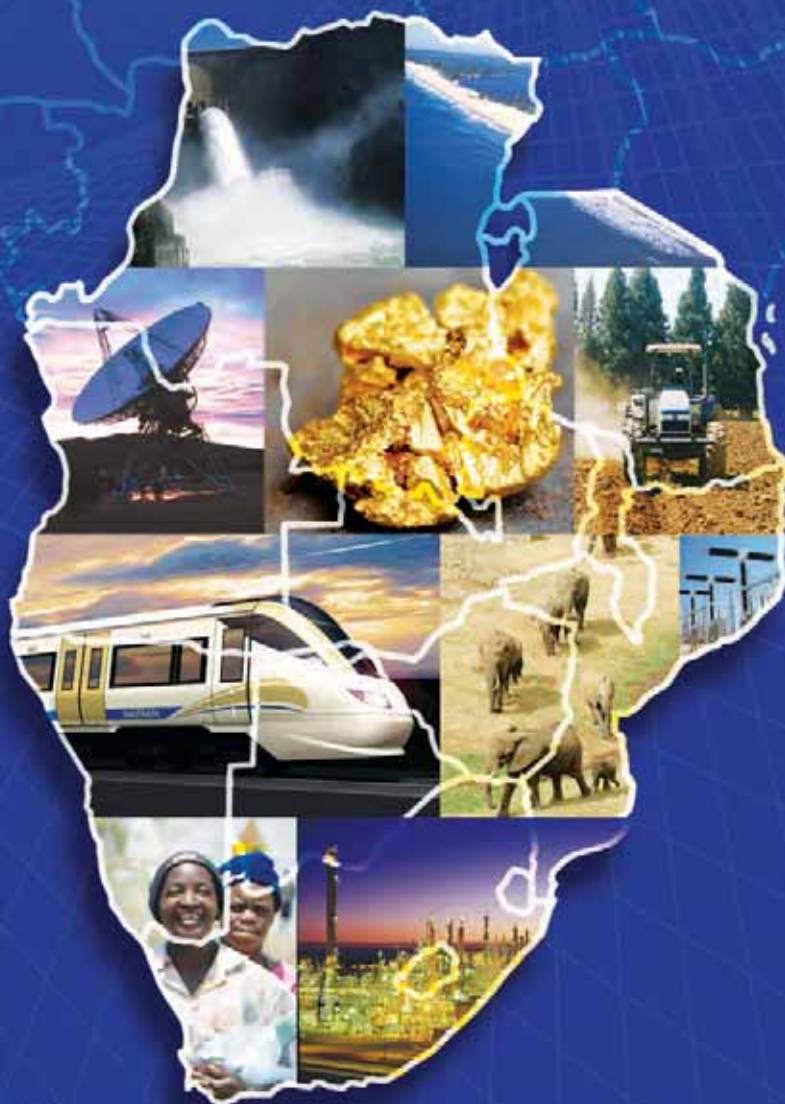


34th Summit of  
SADC Heads of State and Government  
17-18 August 2014  
Victoria Falls, ZIMBABWE

*SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation:  
Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for  
Sustainable Economic and Social Development  
through Beneficiation and Value Addition*

# 34th SADC SUMMIT



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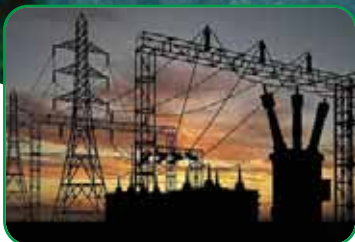




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## WELCOME MESSAGE

### BY H.E. ROBERT GABRIEL MUGABE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE ON THE OCCASION OF THE 34<sup>TH</sup> ORDINARY SUMMIT OF SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT



I am delighted to warmly welcome you, my Esteemed Colleagues, and, indeed, all the delegates to the 34<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Heads of State and Government meeting. I am privileged to receive you in Zimbabwe and to host you in the resort town of Victoria Falls, home to the mystic and breathtaking *Mosi-oa-tunya* (the smoke that thunders), one of eight Natural Wonders of the World. We wish you a comfortable stay and encourage you to take this opportunity to visit the Falls in between our working sessions.

I would also like to let you know that the people of Zimbabwe are deeply touched and humbled by the honour, trust and solidarity that you demonstrated by electing Zimbabwe as deputy chair and incoming chair of our regional organisation. Furthermore, our country shall forever remain indebted to SADC countries, individually and collectively, for walking shoulder to shoulder with the people of Zimbabwe when we faced serious challenges in our relations with some sections of the international community. It is through this support that Zimbabwe has managed to weather the storm. We in Zimbabwe will remain eternally grateful to our SADC partners for that unwavering support.

The involvement of SADC in Zimbabwe, Madagascar and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, whose success we must celebrate, gives credence to the efficacy and effectiveness of African solutions to the African problems. The region continues to witness smooth and peaceful elections, which attests to our ever maturing democratic values and systems. The peace prevailing in our region, which should not be taken for granted, gives our region an opportunity to direct its efforts towards the betterment of the lives of our people.

As we endeavour to enhance the ownership, leadership and sustainability of our regional programmes, the structure of the annual SADC Budget deserves our serious attention. While we fully appreciate the immeasurable support from our co-operating partners, we need to find innovative ways to fund a greater portion of the budget. To that end, the SADC Resource Mobilisation Strategy should be fully implemented while the SADC Regional Development Fund must be finalised and operationalised.

We note that both the SADC Treaty and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) provide for a development integration approach in SADC that seeks to address production, infrastructure and efficiency barriers to growth and development. To address the production issues, we have, among other mechanisms, adopted an Industrial Development Policy Framework in August 2013, in Lilongwe, Malawi. There is thus need to improve the capacity of industries in SADC countries so that Member States become competitive and can derive maximum benefit from the envisaged enlarged group to be constituted through the Tripartite arrangement.

There is need to ensure that the region derives maximum benefit from its diverse resources for the betterment of its people. In this regard, the theme of the 34<sup>th</sup> Summit will be:

"SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition".

The theme is informed by and is in sync with the African Union thrust that Africa should derive handsome returns from its abundant and diverse resources. Given its diverse resource endowment, SADC is potentially one of the richest regions in the world. However, about 70% of our population of over 200 million live below the poverty datum line. We need to share experiences and put in place strategies to leverage the resources for the betterment of lives of the majority of the people of the region. Currently, most of the region's agricultural and natural resources are exported unprocessed. This earns the region a mere 10% of their actual value. Value addition and beneficiation of our resources would lead to industrialisation, to the creation of employment, and increased returns from the export of processed goods. Presently, value addition in primary sectors of mining and agriculture is as low as 15%. Our thrust, through value addition and beneficiation, will help to address this skewed state of affairs.

In conclusion, allow me once again, to thank you for being with us. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Zimbabwe, your second home. I wish all of you a pleasant stay in Zimbabwe and that you will have memorable time in the Victoria Falls resort.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "R. G. Mugabe".

**Robert Gabriel Mugabe**  
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

## FOREWORD

### Towards a SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation

The 34<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government taking place in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe is an important milestone for socio-economic development in Southern Africa. The theme speaks to our desire for a united and prosperous region through defining a “SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region’s Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition.”

As I complete one year in office, the review process for the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the long-term plan approved by SADC in 2003 as a blueprint for socio-economic development, has been one of the major activities. Therefore, an entire section of this 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit Brochure has been dedicated to an overview of some of the major achievements and challenges encountered in the implementation of the RISDP.

The review process culminated in a draft revised RISDP (2015-2020) which is expected to be submitted to the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit for approval. The finalization of the RISDP is critical to the work of SADC as it will provide guidance in terms of strategic focus during the remaining time of the RISDP 2015-2020. While implementing the revised RISDP from 2015-2020, the region will embark on preparing a long-term Strategic Development Plan post-2020, based on the objectives of SADC and the lessons learnt from RISDP, as well as emerging regional, continental and international dynamics.

Complementary to the section on the RISDP review is another section on the SADC Secretariat summarizing the key activities and programmes undertaken by directorates and units in the past year. This allows stakeholders to understand the sector-specific vision and mandate of SADC, as well as to track implementation of the programme of action.

The publication also dedicates a full section to the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Host Nation of the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government.

This section on the host country provides readers with a comprehensive national profile, as well as an insight into the country's own development blueprint, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset), which focuses on utilizing its wealth of natural and human resources for socio-economic development. Zimbabwe is well prepared to guide the regional integration agenda for the coming year under the leadership of His Excellency President Robert Mugabe, who becomes the chair of SADC at this Summit.

An effective regional integration approach is one that is rooted in the active participation of well-informed stakeholders and the general public. The SADC Secretariat is duty-bound to use various communication mechanisms and channels at its disposal to appraise Member States of progress regarding implementation of SADC's strategic regional integration blueprints, sector specific master plans and strategies as well as programmes of action.

It is my hope therefore that you will find this publication very useful. I am pleased to share with you the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit Brochure, and I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their good work in preparing this publication.



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





## H.E. Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika President, Republic of Malawi

HIS EXCELLENCY Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi, was born on 18 July 1940. He is a politician, author, educator, lawyer, advisor and consultant.

An expert on international economic law, international law, and comparative constitutional law, President Mutharika has worked in the area of international justice internationally. He served informally as an advisor to President Bingu wa Mutharika from the onset of his election campaign until the President's death on 5 April 2012, on issues of foreign and domestic policy. He was an advisor for the election campaign of his brother in 2004 and 2009.

President Mutharika has held positions as the Minister of Justice, later the Minister for Education, Science and Technology, and also the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He received his law degree from the University of London in 1965, and his LL.M and JSD degrees from Yale University in 1966 and 1969 respectively.

As a professor, he has taught at the University of Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Haile Selassie University (Ethiopia), Rutgers University (United States of America), the United Nations Institute Training and Research Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Africa and Asia at Makerere University (Uganda), and Washington University (USA), and has served as an Academic Visitor at the London School of Economics.

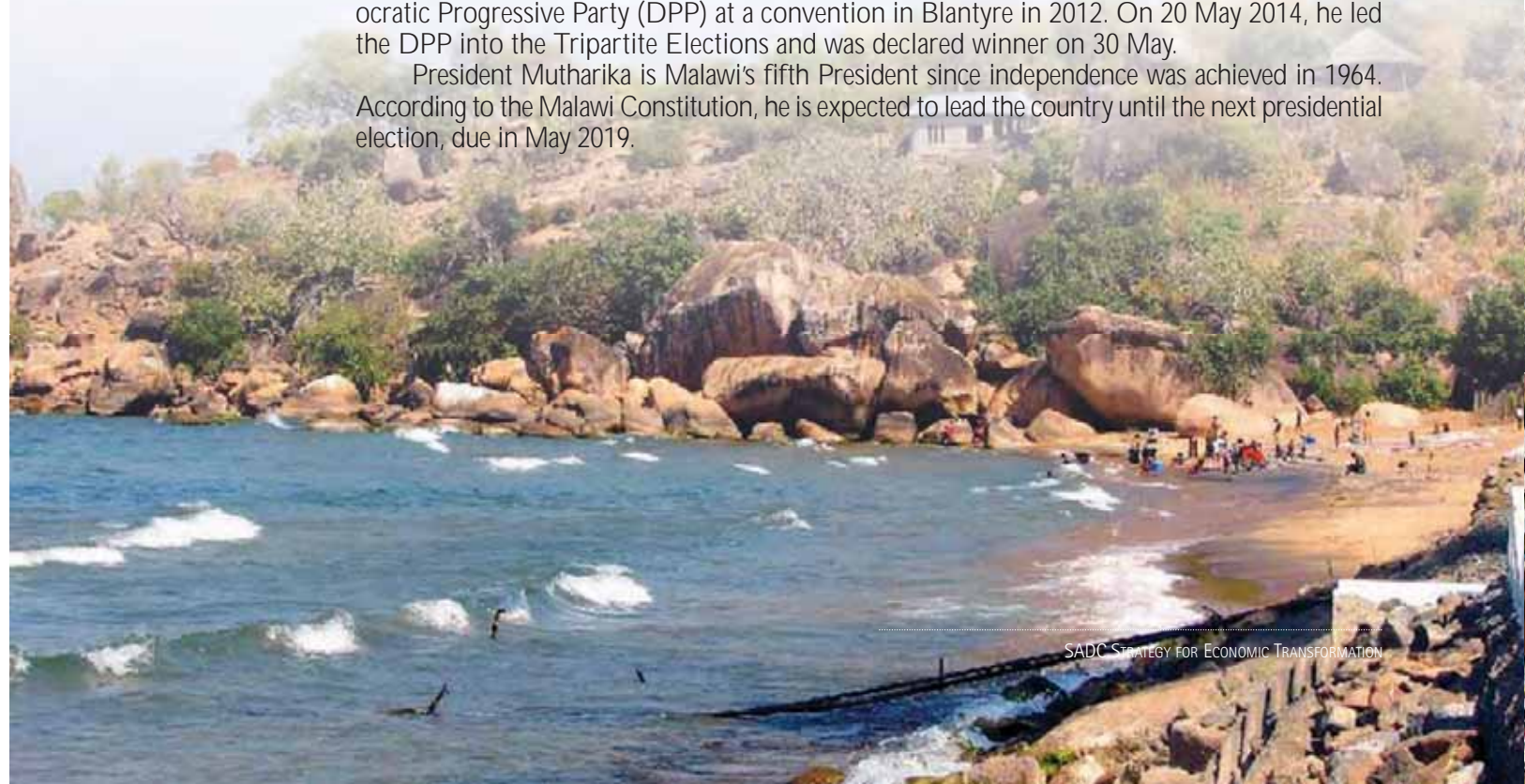
President Mutharika also served as advisor to the American Bar Association's Rule of Law initiative for Africa and chaired the Institute for Democracy and Policy Studies. He has written several books and research papers on international law, including a book on policy and legal frameworks for Foreign Investment Security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In 1995 he argued for limiting presidential powers in Malawi. He then entered Malawian politics where he became a Minister in a cabinet he helped to create.

President Mutharika was part of a three-person tribunal that was arbitrating international cases. In August 2011, he was forced to resign from two international court cases with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes that he was arbitrating on Zimbabwe where foreign investors were suing the Zimbabwean Government for breach of bilateral investment treaties. This was due to objections about his impartiality because of his late brother's close association with the Zimbabwean Government.

After the death of his brother, President Mutharika took over the leadership of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) at a convention in Blantyre in 2012. On 20 May 2014, he led the DPP into the Tripartite Elections and was declared winner on 30 May.

President Mutharika is Malawi's fifth President since independence was achieved in 1964. According to the Malawi Constitution, he is expected to lead the country until the next presidential election, due in May 2019.







## H.E. Hery Rajaonarimampianina

### President, Republic of Madagascar

HIS EXCELLENCY Hery Rajaonarimampianina, President of the Republic of Madagascar, is an economist and chartered accountant, born on 6 November 1958. He is married to Voahangy Rajaonarimampianina and is a father of five.

He graduated in Economics in 1982 at the Faculty of Law, Economics, Management and Social Sciences, University of Antananarivo. He received a Masters degree in Accounting in 1986 from the University of Trois Rivières, Quebec, Canada; and he returned to Canada to complete his professional training with a Diploma of Certified Accountant from the General Accountant's Association (CGA) in 1991.

He then returned to Madagascar, where he started lecturing and was appointed Director of Research at the National Institute of Accounting Science and Business Administration (INSCAE). He held this position until 1995, while practicing as a Chartered Accountant. He founded C.G.A, an accountancy and statutory audit firm that rapidly gained a strong reputation among the business community.

Hery Rajaonarimampianina was elected chairman of the National Order of Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors in 2003, and then vice-chairman of the Supreme Council of Accounting (CSC), before being appointed Advisor to the National Committee for the Safeguarding of Integrity in 2004.

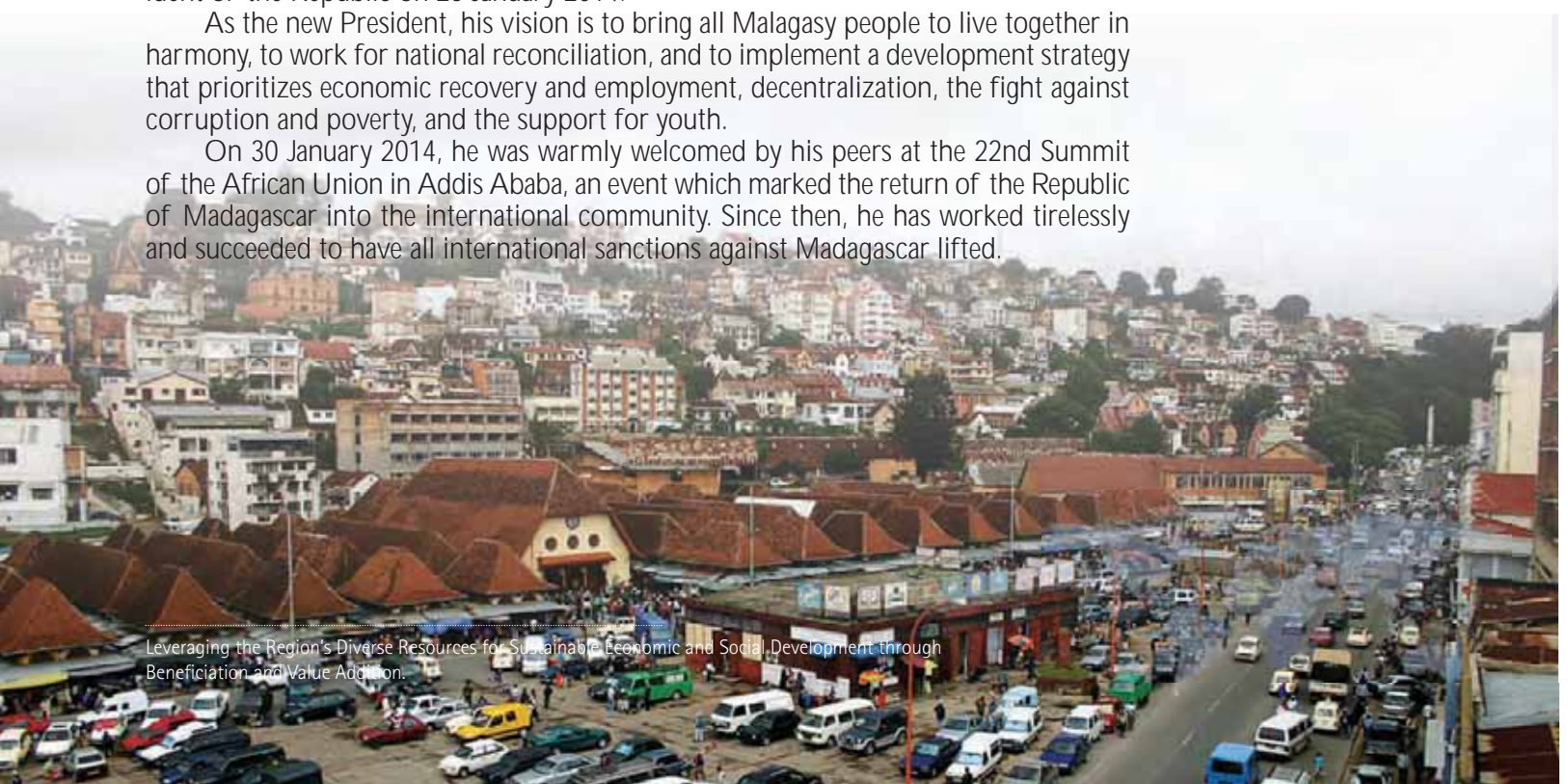
In 2009, Hery Rajaonarimampianina was appointed Minister of Finance and Budget, a position he held for four years in the midst of a particularly acute political crisis in the country. Despite the freezing of foreign aid throughout his tenure, he managed to contain inflation, the Malagasy currency remained stable, and he ensured the payment in due time of civil servants' wages.

In August 2013, he resigned from his cabinet position and announced his candidacy for the election of the President of the Republic as the flag-bearer of the Hery Vaovao Hoan'i Madagasikara movement.

Following the second round of elections held on 20 December 2013, he was declared President-elect on 17 January 2014 by the National Election Commission for the Transition, after winning 53.49 percent of the votes. He took the oath of office as President of the Republic on 25 January 2014.

As the new President, his vision is to bring all Malagasy people to live together in harmony, to work for national reconciliation, and to implement a development strategy that prioritizes economic recovery and employment, decentralization, the fight against corruption and poverty, and the support for youth.

On 30 January 2014, he was warmly welcomed by his peers at the 22nd Summit of the African Union in Addis Ababa, an event which marked the return of the Republic of Madagascar into the international community. Since then, he has worked tirelessly and succeeded to have all international sanctions against Madagascar lifted.



## First Year in Office

**T**HE SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, was appointed by Heads of State and Government at the 33<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit held in Lilongwe, Malawi, on 17-18 August 2013, becoming the 6<sup>th</sup> Executive Secretary since the formation of the regional organization 34 years ago. She has completed her first year in office, during which the Secretariat achieved several milestones.

Dr. Tax is from the United Republic of Tanzania and the first woman appointed to the position of SADC Executive Secretary. She was selected on the basis of her experience and suitability to move SADC forward in line with its regional mandate enshrined in the Treaty, and as outlined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and in the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

The fact that she is the first woman Executive Secretary in the history of the regional organization demonstrates the firm commitment of SADC leaders towards gender equality and development, women empowerment, and commitment to giving recognition to deserving women candidates.

