to a middle-income, semi-industrialized country. This is enshrined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 with attributes including zero abject poverty, high quality livelihoods, a learning society and competitive industrial sector.

As a member of the African Union, the United Republic of Tanzania has endorsed Agenda 2063 for The Africa We Want, and its first 10-year Implementation Action Plan 2014-2023. As a member of the United Nations, the United Republic of Tanzania has endorsed Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The aspirations of the United Republic of Tanzania are in synergy with these continental and global plans and their emphasis on inclusive development, which entails equitable participation in the growth process and sharing of benefits from that growth to address the principle of "Leave No One Behind".

Tanzania has a mixed economy which was traditionally fuelled by agriculture and natural resources. Due to government interventions, the tourism and mining industries have now been lined up among the top five sources of government revenue.

Investment

Tanzania continues to be one of Africa's most exciting investment destinations. It has an abundance of natural wealth and resources, which offer tremendous investment opportunities for investors in a multitude of sectors. These include a strategic geographical location; arable land; mineral deposits and raw materials supply, abundant and inexpensive labour; and warm friendly people. The Government is committed to ensuring that it creates and maintains a conducive business environment with supportive policies that attract investment in the country. The emphasis has been placed on building an industry-driven economy.

Tanzania is a member of the East African Community and hosts its headquarters in Arusha. Tanzania is also a founding member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Being a member of both communities, Tanzania enjoys the combined market access of more than 450 million people. Tanzania offers investment opportunities in manufacturing, agriculture, mining and metals, tourism, services, fisheries, livestock, economic infrastructure, energy, oil and gas, finance and telecommunication.

Investors are granted investment incentives as provided under tax laws and additional benefits are provided through Tanzania Investment Act, Export Processing Zones Act and Special Economic Zones Act. The incentives include 0 percent import duty on Capital goods and import duty on Deemed Capital goods is exempted by 75 percent. All registered projects are eligible for five automatic work permits for foreign employees. Transfer of funds is allowed through any authorized bank in freely convertible currency of net profits, repayment of foreign loans, royalties, fees and charges in respect of foreign technology, remittance of proceeds and payment of emoluments, etc.

Furthermore, the following amendments have been made by the Finance Act 2018 to the Income Tax Act 2004; Reduction of the Corporate Income Tax from 30 percent to 20 percent for new investors in the pharmaceutical and leather industries for five consecutive years from the date of commencement of production; Exemption of VAT on pharmaceutical packaging materials specifically for use by the local manufacturers. But in order to enjoy the exemption the packaging materials must be printed or labeled with the name of the local pharmaceutical company.

Protection of private property is guaranteed by the Constitution and International treaties. Investments are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation. Investors are allowed to repatriate profits and dividends without inhibitions. Moreover, Tanzania is a signatory and a party to several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of investments i.e. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA). Tanzania also benefits as a member of various regional trading blocs and bilateral cooperation agreements including the African Growth and Opportunity Act ("AGOA") legislation, of which more than 6,000 products enjoy duty and quota free access to the U.S.A. market; this further reduces the risk of investing in Tanzania and promotes business relations.

Agriculture

Tanzania has 44 million hectares of arable land, with an estimated 29.4 million hectares suitable for irrigation. Agriculture accounts for 46 percent of GDP, provides 75 percent of exports and employs 80 percent of the total workforce. The strategic cash crops include cashew nuts, tobacco, tea, coffee, cotton and sisal. The major food crops are maize, paddy rice, sorghum, millet, cereals, cassava, potatoes, beans, pulses, banana, sunflower, fruits and vegetables. This sector remains central to Tanzania's economy and key to industrialization as it provides markets for industrial products and raw materials for industries.





Industries

The 5th Government of the United Republic of Tanzania led by HE President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli has reinvigorated the Industrialization Agenda with a target of becoming a semi-industrialized, middle-income economy. This is in line with the provisions of National Development Vision 2025 for which the contribution of manufacturing to the national economy must reach a minimum of 40 percent of the GDP. The share of manufacturing to the GDP has increased from 7.7 percent in 2017 to 8.1 percent in 2018. This is a clear manifestation of the government vision of spurring industrialization for economic development.

The sector is dominated by the agro-processing industries, and this is attributed to the facts that agriculture is the mainstay of the Tanzanian economy. The synopsis of manufacturing sector in Tanzania reflects that food processing constitute 24 percent, textiles and clothing 10 percent, chemicals 8.5 percent, and others, including beverages, leather and leather products, paper and paper products, publishing and printing and plastics.

Government has established Export Processing Zones (EPZ) scheme and Special Economic Zone to provide for the establishment of export-oriented investments within the designated zones with the view of creating international competitiveness for export-led economic growth.

Livestock

The livestock industry in Tanzania has an important role in building a strong national economy. It includes mainly cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry, and contributes about 7.6 percent of the country's GDP. The cattle herds in Tanzania account for 11 percent of the cattle population in Africa.

The livestock production in Tanzania comprises of two sub-value chains for each value chain which are smallholder family systems and commercial specialized production systems. These sub-value chains are found in one or more of the three major production typology zones of Tanzania: central; coastal and lake; and highlands.

Pastoralism is concentrated in the northern plains and is practised in traditional grazing areas where climatic and soil conditions do not favour crop production, while commercial livestock production is found throughout the country.

Fisheries

Tanzania is bestowed with significant fisheries resources from the aquatic resource base. The total inland water surface area covers about 62,000 sq km, which is 6.5 percent of the total land area, including the Great Lakes of Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa.

On the marine side, the country has a territorial sea area of about 64,000 sq km and a coastline of 1,424 km from the northern border with Kenya to the southern border with Mozambique. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is up to 200 nautical miles, covering an area of 223,000 sq km and providing the country with additional marine area and potential fisheries resources.

The fisheries industry is the source of employment, income, trade and economic well-being for the present and future generations.

Mining

Mining has placed Tanzania in the higher ranks of African economies in terms of attracting Foreign Direct Investments as one of Africa's most mineral-rich countries. Mining is among the sectors that contribute a significant share to the country's export revenues. Tanzania is endowed with minerals such as precious metals (gold and silver), iron ore, base metals (copper, nickel, cobalt, tin, lead), Platinum Group Metals (PGM), Rare Earth Elements (REE), coal, uranium; diamonds, varieties of coloured gemstones (tanzanite which is exclusively found in Tanzania, ruby, sapphire, tsavorite, rhodolite, tourmaline), and industrial minerals (limestone, kaolin, kyanite, magnesite, phosphate, gypsum). There are also naturally occurring resources such as groundwater; carbon dioxide and helium gas; and geothermal.

Mining activities in Tanzania are regulated by Mining Act 2010 as amended by the Written Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.2) Act 2019. The existing policy, legal and regulatory framework attracts a number of exploration and mining companies and boosted mineral trading in the country.

The government efforts are geared towards integration of the mineral sector with the rest of the economy; establishing a fiscal regime which ensures benefits to the country and remaining internationally competitive; underpinning the development of small-scale miners and promoting public participation in mining activities; and supporting mineral beneficiation and marketing.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation infrastructure is a key priority for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Developing the nation's roads, railways, airport and ports infrastructure is critical for the country to improve its internal and external trade and commercial activities.

Roads

Considering the internal need and the fact that geographically Tanzania is positioned as a major gateway to six landlocked countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Zambia, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda), road

transport is the most dominant mode of transport. Tanzania has a road network with a total of 86,472km out of which 12,222km are trunk roads. It is estimated that over 90 percent of the passengers and 75 percent of the cargo are transported through roads within the country and to the neighbouring landlocked countries.

Railways

Railway transport is the second important mode of transport in the country. This is expressed by the fact that Tanzania is the gateway to and from the rest of the world for the six landlocked countries surrounding it. Tanzania has a total of 3,676 km of railway lines operating under central line and Tanzania Zambia Railway.

Central line which has a total of 1,816 km is linking DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda to the Indian Ocean through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga. It was constructed in 1904 by the German colonial government. The Tanzanian government is currently constructing the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) from Dar es Salaam to Isaka and eventually to Kigali, Rwanda. Later it will stretch to Mwanza and Kigoma.

The Tanzania Zambia Railway (TAZARA) is a standard gauge line with a total of 1,860 km running from Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi, Zambia. The TAZARA line was constructed as a freedom railway to give landlocked Zambia an alternative route to the sea after it closed its southern border with Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in the 1970s. It was built at the request of Tanzania and Zambia through support from the People's Republic of China, and completed in 1976.

Ports

The geo-position of Tanzania makes it a strategic gateway to international trade to and from eastern and central Africa to the rest of the world. The major seaports are Dar es Salaam which is the main gateway, and Tanga and Mtwara which handle dry, break as well as liquid bulk.

In a quest to enhance performance of the port, the Government is improving the Dar es Salaam port to world class standards capable of handling large vessels. Improvements are also being carried out to Tanga and Mtwara ports.

Air Transport

Tanzania has three international airports: Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA), and Abeid Amani Karume International Airport in Zanzibar. However, international flights can land also at Songwe Airport in Mbeya and Mwanza Airport.

Air Tanzania is the national carrier operating on domestic, regional and international

routes. Other registered airlines include Precision Air which is also serving domestic and regional routes. The small airlines are complimenting air transport services on short domestic routes.

Electricity

Supply of electricity is managed by a single vertically integrated national utility Tanzania Electricity Company (TANESCO). The total grid installed generation capacity of both TANESCO's power plants and private producers is currently at 1,382.97MW. The overall vision of the country's development plan is to increase power generation to at least 10,000MW by 2025 and the electricity access level to be at least 75 percent. To attain the vision, government has embarked on massive investment of construction of Rufiji Hydropower Project (famously known as Steigler's Gorge) a dam which will generate 2,100MW.

Water Services

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is geared to ensure universal access to clean and safe water by 2020. This is done in partnership with various stakeholders by constructing, expanding and rehabilitating water projects. Through these initiatives access to clean and safe water has reached 85 percent in Dar es Salaam; 80 percent in other regions; 64 percent in small towns and 64.8 percent in villages.

TOURISM

Tourism in Tanzania is endowed with natural and other attractions which facilitate cultural tourism, wildlife safaris, eco-tourism, mountain climbing, beach tourism, historic sites, tourism and air balloon safaris. Complimented by the habit and tradition of Tanzanians who are well known for their hospitality, open and jovial sense of humour, friendly approach and generosity to our guests, these attractions make Tanzania a premier tourism destination in Africa.

The country has beautiful natural resources, including extensive tracts of wilderness and a rich diversity of scenery, with 28 percent of the country protected for wildlife conservation. There is a wide diversity of flora and fauna existing within the protected parks and forests. There are 16 national parks, 34 game reserves and 44 game-controlled areas.

Among the unique tourist attractions found in Tanzania are: the great migration of wildebeest and other animals which can be witnessed only in Serengeti National Park; standing at the roof of Africa on the snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro; seeing the Big Five mammals in a single area of Ngorongoro Crater; and dhow cruising, scuba and deep-sea diving in Mafia and Zanzibar.





Tourist destinations in Tanzania can be categorized into the following circuits each with its own uniqueness:

- ❖ The beautiful Island of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) has the following major tourist destinations: -- Stone Town, Nungwi Beaches, Manta Resort, Old Fort and Forodhani Gardens, Jozani Forest, Paje Beach, Spice Island, Kilindi Pavilions, and Prison Island.
- ❖ The Northern Circuit of Tanzania has the following tourist destinations: Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Olduvai Gorge and Laietoli, Mount Oldonyo Lengai, Tarangire National Park, Lake Manyara National Park, Arusha National Park, Lake Natron, Mount Meru, Meserani Snake Park, Ngurdoto Crater, Engaresero Waterfall, Serengeti National Park, Momella Lakes, Cultural Heritage Centre, National Natural History Museum, and Lake Duluti.
- ❖ The Eastern Circuit has the following tourist destinations: Saadani National Park, Amboni Caves, Mafia Island Park, Maziwe Marine Reserve, Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park, Chumbe Island Marine Sanctuary, Mnemba Island Conservation Area, Magoroto Forest and Irente Falls. The Eastern Circuit caters for the 1,424 km coastline with beautiful beaches, historical towns and ruins such as Bagamoyo Town, Kunduchi Ruins, Mikindani, Tongoni Ruins, Songo Munara, Kilwa Kisiwani, Kaole Ruins, Mafia Island Park, Pangani Town, Saanane Island National Park, Mbudya Island.
- ❖ The Southern Circuit of Tanzania has the following major tourist destinations: Mikumi National Park, Selous Game Reserve, Kitulo National Park, Lake Nyasa, Udzungwa National Park, Kalambo Falls, Ruaha National Park, Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park, Mbozi Meteorite, and Nyumba Nitu Natural Forest.
- ❖ Another important destination for Tanzanians and visitors to the country are the great lakes of Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria, and the nearby attractions including boat trips on Lake Tanganyika, fishing expeditions, Rebondo Island National Park, and Mahale and Gombe National Parks which are sanctuaries for chimpanzees and other animals.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Health

The country has made impressive gains in provision of Health services, which are provided from the grassroots level, beginning with community health care, dispensaries and health centres, and proceeding through first

level hospitals, regional referral hospitals, zonal and national hospitals, all providing increasingly sophisticated and well-defined services.

Currently, Public Medical Dispensaries tally at 2,196; Health Centres 695; Regional Referral Hospitals 28; Zonal Referral hospitals 8; and three Specialized Medical Service Centres – Jakaya Kikwete Cardiac Institute (JKCI), Muhimbili Orthopaedic Institute (MOI) and Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI).

The Government of Tanzania has increased investment in the health sector to facilitate access to medical services by procuring and supply of medicines, medical equipment and reagents for public health facilities in the country. Availability of tracer medicine in health centres reached 94.4 percent and 239,020 litres of biolarvicides for controlling breeding of mosquito larvae were delivered in all Municipalities.

There is an increase in administering of vaccines to 98 percent while new hospitals and healthcare facilities have been built and equipped with the modern medical facilities to improve specialized medical services. This has led to significant reduction in cost of medical treatment to citizens who were previously receiving referrals abroad.

Tanzania has recorded a significant reduction of infant mortality rate by delivering vaccines through children immunization programme. Furthermore, Tanzania supports the global initiatives towards Poliomyelitis Eradication, Measles and Neonatal Tetanus elimination initiatives as pillar for child survival, growth and development.

Education

The education system in Tanzania features a non-compulsory kindergarten education followed by seven years compulsory primary school education and four years secondary school education. These two stages are provided for free by the government.

Students will then spend two years of advance secondary school before joining higher learning institutions for three or four years depending on the requirement of the course. Tanzania has accredited 12 Public Universities and 22 Private Universities, 15 university colleges of which three are public while 12 are private; and nine university campuses of which three are public.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania provides loans to students of higher learning institutions. In addition, a number of vocational education and training centres have been established for the purpose of imparting skills to the youth to meet labour market needs.



APRM TANZANIA welcomes the Heads of State and Government for the 39th Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Karibuni Sana!

9th - 18th August 2019 • DAR ES SALAAM

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Supporting Leaders to advance Sustainable Development in Africa

"Uongozi" means leadership in Kiswahili, and inspiring and strengthening leadership is the core purpose of our organisation. Established in 2010, UONGOZI Institute seeks to inspire leaders and promote the recognition of the important role of leadership in sustainable development.

Our development initiative works with strategic leaders whose actions directly affect the lives of African citizens. We nurture those at the forefront of national and regional development in Africa; thus our efforts produce a wide-spread influence on the advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Institute is a government agency, established by the Government of Tanzania and supported by the Government of Finland.

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A prosperous, equitable and sustainable Africa.

Our Mission:

To inspire and equip African leaders to deliver inclusive and sustainable solutions.

We believe that:



Competent leaders are key to achieving sustainable development



Specific grooming enables leaders to perform at the best of their ability



An African model of leadership is vital to achieve successful sustainable development outcomes in Africa

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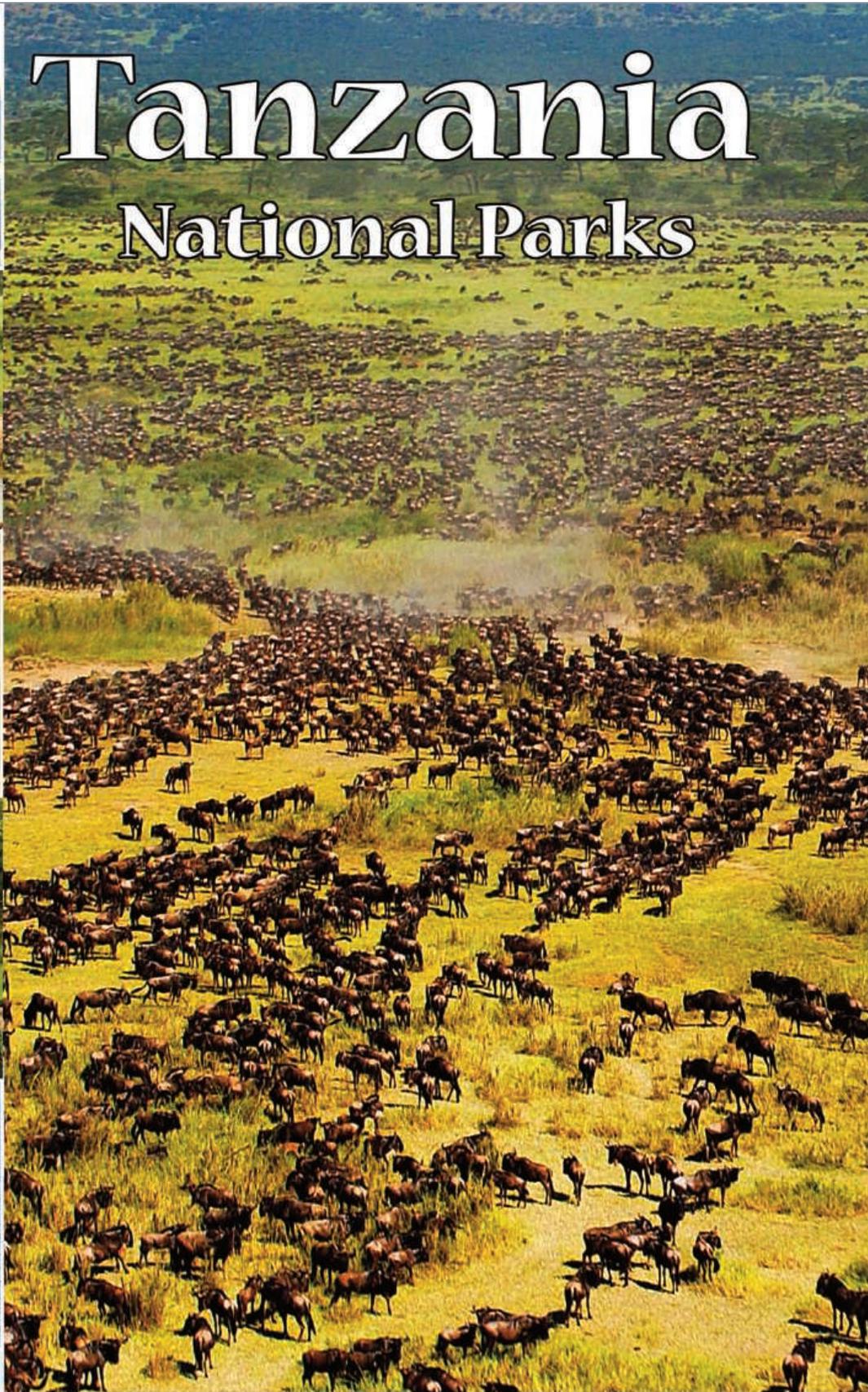
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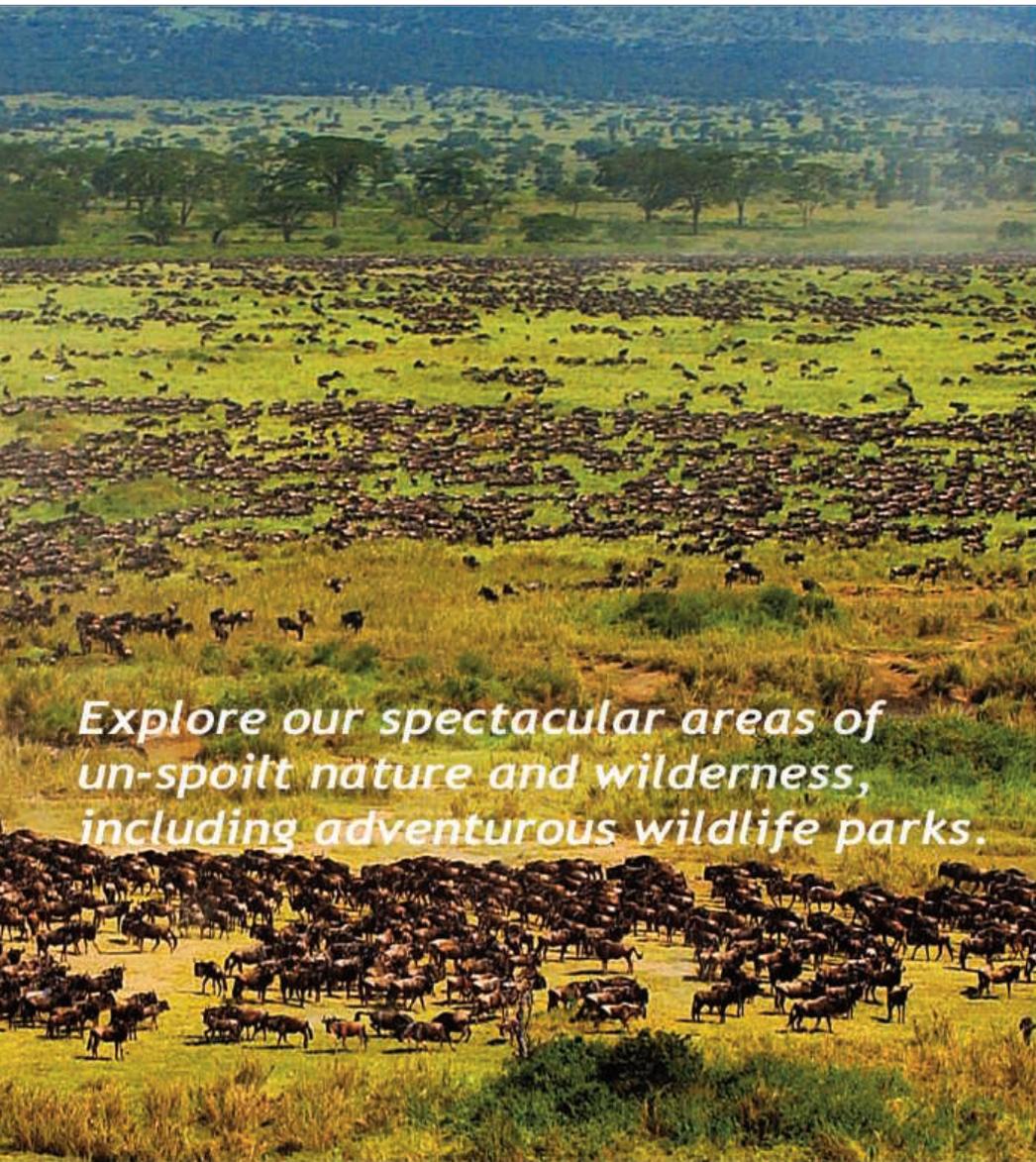
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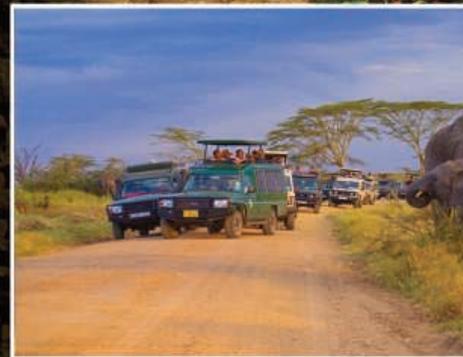


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To experience a diverse natural wilderness, the following game parks will surprise you: Serengeti, Ruaha, Kilimanjaro, Tarangire, Mikumi, Arusha, Saanane Island, Rubondo Island, Mahalemountains, Kitulo, Gombe, Mkomazi, Manyara, Katavi, Udzungwa, Saadani, Ibanda Kyerwa, Rumayika-Karagwe and Burigi-Chato.