Dr. Tax brings to SADC a wealth of knowledge and experience accumulated over many years. Before her appointment as SADC Executive Secretary, she served as a Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of East African Cooperation; Ministry of Trade, Industry and Marketing; a Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment; and as a Chief Executive Officer in the President's Office responsible for planning and privatization, leading the Business Environment Strengthening Programme for Tanzania (BEST).

Apart from her extensive experience as a government official, she has also worked as a Consultant and Researcher at the Economic and Social Research Foundation in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and as a part-time Lecturer at the Centre for Foreign Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations, teaching International Negotiations Techniques. Dr. Tax has a PhD in International Development from the University of Tsukuba in Japan; MPhil in Policy Management and Development Economics obtained at the same university; a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Finance from the University of Dar es Salaam; and a Diploma in Business Administration.

Responding to a question that she has been asked on many occasions by different stakeholders since she assumed the position of SADC Executive Secretary – *What are your agenda and priorities as the new Executive Secretary?* – Dr. Tax's response has been consistent:

"SADC has invested tremendously in the consolidation of peace, security and political stability in the region, and SADC citizens are very proud to have such a stable region. Therefore, we must treasure and use the achieved stability as a driving force to accelerate and deepen SADC economic integration. Indeed, there is no peace and political stability without economic development, and there is also no economic development without peace and stability. My agenda and priority is sustenance of peace and stability, while accelerating SADC economic integration."

Asked how she is planning to achieve this vision, her response is: "The foundation is there, in terms of structures, legal instruments, policy and strategies. What is required is to utilize them effectively, especially through dedication, innovations and dynamism, while recognising the value of human resources by forging a team spirit with a common vision and collective purpose."

Dr. Tax added that, "The key to instilling dynamism at the Secretariat hinges on strategic focus, teamwork and team building, and motivating staff to have a common purpose, a shared vision. These also depend on functional performance and governance systems, which will enhance collective accountability and output orientation."



## ENGAGEMENT WITH SADC LEADERS

With a view to discharging the mandate effectively, Dr. Tax started by familiarizing herself with the objectives, principles and progress made to date, and also sought strategic guidance from the SADC leadership with regard to SADC's regional cooperation and integration, as well as the commitment of Member States to implement identified key regional integration pillars.

In pursuance of this, the Executive Secretary gave special attention to courtesy calls on SADC Heads of State and Government as they possess the strategic vision and direction of how the Secretariat can advance the regional integration agenda. In this regard, she was honoured to meet His Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland; H.E. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana; H.E. Joseph Kabila Kabange, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo; the Right Honourable Thomas Thabane, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; H.E. Joyce Banda, former President of the Republic of Malawi, who was the SADC Chairperson; the Right Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius; H.E. Hifikepunye Pohamba, President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; H.E. James Alix Michel, President of the Republic of Seychelles; H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; and H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The courtesy calls enabled Dr. Tax to contextualize the strategic direction of SADC and set out the key priorities in the ongoing review of the RISDP. The key messages that emerged from the courtesy calls included the following:

- Peace, security and political stability are fundamental principles of SADC regional integration, and there is need to ensure that these fundamental principles are upheld while maintaining and safeguarding the existing stability;
- The need to consolidate the SADC Free Trade Area while ensuring equitable distribution of trade-related gains through the enhancement of productive capacities and sustainable industrialization;
- Importance of cross-border infrastructure development in SADC (energy, roads, railways, harbours, ICT) which will foster trade and industrial development, and contribute to social and economic development;
- The need to recognise the unique requirements of Oceanic States, and the importance of the Blue Economy;
- The need to fast track the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, and implementation of the Tripartite infrastructure and industrial development pillars as the basis for intra-regional trade, and a stepping stone towards continental integration;
- The need to preserve SADC history and the historical values of SADC;
- Optimal use of the SADC Early Warning System Mechanism to monitor the situation in the region in order to prevent conflicts;
- Importance of upholding democratic and governance values enshrined in the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections;
- The need to re-examine the structure and source of funds of the SADC Secretariat to reduce dependence while embracing capacity to implement SADC priorities, thus enabling the region to optimally develop and use its natural resources;
- Importance of intra-regional strategies that will enhance SADC's visibility, while enabling SADC to connect with the people of the region; and
- Dynamism – the need for a more innovative and dynamic Secretariat.

These key messages from SADC leaders have informed the SADC Secretariat in the course of preparing interventions for revision of the RISDP.



## DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENTS

During this period, the Executive Secretary received and held meetings with SADC and other diplomatic representatives at the SADC Secretariat. Among others, she met with SADC Ambassadors accredited to the Republic of Botswana from Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the Ambassador of Malawi based in Zimbabwe, who was Chairperson of the SADC Committee of Ambassadors.

Other Ambassadors and High Commissioners who paid courtesy calls on the SADC Executive Secretary included those from the European Union, China, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, India, Italy, Kenya, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Republic of Iran, and Ambassador of Australia to South Africa.

Representatives of the following regional and international organizations also paid courtesy calls on the SADC Executive Secretary: the UN Resident Representative; UNDP Political Affairs Representative; Secretary General of the SADC Parliamentary Forum; Registrar of the SADC Tribunal; UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Sub-Regional Representative; UN World Food Programme Representative; UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Representative; and UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Representative.

Meetings with the diplomatic community were mainly aimed at enhancing cooperation, strengthening relations, re-prioritizing of key SADC programmes; forging working relationships and strengthening communications channels; and support for identified key priorities. In addition, four countries (Denmark, Finland, Italy, and Kenya) presented their letters of credence to SADC and obtained Observer Status.

## KEY MILESTONES DURING THE YEAR

During her one year in office, Dr. Tax has enjoyed tremendous support from Member States and SADC Secretariat staff. As a team comprising the Executive Secretary and two Deputies – Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo, Deputy Executive Secretary (Regional Integration), and Ms. Emilie Mushobekwa, Deputy Executive Secretary (Finance and Administration) – together with Directors, Heads of Units and the entire SADC Secretariat staff, the Secretariat recorded the following major milestones.

### Finalisation of the Review of the RISDP

The review process for the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) has been completed for presentation to the Council of Ministers. The finalization of the RISDP is critical to the work of SADC in implementing identified key priorities of the organization during the remaining period of the RISDP (2015-2020). The RISDP is a 15-year plan approved by SADC Member States in 2003 as a blueprint for regional integration and development. The review aims at enabling SADC to realise its integration and development agenda, and realign the region's development agenda with emerging global dynamics by focusing on a few critical and realistic interventions.

### SADC Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development

The draft SADC Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development that aims to promote cooperation in the development of regional infrastructure projects and encourage the participation of the private sector, was adopted by Ministers responsible for Infrastructure on 20 June at their meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe. The declaration is expected to unlock opportunities for financing various infrastructure projects and inspire Member States to scale up and continue working together on cross-border regional projects.



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The declaration urges SADC Member States to implement regional agreements and protocols to facilitate the development of infrastructure, as well as create the necessary conditions to attract investment and promote industrialization. The declaration also calls for collaboration with international cooperating partners, multilateral financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, the private sector and other stakeholders to secure funding for the SADC infrastructure programme. Particular attention will be paid to the transport needs of landlocked SADC countries because of their geopolitical circumstances and special needs for transport and transit services.

### Prioritized Projects Under PIDA

Another milestone during the year was the inclusion of seven infrastructure projects from SADC among those prioritized under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), a blueprint for African infrastructure transformation for the period 2012-2040. The PIDA programme was adopted by African leaders in January 2012 and provides a strategic framework for priority infrastructure projects expected to transform the continent into an interconnected and integrated region. To mobilize financial investment to accelerate PIDA implementation, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) organized the Dakar Financing Summit on 14-15 June 2014 in Senegal where a total of 16 strategic and regionally balanced projects were presented to potential donors.

Seven projects that were approved for the SADC region are: the Ruzizi III Hydropower Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); the Dar es Salaam Port Expansion Project in the United Republic of Tanzania; the Serenge-Nakonde Road in Zambia; the Lusaka-Lilongwe ICT Terrestrial Fibre Optic linking Malawi and Zambia; the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line linking the power grids of the three countries; the Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project involving Zambia and Zimbabwe; the Brazzaville-Kinshasa Road Rail Bridge Project and the Kinshasa Illebo Railways in the DRC.

### Draft SADC Tribunal Protocol

The SADC Summit in Mozambique in 2012 directed that the Protocol on the SADC Tribunal and Rules of Procedure Thereof be negotiated and that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal under the new Protocol be confined to interpretation of the SADC Treaty and Protocols relating to disputes between Member States. In line with this directive, negotiations and preparations of the draft new Protocol for the SADC Tribunal were conducted and concluded. The draft of the new SADC Tribunal Protocol was endorsed by the Committee of Ministers of Justice in March, in Lilongwe, Malawi, and is to be submitted to the Council of Ministers and thereafter to Summit in August 2014.

### SADC-EU Political Dialogue

Senior SADC and European Union officials met in Brussels in June 2014 under the auspices of the SADC-EU Political Dialogue. The objective was to continue fostering cooperation in a spirit of partnership and to set a roadmap towards the SADC-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue scheduled for 2015. SADC and EU used the meeting to update each other on economic and political developments in the two regions, share experiences on various issues of mutual interest, and discuss possible areas of cooperation.

Speaking at the meeting, Dr. Tax recalled the fact that the programming of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) regional envelope and the review of the SADC RISDP were occurring concurrently. She emphasised that this presented an opportunity for proper planning and harmonization of programmes and priorities between these two processes.





The EU expressed its commitment to ensuring that the Joint Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) under the 11th EDF programming would be a useful tool for achieving SADC's objectives. The SADC-EU senior officials agreed to meet again twice in 2015 to adequately prepare for the SADC-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue to be held in Brussels later that year.

The partnership between the EU and SADC is firmly entrenched in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, based on three pillars: Political Dialogue; Trade for Development; and Development Cooperation. The Political Dialogue between the EU and SADC, established 20 years ago under the Berlin Initiative, has made way for the creation of a structure for enhanced and comprehensive political dialogue between the two parties, with the ultimate goal of contributing to peace, democracy and sustainable development.

### **Politics, Peace and Security**

During the year, the general political situation in the region remained stable, except for a few intra-state tensions that have been resolved peacefully. The efforts made by the DRC government, assisted by SADC and the International Community, have resulted in the improvement of the political and security situation in eastern DRC. In line with the Framework for Peace, Security and Cooperation for the DRC and the Region, the Kampala Talks on the conflict in the eastern part of DRC were concluded on 12 December 2013 following the signing of the Nairobi Declaration by M23 rebels to denounce armed rebellion and lay down arms in order to be demobilised and reintegrated into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC); and the signing by the Government of the DRC of a commitment to 11 points of the Kampala Talks.

On Madagascar, the mediation processes in that country were successfully concluded leading to peaceful, free, fair and credible elections and a smooth transfer of power.

### **Democratic Elections**

During the period, SADC observed elections and witnessed peaceful, successful and credible elections in the Kingdom of Swaziland held on 20 September 2013; Republic of Madagascar general elections on 25 October and 20 December 2013; Republic of South Africa on 7 May 2014; and Republic of Malawi on 20 May 2014.

Notably, the Madagascar elections were largely a product of mediation efforts spearheaded by SADC mediators. The mediation was officially concluded on 25 January 2014 with the inauguration of the democratically elected first President of the Fourth Republic, H.E. Hery Rajaonarimampianina.

Following the restoration of constitutional order in the country, the African Union Peace and Security Council lifted the suspension of Madagascar on 27 January 2014. The Extraordinary SADC Summit on 30 January 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, also lifted the suspension of Madagascar and invited the government to participate in all SADC activities.

### **Hashim Mbita Project**

This important and protracted project which deals with the research and documentation of the Southern African national liberation struggles has now been finalized. The launch of the books on the liberation process in Southern Africa is scheduled to take place during the 34<sup>th</sup> Summit in August 2014 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

### **SADC Visibility in the Media**

The SADC Executive Secretary held a consultative meeting with Editors-in-Chief of media houses based in Gaborone to explore ways to cultivate, strengthen and broaden cooperation between the SADC Secretariat and the media industry.

She also engaged with media in other Member States including Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Consultative meetings with media houses in SADC countries are planned to strengthen and build relations, while enhancing the visibility of SADC.

### Other Milestones

Other milestones achieved by SADC during the past year include the articulation and approval of a clear SADC position on 11th European Development Fund (EDF); operationalization of the SADC Committee of Ambassadors/High Commissioners; enhancement of financial prudence and good fiscal management; and enhanced corporate image and visibility of SADC.

### CONCLUSION

With the SADC achievements over the years, the most referred to strategic questions have been, *To what extent is SADC close to its citizens?*, and *How do SADC programmes contribute to regional integration and respond to dynamic and complex socio-economic and security matters?*

As SADC continues with the review and implementation of the RISDP and SIPO, the Secretariat in collaboration with Member States and other stakeholders places great attention on ensuring that SADC programmes respond to the objectives of SADC and, as such, benefit the citizens of SADC. Notwithstanding this commitment, SADC recognizes that the region operates in a dynamic environment, cooperating with multiple partners. Thus, SADC continues to explore new ways of responding to this quest.

The theme of the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit – “SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region’s Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition” – is one of the ways of responding to the dynamic needs of the region.

August 2014





## Taking Stock

# RISDP Achievements, Challenges and Way Forward

### INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), approved by the SADC Summit in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in 2003, has recorded many policy achievements, but key challenges remain that require the priorities to be sharpened for the remaining period.

Based on the vision of a shared future within a regional community, the RISDP seeks to align the strategic objectives and priorities of SADC with the policies and strategies to be pursued towards the delivery of these goals over an initial 15-year period. It was designed to provide strategic direction with respect to implementation of SADC programmes, projects and activities.

Although approved in 2003, implementation did not start until 2005. In 2007, following the realisation that the RISDP priorities were in excess of the capacity of Member States to fund regional cooperation and integration programmes, the Council of Ministers approved a re-prioritisation of SADC programmes and a framework for reallocation of resources to comply with a Summit decision on the review of SADC operations and institutions aimed at improving efficiency and increasing effectiveness. The revised priorities were:

- ❖ Trade/Economic liberalization and development;
- ❖ Infrastructure in support of regional integration;
- ❖ Peace and security cooperation (as a pre-requisite for achieving the regional integration agenda); and
- ❖ Special programmes of regional dimension.

Since 2010, the Plan has undergone a review process, starting with a desk review that was undertaken by the SADC Secretariat in 2011. The desk assessment analysed SADC's performance and identified the challenges encountered as well as the lessons learnt during implementation of the RISDP from 2005 to 2010. The assessment formed the basis for an independent mid-term review between 2012 and 2013.

In August 2013, the Council of Ministers directed the SADC Secretariat to work with Member States in setting up a multi-stakeholder Task Force with the responsibility to finalize the process of review of the RISDP.

In August 2014, the Task Force will present to Council the new priorities proposed for a revised RISDP expected to run for the period 2015-2020.

### ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The key achievements and challenges encountered in the implementation of the RISDP, which are presented below, are based on the findings of the SADC Secretariat's Internal Desk Assessment and the Independent Mid-Term Review, which were undertaken in 2011 and 2012/13 respectively.

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## 1. Trade/Economic Liberalization and Development

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The overall goal of the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) sector is to facilitate trade and financial liberalization and integration, attainment of macroeconomic stability and convergence, attainment of competitive and diversified industrial development, and increased investment in the SADC region. Evidence suggests that economies of individual SADC countries, on their own, are too small to develop competitive industries at a world scale and that, therefore, economic integration provides the economies of scale which are key to overcoming this challenge.

### i. Promotion of goods and services market integration

The objective of this Key Intervention Area is to achieve a Free Trade Area in SADC and a Customs Union as the next step.





### Achievements

The customs tariffs phase-down process commenced in year 2000, and by 2008 the minimum conditions for an FTA had been attained, with 85 percent of tariffs on goods zero-rated by almost all FTA participating countries. Maximum tariff liberalization was attained in 2012 when tariffs on sensitive products were removed. A 2012 audit confirmed that intra-SADC trade substantially increased following the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade – more than doubling in absolute terms between 2000 and 2009.

Another achievement was the development and operationalization of an online Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) monitoring, reporting and elimination mechanism that has contributed to identifying and facilitating resolution of non-tariff barriers to trade among Member States.

Negotiations for the liberalization of trade in services were completed and the Protocol on Trade in Services was signed by Summit in Mozambique in 2012. Guidelines and the roadmap for the first round of negotiations have been approved; and negotiations are ongoing in six priority sectors.

Another milestone was the harmonization and simplification of customs rules and procedures, including development and adoption of a model customs law; single administrative document; transit management and the regional chain bond guarantee systems; common tariff nomenclature; and training manuals for building capacity for customs administrations in the region.

Current focus is on consolidation of the Free Trade Area in order to provide a smooth transition to the next milestone.

### ii. Enhancing productive and industrial competitiveness

The objective under this intervention area is the adoption of strategies to facilitate the development of a competitive and diversified regional industrial base that optimally utilizes local resources through comprehensive value addition, particularly in mining and agriculture.

#### Achievements

One of the achievements in this area was the approval of the SADC Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme in 2009 as a strategy for facilitating growth, diversification and competitiveness within selected industrial sectors through promotion of industrial value chains.

Implementation of the RISDP also witnessed the approval of the SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework and work programme in 2013, which prioritizes the regional value chain approach to industrialization in the region.

The Framework for Harmonization of Mining Policies, Standards, Legislative and Regulatory Issues; and Implementation Plan were developed and adopted in 2006 and 2009, respectively.

### iii. Financial and capital markets development and strengthening

The objective of this intervention area is to facilitate free movement of capital and mobilization of financial resources for the promotion of growth and development in the region.

#### Achievements

Key achievements included the signing of the Finance and Investment Protocol in 2006, which entered into force in April 2010. Only four Member States are yet to accede to the Protocol. Another milestone was the operationalization of the Project Preparation and Development Facility, which was the first window of the SADC Regional Development Fund.

The Fund is a financial mechanism intended to mobilize resources from Member States, the private sector and development partners to finance SADC programmes and projects. It will have seed capital of US\$1.2 billion, with Member States expected to hold 51 percent of the shares in the facility, against 37 percent for the private sector and 12 percent for International Cooperating Partners.

### SADC Free Trade Area launched 2008

Launch of a Free Trade Area in 2008 was a milestone for SADC. Trade was identified as an intervention with potential to address southern Africa's biggest challenge – poverty. Through the RISDP, SADC planned to create a Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008, moving incrementally to establish a Customs Union in 2010, a Common Market by 2015, and a Monetary Union by 2016, with a regional central bank and a common currency expected in 2018. Thus by launching the FTA on SADC Day, 17 August, in 2008, the SADC leaders demonstrated their readiness to provide an economic framework to improve the lives of millions of citizens. *sardc.net*

Southern African News Features August 2008



The Development Finance Resource Centre (DFRC) is fully functioning and effectively supporting the development finance institutions in the region.

#### iv. Attainment of deeper monetary cooperation

This intervention area seeks to enhance monetary cooperation, leading to reform of the SADC banking system and harmonization of banking regulatory frameworks.

##### Achievements

The pilot phase of the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) was launched in July 2013 as a regional payment and settlement system and involving four Member States – Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

The main objectives of SIRESS are the enhancement of efficiency of settlement processes (increased speed at which cross-border transactions take place); increased safety of the regional payment systems; reduction in costs of cross-border payments; and the facilitation of trade.

A SADC Model Act for Central Banks was adopted in 2009 to facilitate harmonization of the legal and operational frameworks as well as operational efficiency of SADC central banks.

##### Achievements

A Model Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement was developed in 2010 to assist Member States negotiate Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) among themselves while the Agreement on Tax Matters was signed in 2012 by 11 Member States but is yet to be ratified. The purpose is to facilitate exchange of tax information among Member States.

#### vi. Attainment of macroeconomic convergence

The objective of this intervention area is to facilitate convergence on stability-oriented economic policies implemented through a sound institutional structure and framework.

##### Achievements

- By 2008, three countries had achieved single digit inflation; all Member States had achieved a budget deficit of less than five percent of GDP; 13 countries had achieved a public debt to GDP ratio of less than 60 percent in 2008.
- In 2012, only four Member States achieved the inflation target; half the Member States met the fiscal deficit target and 12 attained the public debt/GDP target.
- The Macroeconomic Convergence Peer Review Mechanism was launched in 2013 and efforts are on-going to commence the peer review process for the first two countries by December 2014.

#### vii. Increasing levels of intra-SADC investment and FDI

The objective of this intervention area is to promote the development of sound investment policies in Member States to improve the investment climate and enhance the levels of intra-SADC and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region.

##### Achievements

The elements of a Regional Action Programme on Investment, which is aimed at addressing barriers to investment in the region, have been defined. The following three elements have been approved:

- A SADC Investment Regimes Database was created;
- Investment promotion agencies peer-to-peer learning established; and
- A model bilateral investment treaty template was created.

#### v. Cooperation in taxation-related matters

The objective is to enhance cooperation in taxation-related matters, including tax information-sharing; capacity building for tax administrations; and development of common approaches and policies to the application and treatment of tax incentives and negotiation of tax agreements.

#### First stage of SADC integrated payment system goes live

On 21 July 2013, the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) was successfully implemented in a live environment for the four countries of the Common Monetary Area, with South Africa, Namibia, and Lesotho accessing immediately and Swaziland to start on 23 July. The first funding instructions between South Africa's Real Time Gross Settlement System (SAMOS) and SIRESS were processed on 22 July at 08:12. The first customer payment was settled at 11:01 and by close of day 12 payments to the value of R215,814,276.95 had been settled. SAIA, August 2013

### Intra-SADC Trade increases since Trade Protocol

Trade within southern Africa has increased since the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade, which has been in effect since 25 January 2000. Exports increased from US\$5.8 billion in 2000 to US\$11.7 billion in 2010. Intra-SADC trade as a percentage of SADC's total trade has remained stagnant at roughly 15 per cent over the entire period of implementation. *New Era*, July 2013

### Challenges

The main challenges which the region should overcome for the realization of the objectives of the RISDP in the trade industry finance and investment sector include the following:

- There is need to improve the current slow rate of implementation of regional commitments. This reflects the poor domestication of SADC policy and legal frameworks hence the failure to allocate the necessary resources;
- To develop an effective compliance mechanism to prevent reversal of some commitments already implemented. The Protocol on Trade is a case in point where provisions of the Protocol have been contravened.
- Overcoming memberships to overlapping integration arrangements which has made it difficult to implement deeper integration commitments.
- Effective handling of the complexity of an expanding trade agenda, now encompassing tripartite and continental matters.

## 2. Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Eradication

The infrastructure and services sector covers energy, water, transport, tourism, communications, and meteorology. The overall objective of Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Eradication interventions is to ensure the availability and universal access to sufficient, integrated, efficient, and cost effective infrastructure systems as well as the provision of sustainable services.

The broad priorities in Infrastructure and Services are:

- Policy, legal, institutional and regulatory development, reform and harmonisation to facilitate the sharing of common trans-frontier resources such as water and tourism attractions, development of liberalised and integrated markets and the supply and operations of cross border infrastructure services.
- Development, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of regional infrastructure networks to address supply side constraints, promote regional economic integration and foster regional trade and
- Establishment of regional institutions (river basins, corridor management, power pools, trans-frontier conservation, regional regulatory oversight organisation, etc.) and
- Developing capacity for the design, development, implementation, maintenance and operations of regional infrastructure projects.

One of the major achievements was the adoption of the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) by Summit in Maputo, Mozambique in August 2012, which is an integrated planning and coordination tool developed to improve the efficiency of the sector in meeting its goals and targets.

The master plan guides implementation of coordinated, integrated, efficient, trans-boundary infrastructure networks in the six priority sectors of energy, transport, tourism, information technology, meteorology and water.

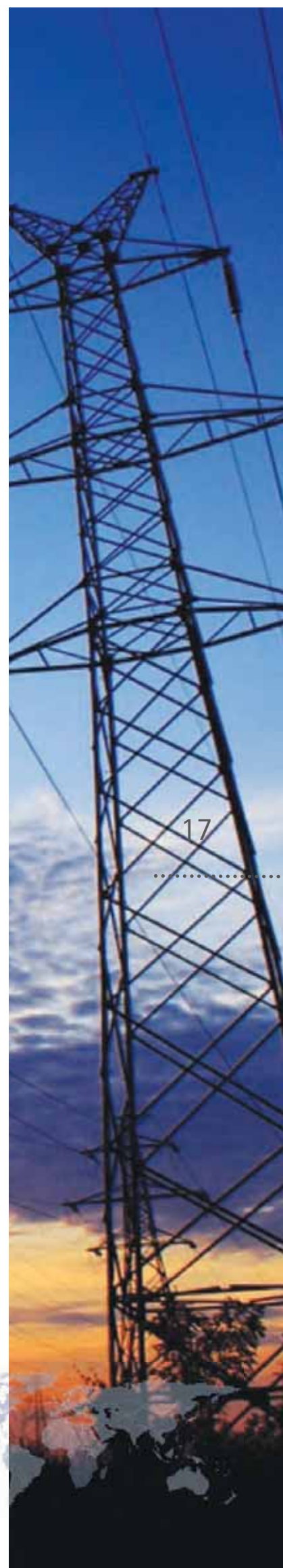
The RIDMP constitutes a key input to the proposed COMESA-EAC-SADC (Tripartite) Inter-regional Infrastructure Master Plan and the continental infrastructure framework, the Programme for Infrastructure Development of Africa (PIDA) The programme forms the basis for re-prioritization for the remainder of the RISDP (2015-2020).

### i. Energy

The major intervention for energy in the RISDP is "to support regional economic development, trade and investment."

### Achievements

All Member States with the exception of Angola, Malawi and Tanzania are connected to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) grid. However, several interconnecting





transmission lines are still under construction or rehabilitation, including the Malawi-Mozambique, Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya, Malawi-Tanzania, Namibia-Angola, Kafue Livingstone upgrade, Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana-Namibia, DRC-Zambia, Central Transmission Corridor, 2nd South Africa-Zimbabwe Interconnector, and the 2nd Mozambique-Zimbabwe.

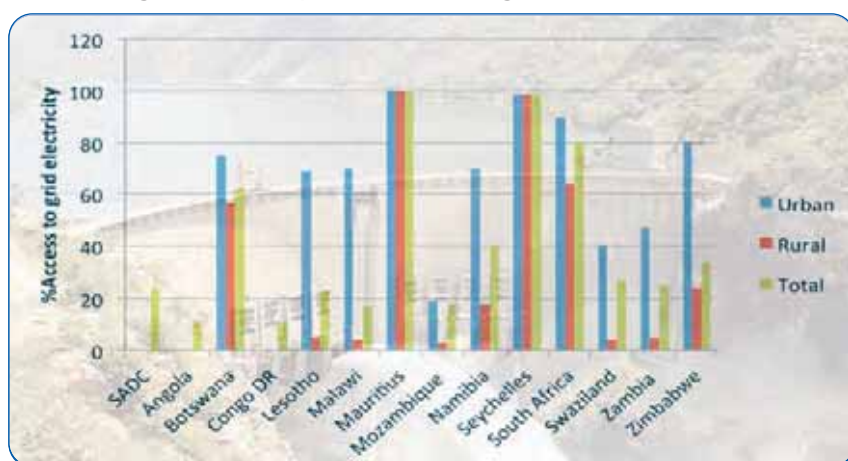
The extension of the grid has facilitated the creation of a regional electricity market through SAPP. In addition SAPP has coordinated the design and development of power generation plants to address the current power supply shortfall in the region.

The Regional Electricity Regulatory Association (RERA) was formed by 10 of the national electricity regulators to address cross border electricity regulations and to harmonise policy and standards. In addition, the region has initiated development of a SADC Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan (RESAP) whose main aim is to explore options to increase the use of renewable energy in southern Africa, and to ensure that the region's energy strategy is in line with the global trends towards clean and alternative energy sources.

The region has also witnessed improved access to energy services. Ten Member States, namely Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have carried out sustainable energy gap analyses under the framework of the United Nations' Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.

The figure below illustrates the progress towards meeting the electricity access target in SADC.

Access to grid electricity in the SADC Region 2011



Source RESAP 2012; IRENA Reports (Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia).

**SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)** is set for launch in September 2014 to lead the development and promotion of renewable energy in the region through knowledge sharing, technical advice, and investment promotion. This will be an independent SADC institution owned and supported by SADC Member States. Southern Africa Today (SADC Today), June 2014

## ii. Transport

The major intervention area for transport is the provision of adequate, integrated, and efficient transport infrastructure and services.

### Achievements

The region adopted the Regional Transport Development Strategy in 2008, which yielded the highly successful flagship programme, the North-South Corridor (NSC) Project. The NSC Corridor programme is a comprehensive multimodal initiative that covers road, rail, seaports, border posts, energy infrastructure improvement, trade and transport facilitation and carries over 60 percent of regional trade, serving eight countries and interconnecting eight east-west regional transport corridors.

A number of road sections have been rehabilitated and others are undergoing feasibility and design in preparation for rehabilitation. The major border crossings on the NSC are at various stages of infrastructure and operations improvement. The Chirundu One-Stop Border Post between Zambia and Zimbabwe on the NSC has been a successful pilot project improving trade facilitation and is being replicated on other border crossings.

Reforms of the road transport sector through separation of policy, regulations and operations have been successfully carried out by all Member States resulting in the creation of autonomous road agencies and ring-fenced road funds.

Another achievement was the completion of studies on the liberalisation of transport markets especially in air and road transport modes, establishment of safety oversight institutions in civil aviation, establishment of corridor institutions and legal frameworks.

Model laws, policies, strategies and legislative instruments have assisted Member States in the liberalisation and harmonisation process. Transport Facilitation areas saw greater coordination within the framework of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite.

### iii. Water Resources

The major goal of this sector is to attain sustainable, integrated planning, development, utilisation and management of water resources to underpin higher levels of socio-economic development of the region.

#### Achievements

Significant progress was made in the implementation of the RISDP water programmes, particularly in building regional policy, strategy, and institutional frameworks including River Basin Organizations (RBOs). Eight shared watercourses institutions had been established by 2006.

Integrated Water Resources Management and development plans are being produced in about four River Basin Commissions to guide implementation of projects. Regional water policy/strategy and guidelines for harmonization of national water legislation, policy, and strategy were developed and a number of countries have adopted them.

The SADC Hydrogeological Map and Atlas was produced, providing an overview of the groundwater resources of the region by means of an interactive web-based regional map. The map and atlas is a general hydrogeological map providing information on the extent and geometry of regional aquifer systems. The map is intended to serve as a base map for hydro-geologists and water resource planners while at the same time presenting information to non-specialists.

#### Integrated planning for Water, Energy, Food Security

Water, energy and food security are closely interlinked and river basin organizations have an important role to play in facilitating an integrated approach to water resources management that supports development in the other sectors. The need for integrated planning was the key message from the 6th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue which called for a greater role for river basin organizations in driving the water-energy-food nexus.

The Zambezi, April 2014

Another achievement was the establishment of a regional groundwater monitoring system in Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa in the Limpopo Basin.

### iv. Tourism

The intervention of the Tourism Sector is to develop, promote and market the region as a single, but multi-faceted tourism destination and to improve the quality, competitiveness and standards of service of the tourism industry in the SADC region.

#### Achievements

The coordination by the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) has yielded a number of positive achievements such as collectively marketing the region through events and the website. In addition, regional guidelines for the classification of hospitality infrastructure have been developed while the UNIVISA has been developed and is ready to be piloted in six countries.

The RIDMP identified priorities for strengthening the enabling environment and upgrading of infrastructure within Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), which are the prime tourism sites in the region.

### v. Meteorology

The intervention in the meteorology sub-sector is to establish systems and infrastructure that are fully integrated, efficient, and cost effective to meet the requirements of the users, and to minimize adverse effects of severe weather and climate phenomena.

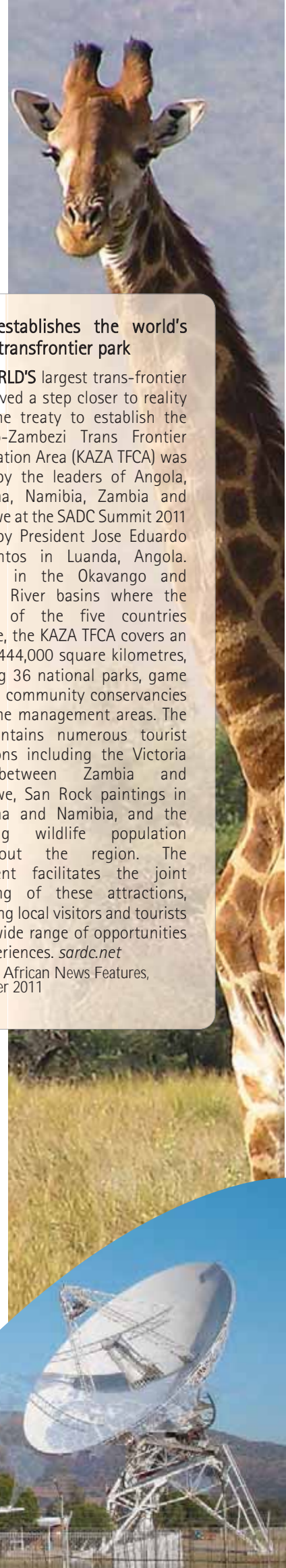
#### Achievements

Key achievements were the establishment of the SADC Climate Services Centre and upgrading of meteorology infrastructure in some Member States.

#### SADC establishes the world's largest transfrontier park

**THE WORLD'S** largest trans-frontier park moved a step closer to reality when the treaty to establish the Kavango-Zambezi Trans Frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) was signed by the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe at the SADC Summit 2011 hosted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda, Angola. Situated in the Okavango and Zambezi River basins where the borders of the five countries converge, the KAZA TFCA covers an area of 444,000 square kilometres, including 36 national parks, game reserves, community conservancies and game management areas. The area contains numerous tourist attractions including the Victoria Falls between Zambia and Zimbabwe, San Rock paintings in Botswana and Namibia, and the absorbing wildlife population throughout the region. The agreement facilitates the joint marketing of these attractions, presenting local visitors and tourists with a wide range of opportunities and experiences. [sardc.net](http://sardc.net)

Southern African News Features, September 2011





## vi. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The interventions in the ICT sector seek to:

- create an enabling ICT and Postal policy and regulatory environments to help to drive ICT diffusion and use.
- push universal ICT access to all communities; and,
- promote the use of ICT applications across all sectors, for improved efficiency and productivity.

### Achievements

The region stepped up its momentum in the development of regional infrastructure in the field of ICT and access grew phenomenally following the liberalisation of the sector. Highlights of key achievements are:

- All SADC Member States have successfully introduced the three-tier separation of roles between government, regulators and service providers;
- All SADC Member States have put in place new or updated national ICT policies and strategies aligned with SADC model laws, regulations and guidelines. Ten new policy guidelines and model bills have been created and four others, including the SADC ICT Policy itself, have been updated since 2005. In 2010 the e-SADC Strategic Framework was developed;
- All Member States have at least one international broadband link to submarine cables. Mainland Member States have fibre interconnections with all adjoining neighbours, which is more than the RISDP 2014 target of 80 percent;
- Tele-density ranged from 30 to 150 percent as at end of 2012 while fixed internet penetration is generally below 10 percent. All Member States are more than 80 percent interconnected, through the SADC Regional Information Infrastructure.

### Challenges

- Low domestication of the protocols, annexes and regional agreements into national policies, laws, regulations and standards;
- Non-compliance with regional agreements and proliferation of transport-related NTBs;
- Building the administrative and technical capacity of Member States to implement reforms;
- Ensuring sustainable funding for the

provision, rehabilitation, and maintenance of infrastructure;

- Attracting private sector participation through PPPs;
- Promoting regional development corridors and river basins as microcosms of regional integration and replicating lessons from successful pilot projects; and
- Enhancing accessibility to infrastructure and services to all communities and thereby directly contributing to poverty reduction.

## 3. Food Security and Environment

The objectives of the food security and environment cluster are to:

- develop, promote, coordinate and facilitate harmonization of policies and programmes to increase agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; and
- promote sustainable utilisation of natural resources and the environment as well as trade in agricultural products.

### i. Food availability

Food availability is concerned with increasing agricultural (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) production, productivity and competitiveness.

### Achievements

The SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System, comprising the SADC Variety Release and Registration; SADC Seed Certification and Quality Assurance System; and SADC Phyto-sanitary Measures for Seed System was approved in 2007. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the system entered into force in July 2013.

An assessment of the production capacity of existing fertilizer production plants was carried out in eight Member States. Some countries have since rehabilitated their plants and increased production of fertilizers.

A major livestock programme, the SADC Promotion of Regional Integration in the Livestock Sector (PRINT), comprising the Livestock Information Management Systems (LIMS), the SADC Foot and Mouth Diseases Project (SADC FMD), and Strengthening Institutions for the Risk Man-

agement of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), was developed, funded and implemented resulting in an annual increase of 4.2% in regional livestock production.

A regional crop pest strategy for the management of migratory pests and diseases was developed and approved. A Handbook on "Pests of Phytosanitary and Economic Importance in the SADC Region" was published.

Under agricultural research and development programme, a number of projects including: Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training (ICART), Competitive Fund for Innovative and Collaborative Projects in Support of Small Scale Farmers Development (FIRCOP), and SADC Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme (SADC MAPP), were developed, approved and implemented to address problems related to low dissemination, poor adoption of technologies and weak research-extension-farmer linkages in agriculture production.

Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) were established and developed and currently 12 TCFAs are in operation.

Protocols on Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife and Law Enforcement were ratified, Implementation Strategies for the Protocols were developed approved and implemented.

Programmes on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) as well as the Regional Fire Management and Cross-Border Cooperation Programme were developed, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and to conserve forest biodiversity.

The above interventions have contributed to increased regional production of both major cereals and livestock as shown below.

**Production of Livestock Products, 2006–2012 (Million Tonnes)**

Livestock Product	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Beef	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.57
Mutton	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
Goat meat	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
Pork	1.32	1.35	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44
Poultry	1.83	1.88	1.95	2.04	2.13	2.22	2.31
Milk	4.44	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.86	4.97	5.08
Eggs	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.67

NEPAD Comprehensive Agriculture Development Programme and SADC FANR, 2014

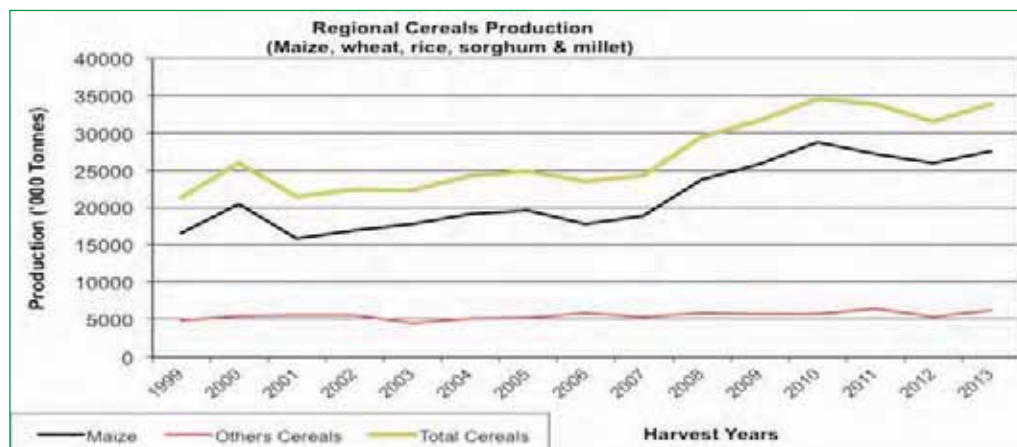
## ii. Access to food, food safety and nutritional value of food

This intervention area deals with affordability of safe and nutritious food which is essential for a healthy population and supports both regional and international trade of agricultural products.

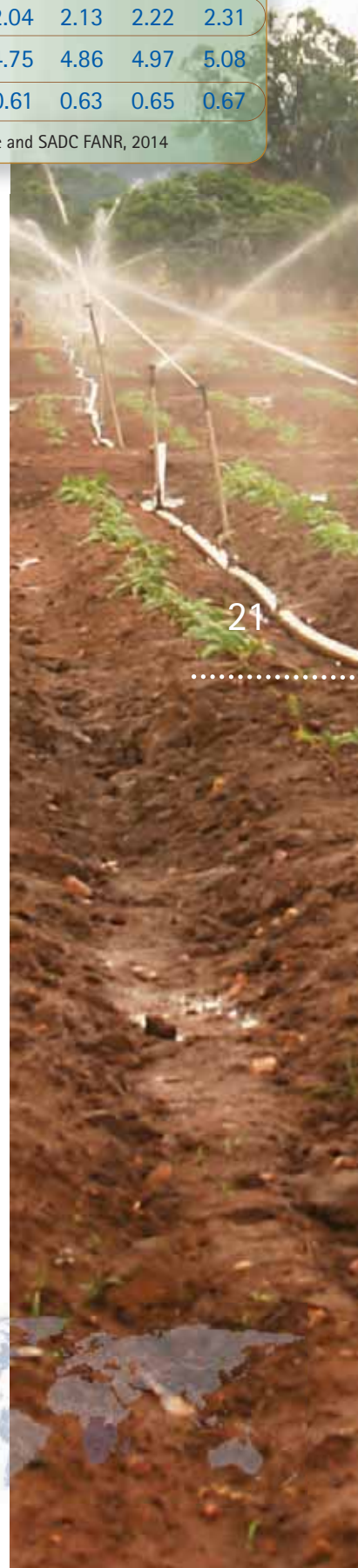
### Achievements

The key achievement under this intervention area included development, approval and implementation of Guidelines on crop protection products, veterinary medicines and food safety and management of Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary (SPS) measures as well as the completion in 2011 of a study on promotion of intra and inter-regional trade and improvement of market access for animal products. Another milestone was the strengthening of the capacity of Member States to develop SPS Policies through the provision of laboratory equipment for food testing under the Food Safety Project (2008-12).

**SADC Regional Cereals Production Trends, 1999 – 2013**



Source Member States National Early Warning Units for Food Security (excluding DRC, Madagascar and Seychelles).





### iii. Disaster preparedness for food security

This is concerned with ensuring regional disaster preparedness and awareness for food security, given that the SADC region is frequently affected by natural and man-made disasters which lead to food insecurity.