Tanzania National Parks
TANAPA Building, Dodoma Road
P.O Box 3134, Arusha, Tanzania
Tel: +255 27 297 0404 Fax: +255 27 297 0408
dg@tanzaniaparks.go.tz

@tzparks tzparks tzparks



The ZOB Forum organises platforms to showcase investment opportunities in Zimbabwe for various sectors.

A circular inset image showing several hands of different people shaking over a laptop keyboard on a wooden desk, symbolizing collaboration and agreement.

INVESTMENT AND EXPORT CONFERENCE 2020

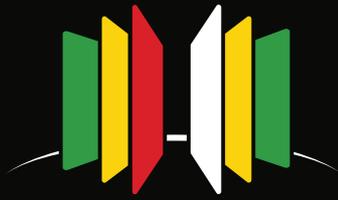


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The ZOB Forum together with public and private partners, will be hosting the first ever Zimbabwe Investment and Export Conference in 2020.

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Sakunda
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**ZIMBABWE IS OPEN
FOR BUSINESS**

The ZOB Forum's mandate is to Promote, Connect, Educate, and Advocate locally and internationally, on all business and investment matters that influence the socio-economic growth of Zimbabwe.

We aim to be the trusted partner for international and local businesses as we work to integrate, influence, advise and stimulate economic growth and productivity in Zimbabwe. We achieve this by creating events and platforms like the just ended Zimbabwe Investment Forum in Australia, that allow for dialogue that exposes opportunities for synergy and growth.

The Perth trip presented an opportunity to share information with Western Australians and invite current and potential investment partners to share our enthusiasm and confidence in the economic prospects of Zimbabwe. We are grateful to the government of Zimbabwe and the private sector for working with us. Together we are better able to have a more robust and balanced dialogue.

The main objective of the industrialisation week ahead of the Summit is to popularise the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and identify industrialisation projects that can be implemented jointly by the public and private sector within SADC member states. For Zimbabwe this means that ZimTrade who are the executive arm of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade responsible for promoting trade with Zimbabwe, will play a big role in Zimbabwe's contribution.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap aims to accelerate the momentum towards strengthening the comparative and competitive advantages of economies of the region. The Zimbabwe is Open for Business Forum supports ZimTrade's efforts to promote exports and trade in Zimbabwe

SADC FOR INVESTMENT DRIVEN ECONOMIES

ZimTrade is the national trade development and promotion organisation, established in 1991 as a unique joint-venture partnership between the Private Sector and the Government of Zimbabwe.



ZimTrade works closely with Government and other Public Sector Agencies to improve trade regulations and trade policies for the mutual benefit of the exporter's community of Zimbabwe and foreign markets. ZimTrade participates in national consultations on regional integration, World Trade Organization related issues and on bilateral trade agreements. This activity offers buyers from other African countries a unique opportunity to have their concerns raised and addressed.

Thus, to provide Africa with access to Zimbabwean commodities and services, ZimTrade provides a comprehensive suite of value-added services to assist Zimbabwean exporters reach intended markets. The value-added services such as market information, export development programmes and export promotion and advocacy ensures that Zimbabwean exporters develop products and services that are tailor made to address demands of the export market.

Market Intelligence Services

To date, many market surveys have taken place with particular focus on regional markets to increase trade between Zimbabwe and other African countries in line with the African Union (AU), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) trade agreements.

Market Development Services

Current partnerships aim to develop value chains of Zimbabwe's sectors with the most export potential such as the horticulture and manufacturing sectors. Under this arrangement, experts are invited to Zimbabwe to assist local enterprises improve their production quality and competitiveness in the international market.

Market Promotion Services

Once market researches and export development programmes have been completed, ZimTrade offers export promotion services to enhance the visibility of Zimbabwean products and to build relationship between Zimbabwean exporters and the international buying community. This service also ensures that African markets are connected to Zimbabwean exporters, thus reducing the time that buyers normally take to research and connect with Zimbabwean players.

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED RISDP 2015-2020



Priority A

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

The main mandate for the Industrial Development and Trade Directorate is to facilitate trade liberalization and integration; attainment of competitive and diversified industrial development; and increased industrial investment and productivity following international best practice and compliance with globally recognized standards. In the period under review (August 2018-July 2019), the Directorate achieved the following milestones.

Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology

The key achievements for the year were:

- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for at least six commodities were harmonized and notified. The Gap Analysis Report on the Codex System was developed through convening of the SADC Codex Alimentarius Contact Points in respective Member States. The Codex Alimentarius is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines, and other recommendations relating to foods, food production and food safety, and is used as a reference point for the resolution of disputes concerning food safety

and consumer protection. The findings will be used to mobilize technical assistance from the Codex Trust Fund.

- In preparation for the launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the SADCSTAN Standards Harmonization Procedure was reviewed to align with the African Harmonization Model used by the African Regional Organisation for Standardization. In addition to the 11 SADC standards that were harmonized during the 2017/18 financial year, a further 10 more were harmonized during the 2018/19 financial year, bringing the total of SADC harmonized texts to 107.
- The Tripartite arrangement involving COMESA-EAC-SADC intensified its collaboration around the Tripartite Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) Resolution Mechanism, focusing mainly on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) and SPS measures as two of the specialized areas from which NTBs may arise. A benchmarking and knowledge-sharing exercise was undertaken between the East African Community (EAC) and SADC, with a view to aligning their standards development and possible bilateral NTB resolution processes in the interests of trade.
- At the regional level, Botswana achieved international recognition of its Calibration and Measurement Capabilities and thus international recognition of the Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS) Calibration Laboratories' capability. This implies that Botswana can now be identified as another node at which internationally recognized calibration and measurements can be obtained.

TRADE



The enhancement of intra- and extra-SADC trade remains a key regional agenda. Key focus areas include the simplification of rules of origin and application of improved methods for certification of origin; establishment and implementation of the Tripar-

tite FTA; and establishment and implementation of the AfCFTA. Other areas include the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); finalization of the negotiations and implementation of the schedules of commitments to the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services; and conclusion of preparatory work leading to the establishment of the SADC Customs Union.

The following were notable developments in the year under review:

- The first round of negotiations was completed in four of the six priority sectors identified in the Protocol on Trade in Services, namely communication, finance, tourism and transport services. Negotiations on the remaining two sectors (construction and energy-related services) were scheduled to be finalized during the 39th Trade Negotiating Forum Services Meeting to be held in the 2019/20 period before presentation to the 31st Ministerial Taskforce on Regional Economic Integration for adoption.
- The SADC FTA now covers a total of 12 of SADC's 16 Member States. Except for two Member States currently facing challenges in implementing their tariff commitments, all the other participating Member States are fully meeting their obligations under the SADC FTA. Since 2013, intra-regional trade in SADC has been consistently above 20 percent and growing, which can be considered to be a relatively good achievement compared to the pre-FTA era, where trade was around 16 percent.
- The 12 Member States benefiting from the two windows of the Trade Related Facility (TRF) continued with their implementation of different activities to achieve the planned results as per their respective commitments from both the SADC Trade Protocol and EPA Windows of the TRF Fund. As of 31 March 2019, TRF Fund utilization stood at 54.5 percent with a



total of EUR12.42 million disbursed under Tranche 1, which accounts for 30 percent of the total allocation, and partially under Tranche 2, which is supposed to comprise about 50 percent of the total allocation. A further EUR5.22 million was due to be disbursed under Tranche 2 to Member States by 30 June 2019 and this would reach 77 percent of the total commitment. The remaining EUR5.16 million, which is the balance of 20 percent of the total allocation will be disbursed under Tranche 3 from September 2019 onwards. Due to the challenges faced at the start of the Programme, the SADC Secretariat and the EU have agreed to extend the programme by 24 months from the initial end date of 30 September 2019 to 30 September 2021. However, Member States are expected to complete implementation by March 2021, leaving six months for closure at Member State level and at the SADC Secretariat level.

- At the Tripartite FTA level involving COMESA-EAC-SADC, work on Rules of Origin is almost finalized, with agreement on 91.55 percent of the tariff lines as of February 2019. These negotiations and the agreement on the necessary rules of origin manuals were scheduled for completion by June 2019.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION



In pursuance of harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in support of industrial development and regional integration, the following activities were undertaken during the year:

- The Draft Regional Intellectual Property Rights Framework and Guidelines were adopted by the Ministers responsible for Science and Technology in June 2018 as well as the Committee of Ministers of Trade and approved by Council of Ministers in August 2018.
- The SADC Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organization (WISETO) Charter was signed by seven Member States during the Joint Ministerial Meeting on Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2018. During the same meeting, four Member States expressed interest to host the SADC WISETO. These are the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Ministers responsible for Education and Training and STI further directed the ministerial Troika, together with the Secretariat, to develop a criteria for identifying the host country and Terms of Reference for hosting WISETO. In this regard, two SADC Troika Technical Working Group meetings were convened in October 2018 in Namibia and South Africa in March 2019 where a roadmap was developed for establishment and operationalization of the WISETO Organization. Furthermore, an experts' session was convened on the implementation of the SADC Charter on WISETO during the Science Forum held in December 2018 in Pretoria, South Africa.

- The draft Framework and Guidelines on Centres of Excellence (COE) and Centres of Specialisation (COS) were endorsed by SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training; and STI in June 2018 in South Africa and the Ministerial Task Force meeting in July 2018 in South Africa. Council approved the draft Framework and Guidelines in August 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia.
- The draft Regional List on STI Indicators was endorsed by the SADC Committee on Statistics in June 2018 and these were, together with the Terms of Reference for the Reference Group, approved by the ministers meeting in June 2018 in South Africa. A draft Regional Profile Report on STI was also produced and considered at the same meeting.



VALUE CHAINS

The development of regional value chains and their integration into global value chains remains the main fulcrum for regional integration, sustained growth and industrialization of the SADC region. The Costed Action Plan of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap as approved by an Extraordinary Summit in March 2017 identifies six priority value-chain clusters. These are Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation, Pharmaceuticals, Capital goods, Consumer goods, and Services.

In facilitating the development of regional value chains, two regional value chain profiling studies were completed. These are on the agro-processing and services value chains. The former was validated in April 2019. This brings the total to four value chains having been profiled to date in the six priority clusters. The other two are the minerals and pharmaceuticals value chain clusters.

Among the key findings of the Agro-processing profiling study, a total of 14 product-specific value chains were selected as having the highest potential for upgrading and development in the region, both for increased intra-regional trade and integration into global value chains.

Based on data analysed as part of the assessment for selection, it was found that the SADC region has a trade deficit in most of the selected value chains, with rice being the largest in this regard. This essentially means that the SADC region continues to rely on the rest of the world for its upkeep. The lack of sufficient production also means that





there is limited feedstock into manufacturing plants, thus hindering opportunities for increased industrial growth.

In pursuit of efforts to diversify industrial production and exports through substantial investments, the Secretariat secured two value chain project development experts to assist with the development and marketing of a pipeline of regional value chain projects in the agro-processing and mineral sectors. Accordingly, a project template was developed and a Call for Projects was issued in March 2019.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COMPETITIVENESS



In order to facilitate and coordinate the development, implementation and monitoring of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, with specific focus on processes, strategies and programmes aimed at developing a competitive and productive industrial base in SADC, the following activities were undertaken during the year under review:

- A Draft Protocol on Industry was developed and following a review and input from different structures and other relevant stakeholders, the Draft was submitted for consideration by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration (MTF) in June 2019. Once approved, the Protocol will become a standalone legal instrument whose main objective will be to promote the development of diversified, innovative and globally competitive regional and national industrial bases to enable the region to achieve sustainable and inclusive industrial development.
- A Capacity Building Workshop was held on 25-29 March 2019 in Johannesburg, South Africa to assist Member States to align their industrialization policies and strategies to the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 using the methodology of Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies (EQuIP). Member

States involved include Botswana, Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. These countries are currently benefitting from the SADC-EU-Germany Partnership Programme on Strengthening National Regional Linkages being implemented by GIZ. To allow for continuity and capacity building of the Secretariat, four staff members also took part in the training.

- To ensure that there is increased production and use of SADC raw materials as feedstock for downstream processing, a SADC Draft Regional Mining Vision (RMV) and Action Plan was finalised during the year. The RMV is anchored on the tenets of the African Mining Vision and aims to optimize the sustainable developmental impact of mineral resources extraction across the region whilst being cognisant of the differing maturity of the minerals sector in the Member States. The Draft RMV and Action Plan underwent revisions following presentations to the representatives of the private mining sector in September 2018 and to the public sector and was scheduled to be submitted for consideration by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in June 2019.
- The study on the Regional Gaps analysis to develop regional programme to improve Industrial Competitiveness of Member States was undertaken from February to June 2019. The study aims at mapping the situation of the SADC economies; identifying the constraints against enhancing competitiveness in Member States and competitive integration in production and trade value chains; identifying capacity gaps in implementing the industrialization policy; and develop a regional programme to improve competitiveness of Member States. The Secretariat organized a validation workshop in June 2019 in Johannesburg, South Africa.



Trade Facilitation

SADC is implementing the Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) approved by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in July 2016. The Programme is meant to support the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. During the period 2018/19, a number of activities and initiatives on customs and trade facilitation were conducted to support regional integration. These include:

- Finalization of the development of a Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework aimed at reducing barriers to trade by making the customs procedures and processes simpler for traders to fulfill. The implementation of STR concept will support small traders, particularly by lowering transaction costs associated with formal trade. The list of the qualifying products, the threshold goods and frequency of the operation were concluded after extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders. The Framework will be considered by the Committee of Ministers of Trade in June 2019;
- Finalization of the development of the Regional Framework for the Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) aimed at enabling traders to apply for the certificate of origin electronically. This will reduce time for its issuance and transmission to the importing country. Currently four SADC countries – Botswana, Lesotho Malawi and Zambia – have developed national modules for the implementation of the E-CoO whereas Mauritius is already implementing. The Regional e-CoO will enhance integrity of customs and trade operations as a result of less human interference;
- The Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on interconnectivity of customs IT systems and data exchange following the approval of the project proposal on trade facilitation needs for Kasumbalesa; and
- As part of the improvement of border management efficiency, an assessment on the implementation of the customs and trade facilitation instruments was conducted in November 2018 at Zozwe/Mwanza (Mozambique/Malawi). The assessment identified some chal-

lenges which need to be addressed. These include lack of adequate infrastructure, uncoordinated operations among border agencies and need for capacity building.

Payments System

There has been notable progress in the regional cross-border settlement system. At the national level, all Member States, with the exception of Madagascar, are implementing the Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) which facilitates efficient financial transactions.

At the regional level, harmonization of payments and clearing systems through the SADC-RTGS is progressing. The SADC-RTGS supports the modernization and harmonization of payments and clearing systems both domestically and regionally with the objective of improving safety of payments and efficient settlement and payment processes in the region. The payment system lowers transaction costs as need for a correspondent bank is removed. For example, where transactions previously took two to three days to clear, the system now settles payments in real-time, subject to availability of funding at the paying bank.

All Member States except for the Union of Comoros and Madagascar are participating in the SADC-RTGS. A total of 81 central and commercial banks are also participating in the system. Since the payment system went live in 2013, about 1,356,025 transactions had been settled as of February 2019, representing ZAR5.52 trillion. The SADC Committee of Central Bank Governors is engaging the SADC Bankers Association to ensure that savings arising from removal of correspondent bank in the system are passed on to the clients.

Discussions are still in progress with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York regarding the opening of a US Dollar account to facilitate US dollar settlement in the SADC-RTGS. The Reserve Bank of New York requested for more information relating to Know Your Customer Anti-Money Laundering arrangements for the SADC-RTGS USD settlement. Based on the information, the Reserve Bank of New York was expected to engage their Treasury at the beginning of 2019 but this was affected by the Government shutdown in USA in late January 2019. Engagement with the Reserve Bank of New York by the SADC-RTGS Project Team is ongoing to get progress on the matter. On-boarding of all other currencies of the region is expected to be completed by December 2019.

Financial Inclusion and Remittances

Notable progress has been made in the area of financial inclusion, 68 percent of adults which is approximately 97 million individuals in the region are financially included when both formal and informal financial products/services are considered. This is an improvement from 60 percent of financially included adult population in 2016. Overall levels of financial inclusion vary considerably across the region from 97 percent in Seychelles to 40 percent in Mozambique. Seychelles, Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, the Kingdom of Eswatini and the United Republic of Tanzania show the highest levels of overall financial inclusion.

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SME Access to Finance was approved by Ministers in July 2018, thus paving the way for the implementation of activities and assisting Member States to develop their own strategies and programmes aimed at empowering the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), youth and women to participate and contribute to economic activity. A total of 10 Member States have either developed their own Financial Inclusion Strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion. These are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

More than 70 percent of adults in the SADC region have access to cellphones, but only 27 percent of the adults are using mobile money. Tanzania followed by Zimbabwe rank high in terms of uptake of mobile money, at 57 percent and 47 percent respectively. To further deepen financial in-

clusion through use of mobile money, SADC-CCBG developed mobile money guidelines which are being piloted in Lesotho, Kingdom of Eswatini, Malawi and South Africa, with the expectation to eventually roll this out to other Member States.

With regard to cross-border remittances, which are critical for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in the region, the cost has been reduced from an average of 20 percent per transaction to about 13 percent in the corridor between South Africa and Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique. The challenge is to further reduce these costs to meet the G20 target of 5 percent per transaction.

As part of this work, a test product has been introduced for South Africa and Lesotho using Shoprite retail chain. The Shoprite cross-border, money remittance product reached the R1 billion mark in January 2019, after just three years of implementation. The cost of a transfer of R900 is 2 percent, which is one of the cheapest cross-border products in the world. It is estimated that the Shoprite Lesotho remittance product has saved approximately R80 million in transfer fees over the three-year period. Approximately 70 percent of the recipients of these remittances are women. Given the success of the remittance product to Lesotho, work is underway to replicate it in the Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Kingdom of Eswatini corridors.

Development Finance

With regard to project preparation, the SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC PPDF) continues to support



Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development for cross-border regional infrastructure projects in energy, transport, ICT and transboundary water. This directly supports the region's integration and industrialization efforts as well as trade in goods and services and helps to improve the quality of lives of its people by improving access to infrastructure services such as of electricity, transport, communications and water.

The PPDF which is currently funded by the European Union and KfW and hosted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) supports SADC countries to undertake feasibility, technical and engineering designs, environmental and social impact-assessment studies, as well as preparation of tender documents and transaction advisory services to make projects bankable for financing and implementation.