#### Achievements

- The study to establish the Physical Regional Food Reserve Facility was done; however, Member States have since indicated preference for a Financial Food Reserve Facility;
- An Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) was established to facilitate the collection, analysis, dissemination, archiving and integration of various information systems within the region; and
- Early Warning Units were established in 12 Member States to collect, analyze, and disseminate early warning information covering seasonal rainfall and crop development, harvest forecasting, import and exports, food stocks, price and market monitoring; Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Committees (VAACs) were also established in 12 Member States.

### iv. Institutional framework and capacity for implementing food security

The major goal is the establishment of relevant legal frameworks, promotion of effective networks and capacity building of stakeholder institutions at regional and national levels.

#### Achievements

- A Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) was developed and approved in June 2013 and is expected to provide a framework for the harmonization of SADC agricultural policies;
- The Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) was established as a sub-regional autonomous body charged with the region's agricultural research and development agenda;
- A Secretariat was established for the coordination of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA);

- Establishment of the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) for the promotion of sustainable management and protection of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME).
- Establishment of Centres of Excellence such as the University of Kwazulu Natal on Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments; Sokoine University on Wildlife and the Centre for Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases in Malawi.

### SADC striving for food security

The success of southern Africa's turnaround from being a food deficit region to one producing surplus grain underscores the perspective that agricultural policies are key to boosting production and improving food security in the region. Most SADC Member States have recorded good harvests since the adoption of agricultural commitments such as the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, agreed in 2004 with President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania as SADC chair. A recent report on the state of vulnerability to food insecurity and poverty in SADC acknowledges that in addition to "the generally good rainfalls" a number of countries are implementing different types of policies to increase yields. These strategies include investing in improved agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizer as well as targeted subsidies that result in farmers accessing agricultural inputs and farm implements at cheaper rates. *sardc.net* Southern African News Features, June 2011

### v. Environment

This is concerned with sustainable utilisation and exploitation of the environment and its ecosystems in the region.

#### Achievements

- Development of Protocol on Environment which was approved in 2013 by Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources;
- The SADC Biodiversity Strategy and regional guidelines for the management of Invasive Species were approved in 2007 and are being implemented;
- The programme on Climate Change involving SADC, COMESA and EAC is being implemented;



- The first series of the Southern Africa Environment Outlook (SAEO) report was launched in 2009. The report highlighted, among others, trends in the state of the biophysical and socio-economic environment in the region;
- The Regional Environmental Education Programme (REEP) based at the Wildlife and Environment Society for Southern Africa in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa has been implemented since 2008; and
- The development of SADC regional common positions for some priority Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the 15th and 16th Conference of the UNFCCC, United Nations CITES and the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) were facilitated.

### Challenges

- Slow pace in the domestication and implementation of agreed policies and protocols;
- Weak or non-compliance by Member States to the legal frameworks and lack of enforcement mechanism resulting in failure to provide resources for their implementation;
- Poor monitoring of the implementation of protocols, regional programmes and projects due mainly to limited capacity to timely collect reliable data;
- Political instability in some Member States has adversely affected the implementation of some programmes;
- Poor participation by Member States in terms of numbers as well as technical knowhow in technical meetings which prolongs approval processes of policies, strategies and programmes; and
- Lack of capacity to monitor implementation of various policies, protocols and programmes.

## 4. Social and Human Development and Special Programmes

The goals of the Social and Human Development and Special Programmes (SHD&SP) cluster include ensuring 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 broad targets for social and human development were aligned to those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and include:

- All Member States should achieve universal primary education and ensure that all children complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015 and that enrolment gaps between boys and girls in primary and secondary education should be eliminated by 2005, and at all levels of education by 2015;
- All Member States should halt and begin to reverse the incidence of communicable diseases (HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria) and other major diseases by 2015; and
- Development of Regional Evaluation Framework for monitoring performance in the implementation of productivity programmes, labour and employment policies as well as core conventions, codes and declarations and establishment of a Regional Tripartite System and Structure.

### i. Education and skills development

#### Achievements

The region has made significant progress in achieving universal primary education, with high access rates to primary education reaching an average Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of above 85 percent while most Member States have achieved or are about to achieve gender parity with a Gender Parity Index of 1 at both primary and secondary education.

The implementation of the Protocol on Education and Training has been effectively coordinated and is on-going and capacity building has been facilitated through the establishment of Centres of Specialisation in Education Policy Planning and Management at the University of Dar es Salaam, the University of the Witwatersrand and the Universidade Pedagogica (Mozambique); Public Administration and Management at the University of Botswana; and Open and Distance Learning (ODL) for teacher and secondary education at Open University of Tanzania (OUT) and Malawi College of Distance Education.

Some Member States have developed and are implementing their national Qualifications Frameworks. Linked to that was



the development of a draft Regional Qualifications Framework (RQF).

The SADC Implementation Plan for the Protocol on Health was developed and covers four broad areas: Disease Control, Reproductive and Child Health, Health Education and Promotion, and Health Systems strengthening. A common system has been developed and used periodically for collection and reporting information and data by Member States on the current supply of education and training in the region.

### SADC to harmonize educational system

Southern Africa has taken another major step towards the harmonization of educational systems by approving the development of a Regional Qualifications Framework. The RQF that was initiated a few years ago seeks to enable SADC Member States to compare and recognize qualifications obtained in the region. The establishment of a standardized educational system is expected to promote deeper regional integration as it helps to facilitate the movement of students and professionals within southern Africa.

Southern African News Features, April 2010

## ii. Health and Pharmaceuticals

### Achievements

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Protocol on Health was developed in 2007 taking into account regional, continental and global commitments. It covers four broad areas namely: Disease Control for Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, Reproductive and Child Health, Health Education and Promotion and Health Systems Strengthening.

A framework for monitoring progress in communicable diseases (HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria) was developed and recent reports show progress in reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with these diseases.

A Regional Framework on Pharmaceuticals was developed and is currently under implementation while the development of a strategy on nutrition is underway.

Five Regional Centres of Specialisation in Communicable Diseases, particularly in HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria,

have been established. In addition, a SADC Declaration on TB in the Mining Sector has been developed and a number of policies and guidelines addressing public health, sexual and reproductive health are ready for domestication by Member States.

A strategic framework for testing and utilisation, regulation and legislation and practice for African Traditional Medicine has been developed, together with another one for the exchange of experiences and best practice in addressing major public health challenges. The operationalization of the latter has been initiated with the documentation of best practice in paediatric HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria.

## iii. Employment and Labour

### Achievements

The main achievements in this area include:

- Development of the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights and a Code on Social Security, which are under implementation;
- Establishment of a Regional Tripartite Forum involving governments, business and labour;
- The draft Protocol on Employment and Labour was produced in 2012, and it is subject for approval by the Council of Ministers.

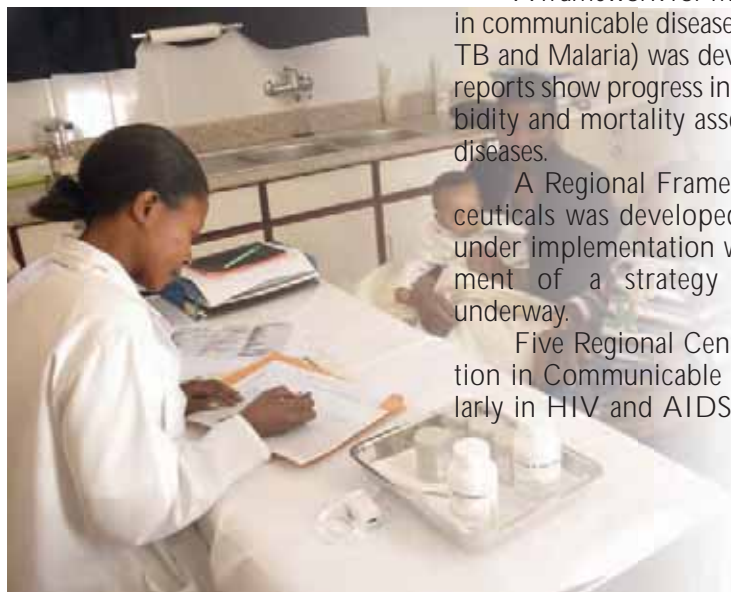
## iv. HIV and AIDS

### Achievements

The region has made significant progress in achieving universal access to HIV prevention treatment and care, and as a result, between 2001 and 2011, rates of new HIV infections among adults declined by more than 50 percent in some Member States. In terms of treatment, there has been improved access to Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). Of the 10 Member States with data in 2011, ART coverage ranged from 12.3 to 100 percent, with only four reporting ART coverage below 70 percent. Six Member States, which reported on ART coverage in 2011, have already surpassed their universal targets for treatment.

The region is implementing a Regional HIV and AIDS Fund for sustainable finance of HIV interventions. So far about US\$7.6 million has been contributed by Member States towards the Fund.

Effective mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS in the area of social and human development has resulted in flagship pro-



grammes such as the Care and Support for Teaching and Learning in Education and tools in the form of the Code on HIV and AIDS in the Work Place.

#### v. Science, technology and innovation

##### Achievements

The Protocol on Science and Technology and Innovation (STI) was developed and adopted in August 2008, and a draft Strategy for the operationalization of the Protocol awaits approval.

A SADC Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) Week was launched in 2009 and Member States are now commemorating the SET Week.

##### Challenges

- Over-reliance on external funding in the implementation of programmes of regional dimension undermines sustainability of programmes;

- The 2010 WHO ART treatment guidelines that have increased the threshold of CD4 from 350 to 500 have reduced the current ART coverage achieved and will require more financial resources from Member States to cover for the additional people in need of ART treatment;
- Slow domestication and implementation by Member States of agreed regional instruments;
- Poor response from Member States on requested data and information resulting in a lack of a consolidated regional labour market data base;
- Inadequate human resources to drive some programmes;
- Slow progress in finalising arrangements with the subsidiary organizations to implement programmes in the areas of Information, Culture and Sports; and
- Lengthy disbursement procedures by cooperating partners resulting in low expenditure.



## 5. Crosscutting Issues

#### i. Gender equality and development

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and an integral part of regional integration, economic growth and social development. In the RISDP gender quality and development is a priority cross-cutting issue aimed at facilitating the achievement of substantive equality between women and men in the region.

##### Achievements

The SADC Gender Policy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2007 and most Member States have aligned their national gender policies with the regional policy.

- The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was signed in 2008 and entered into force in 2013. Member States have since started implementing the Protocol.
- All Member States are parties to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its supplementing Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.
- All Member States have legislation or related instruments necessary for com-

bating Gender-Based Violence, and nine countries have specific legislation pertaining to sexual offences.

- Twelve out of 15 Member States have established full ministries responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs that ensure enforcement of women's empowerment and gender equality commitments.
- A Regional Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy was developed in 2011. There has been an increase in the number of women in economic decision making positions but overall, women in southern Africa make up a lowly 23 percent of all economic decision-makers in government.
- A review of the gender sensitivity of Member States' economic and trade policies was conducted and the recommendations will be used to lobby for the integration of gender equality.



- The participation and representation of women in politics and decision making has significantly improved in the region, as shown in the Table.

### Women Representation in Parliament in SADC Member States (%)

Member State	1997	2000	2006	2009	2014
Angola	9.7	15.4	12.3	38.2	36.8
Botswana	9	18.2	11.3	7.9	9.5
DRC	-	-	12	8.4	10.6
Lesotho	12	10.3	14	25	26.7
Madagascar	-	-	24	7.87	23.1
Malawi	5.2	8.3	15	26	22.3
Mauritius	7.6	7.6	17.1	17.1	18.8
Mozambique	28.4	28.6	32.8	39.2	39.2
Namibia	19.4	19.2	31	24.4	25.6
Seychelles	27.3	24	29.4	23.5	43.8
South Africa	27.8	29.8	32.8	42.3	44.8
Swaziland	19	7.3	19	13.6	6.2
Tanzania	16.3	21.2	30.4	30.4	36
Zambia	18.1	10	12	14	10.8
Zimbabwe	14	10.7	16	15.2	31.5

SADC Gender Monitor 2013, and National Parliaments

trafficking in persons while the remaining countries are in the process of developing legislation.

### Challenges

- Slow efforts at domestication of international, continental and regional gender instruments at national level;
- Conflict between customary law and common/statutory law. Some customary laws are in conflict with statutory laws and run at variance with the gender agenda;
- Regressions in women representation in political and decision-making positions. With few exceptions, the last set of elections have been disappointing as shown by the decrease in representation by women at national and local level in Zambia, Swaziland and Malawi; and persistent low levels of women representation in the DRC;
- Lack of comprehensive affirmative Action Plans and conducive electoral laws and policies;
- Limited technical capacity and gender mainstreaming competencies and awareness by most experts in Directorates at regional level and in sectoral Ministries at national level;
- Limited access to productive resources for women such as credit facilities and land, especially in rural areas; and
- GBV remains high in almost all SADC Member States.

### SADC gender protocol enters into force

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development has entered into force following ratification by the requisite two-thirds of Member States. According to a communiqué issued after the annual meeting of ministers responsible for gender and women affairs in the, held in Mozambique in mid-February, 10 Member States have ratified the protocol. These are Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The meeting stressed the importance of ensuring effective implementation and domestication of the Protocol into national law. Southern African News Features, February 2013

### ii. Eradication of GBV

The SADC 10-Year Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons was adopted by SADC Council of Ministers in 2009. Ten Member States have developed specific legislation on combating

### iii. Statistics

The overall objective of this intervention area is to support regional integration by making available relevant, timely and accurate statistical information to be used in SADC planning, policy formulation, protocol monitoring and decision-making.

### Achievements

- The implementation of the SADC Statistics Training Project between 2001 and 2007 resulted in the enhancement of statistical capacity in SADC Member States.
- The development and implementation of harmonized monthly consumer price indices, International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS), and national accounts statistics in Member States.
- A Manual on Harmonization of IMTS was approved in 2011.

- The SADC Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics 2013-18 was approved in 2013.

### Challenges

- Inadequate resources allocated for development of statistics in some of the Member States;
- Disparities in the statistical capacity among Member States;
- Inadequate capacity at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate statistical activities in the region;
- Absence of a legal instrument for regional cooperation in the area of statistics; and
- Lack of effective statistics dissemination mechanisms.

#### iv. Private sector

The RISDP expressed commitment to “integrate the private sector in policy and strategy formulation, and programme implementation in the SADC new development model to accelerate and achieve sustainable regional economic integration”. However, there is no policy for institutionalised engagement with the private sector at the regional level. The private sector is generally involved on SADC issues at national level.

The recommendation is to identify ways and means for SADC to engage with the regional private sector.

#### v. Poverty eradication

Poverty reduction, with its ultimate eradication, is the overarching objective for the SADC regional integration agenda. The target for poverty eradication in the RISDP, which is linked to the United Nations target for MDG Goal 1 is:

- Achievement of a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of at least seven percent per year and halving the proportion of the population that lives on less than US\$1 per day between 1990 and 2015.

### Achievements

SADC annual GDP growth remains below seven percent, but has been growing slowly during the period 2000 to 2011 (See table below). The GDP growth slowed down significantly during the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 but

### Average GDP Growth for SADC, 2000–2011

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
GDP	3.46	2.69	2.68	2.98	4.89	4.80	6.16	6.74	4.00	2.20	5.23	5.1

Note: \*2011 data from SADC CCBG Macroeconomic Information (April 2012) World Development Indicators

picked up again for most Member States in 2010.

SADC Heads of States and Governments adopted a Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development in 2008. This pledge is being pursued, as manifested in the following milestones:

- SADC Regional Poverty Reduction Framework was developed and noted by Council of Ministers in August 2010.
- Preparatory work to operationalize the SADC Regional Poverty Observatory (RPO) is ongoing. The RPO Steering Committee is operational.
- SADC Common Poverty Matrix, containing regionally agreed poverty indicators, has been developed.
- Integration of the MDGs into the work of the RPO, including creation of an MDGs statistical database, is being coordinated.

### Challenges

The main challenge has been the lack of a dedicated budget slowing progress in operationalizing the RPO.

## CONCLUSION & WAY FORWARD

Following the directive issued by the SADC Council of Ministers at their meeting of 14-15 August 2013 in Lilongwe, Malawi, the SADC Secretariat in conjunction with the Member States established an RISDP Task Force. The responsibility of the Task Force was to finalize the process of review of the RISDP.

The RISDP Task Force had a series of meetings in 2014 to propose new priorities; main focal areas; milestones; outputs; targets and timeframes for the remainder of the implementation period. The Task Force also met to propose strategies for implementation of the RISDP; recommend any other strategies and implementation frameworks that may enhance its implementation, including an appropriate institutional and legal framework; and a sustainable resource mechanism, as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the remaining period of its implementation.

The result of this work is the proposed Revised RISDP (2015-2020) which has been reviewed by Member States as well as sector and ministerial cluster meetings. The final document is expected to be presented to the Council of Ministers in August 2014 for approval.



## The Front Line States and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

The formation of SADC was the culmination of a long process of consultations by the leaders of Southern Africa. Towards the end of the 1970s, it became clear to the leaders of the region that political independence alone would not lead to improved living standards for the people of the region. The positive experiences gained in working together in the group of Frontline States to advance the political struggle for independence had to be translated into broader cooperation in pursuit of economic and social development. From 1977, active consultations were undertaken by representatives of the Frontline States, culminating in a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Gaborone, Botswana in May 1979, which called for a meeting of ministers responsible for economic development. That meeting was convened in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July 1979, leading to the birth of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the forerunner of SADC, the following year.

### LUSAKA 1 April 1980 -- SADCC

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



### SIGNING Declaration "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation" at Lusaka Summit, 1 April 1980



President Julius Nyerere, Tanzania, and President Samora Machel, Mozambique; President Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia; President José Eduardo dos Santos, Angola; President Seretse Khama, Botswana.



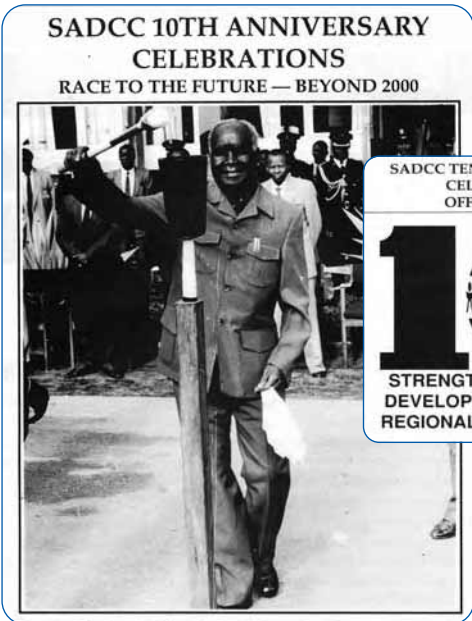
Robert Mugabe, a few days before he became Prime Minister of Zimbabwe at independence on 18 April 1980, shown here during signing ceremony at Lusaka Summit, 1 April 1980.

## Towards Economic Liberation

The SADCC was established on 1 April 1980 by the leaders of nine independent southern African states who signed a Declaration titled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation" – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The main objectives were:

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

These objectives were pursued with determination and vigour. Through SADC, the founding fathers sought to demonstrate the tangible benefits of working together, and to cultivate a climate of confidence and trust among Member States.



**SADC**  
CITATION  
THE SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL  
WHEREAS by an Order of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), to wit, the Heads of State and Government of,  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA  
THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA  
THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO  
THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE  
THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND  
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA; AND  
THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE,  
made on AUGUST 9, 1985 at ARUSHA, TANZANIA, the SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL was created;  
AND WHEREAS Their Excellencies Ordered that the MEDAL be Awarded in HONOUR of those who shall be considered to have made outstanding contribution towards the formation and development of SADCC as well as in the struggle for the economic liberation of the region;



President Kaunda of Zambia lights the SADC marathon flame, marking the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary on 1 April 1990, which was sent off with a message of hope on its tour around the Member States with stops in the capital cities.

The Sir Seretse Khama SADC(C) Medal was created in 1985. The first recipient was H.E. Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere, Founding President of United Republic of Tanzania and first Chairperson of the Frontline States, who was bestowed with the Medal at the SADCC Summit in Luanda, Angola in 1986.

Founding President Sam Nujoma signing the instrument of accession that made the Republic of Namibia the 10th Member State of SADC at Summit in Gaborone, Botswana in 1990. At right, SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni.



## Transformation from Conference to Community

The transformation was achieved in August 1992, when SADCC Heads of State and Government met in Windhoek, capital of the recently independent Republic of Namibia, where they signed a Declaration and Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Namibia's independence in 1990 had ushered in significant progress towards the demise of apartheid in South Africa and a rejuvenated continental and international push towards stronger regionalism moved southern Africa towards deeper regional integration. The leaders realised that, although the coordination conference had served them well and had demonstrated the crucial need to cooperate in their development efforts, the time had come to give the organisation a more formal legal status.

SADC Heads of State and Government at the 1992 Windhoek Summit after signing the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Treaty and Declaration.



30



SADC Heads of State and Government and Executive Secretary Dr. Kaire Mbuende during the Summit in Gaborone, Botswana in 1994 after the liberation of the sub-region was completed with the end of apartheid in South Africa, the first Summit attended by a South African leader, the Deputy President Hon. Thabo Mbeki (back row and below). H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, then President of Botswana and Chairperson of SADC, witnessed the Deputy President of South Africa, Hon. Thabo Mbeki, signing the Instrument of Accession to the SADC Treaty as the 11th member, at the Gaborone Summit in 1994.

### From SADCC to SADC

There was also a need to shift the focus of the organisation from coordination of development projects to a more complex task of integrating the economies of Member States. Hence the Treaty, which is the blueprint for building a community of southern African states. SADC and its Member States are expected to act according to the following principles:

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

Since its inception, SADC has inculcated a sense of regional belonging as well as a tradition of consultation among the peoples and governments of southern Africa. SADC has also formulated the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) which cover all areas of implementation of SADC programmes. SADC has developed Protocols in a number of areas of cooperation, which provide the legal framework for cooperation among Member States.





# SADC IN PICTURES

Since its transformation to a development community in 1992, SADC has realized numerous achievements towards deepening socio-economic development through regional integration. This section illustrates some recent moments in SADC history.



The SADC Flag was officially launched at the Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in 1995 in Johannesburg, South Africa.



SADC soldiers at a briefing for "Exercise Blue Hungwe" in Nyanga, Zimbabwe in 1997. A follow-up exercise "Blue Crane" was held in Lohatla, North Western Province, South Africa in April 1999. SADC has since established a SADC Brigade, launched at the 2007 SADC Summit in Lusaka, Zambia as a regional multidimensional peace support operations capability with military, police and civilian components, and established under the framework of the African Standby Force.



SADC Heads of State and Government and Executive Secretary Dr. Prega Ramsamy (left) listen to the SADC Anthem for the first time, during the Summit held in Grand Bay, Mauritius in 2004.



The Foundation Stone monument (left), site of the new SADC headquarters, was placed on 17 August 2005 during SADC's 25th Anniversary Summit in Gaborone, Botswana. On 29 August, 2009, the SADC Secretariat moved into the new SADC headquarters at Plot 54385 in the new Central Business District in Gaborone.





The SADC Free Trade Area was launched during the Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Sandton, South Africa in 2008.



The One Stop Border Post at Chirundu, the first in SADC, was officially opened in November 2009 by the Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and the former Zambian President Rupiah Banda (not in picture). This development facilitates the cross-border movement of people and goods as travellers are cleared just once for passage into another country in contrast to the common arrangement where they have to clear both sides of the border.



The appointment of Hon. Dr. Margaret Nasha in 2009 as the first woman to occupy the post of Speaker of the National Assembly in Botswana signalled yet another step towards gender equality in southern Africa.



The opening of the Unity Bridge over the Ruvuma River between northern Mozambique and southern Tanzania in May 2010 marked another milestone towards deeper regional integration. The bridge means that the two countries, separated by a river but with longstanding historical and family ties, can further strengthen their political, social, economic and cultural relations, and expand intra-regional trade.



One destination, five countries. Tourism ministers from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe are shown after the signing of the historic agreement in 2010 to establish the world's largest transboundary conservation area – the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.



President Jakaya Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania, holds the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II) that was launched in November 2012 in Arusha, Tanzania.



Zambia etched its name in the history books in 2012 after becoming only the third country in southern Africa to lift the Africa Cup of Nations trophy in the tournament's 55-year history.



The hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup final in South Africa was the first time the continent played host to the global football event. As the host region, SADC countries supported the event and promoted tourism throughout the region.

SADC Member States are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, takes the oath of office before Malawian Chief Justice Anastasia Msosa, shortly after she was appointed by Heads of State and Government at the 33rd SADC Summit in Malawi on 17-18 August 2013. Both are the first women to occupy their positions. Dr. Tax is congratulated by Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete, and by the outgoing Executive Secretary from Mozambique, Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomão.





## REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

## AT A GLANCE

<b>Capital City</b>	Harare
<b>Other Cities</b>	Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo, Mutare
<b>Population</b>	12,973,808 (2012)
<b>Population Growth</b>	1.1 percent since previous census
<b>Area</b>	390,757 square kilometres
<b>Official Languages</b>	English is the official medium of communication. However, the new Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe recognizes 16 official languages – Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa.
<b>People</b>	Indigenous African groups and small minorities of European and Asian descent
<b>Religion</b>	African apostolic and traditional beliefs, Christian churches, as well as Muslim and Hindu
<b>Climate</b>	Sub-tropical with low temperatures between April-July, warm to hot between August-October. Rainy season runs from Nov-March
<b>Head of State</b>	President Robert Gabriel Mugabe
<b>Government Type</b>	Parliamentary democracy
<b>International Membership</b>	African Union, SADC, COMESA, G-15, G-17, G-77+China, Non-Aligned Movement, United Nations, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
<b>Currency</b>	Multi-currency basket dominated by the US dollar (US\$) and the South African Rand (ZAR), and including the currencies of Australia, Botswana, China, European Union, India, Japan and UK.
<b>Major Industries</b>	Agriculture (18.5 percent of GDP), Manufacturing (15.5 percent), Tourism (6 percent), Mining (4 percent)
<b>Major Trading Partners</b>	South Africa, with sugar exports to the EU. Tobacco and minerals are also sold into the lucrative Chinese market.
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	Due to the hyper-inflationary environment of the last decade and illegal sanctions that were imposed by western countries following the successful land reform programme, Zimbabwe is experiencing economic challenges but offers significant opportunities for investment.
<b>Transportation</b>	The country has an extensive road, rail and air transport network. The nearest link to the sea is through the port of Beira, Mozambique.
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Zimbabwe is endowed with vast mineral resources, with more than 40 minerals extracted including gold and diamonds as well as strategic minerals such as lithium, nickel and ferrochrome. The country is rich in wildlife and fertile soils, and its flora and fauna are pristine, thus tourism also contributes to the economy through the many attractions nationwide.
<b>Geography</b>	Zimbabwe is landlocked, and bordered by Zambia to the north and northwest, Mozambique to the east and northeast, South Africa to the south, Botswana to the west and southwest, Namibia at Caprivi.
<b>History</b>	Zimbabwe was the centre of successor African states with economic, political and social systems extending back prior to the construction of the Great Zimbabwe site from 1100AD before this was disrupted in the 19th century. Zimbabwe was colonized by Britain through the British South Africa Company in 1890 and regained independence 90 years later on 18 April 1980 after several phases of protracted struggle by the indigenous people.
<b>National Day</b>	18 April to commemorate Independence in 1980

# ZIMBABWE COUNTRY PROFILE

## Country Name

The name Zimbabwe is derived from the Shona words, *dzimba dzemabwe*, meaning houses of stone or stone buildings. It is symbolized by the Great Zimbabwe monument near the present-day provincial capital, Masvingo, located in the south-eastern part of the country. The name of Zimbabwe was formalized on Independence Day on 18 April 1980 to replace the colonial name of Southern Rhodesia, provided by Cecil John Rhodes who had occupied the land on behalf of Britain in 1890.

## Geography

Located on a high plateau in south central Africa between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, Zimbabwe is landlocked, and bordered by Zambia to the north and northwest, Mozambique to the east and northeast, South Africa to the south, Botswana to the west and southwest, and Namibia at Caprivi. Zimbabwe's surface area is 390,757 sq kms, and the country is divided into 10 administrative provinces. These are the provinces of Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Manicaland, Masvingo, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Midlands, and the two metropolitan provinces of Harare and Bulawayo.

## Capital City

The capital city is Harare, which is the local name of the area. The main streets are named after regional and national leaders who supported the struggle to regain independence, such as Julius Nyerere, Samora Machel, Kenneth Kaunda, Robert Mugabe, Herbert Chitepo and Josiah Tongogara.

## Other Cities and Towns

The major cities are Bulawayo, Gweru, Masvingo and Mutare. Other towns are Kwekwe, Chinhoyi, Chiredzi, Kadoma, Chegutu, Rusape, Marondera, Victoria Falls, Gwanda, Lupane and Hwange.

## Population

Zimbabwe's population is estimated at 13 million, according to the 2012 census. This represents an increase of about 1.1 percent from the previous census in 2002. The majority of the population lives in the rural areas, accounting for 67 percent of the total population, while the remaining 33 percent resides in the urban areas. The population is relatively

young with 41 percent of the population below 15 years, and about 4 percent of the population aged 65 years and above.

## Languages

English is the official medium of communication, and the other main languages are Shona and Ndebele. However, the new Zimbabwe Constitution recognizes 16 official languages – Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, and sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa.

## Climate

Zimbabwe enjoys a lovely temperate climate. During the wet season, from November-March, the days are warm to hot in different parts of the country, and the rains usually fall in heavy afternoon showers, though occasionally lighter and continuous for a couple of days. The dry season, from April-October, is rain free and June-July are much colder. While nights and mornings can be cold, daytime temperatures are still pleasant with a great deal of sunshine.

## Time

Zimbabwe is two hours ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), one hour ahead of West African time, and one hour behind East African time.

## Currency

Zimbabwe trades in multiple currencies. The multiple currency system, which was introduced in February 2009 to replace the Zimbabwe dollar (Z\$), is dominated by the circulation of the US dollar (US\$) and the South African rand (ZAR). The other currencies recognized are the Australian dollar, Botswana pula, Chinese yuan (RMB), the Euro, Indian rupee, Japanese yen, and the British pound.

## Government

Zimbabwe is a multi-party democracy with upper and lower houses of Parliament, called the Senate and the National Assembly. The new Constitution vests executive authority in the President, who is also the Head of State and Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces. Provision is made for two Vice Presidents.

The National Assembly comprises a total of 270 members, consisting of 210





MPs elected by secret ballot from 210 single-member constituencies and 60 women elected by proportional representation – six each from the country's 10 administrative provinces. The number of proportional representative MPs for each party is based on the total votes cast for candidates representing each party by province. This has resulted in a 31.5 percent representation by women in the National Assembly.

The Senate comprises of 80 members, six elected from each province through a system of proportional representation, based on the votes cast for candidates representing political parties in the National Assembly elections and selected from lists based on the “zebra” system in which “male and female candidates are listed alternatively, every list being headed by a female candidate.” The remaining seats are held by 18 traditional chiefs – the President and Deputy of the Chiefs Council, plus two each from the eight non-metropolitan provinces elected by the provincial assembly of chiefs. Two Senate seats are designated for representatives of people with disabilities. The proportion of women representatives in the Senate is 47.5 percent, reaching almost to the SADC target of 50:50 by 2015. Since Independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has consistently held presidential, parliamentary, and local authority elections at regular intervals.

### Membership

Zimbabwe is a member of many regional, continental and international organizations. These include the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the African Union (AU), as well as the G-15, G-17, G-77+China, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), United Nations (UN) and the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific grouping.

### Literacy

Zimbabwe boasts a high literacy rate and currently occupies the first position on UNESCO's literacy rankings for African countries with over 90 percent literacy. To date, the country has more than 16 universities, several tertiary colleges and vocational training centres. Zimbabwean professionals are sought after within and outside the region. Through an Act of Parliament in 1999, the Zimbabwe Schools Examination Council (ZIMSEC) was established to manage primary and secondary school examinations, a development that saw the country migrate from the costly external University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate

(UCLES). Since its inception, ZIMSEC has done a good job in managing examinations with thousands of candidates graduating from post-secondary education both in the country and outside Zimbabwe.

### Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy. The country is endowed with fertile soils, affluent water basins and good climate, which allows it to grow major crops throughout the year. Its main exports are tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, seed maize, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and beef. The major destinations include Europe and China. The inception of colonial rule in Zimbabwe in 1890 witnessed the expropriation of fertile land from the black majority by a white minority. For close to a century, indigenous people were displaced from prime agricultural land resulting in massive overcrowding, overstocking, overgrazing and impoverishment in the communal areas. Zimbabwe's agricultural sector was dominated by about 3,500 largely white commercial farmers and multi-national companies holding 13 million hectares (about 46.4 percent) of prime land. The remainder of 15 million hectares (about 53.6 percent), most of it with poor soils, was reserved for communal areas inhabited by more than 10 million black Africans.

As a result, the Government of Zimbabwe embarked on the Fast-Track Land Reform Programme to redistribute land in favour of the hitherto marginalised indigenous African population. The essence of the country's land reform was to redress colonial injustices in land settlement and ownership patterns that were skewed in favour of the white minority. The land redistribution programme was underpinned by the fundamental principles of equitable access to natural resources and means of production for all Zimbabweans.

The land reform programme was carried out as an integral part of the country's programme of enhancing social justice through economic empowerment. As a result of that assertive decision, which in some quarters was viewed as setting a dangerous precedent directed at reversing colonial gains and thwarting the vested interests of former imperial nations in the country and perhaps the region as a whole, Western countries, taking a cue from Britain, Zimbabwe's former colonizer, imposed illegal sanctions and initiated a propaganda campaign against the Government of Zimbabwe – through various forms such as deliberate disinformation using global media for dissemination. Today Zimbabwe stands vindicated, thanks to the several studies con-

ducted by leading African and European academics pointing to the fact that the country indeed pursued a worthwhile and successful land reform and redistribution exercise.

### Mining

Zimbabwe is endowed with vast mineral resources. More than 40 minerals are extracted in the country including strategic minerals such as chromite, lithium, nickel and ferrochrome. Mining contributes about 4.3 percent to GDP, employs more than seven percent of the country's labour force, and earns 40 percent of export income. Mines and mineral processing industries consume about one-third of Zimbabwe's electricity. Approximately 1,000 small mines, mainly gold, are operated by small companies, syndicates and individuals. The mining sector has a great potential for investment with huge unexplored deposits on the Great Dyke. Key minerals are gold, chrome, asbestos, uranium, coal, iron ore, nickel, copper, and diamonds, tin and platinum.

The School of Mines in Bulawayo and the University of Zimbabwe's Mining Engineering Department offer training to both local and foreign students in mining and mining technology. Only a few years ago, Zimbabwe discovered significant deposits of uranium and diamonds, and continues to make more discoveries. Mine-Entra, a mega-mining exhibition which is organised by the Zimbabwe International Exhibitions Company is held annually during the month of July in Bulawayo.

### Industry and Trade

Manufacturing is vital to the country's exporting initiatives to markets in Africa and the East as well as Europe and America. The first tobacco auction floor in the country was opened in 1920, and tobacco trading continues to flourish through the auction floors, bringing wealth to rural farming communities. Zimbabwe exports ferro-alloys, clothing, metal products, chemicals, plastics and cotton lint. South Africa is Zimbabwe's major trading partner followed by UK and China. Bulawayo hosts the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) annually in late April, drawing participation from the continent and around the world.

### Transport

Zimbabwe has potentially one of the best transport networks in the region. The road and rail network covers 100,000 kilometres. The main airports are in Harare, Victoria Falls, Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo airport in Bu-

lawayo, and Buffalo Range in Chiredzi, as well as smaller airports in Kariba and Hwange.

### Telecommunications

Zimbabwe has one fixed telecommunications service provider and three mobile telecommunications solutions service providers. The country's mobile penetration currently stands at 97 percent and its tele-density (which is calculated against the total population of the country) is 100 percent.

### Media

The media landscape in Zimbabwe is generally healthy. The country boasts of seven radio stations (five public and two private), that is, National FM, Spot FM, Power FM, Radio Zimbabwe, Voice of Zimbabwe, Star FM and ZiFM as well as two television stations which are run by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC). With regard to print, the country has several national and provincial newspapers. Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd, which is listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, is the largest print media company and publishes four dailies, that is *The Herald*, *The Chronicle*, *H-Metro* and *B-Metro*, as well as weeklies including *Sunday Mail*, *Sunday News*, *Mutare Post*, *Trends*, and *New Farmer*. Several private newspapers are published including *News-Day*, *Zimbabwe Mail*, and *Daily News*, as well as *The Standard* on Sunday.

### Travel and Tourism

Zimbabwe is an attractive and safe tourist destination boasting a diverse range of tourism products, with the Victoria Falls and the pristine wildlife as its mainstay. Zimbabwe's other main attractions for local and foreign visitors include Great Zimbabwe, Kariba, Nyanga, Bvumba and the Matopos, as well as national parks such as Hwange, Mana Pools and Gonarezhou. National parks and conservancies constitute some 13 percent of the country's surface area, with Hwange National Park home to over 100 species of animals and 400 species of birds.

### People, Arts and Culture

Zimbabwe has a cultural diversity, and a vibrant arts and culture industry. In 2008, UNESCO proclaimed the famous local "Jerusarema" dance as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Some of the major arts and culture activities are the Harare International Festival of the Arts (HIFA), Harare International Carnival, *Hlanganani/Sanganai* World Travel and Tourism Fair, and the Victoria Falls Carnival.



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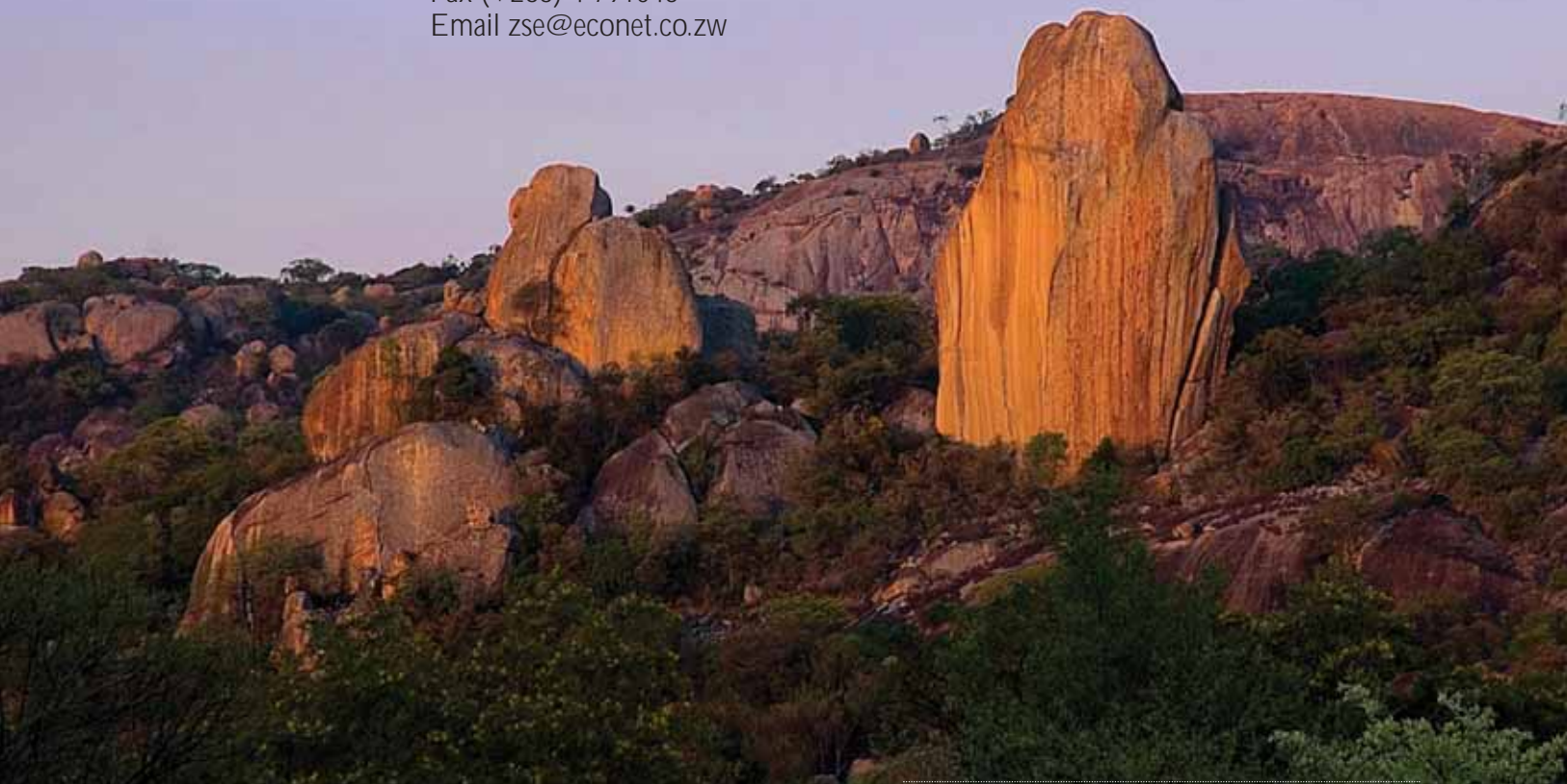
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## Zimbabwe Public Holidays 2014

- New Year's Day – 1 January
- Independence Day – 18 April
- Good Friday – 18 April
- Easter Monday – 21 April
- Workers' Day – 1 May
- Africa Day – 25 May
- Public Holiday – 26 May
- Heroes Day – 11 August
- Defence Forces Day – 12 August
- National Unity Day – 22 December
- Christmas Day – 25 December
- Boxing Day – 26 December





## VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARK

One of the natural wonders of Zimbabwe is the famous Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, shared with Zambia and considered one of the natural wonders of the world. Known by the Kololo inhabitants of the northern bank of the river as *Mosi oa Tunya* – *The smoke that thunders*, the Nambya people on the southern bank call it *Chinotimba* — *The place that thunders*, and that is now the name of a nearby town suburb. The Zezuru name is *Mapopoma* which imitates the sound made by the Falls, and the Ndebele description often used is *Amapopoma efolosi*. The Falls were later renamed by the first British visitors to honour their Queen Victoria and became widely identified by this name. The Victoria Falls is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Main Falls drop 93 metres into the gorge with peak water flows of 700,000 cubic metres per minute, throwing up a spray that waters the surrounding rainforest with its many unique species of trees, plants, birds and small mammals, and is visible several kilometres away, as well as from the air. The flow is at its peak from February through to June, as the waters from the vast northern catchment arrive. The clouds of spray rise ever higher and can be seen 30km away. Beyond the rain forest a drenching is guaranteed. Viewed from the Zimbabwean bank of the Zambezi River, the Devil's Cataract (70 metres deep) is the first part of Victoria Falls. Then comes Cataract Island, the Main Falls, Rainbow Falls, and Eastern Cataract on the Zambian side.