By 2018, the PPDF had approved a total of US\$19.6 million for the preparation of 10 regional projects covering energy, transport and water which is expected to generate US\$5.8 billion in infrastructure investment. Furthermore, this has huge potential of unlocking business opportunities across the "infrastructure value chain", not only in advisory services, but also in financing, construction, equipment supply, technology and skills, as well as operations and maintenance. The 10 regional projects are:

- ❖ Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa interconnectivity project;
- ❖ Second Alaska-Sherwood 400 kV line;
- ❖ Kasomeno-Mwenda Toll Road;
- ❖ Rehabilitation and upgrade of the North South Rail Corridor;
- ❖ Luapula Hydro Power Development;
- ❖ Angola-Namibia Transmission Interconnector;

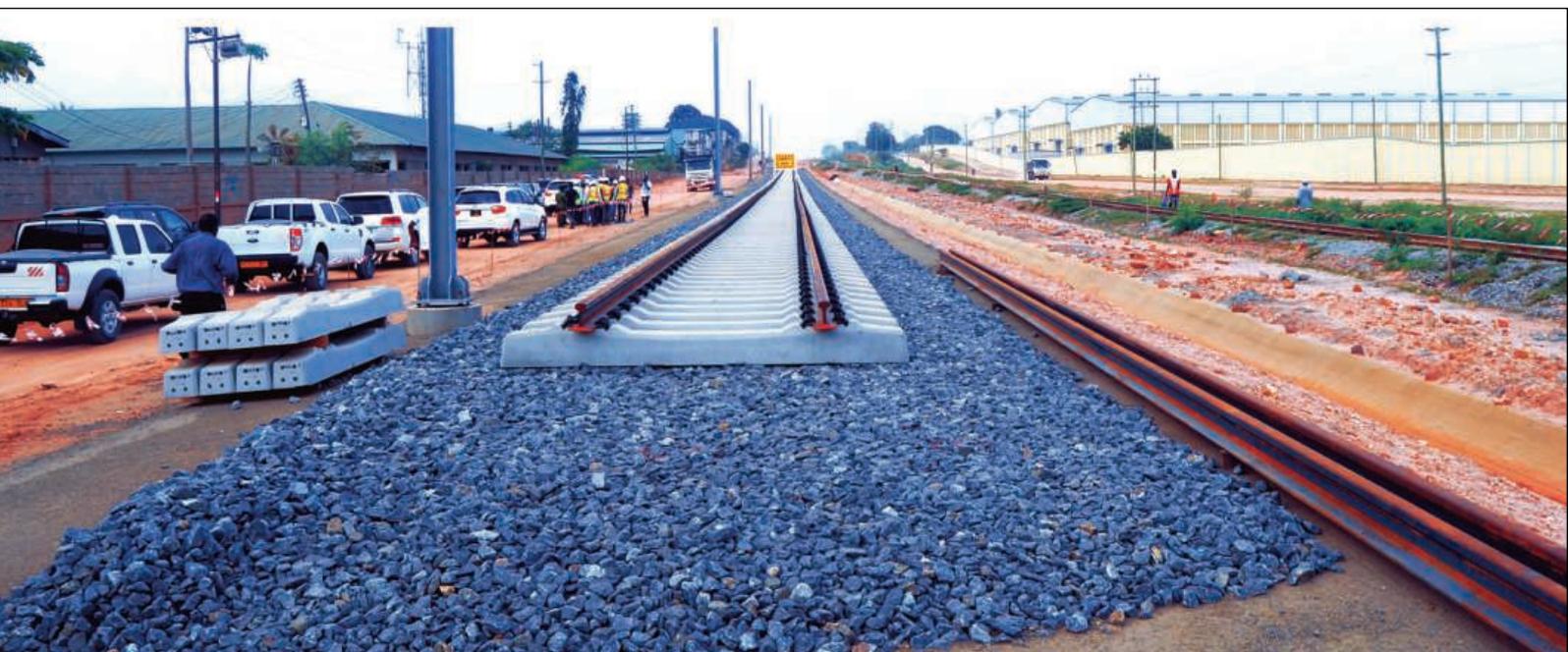
- ❖ Mulembo Lelya Hydro Electric Power;
- ❖ Africa GreenCo;
- ❖ Development of Guidelines and Standards for Renewable Energy Projects and a Funding and Incentive Strategy Project in Mauritius; and
- ❖ Angola-Namibia Transmission Interconnector – Extension of preparation funding – Part 2 and 3 Feasibility up to Financial Close.

A PPDF Mid-Term Review consultancy was commissioned by the EU in 2018 to provide an overall independent assessment of the PPDF's past performance, paying particular attention to its intermediate results measured against its objectives. KfW has also commissioned a consultant for the assessment of the PPDF Phases I and II and the analysis of strategic options for Phase III, which is currently underway.

Work on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund is ongoing. The Agreement on the Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund was finalised and nine Member States -- Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- have signed the Agreement. However, none has yet submitted instruments of ratification of the Agreement with the Secretariat. The Secretariat is consulting and sensitizing Member States on the need to fast-track signature and ratification of the Agreement to ensure that the Fund is operationalised. In January 2019 and March 2019, Malawi and Madagascar were consulted and sensitised.

Investment and Tax Related Matters

Intra-SADC investment represents a small share of the overall SADC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. However, this is likely to change as opportunities for Cross-Border Investment (CBI) expand and regional integra-



tion deepens and remaining barriers to trade and investment are removed. The expansion in cross-border investments will also require a deepening of policies and strategies and incentives for attracting CBI that are transformative, develops regional value chains, and create jobs, such as manufacturing.

To improve the investment and business environment and remove barriers to investment, SADC is implementing a Regional Action Programme for Investment (RAPI). In that regard SADC has developed an Investment Policy Framework (IPF) to guide Member States in preparing their National Investment Action Plans. The IPF is yet to be reviewed by the Joint Meeting of the Investment Subcommittee and the Trade Negotiation Forum – Services to ensure that investment issues discussed in the WTO framework are taken into account.

Botswana, Malawi and Zambia are the only Member States that have developed National Action Plans for Investment (NAPI) to facilitate implementation of the SADC Investment Policy Framework. To support investors in accessing information, SADC has developed an investment portal which is linked to Member States investment portals. During the period under review, the portal was reviewed to enable remote updating by Member States. The Bilateral Investment Treaty Template which assists Member States in the negotiation of investment treaties has been reviewed to take into account regional and international developments. Furthermore, SADC has developed a Foreign Direct Investment Strategy to support mobilization of such investment into the region.

On the aspect of taxation, SADC developed the SADC Model Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement to assist Member States in the negotiation of double tax avoidance agreements which are critical for investment and businesses. The network of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements in the region has increased from 52 in August 2015 to 59 in December 2018.

Macroeconomic Convergence Programme

Available data indicate that economic growth marginally improved in 2018 but largely remains subdued. Generally, inflation eased and slight improvements in fiscal deficit were recorded. However, public debt continues to rise compounded by a burden arising from underperforming State Owned Enterprises. Economic growth is estimated at 3.1 percent in 2018, a slight improvement from 2.9 percent recorded in 2017.

Annual inflation rate eased to an average of 8.1 percent in 2018 from 9.8 percent in 2017. The fiscal deficit is estimated to have recorded 3.8 percent of GDP in 2018 compared to 4 percent in 2017. Public debt maintained an upward trend across all Member States in 2018. The region's public debt increased to 49.3 percent of GDP in 2018, slightly above the 48.6 percent recorded in 2017.

A majority of Member States underperformed in achieving the agreed macroeconomic convergence indicators. Four Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Seychelles and Tanzania) met the set targets of the primary Macroeconomic Economic Convergence indicators of Inflation, Fiscal Deficit and Public Debt, in 2018. Only three Member States (Botswana, Lesotho and Tanzania) met the set targets of the primary indicators in 2017.

Priority B

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure – A Driver for Regional Integration

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

The resultant increase in the pace of regional development and competitiveness, improves services, creates an enabling environment to attract investment in infrastructure, and reduces the cost of doing business in the region. To deliver on this mandate, strategic expertise is needed to facilitate and coordinate the transformation of the region into an integrated economy, using infrastructure as a vehicle to support Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation, which are the main goals of the SADC Treaty and the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Devel-



opment Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020. The following six Key Result Areas drive the main outcomes of the interventions of the Directorate:

- Supply of adequate energy in the Region – Energy Sector/Unit;
- Establish universal access to affordable Information Communications Technologies – ICT Sector/Unit;
- provision of adequate, integrated and efficient Transport Infrastructure and Services – Transport Sector/Unit;
- Promote efficient and effective management of shared watercourses and improved development of strategic water infrastructure – Water Sector/Unit;
- Provision of timely and credible meteorological and climate information – Meteorology Sector/Unit; and
- Promote investment in regional infrastructure development – All Sectors.

Some of the major achievements and challenges recorded by the Directorate in the period under review are presented below.

ENERGY SECTOR



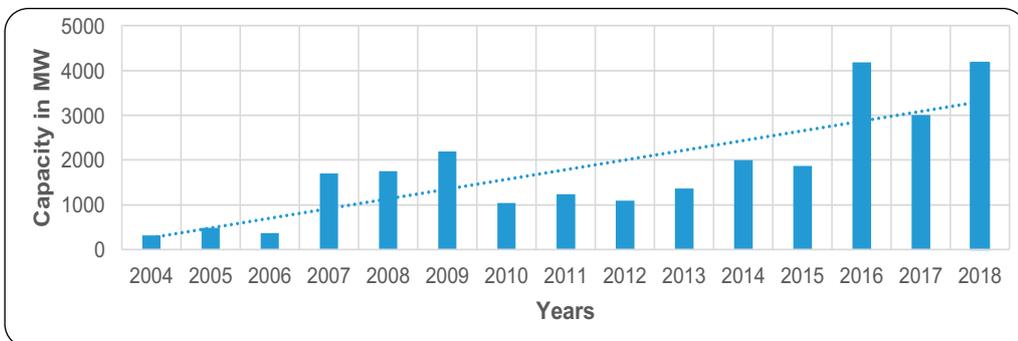
The objective of the SADC Energy programme is to facilitate, coordinate and achieve availability of sufficient, reliable, least cost energy services that will assist in the attainment of economic growth, industrialization and the eradication of poverty whilst ensuring environmentally sustainable use of energy resources in the SADC Region. The programme is driven by four main pillars, which include energy security, energy access, tapping into new energy resources and energy sustainability.

SADC Region Security of Energy Supply and Power Trading

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) Coordination Centre was established in 1995 to provide a platform for power utilities within the SADC Region to share electricity and manage surpluses and deficits. In an effort to create a competitive electricity market for the region, SAPP created a Short Term Energy Market (STEM) in 2001. This has been augmented by the establishment of the Day Ahead Market (DAM) since December 2009, live trade in the Intra-Day Market (IDM) since December 2015, the Forward Physical Monthly and the Forward Physical Weekly with effect from 1 April 2016. Through the electricity traded in the SAPP, competitive electricity market in the Region increased from less than one percent in 2012 to 32 percent in December 2018.

In addition, SAPP has coordinated the planning and development of power generation plants to address the current supply shortfall in the region. In 2018/2019, the SADC Region commissioned a total of 4,175 Megawatts (MW) power generation capacity from both Public Utilities and Independent Power Producers (IPPs). The recent investments in the renewable energy technologies and commissioned gas-fired power plants has since increased the share of other primary energy sources in the generation mix. The investment and development of diversified energy resources and technologies resulted in the commissioning of 24,554MW of generation capacity between 2008 and 2018 and the target is to commission a total of 4,883MW in 2019/20.

Figure 1 Commissioned Power Generation 2004-2018



Source SAPP Report to the SADC Electricity and Petroleum and Gas Committees Meeting in December 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia.

Several transmission projects are planned to evacuate power from Member States with surplus electricity production to those with shortfalls. The development of regional power interconnectors will enable SADC Member States to share and benefit from increased generation capacity across borders. The planned transmission projects are classified in three categories:

- **Category 1** comprises projects that aim to interconnect the three SAPP non-operating members (Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania);
- **Category 2** is made up of projects to relieve transmission congestion; and
- **Category 3** involves transmission projects to move power from new generating stations to load centres.

SADC has since identified and prioritized Category 1 transmission projects that aim to connect Angola, Malawi and Tanzania to the regional grid. The Zambia Tanzania and Kenya (ZTK) transmission interconnector is under implementation to connect Tanzania and Zambia and subsequently to the SAPP grid and to the Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP) grid by 2021.

The Malawi and Mozambique transmission interconnector is now at an advanced

stage and implementation is scheduled to commence by 2019/20. In November 2018, the Governments of Angola and Namibia signed the Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the Angola–Namibia (ANNA) transmission interconnector. The SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF) has approved funding for the feasibility studies for the transmission line.

Regional Energy Sector Regulatory Initiatives and Regional Energy Access Initiatives

The SADC Secretariat through the implementing agency, Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) is leading the energy sector reforms which include institutional arrangement on establishment of energy regulators. RERA was established to facilitate the development of regional regulatory policies, legislation and regulations as well as monitor and evaluate electricity regulatory practices among members, and support the development of energy regulators in the region.

The Ministers responsible for Energy at their meeting in 2015 approved the setting up of a SADC Centre for Renewable Energy



Southern African Power Pool

About SAPP

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

Vision

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

Objectives

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

- ◆ Increase power accessibility in rural communities.
- ◆ Implement strategies in support of sustainable development priorities.

Mission

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

Strategy

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

Values

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

Key Highlights

- ◆ Installed generation capacity in the Region stands at 68,324 MW and this includes installed generation capacity from Oceanic Member States.
- ◆ The region installed a total of 24,554 MW for 2008 to 2018 and plans to install a total of 17,324 MW in the next 4 years
- ◆ SAPP is currently operating various electricity trading markets namely Bilateral Contracts, Day Ahead Market, Week Ahead Market, Month Ahead Market and Intra-Day Market. The share from the competitive electricity market currently stands at 34% in 2018/19 and over USD 107 million was exchanged among market players in 2017/18.
- ◆ SAPP continues to lead the project preparatory works for various generation and transmission projects in SADC.

and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE). The official launch of SACREEE was held in October 2018 in Windhoek. SACREEE serves as a regional centre of excellence to support the Secretariat in promotion and adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and programmes contributing to increased access to energy. Since its establishment, SACREEE has with support from Cooperating Partners initiated a number of programmes towards the attainment of the SADC Energy Programme. These initiatives including the following:

- Project on Energy Efficient Lighting and Appliances (EELA);
- Publication of the *SADC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency 2018 Status Report*;
- On-going consultations on the SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme (SIEEP) that supports the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063); and
- Launching a regional Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility.

To complement these efforts, the SADC Secretariat has with the support from the European Union (EU) developed the Regional Energy Access and Strategic Action Plan (REASAP) 2010 and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) 2016-2030 respectively.

Tapping the abundant Energy Resources in the Region

In June 2018, SADC Energy Ministers approved to develop a Regional Gas Master Plan that will guide the exploitation of the vast natural gas resources that exist in the region. The exploration of gas reserves would enable the region to address its energy challenges, and contribute to the regional energy mix, which is dominated by coal.



The SADC Secretariat has since constituted the Inter State (Regional) Gas Committee to supervise and be a steering committee overseeing development of the SADC Regional Gas Master Plan. Furthermore, the energy Senior Officials approved the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Development of the Regional Gas Master Plan and mandated the Secretariat to commence the procurement process to engage a Consultant to start the development of the Regional Gas Masterplan - Phase 1 with support from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

In addition, in December 2018, the SADC Secretariat facilitated in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Energy of the Government of the Republic of Namibia and New Partnership For Africa's Development (NEPAD) Business Foundation a workshop for public and private sectors on SADC Regional Natural Gas Resources for Industrial Growth and Sustainable Development for awareness and information sharing.



WATER SECTOR

The objective of the SADC water sector programme is to facilitate the development of a framework for sustainable, efficient and effective shared watercourse planning and management, through development of strategic water infrastructure and promotion of good water governance in the region. The SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) is the main vehicle for implementation of the SADC water programme. The action plan also supports the implementation of the water component of the Revised RISDP and serves as a strategic plan to implement the water chapter of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP). Some of the major activities, programmes and projects being implemented by the sector include the following:

The SADC Water Fund

The SADC Water Fund was established to facilitate funding of water infrastructure in the region. The first phase of the Project, funded through KfW, mobilized support of €10 million. The funds are fully committed to two regional cross-border projects namely the Lomahasha-Namaacha Water Supply Project between the Kingdom of Eswatini and Mozambique, and the Kazungula Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Zambia.





New water treatment plant in Eswatini, to be used in the joint project to supply water to the Lomahasha and Namaacha border towns in Eswatini and Mozambique respectively



Water treatment plant in Kazungula town in Zambia, refurbished with the support of the Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility

An additional contribution of €5 million has been pledged by KfW to cover any funding gap in the implementation of the projects, subject to conclusion of project agreements. The construction of the Lomahasha/Namaacha scheme is expected to begin in January 2020. The first phase of the project will transfer water 30km from Simunye in Eswatini to the border towns of Lomahasha (Eswatini) and Namaacha (Mozambique) to serve a population of over 26,000.

Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility

The Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development (CRIDF) programme is funded through the Department for International Development (DFID), which has provided a total of £31.75 million for the current second phase of the CRIDF Programme. Projects that have already been delivered as part of the transition phase from

the first phase to the second phase (CRIDF I to CRIDF II), are:

- Kufandada and Bindamombe Community Management Projects in Zimbabwe – complete handed over to Community and Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) Runde Catchment Council;
- Ntalale Water Supply in Zimbabwe – complete handed over to ZINWA Mzingwane Catchment;
- Maseru Water Demand Management - complete handed over to water utility of Lesotho;
- Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) Water Supply Projects in Namibia – completed and handed over to communities; and
- Kazungula border town water supply and sanitation project, in Zambia.

Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project

Phase 1 (Lot 1) of the transboundary water supply scheme between Angola and Namibia was completed and commissioned in November 2018. It involved the rehabilitation and extension of the Calueque water supply scheme, increased livestock water access points, and irrigation offtake infrastructure on the Angolan side. This phase also included rehabilitation of the cross-border canal that transfers water into Namibia, which services a huge proportion of the national population in northern Namibia. The ongoing Lot 2 project in Calueque will also realise additional reservoir storage and increased coverage of the population supplied with potable water in the Santa Clara town of Angola.



Deep groundwater drilling project in Windhoek, Namibia, to utilise the managed aquifer recharge approach as a water resilience strategy

Groundwater Development and Management

Over 70 percent of the region's population is dependent on groundwater for its water supply. However, being a hidden resource, the little knowledge of the quantity and quality vulnerabilities of groundwater is a limiting factor for strategic planning and management of this important resource. Projects on groundwater exploration and development are now being implemented in the region by the SADC Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI) to increase the resource knowledge and its optimal utilization.

Capacity Building

Waternet, a subsidiary institution of SADC, has produced over 500 Masters Graduates. The institution also provides professional short-term training in all SADC official languages of English, French and Portuguese. It offers courses in Negotiation skills in transboundary water management; Water Demand Management; Financing of water infrastructure projects; Monitoring and communicating of river water status; and Gender mainstreaming in the Water Sector. The courses are quite beneficial to the region Member States and regional based organizations.

ICT SECTOR



The main objective of the ICT sector is to promote universal access to affordable information communications technologies in the region. Below are some of the key achievements recorded by the sector in the period under review:

Digital SADC 2027

Phase 1 of the Digital SADC 2027, which is presently undergoing a performance review, included the baseline values of the ICT Sector; average mobile penetration at 60 percent and average Internet user penetration at 4 percent (International Telecommunication Union, ITU) statistics, December 2011). SADC Member States agreed on 20 percent Internet user penetration and 80-90 percent of households and businesses with Internet access as targets for the year 2027.

As of December 2018, the SADC average mobile penetration was 72.2 percent (ranging from 34.1 percent to 176.6 percent). Five Member States; Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and South Africa, achieved mobile penetration above 100 percent. The world mobile penetration was at 107 percent. The SADC average Internet user penetration was 22.3 percent (ranging from 8.6 percent to 58.8 percent) while the world percentage of individuals using the Internet was at 51.2 percent. This implies that the Internet user penetration target of 20 percent has been achieved and a new target needs to be set. The SADC average households with Internet access is at 27.8 percent while the world households with Internet access was 57.8 percent.

SADC National and Regional Internet Exchange Points

To date, all SADC Member States have established at least one National Internet Exchange Point (NIXP). Through a tendering process, South Africa and Zimbabwe were awarded contracts to be supported (technical and financial), developed and transformed into SADC Regional Internet Exchange Points (RIXPs). As of the 31 December 2018 South Africa and Zimbabwe have completed the transformation process and are fully operational as SADC RIXPs. A call has been made to other SADC NIXPs to start connecting to these two that will result in keeping SADC traffic within SADC.

SADC ICT Observatory

The SADC e-Commerce Strategy and Action Plan presents SADC ICT Observatory as a flagship project that will be the central point for access of reliable, accurate and up-to-date collection and dissemination of ICT indicators, measurement, benchmarking and reports. SADC ICT Observatory will be piloted at the SADC Secretariat under the auspices of the ICT Division of the Direc-



torate of Infrastructure and will later be relocated to a SADC ICT Centre of Excellence (CoE).

The SADC ICT Observatory has 88 Core and 28 Extended ICT Indicators. They consist of supply-side and demand-side indicators, where the latter can only be determined by conducting annual surveys. Several SADC Model Survey Forms were developed to assist Member States in developing their Multi-Purpose Annual Survey Form. The proposed SADC ICT Observatory Data Collection Framework is for a period of 10 weeks annually during July 1 to September 15, and is aligned to that of the ITU. Member States are in the process of nominating their Focal Point Persons for the SADC ICT Observatory.

SADC Postal Strategy

The SADC Post Strategy (SPS) (2017-2020) takes into account the Regional Priorities for Africa which are E-commerce and Financial Inclusion. All Member States are rolling out e-commerce platforms supported by the Universal Postal Union (UPU). This project provides an enabling environment for the SADC Citizens to purchase goods and services from abroad or become online merchants, thus contributing towards the economic development of the region.

A SADC e-Commerce Payment Gateway Survey was undertaken by the SADC Secretariat and with the assistance from the Committee of Central Bank Governors. The survey assisted to build capacity and resulted in the need to commend for collaboration relevant stakeholders and the development of an e-commerce regulatory framework that would facilitate the establishment of optimum e-commerce platforms, including the e-Commerce Payment Gateways that reap maximum benefits and make SADC competitive.

SADC Fourth Industrial Revolution High Level Dialogue and Engagement Level

Addressing the Experiences of Women in Leadership and Youth Empowerment in ICT is a component of operationalizing the SADC Declaration on the Fourth Industrial Revolution Using ICTs (2017). During the SADC ICT Industry Dialogue and Engagement in March 2019 in Kasane, Botswana, SADC women working in the National Regulatory Authorities of Botswana, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe as well as the African Union Youth Club shared their

life experiences and challenges they encountered and eventually surmounted, from the time they were at school, university, training institution up to their present position in the ICT sector. The recommendations of the meeting resulted in the development of the Draft Kasane Action Plan on SADC Women and Youth Empowerment in ICT.

METEOROLOGY SECTOR



The ICT sector aims to provide timely and credible meteorological and climate information. Below are some of the key achievements recorded by the sector in the period under review:

Quality Management System for the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services

The Quality Management System (QMS) ensures and enhances the quality of products and services provided by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. The International Civil Aviation Organization Annex3 and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Technical Regulation No 49 recommend conformity with International Organisation of Standards (ISO) 9001 series of quality assurance standards and ISO 9001 provides an appropriate framework to implement the required change management processes and has an international orientation. The ICAO/WMO regulations oblige meteorological service providers to aviation to be ISO 9001 certified for compliance with international quality standards.

To date, four SADC Member States of Angola, Mauritius, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania are ISO 9001:2015 certified while nine countries are in progress for QMS certification. Two countries have not yet commenced, however, they have started the process to identify agencies to support them with the QMS certification process for the 2015 Standard.

Harmonizing the Meteorological Strategy and Action Plan

Following the meeting of Ministers in charge of Transport and Meteorology, the Meteorology Sector conducted scoping missions under the Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCIS-DR) between November 2018 and February 2019. The missions assessed



status of meteorological infrastructure and compatibility, capacity building needs and internet connectivity at National Meteorological Services (NMHS) and ensured that equipment is allocated to countries in most need; and synchronized and harmonized the different systems in Member States. In March 2019, the Sector convened a workshop to facilitate the harmonization of the meteorological strategies in order to ensure that they complement each other and brainstorm on the mechanism of mobilizing resources for the implementation of the various projects and programmes.

The Directors of Member State NMHS made recommendations on the meteorological observation network, meteorological activities in the region, Numerical Weather Prediction and Climate Modelling and regional climate monitoring products, exchange and capacity building programme and harmonization of the strategy in the SADC region. The NMHS Member State Directors also agreed to convene annual harmonization workshops to mainstream the meteorological activities of SADC NMHSs.

Enhanced capacity of Climate Services Centre

At present, the Climate Services Centre is implementing the Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCIS-DR) Project. The SARCIS-DR covers the

southern Africa component of the continental Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAW-IDRA) Project, under the ACP-EU Programme and implemented by the African Development Bank. It is a follow-up to the Climate for Development in Africa Institutional Support to African Climate Institution Project.

The overall objective of SARCIS-DR is to increase the capability of SADC countries to respond to climate-induced disasters and to reduce loss of lives and damages of resources and property. The protocol of agreement was signed on 13 September 2017 and started implementation in June 2018. So far, the project has made significant progress of the overall implementation of the activities at 62 percent. Under the SARCIS-DR, the Climate Services Centre (CSC) is further increasing its computing capability to enhance its service delivery.

Future Projects

The Meteorology Unit is working on two Future Projects. The Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Applications Programme emphasis is on climate services on the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) nexus and capacitate the SADC CSC to become one of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Regional Climate Services. The FOCUS Africa is a WMO lead project that concentrates on service delivery to users of climate services mainly in WEF nexus.



Strengthening capacity for climate experts from Member States to generate and disseminate Early Warning System (EWS) products and services

Strengthen capacity of climate experts

Climate experts from Member States were invited to attend the pre-SARCOF training at the SADC CSC, Gaborone, Botswana on 13-20 August 2018. The training aimed to build the capacity of climate experts on new tools to generate the 2018/19 seasonal climate forecast for their respective countries and to produce a consensus forecast for the SADC region that would be presented in the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). The specific objectives of the training were to:

- Develop regional consensus climate update forecast for the October-November-December 2018 to January-February-March 2019, rainfall season;
- Downscale the global climate output to regional and national level;
- Discuss the upcoming El Niño-Southern Oscillation phase and its likely impacts on the climate sensitive sectors;
- Review and verify the October-November-December 2017; November-December-January 2017/18 and December-January-February 2017/18, January-February-March 2018 seasonal climate forecasts made in August 2017 for SADC region; and
- Discuss the regional User Interface Platform of the Global Framework for Climate Services in the region.

The 22nd session of SARCOF, under the theme: “Improving Regional Climate Early Warning Systems for Sustainable Integration in the SADC Region”, followed the pre-SARCOF training and was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 22-24 August 2018. The objective was to review and verify the October-November-December 2017; November-December- January 2017/18 and December- January-February 2017/18, January-February-March 2018 seasonal climate forecasts made in August 2017 for SADC region and to develop regional consensus climate update forecast for the October-November-December 2018 to January-February-March 2019 rainfall season.

The Meteorology Sector also convened the Mid-Season Review and Update for the 22nd Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (Mid-Season Review and Update of SARCOF-22) in Kasane, Botswana on 6-7 December 2018. The Forum was preceded by training of the national climate experts on updating the seasonal forecast and that was released during the Forum in

Kasane, Botswana. The SADC CSC issues a range of the climate outlook statement and advisories, monthly seasonal updates, weekly drought and flood risk watch and extreme weather alerts. The recent ones are:

- 23 February 2019: Climate Services Centre (CSC) depicted extreme weather conditions in various regions across Southern Africa during the end of February. It therefore issued a watch bulletin on flood, drought and heat waves covering the period 21-28 February 2019;
- 5 March 2019: CSC also issued a heavy rainfall alert over central Kingdom of Eswatini, eastern Madagascar, southern Malawi, central Mozambique, northern Tanzania and western Zambia for the period 4-10 March 2019;
- Tracking of Tropical Cyclone Idai: prepare advisory notes and impact map of affected area, issue several advisories to the potentially affected Member States (Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia), and
- 26 March 2019: CSC issued a Drought, Flood and Heatwave risk watch bulletin.

Visibility of SADC CSC

All advisories and bulletins are sent out to stakeholders via emails and posted on the CSC website. The Meteorology Unit is working with the IT and Public Relations units to integrate the CSC website to that of the SADC Secretariat. Other efforts to improve visibility of SADC CSC include ideas to have additional LCD TV displays of meteorological information for the SADC region and working on templates to include SADC CSC activities and events in the Inside SADC newsletter.



TRANSPORT SECTOR

The transport sector aims to provide adequate, integrated and efficient Transport Infrastructure and Services. Through the RIDMP, the Transport Sector Plan, the Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology of 1996 and other complementary programmes, SADC continues to improve the region's surface, air and inter-modal transport infrastructure so as to deepen integration and boost intra-regional trade within southern Africa. To this end, a number of interventions that have been implemented in the period under review are outlined below.





Cross Border Road Transport-Regulators Forum

The Cross Border Road Transport-Regulators Forum (CBRT-RF) was launched in March 2018 in South Africa. The CBRT-RF is in the processes of designing and implementing programmes which would, among others, maximize the road transport sector's contribution to the region's social and economic performance and growth. The implementation programme of the CBRT-RF is contained in the Forum's Strategy, adopted and then submitted to the SADC meeting of Ministers of Transport that took place in Namibia in 2018. The CBRT-RF works in collaboration with the Tripartite Transport & Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) to achieve the objectives of cross-border road transport regulation in the region in line with Chapters 5 and 6 of the SADC protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology.

Corridor Development Approach

Development in southern Africa has traditionally occurred along routes that connect areas of industry with areas of trade. From industrial sites, raw materials pass along highways, railways, canals, and pipelines to ports for export, while finished products travel back through the same corridors. With the rapid development occurring in the SADC region, these geographic corridors are growing in importance, as they enable other sectors to maximize their productivity.

SADC is, therefore, implementing the Spatial Corridor Development Strategy which was adopted in 2008. This corridor approach to regional development is based on the need to provide seamless transport services within the region. However, infrastructural bottlenecks along these corridors – poor roads and bridges, confusing border logistics, and complex customs procedures – often hamper operations of these other industries. SADC recognizes that these transport corridors require special attention.

Plans are afoot in the southern corridors (Lesotho, Mozambique, Kingdom of

Eswatini and South Africa) and Port developments projects are ongoing in the Dar es Salaam, Nacala and Walvis Bay, with exploration of new ports firmly under the spotlight.

Standardized Policy and Guidelines

The Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) with the Programme Management Unit which is based at and led by the SADC Secretariat commenced in August 2017 with support from the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) to a tune of €18 million. Under the TTTFP, Technical assistance and support is provided to Member States in the following areas:

- Development of legal and policy framework and guidelines to improve Member States' implementation of REC obligations and support the domestication of regional road transport agreements;
- Capacity development at the level of the Member States through strengthening the Member States' ministries responsible for transport and road transport sector regulations; and
- Implementation of Vehicle Load Management Initiative, Vehicle Regulations and Standards, Cross Border Third Party Motor Vehicle Schemes, Strategic Regional Weighbridge Location Plan, Transport Registers and Information Platform and Systems (TRIPS), Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement (MCBRTA).

Since the launch of the TTTFP in 2017, the achieved milestones to date include development and validation of a Vehicle Load Management Agreement; Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement; national and regional sensitization in 17 of the 21 Tripartite Member /Partner States to identify technical assistance requirements; and establishment of the Cross Border Road Transport Regulators Forum. Continued efforts are being extended to Member States towards standardized policy frameworks and guidelines.



Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse approved

The completion of the development of the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse (ZSP), was adopted by the ZAMCOM Council of Ministers during its 6th Annual meeting held on 28th February, 2019 at Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. Subsequently, the unpacking of the ZSP has commenced through the establishment of a 3-year Rolling ZAMCOM Work Plan Framework to which the development and implementation of the three respective annual ZAMCOM Work Plans are aligned, starting with the 2019/20 ZAMCOM Work Plan.

This advancement opens up a new era in the ethics of developing and managing the water resources of Zambezi Watercourse and ushers the ZAMCOM organization to another mode of operation – i.e. providing the necessary service to the ZAMCOM Member States through implementation of the ZSP and other requisite tools and outputs developed along the way that includes and not limited to the Zambezi Water Resources Information Systems (ZAMWIS) - Decision Support System (DSS).

Guided by the ZAMCOM Agreement, Zambezi Watercourse Member States will now undertake their respective transboundary water resources management and development plans, projects and programmes relating in accordance with the Strategic Plan.

The ZSP is based on a fundamental future development pathway (or scenario), which is to:

Maximise the economic benefits of water development in the Zambezi Watercourse, subject to the constraints of ensuring the maintenance of moderate environmental flows and provision of flood protection.

The prime objectives of the ZSP are to promote and facilitate the following:

- Regional co-operation and good neighbourliness;
- Development and utilisation of the resources of the Zambezi Watercourse for equitable economic growth and prosperity;
- Sustainable and ecologically sound development and utilisation of the resources of the Zambezi watercourse;

- Climate resilient infrastructure and development, and to manage and reduce risk to investments and to society at large;
- Public access to sufficient and safe water supplies, and related essential services, for basic needs and livelihoods; and,
- Capital mobilisation and investment finance.

The ZSP comprises four core components for achieving the above stated prime objectives, as follows:

- Component 1 **Infrastructure investment;**
- Component 2 **Livelihoods support;**
- Component 3 **Environmental resources protection and utilisation; and,**
- Component 4 **Water resources management.**

All four components are supported by an Institutional Development and all-inclusive cooperation foundation as shown in the Figure. The conceptual context of the Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse founded on the four core components and institutional foundation in turn forms the basis for ZAMCOM's programmatic annual three-year rolling ZAMCOM Work Plan Framework.



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Benefits of Cooperation in all-inclusive planning and development of water resources include:

- ◆ Improved energy security;
- ◆ Improved food security;
- ◆ Peace dividends;
- ◆ Increased regional economic benefits;
- ◆ Joint investment planning;
- ◆ Jointly addressing external threats;
- ◆ Increased employment opportunities; and,
- ◆ Improved and health environment leading to improved provision of goods and services.

The Zambezi Watercourse Commission was established, as an intergovernmental organization, in 2011 when the ZAMCOM Agreement entered into force, bringing together eight Riparian States of the Zambezi Watercourse, i.e Republic of Angola; Republic of Botswana; United Republic of Malawi; Republic of Mozambique; Republic of Namibia; Republic of Tanzania; Republic of Zambia; and, Republic of Zimbabwe. Headquartered in Harare, Zimbabwe, the Commission envisions a future characterized by equitable and sustainable utilisation of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations. ZAMCOM coordinates all-inclusive management and planning, knowledge management, provision of information/data, prevention/resolution of disputes, and regional monitoring of trends including climate change and variability.

ZAMCOM Strives for Promoting the equitable and reasonable utilisation of the water resources of the Zambezi Watercourse as well as the efficient management and sustainable development thereof through win-win cooperation.



win-win cooperation/ cooperao, ganhas tu, ganhu eu

Contact Details: ZAMCOM Secretariat, 128 Samora Machel Avenue
P.O. Box CY 118, Harare. ZIMBABWE Tel:+263 242 253 361-3
VoIP: +263 8677 000 313. Website: www.zambezicommission.org
Email: zamcom@zambezicommission.org



ACCREDITATION: ADDING VALUE TO SUPPLY CHAINS

Accreditation: Adding Value to Supply Chains is the theme for 2019 World Accreditation Day which was celebrated worldwide on 9 June 2019. This theme highlights the role of accreditation in adding value to supply chains. Supply chains provide a vital role in delivering products and services for consumers, business and the public sector in a timely, cost-efficient and quality manner. Supply chains are constantly evolving from complex systems crossing multiple borders to new and diverse supply chains aimed at ensuring all stakeholders' requirements are met, including the need for ensuring sustainability and responsible supply.

Accreditation and, with it, other quality infrastructure tools such as standards, metrology and conformity assessment, provide widely accepted tools that help deliver value to the supply chain. These tools help with trust and assurance, enabling confidence in both final products and services and the manner in which they are placed on the market and used.

From the accreditation of laboratories which test for quality and safety of drugs and food, the inspection of manufacturing processes, to the accredited certification of food manufacturers to food safety standards, accreditation adds value to supply chains by supporting the wide spectrum of needs of interested parties.

Global supply chains which cross international borders are significant beneficiaries of the global nature of accreditation. The International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) both manage accreditation based on internationally developed and accepted standards. As such, laboratories, inspection and certification bodies are accredited against international standards. Conformity assessment bodies in turn use global standards to evaluate samples, products, services, management systems and persons. By having this global accreditation system in place, confidence is provided for each leg of supply chains, helping businesses deliver products and services which, most importantly, consumers can trust.

The system of accreditation has been estimated to cover economies that represent 96% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (World Economic Forum); IAF members accredit certification bodies and verification/validation bodies whilst ILAC members accredit laboratory and inspection bodies. This system helps to ensure that the work of accreditation bodies across the globe is consistent, maintaining international standards from one accreditation body to another.

The mainstream acceptance of accreditation by both pan-regional bodies and domestic regulators within individual governments also helps World Trade Organisation (WTO) member governments to meet their responsibilities under the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement. This example demonstrates one of the key goals of accreditation to support trade.

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body. SADCAS services the accreditation needs of 13 SADC Member States namely: Angola; Botswana; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe, excluding South Africa and Mauritius who have fully operational and internationally recognized national accreditation bodies — South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) and Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS). Although Angola has launched its national accreditation body and Zambia has indicated its intention to establish a national accreditation body, both these national accreditation bodies are not yet operational hence conformity assessment bodies in these countries will continue to be serviced by SADCAS in the foreseeable future.

SADCAS is signatory to the African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC) and ILAC MRAs for the testing and calibration laboratories accreditation schemes in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025, medical testing in accordance with ISO 15189 and inspection in accordance with ISO/IEC 17020. Hence the accreditation certificates issued by SADCAS for testing/calibration/medical laboratories and inspection bodies' accreditation schemes are all internationally recognized. By 30 June 2019, SADCAS had Issued 129 accreditation certificates to 103 accredited facilities in 12 SADC Member States namely: Angola (1); Botswana (20); DRC (6); Madagascar (1); Malawi (2); Mozambique (2); Namibia (8); Seychelles (2); Eswatini (6); Tanzania (25); Zambia (10); and Zimbabwe (19); and one non-SADC country Ghana (1). At the same time SADCAS had 66 accreditation applications from 12 SADC MS and one non-SADC country at various stages of processing from Tanzania (11), Zambia (5), Eswatini (4), Botswana (4), DRC (2), Zimbabwe (12), Mozambique (4), Namibia (10), Malawi (9), Angola (2), Lesotho (1), Madagascar (1) and Cote d'Ivoire (1).

For more information please visit the SADCAS website www.sadcas.org
OR
Contact
The National Accreditation Focal Point in your country



Priority C

ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

The Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is a separate structure under the SADC Secretariat, with a separate Troika leadership of three Heads of State reporting to Summit and a strategic plan, the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II). This plan contains a Political Sector, Defence, State Security, Public Security, and Police.

The SADC Declaration and Treaty define SADC's vision as a Shared Future in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity. This vision needs to be appreciated within the context, historical processes and experiences of the region. Formal cooperation in politics, defence and security is rooted in the commitment of the founding fathers to work together for the political liberation of the sub-region from colonial occupation and apartheid, which eventually evolved into the Mulungushi Club and the Front Line States. An economic dimension was added in April 1980 when the Southern

African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established with the objective of strengthening friendly relations, preserving political independence, and capitalising on the complementarity of the regional economies, resources, and potential. Peace and security are therefore well established as an integral component of development planning in southern Africa, due to the understanding that economic cooperation and integration requires a peaceful environment in which people can grow and contribute to their full potential.

In this regard, the SADC Organ was established as a formal institution of SADC in 1996 with the mandate to support the achievement and maintenance of security and the rule of law in the SADC region, and was formalised by the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation signed in 2001. Within the structure of the SADC Secretariat, the Organ is overseen by the SADC Executive Secretary.

The first strategic plan, SIPO I, was signed in 2004, to operationalize the objectives of the Protocol which are based on the common agenda of SADC as stated in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty, and directly linked to the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). Since then, there has been more concerted action within the various sectors, and meetings between senior officials and leaders has increased. The mutual knowledge derived from greater familiarisation with the operations of the

institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction has led to an ever-increasing relationship of trust among leaders, senior officials and States, and a SADC Mutual Defence Pact signed in 2003.

Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance

As part of the Good Governance and Democracy Tenets, Member States have continued to adhere to the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015) which provides a normative peer review framework for adherence to standardized best practices in the conduct of elections and ultimately, the prevention of election-related conflicts. The principles and guidelines were adopted in 2004 by SADC Heads of State as a firm commitment to democracy and good governance, and have since constituted a basis for the assessment of electoral processes in Member States, as revised in 2015.

During the 2018/19 financial year, the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) have been deployed for elections in Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kingdom of Eswatini, Comoros, South Africa and Malawi. SADC also helped national stakeholders in preparing for the historic December 2018 General Elections in DRC. The Secretariat opened a SADC Liaison Office in the DRC in April 2018 to coordinate its political, electoral and security support initiatives in the country. The deployment of SEOMs, supported by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) has contributed to the credibility of electoral processes among Member States and the international community, and strengthened the perception of the SADC region as a critical role player in peace and political stability.

Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Through the appropriate structures and mechanisms, SADC continues to play a pivotal role in the area of preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution, in a proactive manner. A strong linkage between Early Warning leading to Early Action has been created through the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWEC), and the region has successfully deployed many strategic teams which had a positive impact. The emphasis is on preventing conflicts at an early stage. In this regard, the following efforts were undertaken.

a) Support to the peace process in Lesotho

SADC has remained seized with efforts to find a lasting solution to the political challenges in the Kingdom of Lesotho. One of the achievements was the successful deployment of the SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) from November 2017 to November 2018 to assist in stabilizing the defence and security sectors in order to create a conducive environment for carrying out reforms. This supported the deployment of the SADC Oversight Committee to the Kingdom of Lesotho and the team supporting the SADC Facilitator to assist in the national dialogue and the roadmap for reforms.

The SAPMIL officially closed its office in November 2018 and among its achievements was the training/retraining of the security and defence structures personnel as a catalyst of Security Sector Reform Process. The presence of SAPMIL also contributed to the convening of a Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue which brought together leaders of all political parties in Lesotho and civil society. The outcome of the dialogue was commitment by all the parties in Lesotho to ensuring the implementation of the SADC Roadmap for reforms. In addition, the deployment of the SADC Oversight Committee to Lesotho and the team supporting the SADC Facilitator continued to provide support to the country reforms and political process.



Hon. Prime Minister Thomas Thabane of Lesotho (left) with members of the security sector when the SAPMIL officially closed its office in November 2018

b) Addressing political challenges in DRC

SADC continued its support to assist the DRC in neutralizing the negative forces operating in the Eastern parts of the country by deploying the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), which is part of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO) in the DRC. A SADC Liaison Office was established in Kinshasa in April 2018 for 14 months to facilitate the coordination of the region's political, electoral and security support initiatives in the country. This office also coordinated SADC support to national stakeholders, in particular the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) in preparing for the historic December 2018 General Elections.

c) Peace support and peace-keeping

Strengthening capacity for collective defence and rapid response to security threats through Peace Support Operations, humanitarian assistance and support to civil authorities continued, with a re-assessment of the DRC mission to evaluate the security situation and determine the type of support still required by the Government. This was undertaken by the SADC Double Troika plus Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) Troop Contributing Countries in collaboration with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Consultations were held with the UN to address the operational challenges faced by FIB, deployed under the MONUSCO. The outcome of these efforts enabled a mutual agreement between the UN and SADC on strengthening support for the FIB and enabling the brigade to continue to fulfil its operations mandate effectively.

A number of national and regional mediation capacity building courses were conducted by the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) to strengthen domestic mediation capacities in the Member States. The RPTC also continued to deliver training courses for peacekeeping practitioners from the other parts of Africa, and participated in the preparation and running of all major peacekeeping exercises conducted in the region.

In addition to training for Peace Support Operations, the RPTC delivers training for peacekeeping practitioners from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, and is one of the main implementing entities of the SIPO II in peacekeeping training for military, police and civilian components. The RPTC also conducts capacity-building courses for Regional and National Mediation to improve and strengthen domestic mediation capacities in SADC Member States.

Operationalizing the SADC Standby Force

The SADC Standby Force was formally established in 2007, consisting of military, police and civilian components to participate in peace support missions undertaking various functions including observations and monitoring, preventive deployment, and peace-building, as well as humanitarian assistance and, in grave circumstances, intervention to restore peace and security. The SADC Standby Force attained Full Operational Capability status in July 2016, and has been making progress in preparation for its distinct role in the regional peace and security architecture. Activities, intended to consolidate the efficacy of the Standby Force are given below.