Like a vast snake, the seven gorges below Victoria Falls scythe their way across the flat landscape. The river has slowly, but inexorably, been cutting backwards, exposing one weakness after another in the basalt base and creating the zigzag pattern of gorges visible from the air. Today, imperceptibly, we are witnessing new changes in the line of the river and location of the Falls. Over millions of years Victoria Falls has been subjected to consequential temperature swings. Once the Zambezi Valley was filled by glaciers; the Falls themselves and the connecting of the Upper and Middle Zambezi River systems occurred because of global warming long ago. Today the climate is classified as sub-tropical hot and arid, and there are still marked climatic variations during four

seasons as follows: Hot season, Main rainy season, Post rainy season, and Dry cool season.

The whole drainage system of southern/central Africa adds a further dimension to the protracted birth and present course of the Zambezi River and the very existence of Victoria Falls. Southern Africa is like an upturned dish. The coastal belt is generally narrow and low lying. Further inland this varying width of strip gives way to an escarpment, precipitous in places, long and steep in others. Streams and rivers rise above the escarpment which is 1,000 to 1,400 metres above sea level. Some flow into lakes. Others must find their way down the escarpment to the sea. As a result, all of the main rivers in southern/central Africa have falls or rapids as they drop towards the sea. That is an inevitable part of the levelling out process. Victoria Falls is the most spectacular point in this descent.

From its source near Kalene Hill in northern Zambia, the 2,700 km Zambezi River flows southwest into Angola before returning to Zambia flowing south through the Barotse Plain, and on to Caprivi. It is joined there by the Chobe River, and then flows east to where four countries meet – Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The river then moves to the east through Kariba into Mozambique before flowing into the Indian Ocean. The Zambezi is Africa's fourth longest river.

With such alternative wildlife destinations as Hwange, Matusadona, Mana Pools and Kariba, coupled with the Falls themselves and their adrenalin-rush adventures, the tranquil fauna and flora of the nearby Zambezi National Park receives scant attention, although it provides sanctuary for some 30 species of large and medium-sized mammals including sable antelope, eland, zebra, giraffe and kudu, as well as the Big Five — elephant, buffalo, lion, leopard and rhino. The 563 square km (56,000 hectare) park on the Zimbabwean side of the river was created in 1951, amalgamated with the Victoria Falls Reserve and the game reserve downstream, and is now called the Zambezi National Park.

*African Publishing Group guidebook to Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, by David Martin; and the Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority [www.zimparks.org](http://www.zimparks.org)*

The Falls are 1.7 kms wide. Depth from the highest point is 108 metres. Water volume is 550 million litres a minute in full flood. Victoria Falls publicity describes it as the "largest curtain of falling water in the world"

# ZimAsset

## ZIMBABWE'S AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

ZimAsset was crafted to achieve sustainable development and social equity anchored on indigenization, empowerment and employment creation which will be largely propelled by the judicious exploitation of the country's abundant human and natural resources.

*President RG Mugabe*

Zimbabwe has experienced a deteriorating economic and social environment since 2000 caused by illegal economic sanctions imposed by Western countries that were aggravated by the implementation of the country's land reform programme.

This resulted in a deep economic and social crisis characterised by a hyperinflationary environment and low industrial capacity utilization, leading to an overall decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 50 percent in 2008.

Following a landslide victory in the 31 July 2013 harmonised elections, and a clear mandate to govern the country for the next five years, the ZANU PF Government crafted a new economic blueprint known as the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset) to guide national development.

ZimAsset, which is currently being rolled out, was developed through a consultative process involving the political leadership in the ruling ZANU PF party, Government, private sector and other stakeholders.

The Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation is a results-based agenda focused on promoting accelerated economic growth and wealth creation in Zimbabwe.

It was introduced in October 2013 and will run up to December 2018. The programme is meant to engender sustainable development and social equity anchored on indigenisation, empowerment and employment creation largely propelled by the judicious exploitation of the country's abundant human and natural resources.

ZimAsset revolves around four strategic clusters which are viewed as being fundamental in triggering economic growth and repositioning the country to become one of

the strongest economies in the region and Africa as a whole.

The four crucial clusters are:

- ◆ Food Security and Nutrition
- ◆ Social Services and Poverty Eradication
- ◆ Infrastructure and Utilities
- ◆ Value Addition and Beneficiation.

To buttress these clusters, two sub-clusters were created:

- Fiscal Reform Measures and Public Administration
- Governance and Performance Management.

The cluster approach enables Government to prioritise its programmes and projects for implementation with a view to realizing broad results that seek to address the country's socio-economic challenges.

To ensure the successful implementation of ZimAsset, key strategies, success factors and drivers were identified as implementation pillars.

For easy conceptualisation, comprehension and appreciation of the key result areas, outcomes as well as outputs, ZimAsset is set out in Matrix form to ensure the institutionalization and mainstreaming of a results-based culture in the public sector in conformity with the Results Based Management System.

Under this arrangement, initiatives identified under each Cluster were to be implemented immediately to yield rapid results (Quick Wins) in the shortest possible time frame (October 2013-December 2015), with the other deliverables targeted up to December 2018.

In order to ensure that the Plan is fully funded, the following, *interalia*, were identified as financing mechanisms:

- ◆ tax and non-tax revenue;
- ◆ leveraging resources;
- ◆ Sovereign Wealth Fund;

### Four strategic clusters

Food Security and Nutrition

Social Services and Poverty Eradication

Infrastructure and Utilities

Value Addition and Beneficiation

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### Two sub-clusters

Fiscal Reform Measures and Public Administration

Governance and Performance Management

**Vision**  
Towards an Empowered Society and a Growing Economy

**Mission**  
To provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation to the people of Zimbabwe

- ◆ issuance of bonds;
- ◆ accelerated implementation of Public Private Partnerships;
- ◆ securitization of remittances;
- ◆ re-engagement with the international and multilateral finance institutions; and
- ◆ other financing options focusing on Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS).

Commencing with the 2014 fiscal year, the implementation of ZimAsset forms a basis for the annual fiscal budgetary programmes developed by Treasury.

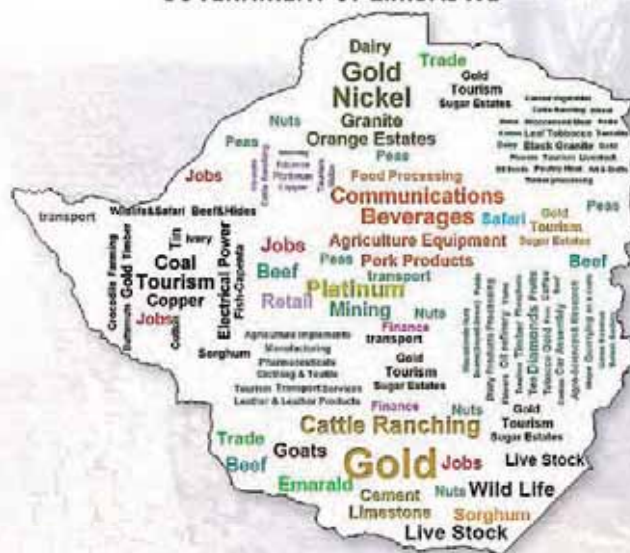
The Office of the President and Cabinet plays a leading and coordinating role as overseer of the implementation process to ensure attainment of set targets of the Plan.

The Vision of the Plan is "Towards an Empowered Society and a Growing Economy" and its execution is guided by the Mission: "To provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation to the people of Zimbabwe".

Meanwhile, the Government is prioritising its programmes and projects, mobilising financial resources and formulating policies that will result in the unbundling, adoption and speedy implementation of the economic blueprint by Government ministries and agencies, the private sector and development partners, and every Zimbabwean.



GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE



## REGIONAL/SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN ZIMBABWE

Several SADC subsidiary or regional organisations coordinate their activities from Zimbabwe.

### SADC RPTC Building capacity for peacekeeping and peace support



#### SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre



**The RPTC** falls directly under the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and has a mandate to develop the peacekeeping capacity of SADC Member States. Realizing that peace and security are critical to socio-economic development, SADC Member States established the RPTC in 1996 to coordinate peace support training and it opened in June 1999 in Harare,

Zimbabwe as a centre of excellence in training, research and development of capacities in peace support operations. The centre provides military, police and civilian training for citizens of Member States to facilitate their active participation in UN and African Union peace support operations, including military observers, civilian police and logistics, and peacekeepers. The RPTC delivers training courses for peacekeeping officers from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, and plays a key role in implementing the roadmap towards the operationalization of the SADC Standby Force by providing training and participation in SADC exercises. *The Peace Trainer* [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

### SAPP Reliable and sustainable energy development



#### Southern African Power Pool



**The SAPP** is a regional body that coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of Member State utilities. All power utilities in mainland SADC Member States with the exception of Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania, are interconnected through SAPP, allowing them to sell electricity to one another through a competitive market. Established in 1995 through an Intergovernmental MOU, the primary aim of SAPP is to provide reliable and economical electricity supply to consumers of each of the SAPP members, consistent with the reasonable utilisation of natural resources and the effect on the environment. SAPP has made significant advances in exploiting the numerous energy resources in the region to meet its growing energy demands. SAPP is managed by a Coordination Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe that acts as a focal point, through the technical oversight of pool operations and facilitating electricity trading. SAPP falls directly under the SADC Directorate for Infrastructure and Services. [www.sapp.co.zw](http://www.sapp.co.zw)



### SARA Advocating RAILWAYS for development

#### Southern African Railways Association



**THE SARA** is a not-for-profit regional association of railways in the SADC region, including some of their associates such as customers, suppliers and other interest organisations. The association was

formed in 1996, with a mission to facilitate an environment where the railway industry in the region is a top performer in the transport sector. This is achievable through the promotion of fair competition, developing an equitable market-driven surface transport (road and rail) industry, investment in modern infrastructure, improved efficiency and effectiveness in the regional railways operations, and championing the benefits of the regional railways. [www.sarail.org](http://www.sarail.org)

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### SARDC Research that informs development



#### Southern African Research and Documentation Centre

**The SARDC** is an independent regional knowledge resource centre that focuses on policy issues in southern Africa, and has monitored regional developments since 1985. SARDC has a strong track record in research, collection, analysis, writing, documenting and disseminating knowledge from a regional perspective in a way that is accessible for different target audiences, including policy and decision-makers in public and private sectors, parliaments, academics, development agencies, media and the public. SARDC was formed at the urging of the Front Line States to add a regional dimension to the collection and dissemination of information. Founding Patron was the late *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere, then Chairman of the Front Line States. SARDC has worked with SADC for 20 years, with an MOU rooted in a clear understanding of accessible information as a key resource for the achievement of regional integration and development. *Southern Africa Today (SADC Today)* is among the publications produced by SARDC for SADC, in the three official languages of English, French and Portuguese. [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net) *Knowledge for Development*

### ZAMCOM Equitable and reasonable use of water resources

#### Zambezi Watercourse Commission



**THE ZAMCOM** permanent secretariat was established in 2014, based in Harare, and hosted by the Government of Zimbabwe. ZAMCOM is a river basin organization established by the countries that share the Zambezi river basin to promote the equitable and reasonable utilization of the water resources as well as efficient management and sustainable development, in accordance with the revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2000). ZAMCOM has a policy organ (Council of Ministers), a technical committee (ZAMTEC), and the Secretariat. The Zambezi River Basin stretches across part of eight SADC Member States – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

# SADC SECRETARIAT DIRECTORATES AND UNITS

## INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES DIRECTORATE

**THE PRIMARY** function of the Infrastructure and Services Directorate 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.

### DIRECTORATE VISION

A world class facilitation of regional integration and sustainable development through provision of, and universal access to, infrastructure and services.

SECTORS	OBJECTIVES
Energy	To ensure the availability of sufficient, least-cost environmentally sustainable energy services in the region.
ICT	To ensure access to affordable, modern, efficient, reliable high quality and fully integrated ICT services to all citizens of SADC.
Transport	To provide adequate, integrated, safe and efficient infrastructure services in roads, railways, civil aviation, maritime and inland waterways services.
Water	To facilitate the development of a framework for sustainable, efficient and effective shared watercourses planning and management, through development of strategic water infrastructure and promotion of good water governance in the region.
Meteorology and Climate Service Centre	To generate and disseminate timely and credible meteorological and climate information products to stakeholders to support planning for socio-economic development, weather-related disaster risk management and the rational use, conservation and protection of natural resources.
Tourism	To market the region as a single, multifaceted, tourism destination.

Transformation of the region into an integrated economy through Infrastructure development

### ENERGY

#### Towards regional electricity sufficiency

In 2013 the region commissioned generation capacity from rehabilitation and new projects, amounting to 1,361 MW, from the following sources:

Botswana (450 MW)... DRC (55 MW)... Malawi (64 MW)... Mozambique (100 MW)... Tanzania (60 MW)... South Africa (402 MW)... and Zambia (230 MW).

About 25 percent of that capacity was from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and 10 percent was from solar energy projects in South Africa. The additional capacity brought the regional installed generation capacity to 58,387 MW and available capacity to 52,543 MW. This is against a demand of 56,821 MW, leaving a generation capacity shortfall of 4,278 MW.

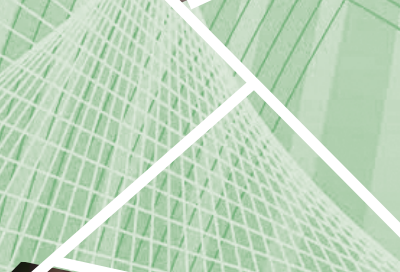
In efforts to close supply shortfall, the region continues to implement generation projects from its vast coal, hydro and solar

resources. The region plans to install 6,026 MW in 2014 from the following sources: Angola (220 MW)... Botswana (150 MW)... South Africa (4,836 MW)... Mozambique (175MW)... Tanzania (450MW)... and Zambia (195 MW).

It is expected that 33 percent of this capacity would be from the solar projects in South Africa. It is expected that 685 MW will come from Angola and Tanzania, which are not yet connected to the regional grid and thus will not be available to the rest of the region. Efforts are ongoing under the framework of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) to accelerate implementation of three key projects to interconnect Angola, Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania to the regional grid.

If all projects are commissioned as planned, it is envisaged that the region will have sufficient generation reserves of installed capacity after 2018. Generation reserve margin will reach 14.3 percent in 2017 and 20.6 percent in 2018 against a





best practise reserve margin of 15 percent. A total of approximately 21,467MW of new generation capacity is expected to be commissioned between the period 2014 to 2017 of which 3 percent will be renewable energy (wind and solar).

As a short-term measure to ensure energy availability the region has been implementing a number of demand-side management programmes which include the replacement of incandescent bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs), installation of solar water heaters, improvement of commercial lighting and hot water load control. Approximately 4,561 MW savings were achieved from demand-side management initiatives from 2009 to 2013 with a bulk of the savings (3,461MW) emanating from the CFLs programme and commercial lighting (700MW). It is envisaged that the region will save 6,000 MW by 2018 if the demand-side management programme is implemented according to plan.

### INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

#### SADC digital broadcasting migration

Since June 2009 when SADC Ministers responsible for Information Communication Technology (ICT) adopted the SADC Roadmap on Digital Broadcasting Migration in order to guide Member States in the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) migration, several meetings have been convened to oversee and review its implementation in Mauritius in August 2009; Lesotho in April 2010; Angola in October 2011; Mozambique in August 2012; Namibia in April 2013; and Zambia in November 2013.

In June 2013, the SADC Secretariat set up the SADC DTT Project Management Office (PMO) to assist Member States in making a smooth transition from analogue to DTT through implementing the SADC Roadmap. The SADC DTT PMO has been instrumental in providing advice, co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to ensure that SADC Member States meet the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) deadline for Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) — 17<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

The DTT migration progress shows that: 96 percent of SADC Member States have established a National Task Force/Committee, 86 percent have established a DTT Policy, 93 percent have adopted a DTT standard, and 86 percent have enacted DTT regulations. Implementation roll-out is at 59

percent and Consumer Awareness and Campaigns is at 46 percent.

With the ITU ASO deadline only a year away, it is imperative that the SADC region begins to consider the implications and consequences of non-compliance and implications of not meeting the ITU ASO deadline.

In March 2014, SADC ICT Ministers at their extra ordinary meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa resolved to seek political will in addressing the common DTT migration implementation challenges faced by Member States by adopting a resolution on DTT and presenting the matters to the 34<sup>th</sup> Summit of SADC Heads of States and Government, and highlight the need to expedite the DTT Broadcasting Migration by all Member States.

#### SADC roaming home and away

SADC ICT Ministers, at their meeting held in November 2012 in Balaclava, Mauritius, approved the SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR) Project to be implemented in three phases:

- Phase I: Liberalisation, Transparency, Information and Data Collection;
- Phase II: Roam Like a Local (RLAL) — International retail rate plus a fixed mark-up; and,
- Phase III: Cost-Based Roaming Price Regulation.

The Ministers noted that the implementation of Phase I of the SHAR Project was to be achieved through the SADC Guidelines on Transparency in Roaming Tariff. The guidelines which aim at specifying the minimum information and transparency to be provided by operators to consumers regarding the regional roaming tariff became effective on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2013. The modalities for the introduction of Phase II are being prepared for subsequent implementation later in the year, thereby leading to the implementation of the RLAL Principle.

### TRANSPORT

#### SADC records improvement in safety of commercial air transportation

As signatories to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, all SADC Member States are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and as such, they are obliged to ensure that civil aviation in the countries complies in all respects with international safety standards and recommended practices. Information from ICAO shows that the safety of commercial air transportation in the SADC re-

gion has improved during the six years of the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Programme in the Southern African Development Community (COSCAP-SADC).

The COSCAP-SADC Project, which is implemented by ICAO has influenced Member States in SADC to update and modernize their outdated civil aviation legislation and regulations to show compliance with international standards of safety. In addition, the COSCAP-SADC Project has enhanced the safety oversight capacity of government safety inspectors employed by Member State civil aviation authorities, agencies or departments through training. The COSCAP-SADC Project has also facilitated the establishment of the SADC Aviation Safety Organization (SASO) whose headquarters is expected to be operational before the end of 2014 in Mbabane, Swaziland.

## WATER

During the reporting period, the sector advanced its implementation of the third Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources (RSAP 3) which runs from 2011 to 2015. A mid-term review on implementation of the RSAP 3 reveals that the greatest success was in strengthening the enabling environment for regional water governance, and in the development and implementation of integrated planning processes.

Another significant success was the implementation of the Protocol on Shared Watercourses which has resulted in a significant contribution to the broader SADC goals of integration, economic development, equity and peace. Through the revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, the sector played a significant role in supporting the management and development of water resources at the transboundary level, including supporting the development and building the capacity of water management institutions in the transboundary basins in the region.

### ZAMCOM secretariat

The long-awaited policy organ of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), the Council of Ministers, was constituted in May 2013, thereby completing all levels of the structure and enabling the establishment of a permanent commission. The Zambezi River Basin stretches across part of eight SADC Member States – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, the United

Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The permanent ZAMCOM secretariat will be based in Harare, Zimbabwe.

### SADC multi-stakeholder water dialogue

To facilitate increased awareness on cross-sector linkages and interconnections, the sector convened a 6<sup>th</sup> SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue in October 2013 under the theme, “Watering Development in SADC: Exploring the Water, Energy and Food nexus”. The dialogue sensitized delegates on the water, energy and food nexus, and urged them to ensure that the nexus approach is considered at the highest level, in Member States and at the SADC regional level.

### Gender mainstreaming

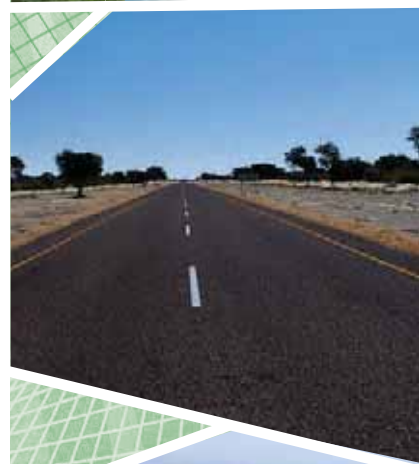
A two-year project was launched in August 2013 aimed at promoting fairness in the participation of men and women in transboundary water management in SADC and thereby facilitating cooperation, economic development and improved livelihoods. The project is in line with SADC policy instruments which mandate all SADC programmes to integrate the principles, goals and objectives of gender mainstreaming in their administration and implementation.

### Water infrastructure projects

The Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programme supported by the African Development Fund through the Africa Water Facility was completed successfully. The overall objective of this project was to establish a collaborative regional framework for effective Water Supply and Sanitation planning and management as well as to enhance regional achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and support the development of post-2015 Water, Sanitation, Hygiene goals.

### SADC-DBSA regional fund for water infrastructure and basic sanitation

A major milestone in resource mobilization for water Infrastructure was the signing of the Agency Agreement on Regional Fund for Water Infrastructure and Basic Sanitation in May 2014 by SADC and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). The establishment of the Regional Fund was the last piece in the cooperating instruments that had to be developed for establishment of the fund. DBSA will host the fund on behalf of SADC, and the agreement provides a basis for commencement of activities. The regional fund will support SADC Member States in water infrastructure project preparation, packaging, and implementation. An ini-





tial grant funding of 10million euros has been availed by the German government through KfW, as seed funding.

### **Lomahasha/Namasha Joint Water Supply Project**

The inception report for the Lomahasha/Namasha Joint Water Supply Project between Mozambique and Swaziland was approved by the Project Steering Committee in May 2014. The project aims at joint development of cross-border water supply infrastructure to service the border towns of the two countries at the Lomahasha/Namaacha Border.

### **METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE SERVICE CENTRE**

The SADC Climate Services Centre contributes to the strengthening of capacities of African regional climate centres to generate and disseminate climate information to support economic development. This initiative is within the Institutional Support to African Climate Institution Project (ISACIP), funded by African Development Bank (AfDB).

During the reporting period, two workshops on climate and sustainable development were conducted in April and May 2013 respectively, for Parliamentarians in Harare, Zimbabwe and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, in collaboration with the national meteorological agencies. The workshops sensitized policy makers on climate change and sustainable development; identified gaps in the management of climate risk; assessed sectoral policies and laws, including budget allocation to Meteorology and Climate; and motivated parliamentarians to exercise their legislative powers to ensure relevant policies and adequate resources are provided for meteorology and climate services.

To improve services provided by meteorology departments in Member States, 10 automatic weather stations are being procured for Member States, and training was conducted in Gaborone, Botswana in June 2013 on the maintenance and calibration of automatic weather stations for technicians from 10 Member States.

### **Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum process**

The SADC Climate Services Centre generated and disseminated meteorological, climatic, other environmental and hydro-meteorological products during the annual

Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) process.

The SARCOF process helps strengthen the capacities of professional and technical staff in a wide range of SADC institutions such as those operating in National Meteorology Hubs and Early Warning Systems, Disaster Preparedness, Malaria Epidemics Control. Furthermore, the SARCOF process also helps to improve mainstreaming of climate information and prediction services for sustainable socio-economic development in the region.

### **REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN**

More resources are required to implement the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) and accelerate the pace towards regional economic integration and poverty alleviation in the region.

The RIDMP is a 15-year blueprint guiding the implementation of cross-border infrastructure projects between 2012 and 2027 to be implemented over three five-year intervals –

- short term (2012-2017),
- medium term (2017-2022), and
- long term (2022-2027).

Following the adoption of the RIDMP by SADC Heads of State and Government at their 32<sup>nd</sup> SADC Ordinary Summit held in August 2012, the SADC Secretariat has been fundraising for infrastructure projects, and at least US\$500 billion is required to implement priority infrastructure projects identified in the Short-Term Action Plan.

*For more information contact SADC Secretariat, Director of Infrastructure and Services, Mr. Remigios Makumbe on [rmakumbe@sadc.int](mailto:rmakumbe@sadc.int)*

### **SADC Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development**

As directed by the Summit, the SADC Declaration on Regional Infrastructure Development has been finalized and adopted by the Ministers responsible for Infrastructure and endorsed by Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General, and is ready for consideration by Summit.

The specific objectives of the declaration are to define common and key political, social, economic and technical goals, values, principles and objectives, and outcomes that underpin and define the RIDMP.





# TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT DIRECTORATE

## INTRODUCTION

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

- Goods and services market integration;
- Financial and capital markets development and strengthening;
- Attainment of deeper monetary cooperation;
- Attainment of macroeconomic convergence;
- Increasing levels of intra-SADC investment and foreign direct investment;
- Enhancing productive competitiveness;
- Effective participation in, and compliance with, international agreements; and
- Development of a regional technical regulatory framework to support trade, industry, investment and for consumer protection.

## PROGRAMMES

The Directorate coordinates the following regional programmes.

### Trade Programme

On the basis of the SADC Protocol on Trade, which has been under implementation since 2000, the Trade Programme seeks to enhance intra-SADC trade, and trade with the rest of the world, through goods and services market integration. The SADC Free Trade Area was attained in 2008 after which 85 percent of intra-regional trade among the participating Member States attracted zero duty. Maximum tariff liberalization was achieved in January 2012 when the tariff phase-down

process for products from the sensitive list categories of FTA participating Member States was completed.

The current focus following attainment of the FTA is its consolidation. An Action Plan Matrix on the Consolidation of the SADC FTA adopted by Ministers of Trade in August 2010 provides for a programme, which amongst other activities, entails addressing outstanding tariff phase-down commitments; removal of non-tariff barriers; facilitating accession to the protocol by all Member States; resolving problems relating to rules of origin and, customs and trade facilitation matters, standards, quality and technical regulatory matters, supply side constraints; and liberalization of trade in services.

Progressive liberalisation of trade in services is provided for in the Protocol on Trade in Services which was signed in August 2012. Negotiations under that Protocol to agree on national schedules of commitments on market access and national treatment commenced in 2012, covering initially, six priority sectors of communication, construction, energy, financial, tourism and transport services; and are scheduled for completion in April 2015.

The regional competition policy programme aims at promoting fair competition and ensuring that anti-competitive practices are not obstacles to economic growth, trade liberalisation and economic efficiency in the region. A regional cooperation framework has been established and Member States now cooperate in the application of their respective competition laws.

An added dimension to the trade programme has been cooperation between the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and SADC aimed at establishing a Free Trade Area among the 26 countries of the Tripartite region. This cooperation, which will boost intra-regional trade and economic development, will also assist in overcoming some of the challenges of multiple memberships in these three Regional Economic Communities.

The negotiations for the establishment of the Tripartite FTA were



Deepen regional integration through trade, finance, investment and industrial development





launched by the Second Tripartite Summit held in June 2011 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Negotiations commenced in December 2011 and according to the roadmap adopted by the Tripartite Summit, were due to end in June 2014. A lot of work still needs to be done to conclude the negotiations, in particular, on Rules of Origin and tariff negotiations. Completion of these negotiations is particularly important for the continental integration agenda which foresees the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017.

### Customs Programme

The agenda of the Customs Programme seeks to support regional integration by facilitating the development of efficient customs and trade facilitation systems and procedures amongst the customs administrations in the region. This entails simplification and harmonization of customs laws and procedures, modernization of customs systems and operations, and ensuring capacity in the SADC Customs administrations.

During the year under review, a number of achievements were recorded. This included establishment of National Customs Business Forums in Zambia, Namibia and Seychelles whose objective is to facilitate dialogue between Customs Administrations and its stakeholders, in particular, the private sector, both at regional and national levels. Such an engagement is beneficial as it contributes towards trade facilitation and compliance with customs procedures.

To respond to the concerns regarding inefficiencies at borders, which include longer waiting and clearance times at major commercial borders; and the need to align regional customs operations to international best practice, the region is committed to addressing quick wins such as extending and aligning border operating hours at adjacent border posts.

Eleven Member States have so far acceded to the Revised Kyoto Convention, which is an international benchmark for modern customs laws and procedures. A Train the Trainer programme is in place, whose objective is to build capacity within the SADC Customs Administrations, ensuring that they have a common understanding and interpretation of the customs rules and procedures as well as the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Trade. The

training programme is being conducted in collaboration with the World Customs Organization.

### Industrial Productive Competitiveness Programme

The Industrial Productive Competitiveness Programme facilitates cooperation amongst Member States aimed at enhancing industrial diversification and productive competitiveness, as well as the development of value chains and value addition in the manufacturing, mining and other productive sectors of the region.

The SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework was approved by the Committee of Ministers of Trade in November 2012 and endorsed by Council in February 2013. Successful implementation of the policy framework will require adequate resources, including financial and technical capacity as well as effective engagement of key stakeholders, in particular, the private sector. Three sectors have been selected as the three main areas of focus in the first five years of the programme: agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals.

### Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology Programme

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

During the year under review, a number of achievements were realized. These include initiatives to engage stakeholders from the business and private sector on issues relating to quality infrastructure development as well as SPS measures. Farmers and exporters were sensitized on the importance of participation in the international SPS standards setting process for improved market access. This was in response to challenges caused by inadequate implementation of SPS measures developed to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests, animal diseases and food safety hazards in trade.

Business associations and chambers of commerce were introduced to the ele-

ments and inter-linkages of quality infrastructure; the difference between voluntary standards and technical regulations; and the difference between product and system certification, in the quest to foster improved competitiveness.

The SQAM programme is characterized by an Annual Quality Awards event whose purpose is to create greater awareness on the importance of quality to trade. A commendable increase in the number of enterprises and Member States participating in the awards event was registered this year. Despite this, all Member States are encouraged to mobilize participation of more private and public sector organizations in the SADC Annual Quality Awards.

Capacity building of SPS regulatory agencies to enhance their implementation of harmonized SPS measures for improved safe trade in food and agro-products was conducted. The SADC SPS Coordination Committee meetings resolved specific trade concerns which included regional market access for fruits and vegetables.

The SADC Accreditation Service (SADCAS) is in its 6<sup>th</sup> year of operation as a multi-economy accreditation body. To date SADCAS has issued 33 accreditation certificates to 22 accredited facilities in six SADC Member States namely: Botswana (4); Namibia (4); Seychelles (2); Tanzania (3); Zambia (2) and Zimbabwe (7) and has another 36 accreditation applications from seven Member States at various stages of processing. At the same time, SADCAS has undertaken 63 training courses on the key accreditation standards in most of the SADC Member States that it services.

### **Economic Partnership Agreement Programme**

The Economic Partnership Agreement Programme is responsible for coordinating negotiations between seven SADC Member States (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) and the European Union. The objective is to sign and implement an agreement compatible with the World Trade Organization to enhance trade with the EU.

During the year under review, major progress was recorded on resolving most of the long outstanding textual issues as well as the negotiations between EU and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) on agricultural market access. The negotiations are now at an advanced level

with two main issues remaining to be resolved, i.e. export taxes and agricultural safeguards. The EU-SADC negotiating parties aim to conclude the Agreement in order to facilitate implementation by October 2014.

### **Finance and Investment Programme**

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

A SADC Integrated Regional Settlement System (SIRESS) was developed and launched in July 2013 and piloted in the four Common Monetary Area countries — Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. Malawi, Mauritius and Zimbabwe have now joined the system as it is being rolled out in its second phase. The system will ensure a secure and harmonized settlement of cross-border transactions.

The SADC Investment Policy Framework (IPF) is under development as part of the Regional Action Programme on Investment. The regional programme on investment has the objective to develop or enhance the investment environment in the region.

### **Macroeconomic Convergence Programme**

SADC Member States have committed to a Macroeconomic Convergence Programme which seeks to limit inflation to low and stable levels, maintaining a prudent fiscal stance based on the avoidance of large budget deficits and low levels of public and publicly guaranteed debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

During the period under review, four Member States met the inflation target of less than 5 percent — Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. More than half met the fiscal deficit target of 3 percent of GDP.

The best performance was recorded on public debt where all Member States except Seychelles and Zimbabwe met the target of maintaining public debt of less than 60 percent of GDP. On the whole, the region is making good progress in maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment through prudent fiscal and macroeconomic policies.



# FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES DIRECTORATE

## INTRODUCTION

### Mandate of the FANR Directorate

**THE STRATEGIC** objectives of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate are to develop, promote, coordinate and facilitate harmonisation of policies and programmes to increase agricultural production and productivity, promote sustainable natural resources utilization, enhance equitable and sustainable management of the environment and promote trade, within the overall goal of improving food security and fostering economic development.

### Specific Functions

FANR performs the following specific functions:

- Development, promotion and harmonization of agricultural policies and the promotion of gender-sensitive development strategies and programmes;
- Ensuring sustainable food security policies and programmes;
- Development, promotion and harmonization of the biodiversity, phyto-sanitary, sanitary, crop and animal husbandry policies;
- Development of measures to increase agricultural output and the development of agro-based industries;
- Development, promotion and harmonization of policies and programmes aimed at effective and sustainable utilization of natural resources such as plants, wildlife, fisheries, forestry, etc.;
- Ensuring effective protection and equitable and sustainable utilization of the environment; and
- Promotion of trade in agricultural products.

### Plans, Achievements and Challenges for the Year 2013/14

The Directorate aims to promote agricultural productivity and food security at household, national and regional level; promote efficient development, utilization and conservation of natural resources; improve capacity in agriculture to transform

national economies; generate domestic savings and foreign exchange to finance a gradual, structural transformation of the region's agriculture-dependent economies; and facilitate improvements in the welfare of the people of the region. In order to achieve these, the Directorate continued to focus on its six Intervention Areas of the RISDP and related outputs as indicated below.

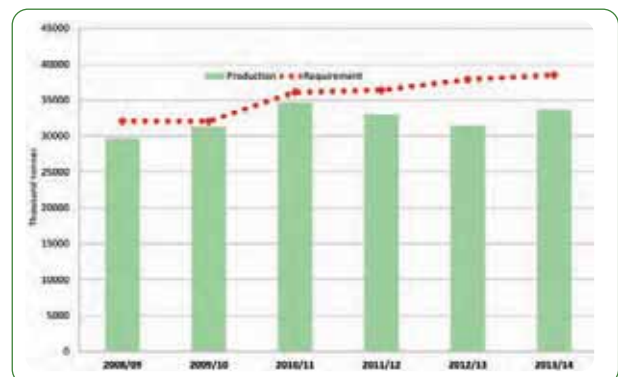
## REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY MONITORING

The FANR Directorate continued to monitor regional food security in conjunction with the Member States. The current food security situation across the region remains stable. The few pockets identified as food insecure during last year's vulnerability assessments (e.g. parts of Angola, Namibia, Malawi and Zimbabwe) received humanitarian assistance from government and cooperating partners. With the start of the new harvest, the situation has improved.

The trend in regional cereal production has stagnated in the past 4 years against an increasing cereal requirement due to rising population. This results in cereal shortfalls that have to be met by imports or cross substitution with other non-cereal crops such as cassava. Last season, the region recorded an estimated cereal deficit of about 4.01 million tonnes (*Figure 1*).

Regional Cereal Production and Requirement Trends

Figure 1



Source: Member States

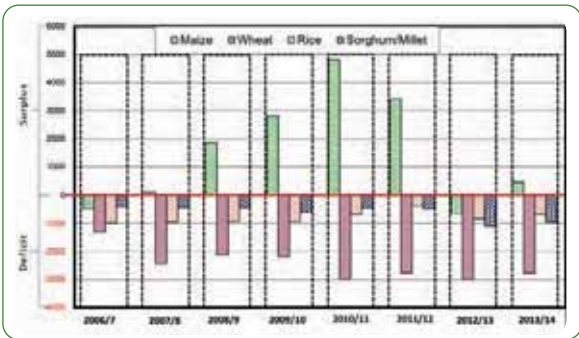
On individual cereal crops, deficits were recorded for sorghum, wheat, rice and millet, while maize recorded a small surplus of about 326,000 tonnes for the 2013/2014 marketing year (*Figure 2*).

Increase agricultural production and sustainable use of natural resources for food security and economic development

50

Deficit/Surplus for the Various Cereal Crops

Figure 2



Source: Member States

Roots and tubers, especially cassava and sweet potatoes, are also an important source of food in the Region. Cassava is a staple food in parts of Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Cassava production has generally been above the estimated requirement in most countries (*Figure 3*).

Total cassava production and requirement trends in Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia

Figure 3



Source: Member States

Maize prices remained relatively stable and followed the seasonal trend which peaks during the lean season (December to February) although they were generally higher than last season mainly due to general inflation. Prices are beginning to fall with the start of the new harvest.

The regional production of livestock products is increasing, albeit at a slow pace. Production of meat increased by 2.8 percent from 5.68 million tonnes in 2012 to 5.84 million tonnes in 2013. Milk and eggs production increased by 2.0 percent and 3.0 percent from 5.08 million tonnes and 0.67 million tonnes to 5.18 million and 0.69 million tonnes respectively over the same period. The region still remains a net importer of livestock products, as demand outstrips supply.

The SADC region remains a net importer of fish and fish products despite the fact that the region is endowed with fishery resources and has great potential for aquaculture production. In addition, fish trade

among SADC Member States is also limited and tends to be informal in nature.

## Thematic Intervention Areas

### Intervention Area 1

#### Ensure Food Availability

The directorate facilitated and coordinated a number of activities in the year under review including facilitating the development of Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP); facilitating surveillance, control and eradication of trans-boundary crop and animal diseases; providing necessary training on surveillance and control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs); providing appropriate equipment to facilitate the testing of TADs; and Operationalisation of the SADC Seed Centre; facilitating data collection and analysis on the implementation of the Dar es Salaam Declaration; re-vamping and updating agricultural information on FANR website to facilitate information sharing; developing a system of collecting agricultural information from Member States.

#### SADC Regional Agricultural Policy

The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) was developed through a participatory process involving all Member States and key stakeholders at national and regional levels, and the RAP was approved in principle by SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Food Security at their meeting of June 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique. This has become the overarching policy framework for agricultural development in the SADC, defining "common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels" in the agricultural sector with the overall objective of contributing to sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development.

An MOU was developed to operationalise the RAP and has been submitted for approval by the cluster Ministers. The RAP Results Framework, which provides the basis for costing the RAP Investment Plan, was developed and considered by Member States and regional key stakeholders.

#### SADC Regional CAADP Compact

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union (AU) will be implemented in SADC through the SADC Regional Agri-





cultural Policy (RAP). The SADC Regional CAADP Compact is a high-level multi-partner agreement that defines actions, commitments, partnerships and alliances that will guide cooperation in the agricultural development of the SADC Region through the implementation of the RAP. During the reporting period, the CAADP Strategy was funded through the World Bank-managed Multi-Donor Trust Fund in the amount of US\$3.9 million. The grant agreement between SADC and the World Bank was signed in October 2013, and a SADC Child Trust Fund (CTF) bank account was established through which the grant agreement funds will be transacted using SADC rules and regulations.

### **Intervention Area 2 & 3**

#### **Ensure Improved Access to Food; and Ensure Improved Safety and Nutritional Value of Food**

FANR Intervention Area 2 underpins the fact that regional or national food security cannot be achieved unless people have sufficient access to food produced (quantity of production) or purchased (affordability).

FANR Intervention Area 3 focuses on improving food security through aspects of food safety and nutrition which are essential for a healthy population. Focus of both intervention areas 2 and 3 of the FANR Directorate is mostly at country level, which includes monitoring of national policies and programmes.

### **Intervention Area 4**

#### **Ensure Disaster Preparedness for Food Security**

##### **Agricultural Information Management System**

In order to improve access to reliable and timely information by Member States, the directorate, prioritized refining and upgrading of the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) database to allow Member States to access and edit agricultural information online. The AIMS database has been established on a stand-alone server at FANR and it is designed for Member States to be able to update the information when necessary. This information covers issues on seasonal rainfall and crop development monitoring, harvest forecasting, import and food availability assessments, price and market monitoring, food security and nutrition monitoring, livelihood profiling and vulnerability

analysis, emergency needs assessments and response analysis, and evaluation.

The directorate also maintained the Livestock Information and Management System (LIMS) and improved it so that it is interoperable with the Digital Pen Technology (DPT) for collection of primary data. Reporting in LIMS by Member States has greatly improved. The system will be further upgraded in the near future to increase data loads.

#### **Improved Awareness/Alertness of Food Security Risks and Vulnerability**

On disaster preparedness, the Secretariat continued to backstop early warning units and vulnerability assessment committees in the Member States through the project on Regional Vulnerability and Assessment (RVAA). Early warning updates and reports were developed and discussed at the Ministerial meeting in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2013. Updates were also developed for Council/Summit meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi in August 2013 and February 2014 where food and agriculture were pronounced the critical area of focus for the year 2013/2014. The following results were achieved during the period under review:

- ▶ Institutionalisation processes in emerging National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) were facilitated, including the DRC, Seychelles and South Africa. In DRC, the government has formally recognised the VAC structure to be led by the Ministry of Agriculture. Processes are at completion stage to create a budget line within the ministry to enable the VAC to run its activities as well as to receive external support.
- ▶ A total of 120 members of NVACs were trained in areas covering: Household Economy Approach; Geographic Information Systems; Integrated Phase Classification for food security; Marketing as a response tool to food insecurity; Nutrition assessment; Food security analysis; and Integration of early warning for food security into vulnerability assessments.

### **Intervention Area 5**

#### **Ensure Strengthened Institutional Frameworks and Enhanced Capacity**

##### **Strengthened Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources**

The SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre (SPGRC), a coordinating centre for regional plant genetic resources (PGR), continued with its role of facilitating a network of national PGR programmes in each SADC Member

State to support plant research, conserve indigenous plant and crop genetic resources, build capacity in terms of human and equipment and facilities for enhanced conservation and sustainable utilization. It also facilitates the harmonization of policies related to plant genetic resource conservation in the region.

#### **Improved Access to Inputs**

The Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture identifies the provision of seed, fertilizer and agrochemicals as key inputs critical for increasing agricultural production and food security in the region. In the case of seed, it is estimated that in South Africa over 80 percent of the farmers use improved seed varieties but for the rest of the Member States, an average of 10 percent of farmers use improved seed. Lack of financial resources to purchase and non-availability of seed are some of the reasons given for this. Nine Member States have signed the MOU on the Harmonisation of Seed Regulations in the SADC region which sets the stage for the full implementation of the harmonised seed system.

#### **Enhanced Capacity for the Dissemination and Adoption of Research and Development Technologies**

During the period under review, the following was achieved in the area of Research and Development technologies.