Pre-deployment verification of SADC Standby Force ahead of African Standby Force Roster duties, February 2019

a) Establishment of the Regional Logistic Depot

The development of the SADC Regional Logistics Depot (RLD) remains on course, to put in place a logistics capability to provide mission start-up equipment for the three components of the Standby Force, that is, the military, police and civilian components. The RLD will hold the requisite inventory for establishing the sector/brigade Headquarters for an AU/UN mandated mission and the inventory for a mission Headquarters for a SADC mandated mission. The RLD is being developed on land provided by the Government of Botswana. The first phase of site clearance and fencing of 19ha of land was concluded in October 2018, and the Secretariat has initiated the tendering process for the design and construction of the infrastructure.

The Secretariat has completed the Resource Mobilisation Strategy to fund the RLD Project, with a decision to adopt a hybrid funding approach by Member States and International Cooperating Partners. The total cost estimate is US\$45 million. The RLD is expected to attain Initial Operating Capability by 2021 and Final Operating Capability by 2023, to align with the timeframe proposed by the African Union, which will also assist with the sourcing of funds.

b) African Standby Force roster

The SADC Standby Force assumed Africa Standby Force (ASF) roster duties on 1 January 2019 for six months up to the end of June 2019. The ASF Standby Roster was put in place in January 2017 following a decision of the 9th Specialized Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security of the African Union, which was later endorsed by the 37th SADC Summit. The assumption of the ASF Standby Roster entailed that the SADC Standby Force had the primary responsibility of being the first responder to conflict situations on the continent by providing a rapid deployment capability. In this regard, the SADC Standby Force was for the period January-June 2019 the AU torchbearer for implementing peacekeeping and peace-building efforts, including post-conflict disarmament and demobilization.

The ASF is an important tool of the African peace and security architecture for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the continent. The ASF became fully operational in 2016 and is based

on standby arrangements among Africa's five sub-regions, namely North Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa. The regions agreed to be placed on a six-monthly rotational basis to lead the ASF.

c) Exercise UMODZI

In preparation for this responsibility, the SADC SF conducted a Command Post Exercise at the Malawi Armed Forces College in Salima, Malawi from 1-16 October 2018 codenamed UMODZI. The objectives of such exercises is to test and harmonize doctrines, procedures and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in as far as Peace Support Operations (PSOs) are concerned for Member States to operate together during peace missions effectively. Participants are drawn from the military, police and civilian components.

Some of the preparatory work for the Exercise was conducted by the SADC RPTC which held a Scenario Development Workshop and an Integrated Exercise Planning Course earlier in the year in Harare, Zimbabwe, drawing participants from 14 Member States. The courses aimed at strengthening understanding of the Exercise planning techniques by sharing essential skills such as mastering appropriate attitudes required for effective coordination of integrated multidimensional PSO Exercises. The course aimed to broaden the Exercise planning capacities of the SADC Standby Force at Regional and Member State levels, following another course the previous year for Integrated Mission Operational Commanders to strengthen management and leadership capacities.



Participants at Exercise Umodzi held in Malawi in 2018



SADC Council of Ministers Chairperson, Dr Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwa (third from left) with South African Minister of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation, Dr Lindiwe Sisulu (second from right) and Zimbabwean Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Monitoring Government Programmes, Dr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi (right) during the SADC Solidarity Conference with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

Mainstreaming Gender in Peace and Security

SADC has developed a regional framework to guide gender mainstreaming in regional peace and security systems and processes, and is supporting implementation of the SADC Women, Peace and Security Strategy in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325, through supporting the development of National Action Plans in Member States. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring their full participation in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region.

Trafficking in Persons

Another initiative to mainstream gender in the peace and security sector is the ongoing efforts by Member States to develop and implement primary and subordinate legislation on trafficking in persons. The SADC Secretariat continues to conduct campaigns to raise public awareness on trafficking in persons. In this regard, the Secretariat has produced two publications to facilitate information-sharing on trafficking in persons, as well as a training curriculum to be used largely by law enforcement officers and social workers.

Cross Border Cooperation

In order to strengthen Cross Border Cooperation, the Secretariat facilitates Member States to conduct regular joint policing operations, to expose those engaged in criminal activities ranging from drug trafficking, human trafficking, motor vehicle theft, stock theft, and peddling of counterfeit products, among other crimes. Several initiatives were taken on regional strategic defence policy, including agree-

ments on technical cooperation and consultations on cybersecurity. Member States were urged to continue to compile national statistics on poaching, illegal migration and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism remains a global phenomenon and a serious threat to international peace and security, economic development and social integration. This poses fundamental challenges to the region and the risk of undermining the constitutional core values, rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, and tolerance. The SADC Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by SADC Heads of State in August 2016 to strengthen the region's peace and security infrastructure. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Action Plan enables a common approach against terrorism collectively, including sharing information on suspected terrorists; enacting and reviewing national legislation on preventing and combatting terrorism; and strengthening the capacity of the Financial Intelligence Units.

Coordinated Approach to Addressing Peace and Security Issues

To ensure that a conducive environment is maintained and strengthened, SADC and its International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) who deal with peace and security issues have developed a coordinated approach to promoting peace and stability in the region. The inaugural meeting of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group, which consists of representatives of the SADC Secretariat, its subsidiary organisations and ICPs involved in peace and security issues, was held in May 2018. The main objectives of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group is to provide a platform for sharing experiences and information on peace and security in the region, as well as facilitating resource mobilization for SADC activities in line with the Costed Implementation Plan on Peace and Security (2016-2021).

Inaugural Commemoration of the Southern Africa Liberation Day

The 38th SADC Summit endorsed 23 March as Southern Africa Liberation Day and to commemorate the day, leaders from Member States gathered on 23 March 2019 in the town of Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango Province in southern Angola. This



Monument at Cuito Cuanavale



President Geingob of Namibia with other SADC leaders at the inaugural commemoration of Southern Africa Liberation Day on 23 March 2019

date is marked as the end of the last military confrontation with apartheid South Africa, leading to independence of Namibia in 1990, and majority elections and constitutional change in South Africa in 1994. The Battle at Cuito Cuanavale has become known as one of the fiercest conventional battles in modern African history.

At the inaugural liberation day, SADC leaders consecrated 51 combatants and veterans from Angola, Namibia, Cuba and Russia who fought at Cuito Cuanavale against the apparently indestructible and well-equipped military of the apartheid forces of South Africa. The historic commemoration was attended by President João Lourenço of Angola; President Hage Geingob of Namibia, who is also the outgoing SADC Chairperson; President Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe, the incoming Chairperson of the Organ; and President Félix Tshisekedi of the DRC. Other SADC Member States were represented by senior officials.

Solidarity with Western Sahara

In March 2019, a SADC Solidarity Conference with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic was held in Pretoria, South Africa to show solidarity with the Sahrawi people to attain their right to freedom and self-determination. Western Sahara remains the only territory in Africa under colonial occupation. The country has been under Moroccan occupation despite several declarations by regional, continental and international bodies such as the United Nations, recognizing Western Sahara as a sovereign nation.

One of the major resolutions by the conference was the need for Western Sahara to feature at all AU meetings with presentation of a progress report to the Heads of State and Government Summit. The SADC Solidarity Conference with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic was the first of its kind in the region, and signified the growing call for global unity to ensure the right to freedom and self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara.



In March 2019, SADC showed its unwavering support with the people of Western Sahara when it convened the SADC Solidarity Conference with the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Western Sahara remains the only territory in Africa under colonial occupation and oppression, and SADC said it is time for the Sahrawi people to be free and independent.



Priority D

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Introduction

The overall goal of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate is to promote agricultural productivity and food security at household, national and regional level, and to promote efficient development, utilization and conservation of Natural Resources. The mandate of the FANR Directorate is reflected in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) as well as the Regional Agriculture Policy. In the period under review, a number of milestones were realized and these include the following:

Regional Agricultural Policy

Implementation of the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) gathered momentum during the past year, with the launch of a project of support for the operationalization of the RAP in March 2019. Funded by the European Union through the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) Programme in the amount of €9 million, the project aims to strengthen access to infor-

mation on agricultural production, productivity, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making, as well as to improve access to markets through implementing strategies to address animal and plant pests and diseases at regional and national levels, and enhancing availability of food through improved production, productivity and competitiveness. The project will run for a period of three years until 2021.

The SADC Secretariat commemorated World Food Day at regional level for the first time, in October 2018 in Namibia. The World Food Day 2018 drew attention to the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which seeks to end hunger and malnutrition, and was celebrated under the theme “Our Actions are Our Future. A Zero Hunger World by 2030 is Possible”.

In 2018, the Secretariat commissioned a study titled “Contribution of fisheries to food and nutrition security in the SADC region, the role of small-scale fishers, women and youth in the fish value chains”, funded through the EDF 11 Programme “Towards Operationalization of the SADC RAP as part of the implementation of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy”.

Rainfall Pattern

During the 2018/2019 agricultural season, rainfall for the period October 2018 to January 2019 was below average in most parts of the region. The low rainfall was associ-

ated with a delayed and erratic onset that resulted in reduced planted area, poor germination and crop establishment, as well as an extended dry spell in January 2019 that led to moisture stress and permanent wilting.

Two unprecedented tropical cyclones (Idai and Kenneth) hit northern, central and southern Mozambique; southern Malawi; eastern Zimbabwe and Comoros in March and April 2019, causing severe flooding and destroying more than 800,000 hectares of cropland.

Regional Food Security Situation

In July 2019, the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme Steering Committee approved a Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa. The regional food security assessment indicates that southern Africa has a cereal deficit of more than 5.4 million tonnes this year following a subdued 2018/19 farming season.

Based on the 11 SADC Member States that provided cereal balance sheets for the 2018/19 harvest year, the region produced about 37.5 million tonnes of cereals compared to 42.9 million tonnes in 2017/18. The countries that provided cereal balance sheets for the 2018/19 season are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The report revealed that cereal production in South Africa, which usually accounts for the largest proportion of regional output, decreased by 19 percent from 18.7 million tonnes during 2017/18 season to 15.1 million tonnes during the just-ended season.

According to the regional food security assessment report, the decline in cereal production indicates that an estimated 41.2 million people in 13 SADC Member States are food-insecure this year.

To address the situation, SADC Member States are putting in place measures to avert food shortages. These measures include assisting affected populations with food supplies as well as providing emergency supplementary feeding to save livestock. In the medium-to-long term, SADC Member States need to move towards crop and dietary diversity through the growing and consumption of diversified diets, including indigenous foods, as well as species diversification in livestock production, especially small ruminants that are adapted to harsh weather conditions

Food and Nutrition Security Strategy

Various key outcomes were realized under the implementation of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy, supported by EDF11, towards the operationalization of the RAP. The milestones include the formalization of the Regional Steering Committee by Member States to represent the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Team. In addition, a study on how small-scale fisheries contribute to food and nutrition security in SADC was finalized. A consultancy was initiated to develop minimum standards on micronutrient fortification of food. As a result, preliminary micronutrient levels for food fortification standards to address micronutrient deficiency and trade barriers have been documented for the SADC region.

Agricultural Input Supply

The crops sector plays a major social and economic role in SADC. The Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS) has been implemented by all Member States although the various countries are at different stages of domestication. To date, there are 48 crop varieties released and registered in the region. The crops released and registered through the system include maize, sorghum, wheat, soya beans and groundnuts.

The SADC Guidelines on Seed Certification and Quality Assurance were developed and validated by the SADC Joint Committee of Ministers responsible for Agriculture, Food Security, Fisheries and Aquaculture. The use of the draft guidelines was piloted during field inspections to identify the gaps before complete rollout in all Member States. The implementation of seed production using a harmonized Seed Regulatory system was piloted in Mozambique and Zambia in collaboration with the private sector.

Surveillance and Control of Transboundary Plant and Animal Diseases and Pests

The region continued to face problems of pests and diseases that affect both food security and access to markets for crops, animals and their products. The following pests, Fall Armyworm (FAW), Tuta absoluta, Banana Bunchy Top Virus, migratory pests (quelea, locusts and African armyworm), and citrus greening were identified as pests and disease of major economic importance in the region.

The impacts of FAW, which was first seen in the region in 2017, has been minimized due the capacity building and awareness campaigns carried out by governments and devel-



opment partners, including use of surveillance and monitoring equipment. Other pests that are being closely monitored in all mainland Member States include *Tuta absoluta* (Tomato Leaf Miner); the Banana Bunchy Top Virus disease found in several countries; the *Fusarium Oxysporum* Tropical Race 4, still confined to Mozambique, and the Maize Lethal Necrosis, found DRC and Tanzania.

Transboundary animal diseases, particularly Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD), Peste de Petit Ruminant (PPR), Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), continue to pose a threat to the growth, production and trade in livestock and livestock products. The SADC PPR Eradication Roadmap was approved in 2017, with the objective to eliminate PPR (a disease that kills sheep and goats) from the region by 2030. To date, six Member States have been declared free of PPR (Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa) by the World Organization for Animal Health, with Lesotho expected to apply for declaration of freedom shortly.

From 2014 to 2019, FMD outbreaks have been reported in 10 Member States – Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Guidelines on Commodity-based Trade Approaches for Managing Foot and Mouth Disease Risk in Beef in Southern Africa were validated and recommended for approval by Member States. In 2017 and 2018, there were reports of HPAI in three Member States, with total production losses

amounting to US\$810 million, and loss of more than 3,000 jobs and other socio-economic losses because of movement restrictions.

The Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) in December 2018 adopted the Regional Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Emergency Preparedness Plan and recommended it for further review by the Social Health and Development Technical Committee before recommending for approval by Ministers.

The funds mobilized under the recently launched Support for Operationalization of RAP Project under the EDF 11 will support implementation of strategies towards the control of transboundary animal diseases, including developing an FMD Progressive Control Pathway, finalization of HPAI Emergency Preparedness Plan and implementation of the PPR Eradication Road Map.

Disaster Preparedness for Food Security

The SADC RVAA has increased the capacity for regional and national forecasting and early warning for food security. Collating and analysis of data by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) has indicated more in-depth progression in the assessment of the improved spatial food security needs. The programme has enabled coverage from rural areas to urban areas (Urban Vulnerability Assessment) by the NVACs. A total of 14 Member States have established NVACs that have also integrated HIV and AIDS in the annual assessments.

In addition, the development of the gender and nutrition guidelines in 2017/2019



enhanced the ability of the assessments to address the specific needs of women and adolescent girls, which has been cemented through training workshops. The existence of partnerships such as the non-governmental organisations, International Cooperating Partners and United Nations agencies provides technical inputs in the regional consultations and in the development of tools in an inclusive manner. The capacities enabled over the years through the NVACs also support cross-fertilization and sharing of information which is supported through the regional information dissemination platforms.

Joint Management of Transboundary Natural Resources

The Council of Ministers approved the establishment of SADC Trans Frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Financing Facility during their meeting held in March 2018. Following that, a roadmap for operationalization of the Regional Financing Facility for SADC TFCAs was developed in consultation with German Development Bank KfW and the proposed Executing Agency for the Facility. EUR 12 million has already been allocated by the donor to establish the facility.

The SADC TFCA Network is a multi-sectoral knowledge management platform. The annual network meeting was convened in October 2018 to assess progress made in the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme by individual TFCAs, and to develop a roadmap to roll out implementation of the SADC TFCA Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Another objective

was to reach agreement on which strategic events to showcase, such as hosting a side event at the 14th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to highlight the contribution of SADC TFCAs in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the SADC TFCA Summit in 2020 to commemorate 20 years since the establishment of the first Trans Frontier Conservation Area in the region.

The development of a SADC Common Position for the 18th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES (CITES COP 18) was secured through two regional preparatory workshops for CITES COP 18 which agreed on a clear position against the destruction of ivory stockpiles.

The SADC Secretariat has secured financial resources of €6 million from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through KfW to support a capacity-building programme for wildlife managers and rangers. The objective of the programme is to improve capacity of park managers and rangers in wildlife and natural resource management within the TFCA context. The programme will be implemented as an integral part of the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy. Implementation agreements are being finalized.

The Secretariat, working with the World Wildlife Fund, secured funding for the operationalization of SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) amounting to €2 million. The project will be implemented for a period of five years starting in 2019 and ending in 2023.



Following the successful implementation of at-sea patrols under Operation Jodari by a coalition of Tanzanian law enforcement agencies, the SADC MCSCC through the FISH-i Africa project and Sea Shepherd crew, developed a regional at-sea patrol programme, named Operation Vanguard. This was based on successful results from Operation Jodari, which resulted in the arrest of two long-liners for illegal shark finning, 27 dhows for smuggling and the fining of 19 vessels that retreated from Tanzanian waters to avoid boarding and inspection. Sea Shepherd provided the patrol vessel M/Y Ocean Warrior for these operations, and the patrol vessel remains available to the region towards implementation of joint patrols under Operation Vanguard.

Environment and Sustainable Development

The process for the development of the SADC Regional Blue Economy was initiated during the past year through a consultancy. Engagement with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has been made to secure technical and financial support to produce and implement the Blue Economy Strategy. The SADC Secretariat is also supporting Member States to develop national blue economy strategies.

The Secretariat has initiated processes for accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) so that it becomes the regional implementing entity for securing climate-change

funding for regional programmes. A consultant has been appointed and a feasibility study was conducted for the Secretariat eligibility to be a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and initiate the GCF Online Accreditation System (OAS). Letters of No Objection have been requested from the National Designated Authorities (NDAs).

SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre

Through the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) based in Lusaka, Zambia, and in collaboration with the National Plant Genetic Resource Centres (NPGRCs) established in each SADC Member State, the SADC Secretariat continued with conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations.

During the 2018/19 financial year, SPGRC helped the DRC and Madagascar establish their NPGRCs and Mv'uazi Research Station in Kongo Central Province and at FOFIFA Headquarters in Antananarivo, respectively. A total of 766 accessions were deposited from the active collections in Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) for base collection conservation at SPGRC's regional bank. As for safety germplasm duplication, a total of 2,623 accessions were deposited at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, bringing SADC seed accessions safely conserved at the Global Seed Vault to 4,086 accessions.

About 600 accessions were planted for multiplication, rejuvenation and characterization at the SPGRC and 6,636 accessions from the SPGRC regional gene bank were tested for viability. Technical backstopping missions undertaken by SPGRC staff have resulted in the installation and updating of web-based documentation system, provision of advice on compliance to international genebanking standards, strengthening management of crop diversity on farmer's fields for use in sustainable production and for supporting rural livelihoods.





SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



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

The overall goal of the cluster is to enhance human capacity, reduce vulnerability, and eradicate human poverty and to attain the wellbeing of SADC citizens. The outputs and milestones that were achieved in the year 2018/2019 through its five key result areas are summarized below.

1. COMBATTING HIV AND AIDS



To increase availability and access to quality health and HIV and AIDS services and commodities

2018 SADC HIV and AIDS Progress Report

The 2018 SADC HIV and AIDS Progress Report was developed and approved by Ministers in November 2018. The report documents progress in the implementation of HIV and AIDS and HIV/TB collaborative activities. It focusses on the following 5 priority areas:

- Prevention and Social Mobilization;

- Care, Access to Counselling and Testing Services, Treatment and Support;
- Development and Mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS;
- Resource Mobilization; and
- Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms.

The report documents the regional effort towards ending AIDS by 2030, in particular the progress made by the SADC Region in fast-tracking the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) 90:90:90 target for treatment for all and the target to reduce new HIV infections by 75 percent, by 2020. The aim was to diagnose 90% of all HIV-positive persons, provide Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for 90% of those diagnosed, and achieve viral suppression for 90% of those treated, by 2020.

Revitalization of HIV Prevention in the SADC Region

This initiative has been undertaken through the development of the SADC Regional Scorecard for HIV Prevention. The Scorecard draws the Global Coalition on HIV prevention and is anchored on the five pillars of prevention - Adolescent Girls and Young Women, Key Populations, Condoms, Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision, and Pre-exposure Prophylaxis. In addition, the SADC Secretariat is a member of the Global Coalition on HIV prevention. This will increase the visibility of the SADC region in the HIV-prevention discourse as well as increase advocacy platforms for the region to engage at global level, and develop partnerships and resource mobilization opportunities.

Preliminary work on the implementation of the SADC Framework on Sustain-



able Financing for Health and HIV commenced with the support from UNAIDS. The objective is to support Member States to be able to make sustainable investments in health from domestic resources in order to ensure sustainability of the HIV and health response and increase domestic health financing. Similarly, a report of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has been developed to document the lessons learned and experiences of the SADC region in implementing the UHC targets and goals. The report makes recommendations which include: the importance of investing 5 percent or more of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to health to meet the UHC targets, strengthening health systems, and ensuring that the capacity of the health-care workforce is strengthened, among others.

Implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Fund

The Report of the Implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund Projects Round 2 was produced and approved by SADC Ministers. During the second round of the operationalization of the fund, the Secretariat disbursed just over US\$4,000,000 for 10 regional proposals which were successfully implemented in

Member States. The process of the Round 3 proposals will commence in 2019.

Implementation of the Cross Border Initiatives on HIV

The SADC Cross Border Initiatives (CBI) project, which was supported by the Global Fund was concluded in 2018. On closure of the grant the clinics were handed over to Member States to integrate the facilities as part of their national service-delivery systems. The summary of achievements includes:

- Improvements in health-seeking behaviour of the beneficiaries, who had access to the HIV and health services;
- The clinic statistics reveal that there was a decline in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) cases as well as the reduction in HIV-positive clients recorded, compared to the time when the project started;
- Member States have benefitted from fully equipped clinics which they can utilize to provide a wider range of health services as they take over the clinics; and
- In addition to the target groups of long-distance truck drivers and sex workers, the communities in the peripheries of the clinics have benefited by accessing health facilities within their vicinity.



Today, Tomorrow, Secured.

Introducing the Public Service Social Security Fund.
A Fund Covering Social Protection for Public Servants of Tanzania.

Leo. Kesho. Pamoja

Retirement Pension. Survivors Pension. Invalidity Pension. Maternity Benefit.
Unemployment Benefit. Sickness Benefit. Death Benefit. Mortgage.

2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION



To increase availability and access to quality health and HIV and AIDS services and commodities

Human Resource for Health

To strengthen capacity across Member States on intersectoral health workforce planning, labour market analysis and resource mobilization by:

- Supporting the development of a long-term SADC regional Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy, aligned with the health goals of Member States;
- Supporting the development of a 5-year Action Plan for the SADC region.

These aspects are work in progress and are aimed to be finalized in October 2019 for approval by the Council of Ministers of Health.

Implementation of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services

In line with a Ministerial Decision taken in November 2017 on the operationalization of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS), in October 2018 the SADC Secretariat signed in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Medical Store Department (MSD) of the United Republic of Tanzania which was selected by Member States to coordinate and manage the SPPS.

The implementation of the SPPS will enhance the capacities of Member States to effectively prevent and treat diseases that are of major public-health concern in the region and will improve “sustainable availability and access to affordable, quality, safe efficacious essential medicines”. The following milestones have been achieved in this process:

- A regional meeting was conducted in March 2019 to build consensus between Member States on the overall operations of the SPPS; and
- Development of Draft Regional Guidelines for the SPPS operations.

SADC Medical Regulatory and Harmonization

To improve the availability of medicines through the regional harmonization of regulatory systems, guidelines and processes among Member States in the SADC through the Secretariat, in collaboration with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and World Bank, the following was facilitated:



- Development and implementation of harmonized guidelines for the application of registration of medicines in the SADC Region;
- Development of regional and national capacity to implement medicines regulatory harmonization in the region;
- Development and implementation of national and regional Management Information Systems (MIS) to facilitate decision making and sharing of information among Member States and stakeholders;
- Development and Implementation of a Quality Management System (QMS); and
- Creation of a platform for engaging key stakeholders on the harmonized registration system at national and regional level.
- Implementation of the SADC Nutrition Work Plan

The following milestones have been achieved:

- The Roadmap for the development of SADC Regional Minimum Standards for Food Fortification and Monitoring Framework approved by Ministers of Health in November 2018. Through a mapping exercise, Phase 1 of the process identified preliminary acceptable levels of micronutrients to be considered for food fortification;
- The Regional capacity training on Quality Assurance and Quality Control was conducted in October 2018 in collaboration with Food Fortification Initiative;
- Draft Regional standards on the Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes and Maternity protection were developed to support appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and address the high prevalence of stunting in the region;



- A Regional assessment on the adoption of the World Health Assembly Resolutions 69.9 which is aligned to the Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes was conducted; and
- On Regional Advocacy for Nutrition, a High Level Forum on Early Childhood Nutrition was held in Lesotho from 2-3 October 2018 in collaboration with the World Bank, the Government of Lesotho and UNICEF. A Regional Call to Action for accelerated progress on stunting reduction and addressing all forms of malnutrition was endorsed and approved by Ministers of Health in November 2018.

The AU Nutrition Accountability Score card was launched in February 2019. Member States were sensitised of the scorecard during the regional workshop in March 2019. The SADC Secretariat will facilitate the adoption and reporting on the AU Nutrition Accountability Score card to monitor progress on key nutrition indicators.

3. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR



To enhance employment creation, labour relations, labour market information and productivity for industrial development and regional integration

SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework and Strategic Plan

A joint sector officials meeting for Ministries of Employment and Labour, Finance and Trade was held on 26-28 November 2018 to promote policy coherence and coordination on economic stabilization and job creation initiatives in the region. The meeting noted that high unemployment and underemployment, especially among the youth, as well as the prevalence of informality were the most pressing labour market challenges for the region. These undermine efforts towards poverty eradication in the region.

The region is therefore in the process of developing a comprehensive employment pol-

icy framework that is pro-employment and promotes macro-economic policy coherence and coordination, which balances factors of economic stability such as inflation, exchange rate and budget deficit and, employment creation.

To support this initiative, the SADC Employment and Labour Sector has commissioned a regional study of the youth labour markets to provide up-to-date information on youth employment trends and to guide policy action in response to economic transformation processes and their impact on youth employment. The SADC Ministers of Employment and Labour are to consider adoption of the envisaged employment policy at their meeting in March 2020.

SADC Decent Work Programme (2013-2019)

The SADC Decent Work Programme (2013-2019) is being implemented in the region to address the four labour market dimensions of minimum labour standards, employment creation, social security and social dialogue. The programme, has been domesticated by all the Member States through Decent Work Country Programmes and has contributed to the advancement and respect for minimum labour standards in the region. A key dimension that has been promoted by SADC is effective tripartism and social dialogue.

These efforts have led to active and productive participation of the regional social partners, the SADC Private Sector Forum and the Southern Africa Trade Union Coordinating Council within the SADC Employment and Labour Sector. This collaboration has translated into a generalized climate of industrial peace and harmony, which has contributed to the sustenance of a conducive environment for investment and economic growth.

A follow up of the SADC Decent Work Programme is to be developed as one of the operational tools to implement the envisaged SADC employment policy that is under development.



SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework

SADC Member States have made progress in the domestication of the 2014 SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework, which seeks to promote the rights and welfare of labour migrants as well as skills sharing for industrialization in the region. Mauritius, Namibia and Zimbabwe have adopted national policy frameworks to give effect to promoting labour migration as a means for development and regional integration in SADC. Other Member States (Eswatini, Lesotho, Seychelles and South Africa) are currently at different stages towards the domestication of the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework through national frameworks.

The region has also made progress in the implementation of 2016 SADC Portability of Accrued Social Security Benefits Policy Framework which is part of the regional integration agenda as espoused in the Revised RISDP.

In order to harmonise regional standards for access to accrued social security as well as to close the existing information gaps on portability, Member States' social security experts have validated the studies that investigated social security arrangements vis à vis the agricultural, mining and financial services sectors in eight Member States -- Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The region is now working on the development of a comprehensive portability agreement for Member States. Central to this exercise is the need to promote regular migration so that migrants are documented and eligible to contribute to social security schemes during their employment. There is also a need to strengthen the harmonisation of benefit schemes and enhancement of coordination of national social security systems in the region to make portability easier.

4. EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



To increase access to quality and relevant education and skills for industrial development and other areas for social and economic integration and development

SADC Qualification Framework

To accelerate implementation of the Addis Convention on the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas, degrees and other academic qualifications in higher education in Africa, the Secretariat developed and is implementing the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF) to promote regional integration by harmonizing educational systems, with regard to access, equity, relevance, and quality of education interventions.

The approval and adoption of the SADC QF in 2017 has given impetus to the development and revision of National Qualifications Frameworks, (NQF), and creation of regional standards, recognition and verification of qualifications, recognition of prior learning for certification for employment and promotion of lifelong learning in Member States.

To date, the Regional Guidelines for alignment of National Qualification Framework to SADC QF developed in 2016 and eight countries (Botswana, Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia) are piloting alignment of their NQF to SADC QF.

Furthermore, the SADC Qualification Verification Network SADC (QVN) was also established. Annual reports of qualifications are verified by 30 April each year. The Draft Regional Recognition Manual was also produced and expected to be finalised in 2019 while the Credit Accumulation and Transfer Guideline is being developed.

Draft Proposals to implement SADC QF were developed in 2018/19. An Interim Institutional Arrangement for coordinating the SADC QF was established with the Botswana Qualification Authority taking over from April 2019 to March 2020.





The SADC Protocol on Education and Training

The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Nomenclature Framework was developed and approved by Ministers of Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2018. In addition, the Revised SADC TVET strategic Framework 2019-2027 was approved by Ministers of Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2018.

SADC University of Transformation

The concept for the establishment a SADC University of Transformation was approved by Council in 2018. The University, which will be in the form of a virtual university, will focus on entrepreneurship, innovation, commercialization, technology transfer, enterprise development, and digital and knowledge economy, to support the industrialization agenda. A skills audit and costed roadmap for the SADC University of Transformation will be developed in 2019/20.

Increase access and reduce attrition rates

Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) is one of the strategies and programmes for increasing access and reduction

of attrition rates in the education system. All Member States are implementing programmes of care and support within the education system to improve the education outcomes of learners such as school feeding.

Three countries (Eswatini, South Africa, and Zambia) are piloting care and support for learners at tertiary levels. “Future Life Now” is a project being developed to implement components of CSTL.

Centres of Specialization and Centres of Excellence in priority sectors for industrial and infrastructure development

Regional Framework and Guidelines for the establishment of Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialization developed and approved.

Regional Database or Portal reflecting the supply and demand for education and training

National Education Management Information Systems were peer reviewed in Angola, Botswana, Kingdom of Eswatini and Mozambique against the SADC Norms and Standards in 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2018 respectively. Revised Minimum Education and Revised Indicators and Labour Market Indicators were also developed.



TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS (TBS)



HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TESTING MACHINE

“This machine is used to determine the strength or capability of plastic pipes to withstand internal pressure. It is used to test all plastic pipes (PVC, PE, PPR) which transport fluid used for general water supply, sewerage/drainage water, rain water and gas. This is one of the machines found in the TBS Building and Construction Laboratory. The laboratory is designed for testing of building materials namely concrete, pipes, bitumen, tiles, cement, aggregates, gypsum and marine boards, gypsum powder and plasters, blocks, etc

The lab also conducts onsite testing works



GENDER UNIT



The mandate of the SADC Gender Unit is to facilitate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, regional sectoral strategies, the RISDP as well as other regional, continental and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to. The Gender Unit spearheads mainstreaming gender in all regional initiatives to ensure that a gender perspective permeates the entire SADC Regional Integration Agenda. It also monitors, evaluates and ensures reporting on progress made and the achievement of gender targets that Member States have committed to at both the regional and international levels.

The Gender Unit mandate contributes to the strategic objective of improving human capacities for socio-economic development. The Unit's specific objective is to improve gender equality and equity at all levels of society in the region. The two key result areas of the Gender Unit are as follows:

Gender Equality and Development

- ❖ Encompasses issues of gender mainstreaming in all the sectors of regional integration, women in politics and decision making, women economic empowerment, information and experience sharing and the broader aspects of monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development, which was revised in 2016.

Gender Based Violence

- ❖ Focuses mainly on addressing gender based violence, with a particular emphasis on women and children as the most vulnerable groups, and supporting implementation of the SADC Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy and its Framework of Action by Member States, through the prevention and response to all forms of GBV, including trafficking in persons.

MAJOR MILESTONES ACHIEVED BY THE GENDER UNIT



SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

Following the amendment of the Protocol in 2016, 12 Member States have signed the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development bringing it

into force. The 12 are – Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

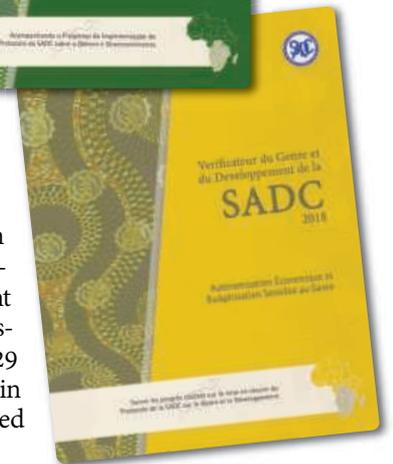
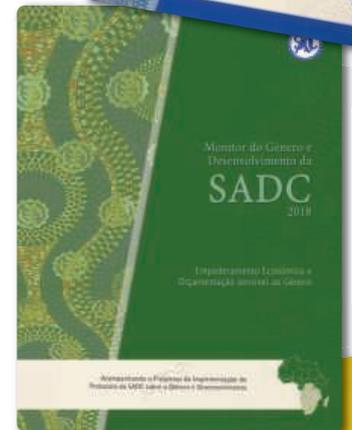
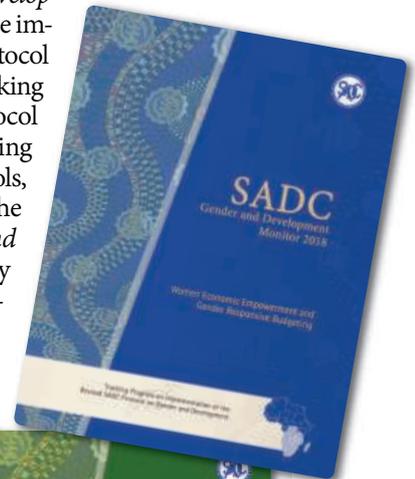
SADC Gender and Development Monitor

The aim of the *SADC Gender and Development Monitor* is to track progress on the implementation of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The tracking is done by employing the SADC Protocol Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) data collection tools, which are sent to Member States. The 2018 edition of the *SADC Gender and Development Monitor* was successfully developed and will be launched in August 2019 at the 39th SADC Summit in the United Republic of Tanzania. The *Monitor* tracks progress on the implementation of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, with a focus on Part 5 on Productive Resources and Employment - Articles 15 to 19, and Part 11 on Financial Provisions - Article 33 on Financial Provisions.

The theme of this edition of the *Monitor* is “Women Economic Empowerment and Gender Responsive Budgeting”. The edition highlights strategies and action for Member States and the Secretariat to use in advancing the economic empowerment of women. The results of the 2018 *SADC Gender and Development Monitor* will provide a baseline for the assessment of progress on implementation of the “SADC Regional Multi-Dimensional Women Economic Empowerment Programme” that was approved by Ministers of Gender and Women's Affairs on 29 May 2019 at their annual meeting held in Namibia, thus fostering evidence-based programming by Member States.

Women in Politics and Decision-Making

In monitoring progress on the representation of women in decision-making platforms and positions in the SADC Region, Member States are at varying levels of progress, with some registering declines and others registering significant improvements. The key decision-making platforms considered by the SADC Secretariat include the main institu-





tions of State; the Legislature (Parliament), the Executive (Cabinet) and the Judiciary. Progress is also monitored for other key decision-making positions including Permanent Secretaries or Director Generals and their deputies, Directors and Ambassadors.

SADC Member States continue to make progress towards representation of women in political and decision-making positions at various levels of governance. Six Member States have registered some improvements for Women in Cabinet (Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) with only Seychelles and South Africa reaching gender parity. Although none of the countries reached gender parity in the number of women representation in Parliament, there is slow but noticeable progress. At ambassadorial level, the women representation remains low with only three Member States above 30 percent – Lesotho, Seychelles and South Africa.

Member States are steadily improving in the representation of women in management positions in the public sector as Permanent Secretaries or Director Generals, and four Member States have more than 30 percent women representation at the level of Permanent Secretary. The achievement of gender parity in participation of women in decision-making platforms is still a challenge in the region. Member States are therefore being encouraged to document and share good practice and intensify efforts to effectively implement policy provisions that enhance women participation in these arenas.

Gender Mainstreaming

From its inception, SADC has embraced gender mainstreaming as a strategy towards the achievement of women's empowerment and gender equality. The Secretariat has coordinated and implemented different initia-

tives towards building capacity on gender mainstreaming. The success of these efforts has not been adequately evaluated to ascertain if gender mainstreaming capacity in the SADC region has indeed been developed and strengthened.

In this regard, the SADC Secretariat with support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), conducted an analytical assessment of gender mainstreaming in the SADC regional integration agenda. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the extent of alignment and harmonization of national policies and strategies to regional, continental and international instruments on gender and to take stock of the extent to which gender has been mainstreamed in SADC institutions and legal and policy frameworks.

The results of this assessment will support action to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts at both the Member State and Secretariat levels. The Secretariat plans to review the existing SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit so that it becomes a user-friendly tool to guide capacity building on gender mainstreaming for Member States and the Secretariat.

Women Economic Empowerment

Following the development of the *SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2018* which focused on the theme of women economic empowerment, the SADC Secretariat developed the Regional Multi-Dimensional Women Economic Empowerment Programme (RMD-WEEP), which is a mainstay programme for catalysing women empowerment and alleviating poverty. The goal of the RMD-WEEP is to promote economic empowerment of women and gender-responsive development in order to contribute to social inclusion and justice by 2030 in the SADC Region.



This programme calls for a multi-stakeholder response and action to improve the status of women economic empowerment and empowerment of women in all other areas of life, and therefore requires concerted action by Member States and their partners in development, civil society and private sector.

SADC Comprehensive Study on Gender Based Violence

The SADC Secretariat, with the support of GIZ, conducted a comprehensive study of Gender Based Violence (GBV), following the decision from the Joint Ministers responsible for Gender and the Ministerial Council of the Organ, held in August 2016 in Maputo, Mozambique. Some key findings of the study are as follows.

Prevalence of GBV in SADC

- While GBV is a common phenomenon in SADC, its prevalence varies significantly across Member States. Based on analysis of the Demographic Health Survey, more than a quarter (26.8 percent) of respondents in SADC Member States had experienced emotional violence, while 11.2 percent had experienced physical violence and 12 percent had experienced sexual violence.
- Experience of sexual violence varies considerably among the Member States, from 4 percent in Mozambique to 25.5 percent in DRC.
- Whereas the majority of perpetrators of violence are men, the study further interrogated the extent to which women also perpetrate violence. The results show that the proportion of women who have committed violence against their partners in the SADC Member States varies from 2 to 8 percent.

SADC Response to GBV

- All SADC Member States have legislation to address GBV. All SADC Member States, except for one, have national action plans for the prevention and response to GBV.
 - National campaigns against GBV have resulted in a general increase in awareness of GBV.
 - The uptake of GBV services is improving although the places of safety for GBV survivors are still quite inadequate. Most of these few facilities in the region are owned and run by civil society organizations and therefore not having a wide reach.
 - The average prosecution rate of GBV cases in the region is 33.8 percent, that is about one-third of reported cases.
 - Although there are significant efforts to train key GBV service providers such as police, judiciary, health professionals, social and community-based workers, the training is not regular and consistent. Coordination mechanisms have also not been widely instituted to ensure quality and standardization among these service providers.
 - While there is evidence of involvement of women in peace building and peace-keeping missions, numbers remain relatively low.
 - Coordination of GBV interventions remains a challenge at all levels.
 - Levels of reporting GBV are fairly low, possibly due to persistent societal attitudes relating to treatment of violence as a private matter. This continues to limit prevention and mitigation efforts of GBV.
 - There is high reliance on development partners for both human and financial support by Governments which compromises ownership of the GBV agenda at national levels.
 - There is generally limited knowledge of available legislation on GBV by the community and by some service providers, and where the law is known, its interpretation and application are limited.
- The results of this Study provide baseline information for implementation of the SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action (2018-2030).

SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action

To support implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy on GBV for the period 2018-2022, the Secretariat has mobilized resources from the European Union, under the 11th Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region Programme. Government officials were sensitised at a workshop attended by 14 Member States, about the priority areas that will include them being supported on GBV legislative reform; development of various tools and training manuals to guide the regional response for gender-based violence; training of key service providers and criminal justice practitioners to detect, investigate and prosecute Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases and provide appropriate responses and services to survivors; and support for strengthened data collection and analysis systems, and dissemination of information on GBV across the region.

Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

Trafficking In Persons (TIP) has been identified across the region as a serious organized transnational crime posing significant threats to public security in the region. While there is a dearth of reliable estimates on the extent of the crime in the region, it is widely acknowledged that the crime of TIP exists, and that region-wide and country-specific interventions are needed to prevent the crime from escalating, protect the survivors of trafficking, and prosecute traffickers.

SADC commitment to address this regional challenge is evidenced by the development and adoption of the Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2016-2019) and the ratification of various regional protocols such as the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security (2001) and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008).

The Revised SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II) also identifies trafficking in persons as a security concern that requires resolute response of the region.

In its effort to support Member States to implement the legislative framework, the SADC Secretariat successfully concluded a funding cycle from the European Union under the “Support to SADC Regional Political Cooperation programme”. The programme successfully supported Member States with TIP legislation development and/or review; capacity building of law enforcement officers on TIP; data collection and research; and awareness raising and public education on TIP.

To date, 14 Member States, except Comoros and the Democratic Republic of Congo have stand-alone legislation on trafficking in persons. Member States were also trained in the collection of data and continuously relaying the data to a regional hub. Awareness-raising initiatives, especially done around the 30 July World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, remains a priority in all Member States, to raise awareness on this crime.



CHALLENGES

The Gender Unit continues to receive a substantial amount of its programming budget from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), albeit in an ad hoc manner, with limited financial resources that allow for effective implementation and completion of gender programme priorities for Member States. Another challenge is the delay and in cases, absence of Member State submission of required data and information. This compromises timely implementation of planned activities, and that then delays delivery of research outputs, resulting in huge financial implications for the programmes.





Strengthening National-Regional Linkages Programme

SADC Member States are fostering regional integration upon the realization that economic growth and eradication of poverty can be achieved through harmonization of the region. A noticeable effort in the common regional integration agenda is reflected in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

While SADC as an economic bloc has made tremendous progress, there are still a number of gaps between policy making and implementation that remain a challenge, resulting in the delay of the attainment of the regional integration agenda. These gaps include low awareness of SADC benefits among national stakeholders, weak collaboration of national coordinating structures with planning and budgeting authorities and the limited non-state actor involvement.

Pursuant to this, the SADC Secretariat has initiated a series of initiatives to build capacities in Member States and at Secretariat level, one of these being the Strengthening National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) Programme. The SNRL Programme is supporting SADC Member States to build their capacities for implementation of the regional integration agenda. The programme is supporting Member States with the establishment and/or strengthening of SADC implementation structures.

It also ensures that Member States increasingly integrate SADC protocols and policies into their national policy-making processes. Furthermore, it builds the capacity of decision-makers, managers and technicians, non-state actors and Members of Parliaments as well as the media, academics and researchers by providing them with knowledge, skills and tools to facilitate, manage, monitor and report on the implementation of key SADC programmes, projects and activities. The programme also strengthens the capacity of governments and non-state actors to mobilise resources for managing and implementing regional development strategies at the national level.

This is meant to ensure that funding and financing of regional integration programmes, projects and activities in Member States is not only predictable but also sustainable.

The SNRL Programme focuses its support on three SADC priority areas — Agriculture, Industrialization and Infrastructure – which are considered as the main drivers of the regional integration agenda. It is considered that through the SNRL's contribution towards the building of capacities of Member States' structures in the areas of Agriculture, Industrialization and Infrastructure, these structures would be capacitated to align and coordinate the implementation of the SADC Common Agenda at national level.

The SNRL Programme was launched on 23 November 2018 in Gaborone, Botswana by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax and the Ambassador of the European Union (EU) Delegation to Botswana and SADC, H.E. Jan Sadek and the German Ambassador to Botswana and SADC H.E. Ralf Breth who spoke in unison about the benefits of regional integration and the critical role Member States play in achieving the overall goal of regional integration.

Through the support of SNRL Programme, Member States' coordination and facilitation of the regional integration processes will be strengthened, thus contributing towards an acceleration in the implementation of the regional programmes, projects and activities. The programme is currently implementing in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania, with a scope to expand to other SADC Member States.

The SNRL Programme is receiving support from the Federal German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the EU as part of its Institutional Capacity-Building for the SADC Secretariat and National Stakeholders Programme. It is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.



MSD ON BOARD TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF SPP

One of the priority objectives for SADC is to improve the sustainable availability and accessibility to quality and affordable essential health commodities in the region. Therefore, SADC pooled procurement initiative is one of the priorities/significances that will ensure considerable savings and increased efficiency in procurement and delivery of essential medicines for Members States.

So far, a full-fledged SPPS Office has been established within the existing structure of MSD to coordinate the pooled procurement functions in close collaboration with the SADC Secretariat for effective implementation of the project. To this end, Tanzania through MSD is planning to start actual procurement of health commodities for SADC Member States before December 2019.



SADC Member States representatives , MSD staff and Government Chief Pharmacist during Regional Technical Meeting (RTM) held in Dar es Salaam-Tanzania

To achieve this, Medical Stores Department (MSD) has prepared a guiding document that would be applied by the Member States as a framework of operationalization of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS). In order to facilitate effectiveness of the SPPS, MSD is in the final stages of designing a web based system as an electronic platform for managing SPPS activities.

Furthermore, in order to ensure there is a common understanding among the Members States of the pooled procurement initiative, MSD has called a Regional Technical Meeting (RTM) of the Member States to formally kick start the operationalization of the SPPS. The meeting will be held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 21-22 March 2019 during which the SPPS guideline will be shared and discussed.

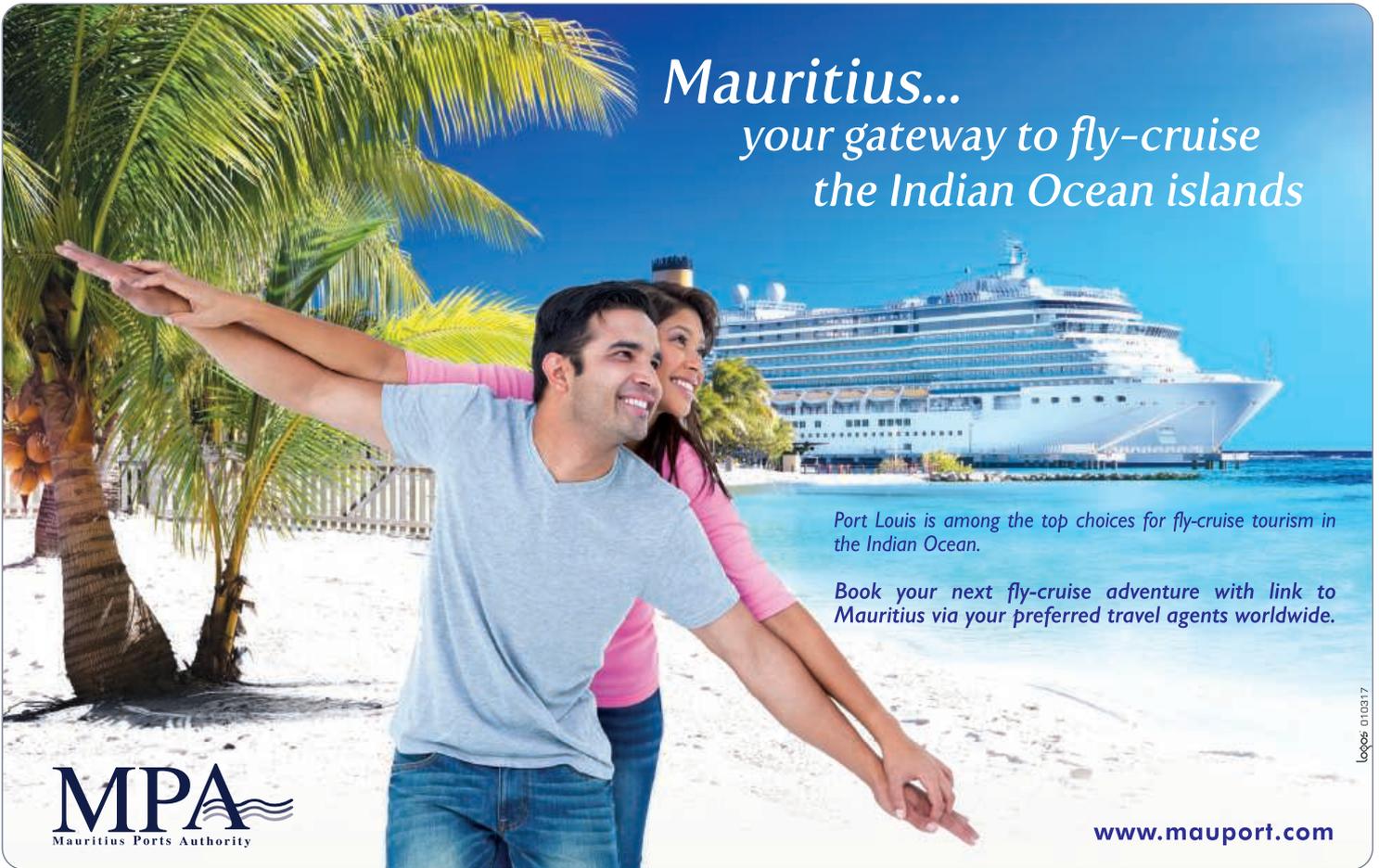
Through SPPS, Tanzania will play a role of a diplomatic sanctuary for all SADC Member States in enhancing sturdy business relationship with renowned international manufacturers of health commodities.

It is understood in November 2017 the SADC Council of Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS unanimously approved the United Republic of Tanzania through its Medical Stores Department to host SADC Pooled Procurement Services. This was in accordance with the SADC Strategy for Pooled Procurement of Essential Medicines and Health Commodities 2013-2017.

In another development, on 9th October 2018 SADC signed a special Memorandum of Understanding with MSD to mark official take-off of the SADC pooled procurement services.

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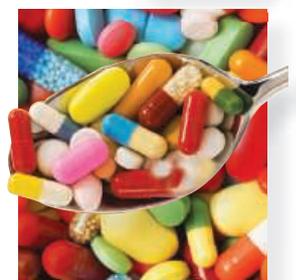
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SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2019

THE SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition has become a permanent fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the region. Secondary school children in all SADC Member States were invited to participate in the 2019 competition by submitting entries of between 1,000 and 2,000 words.

The topic for the competition was “How Can Youth-focused Programmes Contribute to Sustainable Socio-economic Development of the SADC Region?” This was in line with the 38th Ordinary SADC Summit theme of “Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.”

The adjudication committee for the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competitions met in Gaborone, Botswana from 8-12 July 2019 and the following winners were announced:

WINNERS

1st Prize	Abigail Larona Olerile from Botswana
2nd Prize	Faith Vongai Svova from Zimbabwe
3rd Prize	Ruvina Daudi Warimba from United Republic of Tanzania

The three winners will be presented with their prizes and certificates during the opening ceremony of the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in August 2019. All certificates are signed by the SADC Executive Secretary.



SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2019



The 24th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee on the SADC Media Awards was held in Windhoek, Namibia on 17-21 June 2019. It was attended by adjudicators from 10 SADC Member States of Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Launched in 1996, the main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The outgoing SADC Chairperson, President Hage Geingob of Namibia, will present the media awards to the winners during the 39th summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 17-18 August 2019 in the categories of Print, Radio, Television and Photo Journalism.

The 2019 SADC Media Award winners will receive total prize money of US\$3,500 per category. The first prize winners in each category will receive US\$2,500, which will be presented at Summit. The runners-up will each receive US\$1,000 through their National Contact Points in their respective countries.



PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The Print Category was won by Ms Doreen Nawa from Zambia for her article which highlights some of the benefits and opportunities of the completion of the Mwami Border-Luangwa Bridge road project that has eased the mobility of both persons and goods travelling through Zambia to Malawi and Mozambique.

The runner-up in the Print Category is Mr Pako Tswelelo Lebanna from Botswana whose entry was a feature that focused on the progress of the Kazungula Bridge, its significance to trade in the SADC region, with a historical background of the meeting point of Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The award for the Television Category was won by Ms Maria de Fatima Cossa from Mozambique for her entry which highlights the challenges and opportunities in the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a regional Parliament.

The runner-up is Ms Sasha Maria Schwen-denwein from South Africa for her documentary titled "Follow the Guns" in which she collated and built a serial number database from weapons recovered from poaching scenes and presented them to the manufacturers. She traced and tracked the weapons to the United States, Portugal, Mozambique and back into Kruger National Park.



RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr Mallick Mnela from Malawi received the Radio Category award for his entry that highlights Malawi's peacekeeping role in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The runner-up is Mr Butler Nhepure of Zimbabwe for his entry titled "SADC Food Deficit... A Cry to the Sky", which highlights the growing concern of food shortages in the SADC region.



PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr Royd Sibajene from Zambia is the winner of the Photo Journalism award after his entry on the inauguration ceremony of His Excellency Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President of Zimbabwe, was judged to be the best among all entries.

The runner-up is Mr João Gomes from Angola whose entry shows the President of Angola, João Lourenço, welcoming members of the SADC Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, which was then headed by Angola.



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SADC MEDIA AWARD WINNER FOR PRINT JOURNALISM

Getting to Nacala Corridor through Great East Road

by Doreen Nawa

The story is perhaps familiar to a lot of people on how the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by Southern Rhodesia in 1965 affected Zambia which was only months old as an independent country.

The UDI turned to be a major blow for Zambia because it had been tied to the southern African trading system since the beginning of the twentieth century.

Zambia's external trade depended on the Rhodesia Railways and was routed through South Africa and Mozambique; copper was exported through the ports of Durban, Port Elizabeth and Beira and imports were mainly sourced in South Africa, until the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when

the Southern Rhodesian industry developed and became the main supplier of the Zambian market. But products not available in South Africa and Rhodesia continued to transit through the ports of South Africa and Mozambique.

Yet, only five weeks after UDI, Zambia's access to these routes was cut off. The country had to spend the ensuing five years trying to divert its imports and exports from the southern African ports mainly to the port of Dar es Salaam.

But so much has changed since then with all the countries in the region gaining majority rule and opening up to regional integration.

As the countries move towards regional initiatives such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), ways of overcoming southern Africa's regional transport hurdles continue being sought.

One of these initiatives involves connecting Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the Nacala Corridor which links them to the port of Beira, located about 1,200 kilometres north of the Mozambican capital of Maputo. This is the port that handles the import and export cargoes for Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and even the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

In Zambia, the route connecting to the Nacala Corridor is the Lusaka-Mwami Border road which has partly been rehabilitated in line with the expansion plan on the Nacala Transport Corridor in SADC.

In 2013, the government of Zambia contracted Condril and Mota Engil construction companies to rehabilitate the 375-kilometre stretch from Luangwa Bridge to Mwami Border, at a cost of €168.7 million.

The road project is co-financed by the European Union (EU) through the European Development Fund (EDF), which is a grant, and loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the French Agency for Development (AFD) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The road is one of Zambia's major plans to open new trade routes. The current state of this road shows quality works. Some users interviewed say the rehabilitated road has increased traffic through Eastern Province to the coastal port of Beira. A Malawian truck driver, Edwin Banda, describes the road as a perfect link within the southern Africa region.

"I wish the works on the Luangwa-Mwami Border road can be extended to cover the Luangwa-Lusaka road and also the Katete-Chanida border road. I say so because from my understanding, this road project is meant to open the Nacala Corridor to Beira, in Mozambique, but without working on these missing links, then the connection will not make sense," Mr Banda says.

"The dream will not be realised."

Mr Banda says poor infrastructure leads to the cost of transporting goods in the region to being high.

"I have been a truck driver for 32 years now and from my interactions and experience, I have come to learn that SADC goods compete less with those from other regions on the continent because of poor transport facilities," he says.

Musonda Chitala, a Zambian truck driver agrees.

"A poor transport system acts as a non-tariff trade barrier," Mr Chitala says before adding that indeed, bad roads cost lives.

"I know what a bad road can do to a family, a community and above all the region. On several occasions while on the road delivering goods, I have witnessed a lot of fatalities. I can safely say that the region's road fatality share is huge, all because of the bad roads."

But it is not only the truck drivers who appreciate the importance of a good road network.

Marjory Simwamba, a crossborder trader, says the Luangwa-Mwami Border road has now eased her movements between Lusaka and Blantyre in Malawi.

"Before the road was done, travelling from Luangwa to Mwami Border was taking over six hours by bus, but now, we take three to four hours, which is good for us as traders because the longer you spend travelling, the more expensive it becomes," Ms Simwamba says.

Chipata City Council Mayor Sinoya Mwale says connectivity and low-cost transport facilities like good road networks provide opportunities for any country and increases their accessibility standard.

"Transport and communications systems have an important bearing on economic integration and development because they can be significant non-tariff barriers," Mr Mwale says.

He says reducing the distance between people, markets, services and knowledge or simply getting people connected is a great part of what economic growth is all about.

There is a very strong positive correlation between a country's or indeed region's economic development and the quality of its road network.

The National Authorisation Office, which is under the Ministry of Finance and is mandated to manage funds from the EU through the European Development Fund, is impressed with the road works on the Luangwa Bridge-Mwami Border road.

Coordinator Chasiya Kazembe says the Luangwa-Mwami Border road will make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits on the Nacala Corridor as well as Zambia.

"...A [good] road network is crucial in economic growth. Roads open up more areas and stimulate economic and social development," Ms Kazembe says. "Road infrastructure is the most important of all public assets."

The Zambian government in particular has nevertheless made significant efforts to improve the road situation connecting the Nacala Corridor as seen in the speedy rehabilitation of the T-4 also known as the Great East road. – *Zambia Daily Mail* (7 July 2018)

**REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

Mr Nazaré José Salvador
SADC National Contact Point
Ministério das Relações Exteriores
Largo dos Ministérios, Luanda
Tel +244 222 33 47 73
Mobile +244 921 749 771
Fax +244 222431244/ 431260
Email nazaresalva@gmail.com

cc H. E. Dr Beatriz de Morais Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Angola
Private Bag BR 111, Gaborone
Tel +267 390 0204
Fax +267 397 5089/318 1876
Email angolaemb@info.bw /
gunguenvissapa@yahoo.com.br

**REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

Mr Kelapile Ndobano
Acting SADC National Contact Point
Secretary for Economic and Financial Policy
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Private Bag 008, Gaborone
Tel +267 3950372/ 3959851
Fax +267 3956086/ 3904525
Email kndobano@gov.bw

cc: kntebele@gov.bw; wmogomela@gov.bw;
msmogodu@gov.bw

Mr Gaiemelwe Goitsewang
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of International Affairs
and Cooperation
Private Bag 00368, Gaborone
Tel +267 3600700
Fax +267 3913366
Email goitsewang@gov.bw / ssmolefi@gov.bw /
mmogodu@gov.bw

**UNION OF COMOROS**

Mr Iman Abdillah
SADC National Contact Point
Indian Ocean Cooperation Desk Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and the
Francophonie, in charge of Comorians Abroad
Independence Place, Moroni
Tel + 269 773 41 21
Mobile + 269 328 53 99/ 438 53 99
Email abdillahimam@gmail.com / sadc.comores@gmail.com

cc H.E. Chamsidine Mhadjou
Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Comoros in South Africa
200 Beckett Street, Arcadia, 0083, Pretoria
Cell +27 76 181 9433
Email cmhadjou@yahoo.fr

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

H.E. Ambassador Bene L M'Poko
SADC National Contact Point
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo
P O Box 28795, Sunnyside 0132, Pretoria
Tel +27 12343 2455
Fax +27 12344 4054
Email rdcongo@lantic.net / bmpoko@mweb.co.za

cc Mr Zacharie Tshimbinda Bilolo
Secretary General & Interim in Charge for Regional
Integration
Tel +243 998301282
Fax +243 851429927
Email zachtshim@gmail.com; zachtshim@yahoo.fr

**KINGDOM OF ESWATINI**

Mr Bertram B Stewart
SADC National Contact Point
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and
Development
4th Floor - Ministry of Finance Building
P O Box 602, Mbabane H100
Tel +268 2404 8144
Fax +268 2404 2157
Mobile +268 7606 3201
Email StewartB@gov.sz / bstewart@realnet.co.sz /
bertramb.stewart@yahoo.com

cc: cm.nyandza@yahoo.com / magongoch@gov.sz
Nelisiwe Simelane – PS Secretary - simelane
nelz@gmail.com
Mdluli – Programme Officer –
mdluli.sbs@gmail.com

cc H.E. Mrs Dumisile T Sukati, High Commissioner
715 Government Avenue
Cnr Blackwood and Government Avenue Streets,
Arcadia 0083
P O Box 14294, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria
Tel +27 12 3441910/17
Fax +27 12 343 0 455
Email pretoria@swazihighcom.co.za

**KINGDOM OF LESOTHO**

Mrs Motena Tsolo
SADC National Contact Point
Principal Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Kingsway Road, Cnr Old High Court Road
P O Box 395, Maseru 100
Email psfinance2016@gmail.com; nthoatengc@gmail.com
Tel +266 22323703
Cell +266 63076883
cc Mrs Mookho Moeketsi
Director Regional Integration, Ministry of Finance
P O Box 395, Maseru
Tel +266 22321015
Cell +266 5847 1051
Email directorriles@gmail.com



cc H.E. Mr Ralechate Mokose
High Commissioner
Lesotho High Commission
391 Anderson Street, Menlo Park
P O Box 55817, Pretoria 0007
Tel +27 12 460 7648
Fax +27 12 460 7649
Cell +27 832849776
Email lesothopretoria@yahoo.com



REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

Ms Vololomiora Lalanirina Rabarijaona
SADC National Contact Point
Directorate of Regional Integration,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1 Andriamifidy Street, Anosy,
101 Antananarivo,
Email madasadcncp@gmail.com

- cc miorarabarijaona@yahoo.fr /
dcrmae@gmail.com / ambamad.pta@infodoor.co.za
Mobile +261 34 05 903 67
- cc H.E. Ms Lucy Voca (Charge d'Affairs)
Charge d'Affairs, Embassy of Madagascar
P O Box 11722, Queenswood 0121, Pretoria
Tel +27 786305311
Email ambamad.pta@infodoor.co.za



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

Mr Ben Botolo
SADC National Contact Point
Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,
P O Box 30315, Lilongwe
Tel +265 1789088 (switchboard)
Tel +265 1788981 (direct line)
Tel +265 999 566944 (cell number)
Email foreignaffairs@foreignaffairs.gov.mw /
bbotolo2000@yahoo.com

Mr Richard Perekamoyo
Alternate SADC National Contact Point,
Director of International Cooperation,
Department of International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,
P O Box 30315, Lilongwe
Tel +265 1 789088 (Switch Board) /
1 788701 (Direct Line)
Fax +265 1 788482
Mobile +265 999 242 929
Email rperekamoyo@gmail.com

cc H. E. Prof Chris Patricia Ndasochera Kaponda
High Commissioner, Malawi High Commission
770 Govt, Avenue, Arcadia, Pretoria 0083
Mobile +27 824 583 466
Landline +27 124 309 900/123 420 146
Email cpnkaponda@ymail.com



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

H.E. Mrs Usha Dwarka-Canabady
SADC National Contact Point
Ag Secretary for Foreign Affairs and
SADC National Contact Point
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration
and International Trade
14th Floor, Newton Tower
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel +230 405 2541
Fax +230 211 3148
Email udcanabady@govmu.org
cc mofarc@intnet.mu

cc H.E. Mr P Vijjaye Lutchman
High Commissioner of Mauritius
1163 Pretorius St, Hatfield 0083, Pretoria
Tel +27 12 342 1283/4
Fax +27 12 342 1286
Cell +27 83 570 0187
Email mhcpta@mweb.co.za



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Mr Alfredo Fabiao Nuvunga
SADC National Contact Point
Director for Regional and Continental Integration
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Republic of Mozambique
Maputo
Tel +258 21 32 70 07
Fax +258 21 32 70 29
Cell +258 82 4238165
Email nuvunga2305@gmail.com /
secretariadodirco@gmail.com altocom@info.bw /
fernandesd190@gmail.com

cc H.E. Mr Domingos Estevão Fernandes
High Commissioner of Mozambique
Private Bag 00215, Gaborone
Tel +267 319 1251/ 3170386/ 74906772
Fax +267 319 1262
Email altocom@info.bw



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Ambassador Selma Ashipala-Musavyi
SADC National Contact Point
Executive Director (Permanent Secretary)
Ministry of International Relations & Cooperation (MIRCO)
Government Offices, Robert Mugabe Avenue
Private Bag 13347, Windhoek
Tel +264 61 283 9111/2125
Fax +264 61 223 937
Email headquarters@mirco.gov.na /
sashipala-musavyi@mirco.gov.na

cc H.E. Mr Asser Kuveri Kapere
High Commissioner of the Republic of Namibia
Plot 186 Morara Close
P O Box 987, Gaborone
Tel +267 390 2148
Fax +267 390 2248
Email namibhc@botsnet.bw / gaborone@mfa.gov.na





REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

Ambassador Barry Faure
 SADC National Contact Point
 Secretary of State and Executive Head of the Department
 Maison Queau de Quinssy, Mont Fleuri
 P O Box 656, Victoria, Mahé
 Tel +248 428 3500/3610/3602
 Fax +248 422 48 45
 Email bfaure@gov.sc
 cc clency.estico@gov.sc / mconfait@gov.sc /
 jlouise@mfa.gov.sc / padayachy@mfa.gov.sc / vmo
 rel@mfa.gov.sc
 cc H.E. Mrs Marie-Antoinette Rose-Quatre
 High Commission of the Republic of Seychelles
 Delmondo Office Park, Positano
 Block C, Ground Floor, 169 Garsfontein Road
 Ashley Gardens, Pretoria
 Tel +27 12 348 0270 / 12 3464 687
 Fax +27 12 346 4698
 Email sez@seychelleshc.co.za /
 marosequatre@seychelles.co.za



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr SE Schalk
 SADC National Contact Point
 Chief Director SADC
 Department of International Relations and Cooperation
 OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road
 Rietondale, Pretoria 0084
 Tel +27 12 351 0404/0946
 Fax +27 12 342 2380
 Cell +27 83 6290743
 Email schalks@dirco.gov.za
 Website www.dirco.gov.za
 cc H.E. Ms Rosemary Mashaba
 High Commissioner of South Africa
 Plot 29, Queens Road, Gaborone
 Tel +267 390 4800/1/2
 Cell +267 7139 7073/ 71588743
 Fax +267 390 5502/1
 Email mashabar@dirco.co.za



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mrs Agnes Richard Kayola
 SADC National Contact Point
 Acting Director, Department of Regional Cooperation
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
 P O Box 2933, Dar Es Salaam
 Tel +255 753 189 562
 Email agnes.kayola@nje.go.tz / drc@nje.go.tz
 cc H.E. Mr Richard Lupembe
 Charge d'affaires
 High Commission of Tanzania
 P O Box 656572, Arcadia, Pretoria
 Tel +27 12 342 4371/93
 Dir +27 12 342 4562
 Cell +27 718961790
 Fax +27 12 430 4383
 Email info@tanzania.org / tanzania@mweb.co.za /
 pretoria@nje.go.tz



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Ambassador Chalwe Lombe
 SADC National Contact Point
 Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Charter House, Independence Avenue
 P O Box 50069, Lusaka
 Tel +260 211 253508
 Fax +260 211 250080/ 211 252666
 Email foreignsk@zamtel.zm / halwe.lombe@mofa.gov.zm /
 sylvester.mundanda@mofa.gov.zm /
 sylvester.mundanda@mofa.gov.zm /
 isabelle.lamba@mofa.gov.zm /
 lubasi.mungandi@mofa.gov.zm /
 lombechalwe@gmail.com
 cc H. E. Brigadier General Patrick Tembo
 High Commissioner of Zambia
 P O Box 362, Gaborone
 Tel +267 3951 951/ 317 0804
 Fax +267 395 3952
 Cell +267 74970726
 Email zambiahc@work.co.bw



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

Ambassador Grey Mark Marongwe
 SADC National Contact Point
 Director for Regional Cooperation and Integration
 Ministry is Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
 Trade
 Samora Machel Avenue, Munhumutapa Building
 1st Floor, P O Box 4240, Causeway, Harare
 Tel +263 242 792 797
 Fax +263 242 706 293/ 705 470
 Email sadczim@zimfa.gov.zw
 cc H.E. Mrs Magret Ruparanganda
 Charge d'Affairs, Embassy of Zimbabwe
 Plot No 8850 Orapa Close, P O Box 1232, Gaborone
 Tel +267 391 4495/ 914495/6/7
 Email zimembassy@zimgaborone.gov.zw



ALGERIA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Villa 13, Rue Carthage, Hydra, Algiers
Tel +213 23 48 44 11
Fax +213 23 48 44 11
algiers@nje.go.tz
H.E. Omar Yusuf Mzee

BELGIUM

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
72 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels
Tel +32 2 640 65 00
Fax +32 2 646 80 26
tanzania@skynet.be
www.tanzaniaembassy.be
H.E. Juma Ali Salum (Acting Ambassador)

BRAZIL

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Shis Qi 09, Conjunto 16, Casa 20
Brasilia – Df
CEP 71.625 – 160
Tel +55 61 3364 2629
Fax +61 3248 3361
tanzrepbrasil@yahoo.com.br /
brasilia@nje.go.tz
www.tanzania.org.br
H.E. Dr Emmanuel J Nchimbi

BURUNDI

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Kinindo, Avenue Du Large, House No 51
B P 855 Bujumbura
Tel +257 22 248 636
Fax +257 22 248 637
tanzanrep@usan-bu.net
Dkt Edmund Juma Kitokezi (Acting
Ambassador)

CANADA

High Commission of the United Republic of
Tanzania
50 Range Road, Ottawa, Ontario, KIN 8J4
Tel +1 613 232 1500 / +1 613 232 1509
Fax +1 613 232-5184
contact@tzrepottawa.ca / ottawa@nje.go.tz
www.tzrepottawa.ca
H.E. Dr Mpoki Ulisubisya

CHINA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
No 8 Liang Ma He Nan Lu
Sanlitun, Chaoyang District, 100600 Beijing
Tel +86 10 6532 1408 / +86 10 6532 1491
Fax +86 10 6532 4351
beijing@nje.go.tz
www.cn.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Mbelwa Kairuki

COMOROS

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Oasis Street,
B P 8141, Moroni
Tel +269 773 78 62/4
Fax +269 773 78 60
moroni@nje.go.tz
www.km-tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Sylvester M Mabumba

CUBA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
17a No 71 Cubanacan, Playa, Havana
H.E. Valentino Mlowola

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
142, Boulevard du 30 Juin, Commune de la
Gombe, Kinshasa 1
Tel +243 815 565 850/1
Mobile +243 991 486 051
kinshasa@nje.go.tz
H.E. Lt Gen (Rtd) Paul Ignace Mella

EGYPT

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania,
10 Anas Ibn Malek Street, Mohandessin
Cairo
Postal Code 12411
Tel +202 33 374 155
Fax +202 33 374 286
cairo@nje.go.tz
www.eg.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Major Gen. Suleiman Nassor

ETHIOPIA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania,
Bole Kifle Ketema Kebele 03/05
House No 2213, Box 1077
Addis Ababa
Tel +251 11 663 4353 (switchboard)
Tel +251 1 6627840 (direct)
Fax +251 11 662 7882
tz@ethionet.et / addisababa@nje.go.tz
H.E. Naimi Aziz

FRANCE

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
7 Ter Rue Leonardo da Vinci
75116 Paris
Tel +33 1 53 70 63 66/68
Fax +33 1 47 55 05 46
ambtanzanie@wanadoo.fr / paris@nje.go.tz /
tanzanie@unesco.org
www.tanzaniaembassy.fr
H.E. Samwel W Shelukindo

GERMANY

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Eschenallee 11
14050 Berlin (Charlottenburg, Westend)
Tel +49 30 303 0800
Fax +49 30 303 08020
Postfach 191226; 14002 Berlin
berlin@tzembassy.go.tz / berlin@nje.go.tz
www.tanzania.gov.de
H.E. Dr Abdallah Possi

INDIA

High Commission of the United Republic of
Tanzania
Ep- 15c, Chanakyapuri Diplomatic Enclave,
Chandragupta Marg
New Delhi – 110021
Tel +91 11 2412 2864 / +91 11 2412 2865 (direct)
Fax +91 11 2412 2862,
info@tanzrepdelhi.com /
consular_visa@tanzrepdelhi.com
tanzrepdelhi.com
H.E. Baraka Haran Luvanda

ISRAEL

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
12 Abba Hillel Silver St.
Sason Hogi Tower 12 Floor, Ramat Gan 5250606
Tel Aviv
Tel +972 3 776 1100
Fax +972 3 776 1101
telaviv@nje.go.tz / il.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Job Daudi Masima

ITALY

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Villa Tanzania, Viale Cortina D'amezzo
185
00135 Rome
Tel +39 06 3348 5801
Fax +39 06 3348 582
info@embassyoftanzaniarome.info
www.embassyoftanzaniarome.info
H.E. George Kahema Madafa

JAPAN

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
4-21-9 Kamiyoga, Setagaya – Ku,
Tokyo 158-0098
Tel +81 3 3425 4531
Fax +81 3 3425 7844
tokyo@nje.go.tz
www.tanzaniaembassy.or.jp
H.E. Mathias Meinrad Chikawe

KENYA

High Commission of the United Republic of
Tanzania
Taifa Road, Re-Insurance Plaza, 9th Floor
P O Box 47790-00100, G P O
Nairobi
Tel +254 20 331 1948/50/+254 7175 83727
Fax +254 20 221 8269
nairobi@nje.go.tz
H.E. Dr. Pindi Hazara Chana

KUWAIT

Nuzha Plot 8, Street 35, Villa 16
P O Box 8311, 22054 Salmiya
Telegram: Tanzanrep Kuwait
Tel +965 22 575 367/8
Fax +965 22 575 371
kuwait@nje.go.tz / kw.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Dr Mahadhi Juma Maalim

MALAWI

High Commission of the United Republic of
Tanzania
Plaza House, Malawi City Centre
P O Box 922, Lilongwe 3
Tel +265 01 775 035, 775 038
Fax +265 01 776 024
tzhc@malawi.net / lilongwe@nje.go.tz
H.E. Benedicto M. Mashiba

MALAYSIA

High Commission of the United Republic of
Tanzania
44 Jalan U Thant,
55000 Kuala Lumpur
Tel +603 425 17603/04
Fax +603 425 15641
kualalumpur@nje.go.tz
H.E. Dr Ramadhani K Dau

MOZAMBIQUE

High Commission of the United
Republic of Tanzania
Av Kim Il Sung / Kwame Nkrumah No. 575
P O Box 4515, Maputo
Tel +258 21 490 110 / +258 21 490 112
+258 21 491 165 (direct)
Fax +258 21 491 228
maputo@nje.go.tz
www.mz.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Rajabu O Luhwavi



NIGERIA

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
21 Yedseram Street, Maitama District,
P M B. 5125, Wuse, Abuja
Tel +234 9 2914802/3
Fax +234 9 413 2314
abuja@nje.go.tz
www.tanzaniahighcommissionng.com
H.E. Muhidini Ally Mbowe

OMAN

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania,
P O Box 1170, Post Code 133, Al-Khuwair
Road No 2135, Building No 1798,
Madinat Al Sultan Qaboos Street, Muscat
Tel +968 2460 1174 / 2460 3373
Fax +968 2460 4425
muscat@nje.go.tz
www.tanzaniaembassyoman.com
H.E. Abdallah Abasi Kilima

QATAR

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
P O Box 36302
Building No 40, Saad Bin Zurara Street No.
965
Al Messila, Doha
Tel +974 4036 0860/ +974 4036 0863
Fax +974 4029 4067
doha@nje.go.tz
www.qa.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Fatma Mohammed Rajab

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
4th Floor, Vivien Corporation Building,
52, Seobinggo-Ro, 51-Gil, Yongsan-Gu,
Seoul (04384)
Tel +82 2 793 7007
Fax +82 2 795 8990
seoul@nje.go.tz
H.E. Matilda Masuka

MOSCOW, RUSSIA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Street Bolshaya Nikitskaya 51,
Moscow 115127
Tel +7 495 690 25 21 / +7 495 690 25 17
Fax +7 495 690 22 51
moscow@nje.go.tz
www.tanzania.ru
H.E. Major Gen (Rtd) Simon Marco Mumwi

RWANDA

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
Plot No 5332
Post Code: Kg 9 Av 15
Avenue De Nyarutarama
B P 3973, Kigali
Tel +250 252 505400 (Switchboard) / +250
505400 (Direct)
Fax +250 252 505402,
kigali@nje.go.tz
Telegram “tanzanrep kigali”
www.rw.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Ernest Jumbe Mangu

SAUDI ARABIA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
P O Box 11693, Riyadh
Tel +966 11 205 0310 / +966 11 454 2883 /
+966 11 205 1541

Fax +966 11 454 9660
riyadh@nje.go.tz
www.tanzaniaembassy-sa.com
H.E. Hemedi I. M. Mgaza

SOUTH AFRICA

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
822 George Ave, Pretoria
P O Box 56572, Arcadia 0007, Pretoria
Tel +27 12 342 4371/ 93
Fax +27 12 340 2835
tanzania@mweb.co.za; pretoria@nje.go.tz
Mr Richard Lupembe (Acting Ambassador)

SUDAN

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Amarat Street 33, Plot No.12, Block No.12k,
P O Box 7268, Khartoum East
Tel +249 1835 64384
khartoum@nje.go.tz
H.E. Silima Haji Kombo

SWEDEN (NORDIC COUNTRIES AND BALTIC STATES)

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Nasby Alle 6, 183 55 Täby, Stockholm
Tel +46 8 732 24 30/31
Fax +46 8 732 24 32
mailbox@tanemb.se
www.tanemb.se
H.E. Dr Willibrod Peter Slaa

SWITZERLAND

Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania
47 Avenue Blanc, Ch, 1202 Geneva
Tel +41 22 731 8920
Fax: +41 22 732 8255
mission.tanzania@ties.itu.int /
geneva@nje.go.tz
www.tanzania-mission.ch
Dr James Alex Msekela (Amb. Extraordinary
& Plenipotentiary Geneva & Vienna)

THE NETHERLANDS

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Groot Hertoginnelaan 28,
2517 Eg, The Hague,
Tel +31 702 156 450
Fax +31 702 159 909
contact@tanzaniaembassy.nl /
hague@nje.go.tz
www.tanzaniaembassy.nl
H.E. Irene F M. Kasyanju

THE UNITED KINGDOM

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
3 Stratford Place, Marylebone,
London W1C 1AS
Tel +44 0207 569 1470
Fax +44 0207 491 3710
ubalozi@tzhc.uk, www.tzhc.uk
H.E. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro

TURKEY

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Ankara İlkabazar Mahallesi. Medine Mudafa
Caddesi 609
Sokak No. 16, 06450 Cankaya, Ankara
Tel +90 312 490 10 61
Fax +90 312 490 10 63
ankara@nje.go.tz
H.E. Prof Elizabeth Kiondo

UGANDA

Kagera Road Plot No. 6
P O Box 5750, Kampala
Tel +256 414 256 272
Fax +256 414 343 973
kampala@nje.go.tz
www.ug.tzembassy.go.tz
H.E. Dr Aziz Ponary Mlima

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Madinat Zayed 14th Street,
Behind Al Nadja Street Villa No. 27,
Khalidiya
P O Box 43714, Nadja Street Villa 144
Abu Dhabi
Tel +971 2 631 3088
Fax +971 2 631 6618
abudhabi@nje.go.tz
tanzabudhabi@gmail.com
H.E. Mbarouk Nassor Mbarouk

cc Mr Ali Jabir Mwadini, Consul General
Consulate of the United Republic of Tanzania

Umshaif Str Villa 141, P.O. Box 75457, Dubai
Tel +971 4 394 0200 Fax: +971 4 394 9202
dubai@nje.go.tz / tanbizdubai.com

UNITED NATIONS

Permanent Mission of the United
Republic of Tanzania
5th Floor, 307 East 53rd Street,
New York, N.Y. 10022
Tel +1 212 697 3612
Fax +1 212 697 3618
tanzania@un.int / newyork@nje.go.tz
www.tanzania-un.org
H.E. Modest J Mero

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
1232 22nd Street, NW, Washington, DC
20037
Tel +1 202 884 1080, +1 202 939 6125
Fax +1 202 797 7408
ubalozi@tanzaniaembassy-us.org
www.tanzaniaembassy-us.org
H.E. Wilson M Masilingi

ZAMBIA

High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
Tanzania House, 5200 United Nations
Avenue
Box 31219, Lusaka
Tel +260 211 253 323/4
Fax +260 211 254 861
lusaka@nje.go.tz
H.E. Hassan Simba Yahya

ZIMBABWE

Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania
Ujamaa House, 23 Baines House
Box 4841, Harare
Tel +263 4 792 714 / +263 4 792 726
Fax +263 4 792 747
tanrep@tanrep.co.zw / harare@nje.go.tz
Brigadier General A.M. Alphonce (Acting
Ambassador)





SADC NATIONAL MEDIA COORDINATORS

ANGOLA

Dr Rui Fernando Rodrigues Vasco
SADC National Media Coordinator
Information National Director
Ministry of Social Communication
Rua do MAT, Complexo Administrativo
Clássicos de Talatona, Edifício III, Luanda
Cell +244 923 595 580
WhatsApp +244 928 514 706
Email rfrvasco@gmail.com
rvascov@yahoo.com.br

BOTSWANA

Mr Russ Molosiwa
SADC National Media Coordinator
Director – Communication Services (BGCIS)
Office of the President,
Private Bag 001, Gaborone
Tel +267 3181196 / 3950987
Mobile +267 71 319 760
Fax +267 3904019
Email rmolosiwa@gov.bw
Alternate Ms Osesenaqa Lekgoko
Deputy Director
Presidential Affairs, Governance
& Public Administration
Private Bag 001, Gaborone
Tel +267 3698579
Mobile +267 77 624 060
Email oslekgoko@gov.bw

COMOROS

Mr Imam Abdillah
SADC National Contact Point
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation
Tel +269 328 53 99 / +269 438 53 99
Email abdillahimam@gmail.com

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Mr Andre Joseph Djate Nkoy
SADC National Media Coordinator
Director of Information
Kinshasa
Tel +243 815 080 438/ +243 990 240 161
Email ankoy_2007@yahoo.fr

KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

Mr Phesheya D Dube
SADC National Media Coordinator
Director, Information, Media Development
Ministry of Information, Communications &
Technology
Inter-Ministerial Building #8, Level 3
Mhlambanyatsi Road
PO Box 642, Mbabane
Tel +268 2404 4022
Fax +268 2404 0651
Cell +268 7606 3761
Email dubephe@gov.sz
dubepd@hotmail.com

LESOTHO

Mr Abeloang Ramakhula
SADC National Media Coordinator
Chief Information Officer
Tel/Fax +266 22327026
Cell +266 63 022 457
Email ramakhula.ramakhula@gov.ls

MADAGASCAR

Mr Jean Patrick Feno
SADC National Media Coordinator
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
BP 836
Andriamifidy Street, Anosy
101 – Antananarivo
Tel +261 34 49 555 08
Email jaonouvelles@yahoo.fr

MALAWI

Mr Gedion Munthali
SADC National Media Coordinator
Director of Information
Ministry of Information, Tourism and
Culture
Private Bag 310, Lilongwe
Mobile +265 999 868 552
Email gedionmunthali@gmail.com
cc Chikondi Chimala
Government Information and
Communications Unit (GICU)
Ministry of Information and Civic
Education
Private Bag 310, Lilongwe
Tel +265 1 773 233
Fax +265 1 774 568
Mobile +265 999 551 000
Email chimalacc@gmail.com/
chikkochimala2000@yahoo.com

MAURITIUS

Mr Oodaye Prakash Seebaluck
SADC National Media Coordinator
Senior Information Officer
Government Information Service
Prime Minister's Office
Level 6, New Government Centre
Port Louis
Tel +230 201 1879
Fax +230 208 8243
Email oseebaluck@mail.gov.mu

MOZAMBIQUE

Dr João Manassés
SADC National Media Coordinator
Director of Information and Communication
780, Avenida Francisco Magumbwe
Maputo
Tel +258 21 492614
Fax +258 21 490209
Cell +258 825589132/+258 824355200
Email manassesjoao@yahoo.com.br
tuniasabete@yahoo.co.br

NAMIBIA

Ms Elizabeth Amagola
SADC National Media Coordinator
Tel +264 61 283 2665
Cell +264 81 140 3288
Email eamagola@gmail.com
Elizabeth.Amagola@mict.gov.na
cc Herman Kangootui
Chief Information Officer
Media Monitoring and Analysis
Ministry of Information and
Communication Technology
Tel +264 61 283 2348
Cell +264 81 127 1460
Email Herman.Kangootui@mict.
gov.na

SEYCHELLES

Mr Andre Butler Payette
SADC National Media Coordinator
Press Attaché
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Seychelles
Tel +248 4243646
Email apayette@mfa.gov.sc
cc apayette@gov.sc

SOUTH AFRICA

Ms Mmemme Mogotsi
SADC National Media Coordinator
Deputy Director: International Media
Engagement
Government Communication and
Information System
Tshedimotsetso House
1035 Frances Baard & Festival Street
Hatfield, Pretoria
Cell +27 72 856 4288
Tel +27 12 473 0355
Email mmemme@gcis.gov.za
Website www.gcis.gov.za

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Ms Zamaradi Rashidi Kawawa
SADC National Media Coordinator
Assistant Director – Department of
Information Services
Ministry of Information, Youth,
Culture and Sports
PO Box 25,
LAPF Building, 40481 Dodoma
Tel +255 22 2125180 / +255 22 2125181
Cell +255 754 698 856
Fax +255 22 2126834
E-mail zamaradi.kawawa@habari.go.tz
zamaradikawawa@yahoo.com

ZAMBIA

Ms Susan Z Ndumingu
SADC National Media Coordinator
Senior Media Development Officer
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Services
Lusaka
Phone +260 211 237151
Fax +260 211 235410
Mobile +260 966 7642501 /
+260 977 750897

ZIMBABWE

Dr Ivanhoe Matengarufu Gurira
SADC National Media Coordinator
Principal Press Secretary
Ministry of Information & Publicity
PO Box CY1276, Causeway, Harare
Tel +263 242 724078
+263 242 793891-4
Cell +263 712 867 333
Email commint09@gmail.com
igurira@information.gov.zw
gurira@mail.ru



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SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE
ET UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCESTRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS
ESPOIRS LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

HINO DA SADC Portuguese

SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO
REGIONAL E UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVÓS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A
CONCRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA
SOLIDARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.







Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in Dodoma



Freedom and Unity *Uhúru na Umoja*

Towards a Common Future in a Shared Regional Community