#### **Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)**

CCARDESA became fully operational after completing recruitment of all key staff, and the Directorate handed over all continental R&D projects such as UNIBRAIN, DONATA, RAILS, and Challenge Programme.

#### **Monitoring of National Development of Biosafety Frameworks**

The Secretariat continues to monitor the development of national Biosafety frameworks and legislation. A template was developed for capturing updates on development of national Biosafety frameworks by Member states and information on the latest status has been presented to the SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Food Security.

#### **Strengthen advisory capacity on Biotechnology and Biosafety policy issues**

FANR continues to cooperate with regional institutions on Biosafety issues. The Secretariat co-organised a regional Biosafety workshop with RAEIN Africa and AfricaBio to review emerging issues of concern in Biosafety.

## **Intervention Area 6**

### **Ensuring Effective Protection and Sustainable Utilization of the Environment and Natural Resources**

This intervention area focuses on cross-cutting and transboundary issues including humans and their natural environment.

#### **NATURAL RESOURCES**

The achievements recorded during the year under review are depicted in the following subsections on the coordinated management of fisheries, forestry and wildlife, and the development of Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs).

#### **Coordinated Management of Fisheries**

The development of the SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy was facilitated and the document is expected to be finalised by March 2015. Progress is being made in the implementation of the SADC Ministerial Statement of Commitment to combat "Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing". Of particular importance is the establishment of the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre. With increasing demand for fish and fish products, there is need to improve on value addition and through the Zambezi Fisheries Programme, efforts are underway to add value to fish, reduce post-harvest losses and penetrate both local and international markets with the aim to fetch higher prices.

#### **Coordinated Management of Forestry Resources**

The implementation of the SADC Protocol on Forestry has led to the elaboration of some of its priority areas into programmes. The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme was approved by Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources in October 2013. The programme aims at improving trade of legally harvested timber and non-timber forest products.

Ministers also approved the principle for establishing the SADC Timber Association as one of the mechanisms for curbing illegal trade in timber. The implementation of the Programme on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest degra-





dation (REDD+) is progressing well and pilot work has been completed in Botswana and Malawi. The REDD+ programme aims to assist the region to benefit from the carbon market through capacity building and adoption of an ecosystem approach.

### **Coordinated Management of Wildlife and TFCAs**

The implementation of the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Management and Law Enforcement presents a great opportunity for addressing poaching. Consequently, Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources took a resolution in October 2013 to develop a regional anti-poaching strategy. The development and implementation process for this strategy will take a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach due to the complex nature of poaching and related trade in wildlife products. Focus was also on preparations for the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to be hosted by South Africa in 2016.

The region has seen increased momentum in the development of TFCAs, and the SADC Regional TFCA Programme was approved by Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources in October 2013 to facilitate harmonization of policies, enhance capacity and promote sustainable finance.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The Environment interventions focus on harmonization of policies, mainstreaming environment, monitoring and reporting on environmental conditions as well as coordinating implementation of multilateral environmental agreements to ensure equitable and sustainable use of the environment, as follows:

### **Harmonized Policy Environment and Legal and Regulatory Frameworks**

Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources approved the draft Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development in October 2013. The draft is expected to undergo legal review by the Ministers of Justice and Attorney Generals and, after their endorsement, the draft Protocol will be recommended for signature.

### **Environmental Trends Regularly Assessed, Monitored and Reported**

The Programme is working with SADC institutions such as the SADC Plant and

Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) and Centre for Coordination of Agriculture Research in Southern Africa (CCARDESA) to undertake studies to assess the extent of use of climate-smart agriculture technologies with the objective of promoting and scaling up such technologies to strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region. The findings of the studies will be shared with stakeholders.

### **Capacity Building, Information Sharing and Awareness Creation**

The directorate convened a meeting of Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources in October 2013 when Ministers reviewed progress in the environment sector. They approved a number of programme documents including the Programme on Climate Change and Adaptation and Mitigation in the COMESA, EAC and SADC Region, the SADC Regional Programme on Climate Change, and the Programme on Waste Management, among others.

### **Implementation of Programmes on Environment**

The directorate continued to implement the programme on Climate Change and Adaptation and Mitigation in the COMESA, EAC and SADC region, including processes for conducting baseline surveys to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the programme activities in Lesotho, Namibia, Mozambique and South Africa.

The programme facilitated the development of a Communication Strategy for communicating climate change, and an evaluation and monitoring framework. The communication strategy will help to increase awareness on the activities of the programme as well as issues of climate change across the region, while the monitoring and evaluation framework will help to monitor progress and assess impacts of the programme.

### **Regional Positions in the Negotiations and Implementation of International Agreements**

The directorate facilitated the development of a Regional Common Position for the 11<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification which took place in Windhoek, Namibia in September 2013, enabling Member States to adopt a common strategy for negotiations at this conference.



# SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES DIRECTORATE

## INTRODUCTION

**THE DIRECTORATE** continued to facilitate the implementation of social and human development initiatives, guided by the RISDP, relevant protocols, charter and declarations. The focus continued to be on the development and harmonization of policies; capacity building at national and regional levels; resource mobilization; networking and partnerships; documentation of best practices; and monitoring and evaluation to deliver on specific outputs.

## PRIORITY AREAS

### Education and Skills Development

The region continued to make concerted efforts towards achievement of the Education for All targets and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). SADC is on course to achieve MDG 2 on “achieving universal primary education” as a number of Member States have registered a significant improvement in total primary Net Enrolment Ratios (NER) with the regional average at 85 percent.

All SADC Member States are likely to achieve gender parity at primary education level by 2015 and most Member States are likely to achieve the 2015 MDG target of 100 percent literacy rate for 15- to 24-year-olds. However, challenges remain pertaining to the quality of education, relevance and retention of boys and girls at primary level, low participation rates at secondary education, technical and vocational education and training, and higher education.

This is reflected in the large number of youths who are out of school, without appropriate education and skills, resulting in high levels of youth unemployment. In addition, the existing educational facilities are inadequate for the demand created by increased numbers of learners transiting from primary to secondary education, and from secondary to higher education. The movement of students, academics and researchers within the region remains a concern.

### Employment and Labour

The region continued to focus on activities aimed at formulating strategic policy frame-

works and guidelines to foster creation of decent and productive jobs, especially for the youth and women, social protection with a focus on vulnerable groups of the regional communities, and fundamental rights at work to enhance labour productivity in public and private enterprises.

The SADC Decent Work Monitoring and Evaluation Tool to assist Member States and the region in assessing the implementation of the SADC and national decent work programmes was developed during the year under review. The regional decent work programme is aimed at promoting decent and productive employment, ensuring fundamental labour standards and rights at work, social protection and social dialogue for improved labour productivity.

Significant progress has been made towards implementation of the SADC Labour Market Information System (LMIS) through the development of harmonized instruments on employment and labour reporting and modules on labour migration and disability in the workplace. The region has also formulated a SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework that seeks, among other things, to promote sound management of intra-regional labour migration for the benefit of both the sending and receiving countries as well as the migrant workers.

At the international and continental levels, the region continued to monitor, implement and fulfil its obligations as provided in 2004 AU Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment Creation and Poverty Alleviation in Africa 2004, and the International Labour Organization Global Decent Work Agenda. In this respect, the region has provided inputs in the consultation process leading to Ouagadougou +10.

### Health and Pharmaceuticals including African Traditional Medicine

Significant progress has been made in the area of policy development and harmonization, particularly in disease control. Linked to the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health, a number of policy frameworks and decisions were approved during the past year. For example, the SADC Strategy for Pooled Procurement of Essential

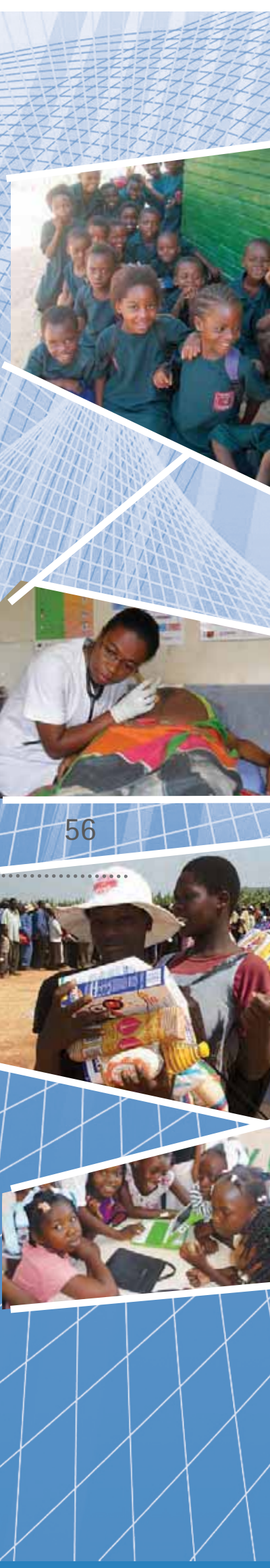


Social and Human Development initiatives and policies



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Medicines and Health Commodities (2013-2017) is now operational in response to the supply of medicines and commodities in the region. As part of operationalization of the strategy, the Secretariat facilitated the development of a Standard Operating Procedure Manual and establishment of the e-Platform, an information-sharing platform whose function is to provide up-to-date information on comparative medicine prices and properties (including dosage form and strength); and product supplier and manufacturer information platform.

In the area of harmonization of the registration of medicines, a Common Technical Document format was developed that will ensure that the exchange of information among medicines regulatory authorities in the region is harmonized. The SADC Strategy on Food and Nutrition has been developed that, among other things, covers the scaling up of the production of cereal and non-cereal crops, livestock and livestock products, and fisheries; and improvement of the overall food and nutritional security.

#### HIV and AIDS

Implementation of HIV prevention interventions in the SADC region is producing positive outcomes in terms of reducing new HIV infections. Fewer adults aged 15-49 years are becoming newly infected every year. Latest available data from Member States shows that 901,800 adults were estimated to have been newly infected with HIV in 2010 and declined to 780,700 in 2012, implying a reduction in new HIV infections of 13.4 percent. The increase in the Prevention of Mother-Child Transmission (PMTCT) coverage using effective regimens has contributed to a 50 percent reduction in new HIV infections among children between 2009 and 2012.

The SADC region has made tremendous progress in increasing access to HIV treatment among those in need. In 2011, SADC agreed that each Member State must achieve treatment coverage of 80 percent by 2015. Four SADC countries (Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia) recorded treatment coverage of 80 percent and above. Three countries (Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe) recorded Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) coverage of between 60 percent and 79 percent. ART coverage was between 40 percent and 59 percent in three Member States (Lesotho, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania) and below 40 percent in two countries (Angola and Madagascar).

The number of AIDS-related deaths among adults and children was estimated at 756,200 and 556,200 in 2009 and 2012, respectively, implying a decline in AIDS-related mortality. The magnitude of the challenges facing orphans is not known due to the paucity of data. However, a regional monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed to track orphan-specific indicators.

The SADC HIV and AIDS Fund is one of the established strategies to increase domestic funding and to strengthen HIV and AIDS interventions in Member States, starting in 2011. As of 31 March 2014, more than US\$4.4 million was disbursed to facilitate implementation of 12 approved projects. The second round of the Fund is planned to resume in July 2014.

Since 2011, SADC has, with support from the Global Fund, implemented the first phase of the HIV and AIDS Cross-Border Initiative in seven Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). A total of 11 Wellness Centres have been established to provide voluntary counselling and testing, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and condom distribution services to long-distance truck drivers and commercial sex workers. A phase two proposal is under review by the Global Fund.

#### Empowering Youth and Mitigating Impact of Poverty and Vulnerability for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Regional efforts continued to address the growing challenges of the youth, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), particularly linked to poverty, social marginalization and diseases such as HIV and AIDS. A Strategy and Business Plan on Youth Empowerment (2015-2020) was developed and approved by SADC Ministers responsible for Youth. The strategy seeks to accelerate the empowerment of the youth through technical and vocational education and skills training, and putting in place appropriate policies that respond to their special needs.

A review of implementation of the SADC Minimum Package Services (MPS) for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVC&Y) showed that all Member States, excluding Madagascar, had initiated efforts to accelerate coordinated multi-sector efforts towards comprehensive service delivery for OVC and youth development as recommended by the MPS.

Some Member States were reviewing their national laws and programmes of action for OVC, while others were putting in place necessary systems and infrastructure to en-

hance service delivery for affected children. However, many challenges remain, associated with inadequate skills, resources and policy and legislative instruments to facilitate a transformation of the traditional vertical sector approaches in Member States, to multi-sector collaboration in managing delivery of services for the poor and most vulnerable.

### Science, Technology and Innovation

The region continued to implement strategic activities aimed at positioning science, technology and innovation as a vehicle for social and economic development and for contributing to employment and wealth creation and poverty alleviation in Member States. To guide this process, the SADC Science, Technology and Innovation Strategic Plan (2015-2020) was finalized and approved by SADC Ministers responsible for Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2014 in Maputo, Mozambique.

In the effort to advance the participation of youth and women in science, engineering and technology, the Draft SADC Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Charter has been developed. The main objective of the charter is to create a regional platform/association to advance the participation of women and youth in the areas of science, engineering and technology.

The region successfully implemented the SADC Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Training Programme for Senior Officials in partnership with UNESCO, the Manchester Business School and University of Zimbabwe under which 22 senior officials representing 10 SADC countries have been trained. A number of strategic regional STI programmes and activities were implemented such as the 3rd SADC High Performance Computing (HPC) workshop in December 2013, in South Africa, where countries convened to discuss the draft SADC HPC Framework; and the 5th SADC Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) workshop in February 2014 in Gaborone, Botswana.

The region has also made progress in positioning STI across key sectors such as environment where the Draft SADC Science, Technology and Innovation Implementation Framework to Support Climate Change Response 2020 was finalized. The region continued to forge strategic partnerships with International Cooperating Partners to support development of science, technology and innovation in the region. Through the Science, Technology and Innovation Unit, the Directorate serves on the Southern Africa Innovation Support Programme Supervisory Board and partici-

pated in various meetings in 2013 to provide strategic input and advice to the programme (2011-2015) supported by Finland.

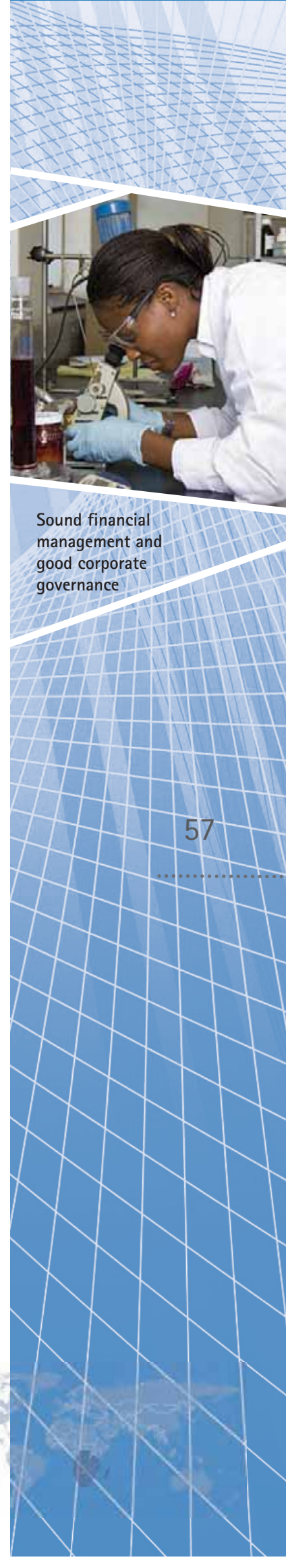
## BUDGET AND FINANCE

**SADC FINANCIAL** resources shall be appropriated within its annual budget and such budgets shall be established and implemented in compliance with the principles of transparency and accountability. Whilst delegation of Authority is permitted by these regulations, ultimate accountability for the financial administration of SADC Secretariat shall always remain with the Accounting Officer. Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound objectives shall be set for all sectors of activity covered by the budget. Risk management measures that inform these regulations include the SADC risk management policy and framework.

Pursuant to the provisions under Article 15 (1)(h) of the Treaty, the SADC Executive Secretary appointed by Summit under Article 10 (7) of the Treaty, is the Accounting Officer and responsible to the SADC Council of Ministers for the financial administration of the Secretariat. SADC Financial Regulations define the legal framework in which the financial administration of SADC shall be undertaken. These are developed by the Accounting Officer and approved by the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article 30 under the Treaty.

In the area of financial administration, the SADC Executive Secretary is assisted by the Deputy Executive Secretary (Finance and Administration) who is also appointed by Summit under Article 10 (7) of the Treaty. The Deputy Executive Secretary (Finance and Administration) strategically and effectively leads, directs and manages the provision of corporate support services, i.e. human resources management, financial administration, legal services, information communications technology and other administrative services within the SADC Secretariat.

The Director (Budget and Finance) is appointed by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the terms and conditions of staff of the Secretariat established by Council. Pursuant to Financial Regulation 3, the Director (Budget and Finance) is the principal financial adviser to management and as head of budget and finance is responsible for facilitating compliance with Financial Regulations. The Director of Budget and Finance reports to the Deputy Executive Secretary (Finance and Administration).



Sound financial management and good corporate governance

# GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

## INTRODUCTION

The overall mandate of the SADC Gender Unit is to facilitate the achievement of substantive equality between women and men in the SADC region through mainstreaming gender into all national and regional policies, programs and activities, and the adoption of positive measures to accelerate progress in that regard. The Secretariat's function on gender and development is to facilitate, coordinate and monitor the implementation of SADC Gender Commitments at both national and regional levels.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

### POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND HARMONIZATION

#### SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was adopted and signed by 13 out of 15 SADC Heads of State and Government on the 19 August, 2008. To date 11 SADC Member States have ratified the protocol and submitted their instruments of ratification, i.e. Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The protocol has now entered into force since the required two-thirds of the signatory Member States have ratified.

On harmonization, the Secretariat is at an advanced stage of ensuring effective operationalization of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and the SADC

Gender Policy for a systematic and standardized implementation by SADC Member States. The Secretariat has facilitated the development of a SADC Plan of Action on Gender and Development (2011-2016). At national level, SADC Member States are reviewing their gender policies and costing ac-

tion plans to align them to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

## GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender Mainstreaming has been embraced as a strategy for ensuring gender equality in SADC. Gender mainstreaming concerns must be considered at planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation levels of policy, programme and projects to ensure that gender equality perspectives are incorporated. It is with this background that the Gender Unit continues to undertake several initiatives including capacity building, awareness raising and materials development to enhance gender mainstreaming efforts necessary for regional integration policies, programmes and projects.

### Capacity Building

Within the period under review, a capacity-building workshop was conducted for the SADC Gender Focal Points on Gender Mainstreaming. A training workshop for the Gender Focal Persons in the SADC Secretariat representing the different Directorates and Units was held from the 26-28 May 2014 in Rustenburg, South Africa, targeting staff from Human Resources and Administration, Budget and Finance, Information Communication Technology, HIV and AIDS, Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Audit, Public Relations Unit, Infrastructure and Services, Social and Human Development and Special Programmes, Policy Planning and Resource Mobilization, and the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The overall objective of the training was to sensitize the Gender Focal Persons on gender concepts and issues, and to prepare them to systematically mainstream gender into their work programmes.

### Gender Budgeting

As directed by the Ministers at their meeting held on 2 June 2011 in Windhoek, Namibia, the Secretariat in collaboration with all SADC Member States facilitated the development of Regional Gender Budgeting Guidelines as part of gender mainstreaming tools to guide efforts towards gender budg-

Substantive equality between women and men

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SADC Gender Focal Persons at training in May 2014

eting. The gender-responsive budgeting guidelines are designed to be a common reference framework for SADC Member States that can facilitate the development of good management practice in public finance that ensures that national budgets are practically addressing gender equality priorities and commitments. SADC Member States are expected to implement the Regional Gender Budgeting Guidelines accordingly.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS

All SADC Member States have signed and ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which is an agreement by governments to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women into their legal systems, abolish all discriminatory laws, and adopt appropriate legislation prohibiting discrimination against women. Twelve of the 15 SADC Member States have ratified or acceded to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Even though Member States have ratified CEDAW and other International, continental and regional instruments, domestication remains very slow.

### Constitutional Rights

All Member States in the region have constitutional provisions to ensure gender equality is provided for in one way or another. While some Member States are more explicit, others are more general. There have been debates on the following subjects: the clear protection of women, access to justice, and more engendered electoral systems, including affirmative action provisions for women's entry into political positions. All SADC Member States, except Seychelles, have a dual legal system with formal/general law operating in conjunction with customary and religious law. The plurality of the legal system has meant that some social issues, such as crime or commerce, fall exclusively under formal or general law, whereas family issues fall under both general and customary law. This means that some legal rights for women are available but some are not. Due to this view of customary law, the legal system is skewed in most Member States and problems continue to arise as a

result of interpretation of customary law by courts to the disadvantage of women.

### Domestic Legislation

SADC Member States have identified laws that discriminate against women and in most cases these have been set aside for amendment, including the laws governing marriage, inheritance, child custody, and maintenance. All SADC Member States, with the exception of Swaziland, have prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in their Constitutions. In most SADC Member States there is still a need to address equality between women and men, and gender, more thoroughly in Constitutions. Constitutional reforms have taken place. In Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Amendments in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development need to be stressed with specific attention being put on "clawback" clauses and other discriminatory laws that limit equal opportunities for women and men.

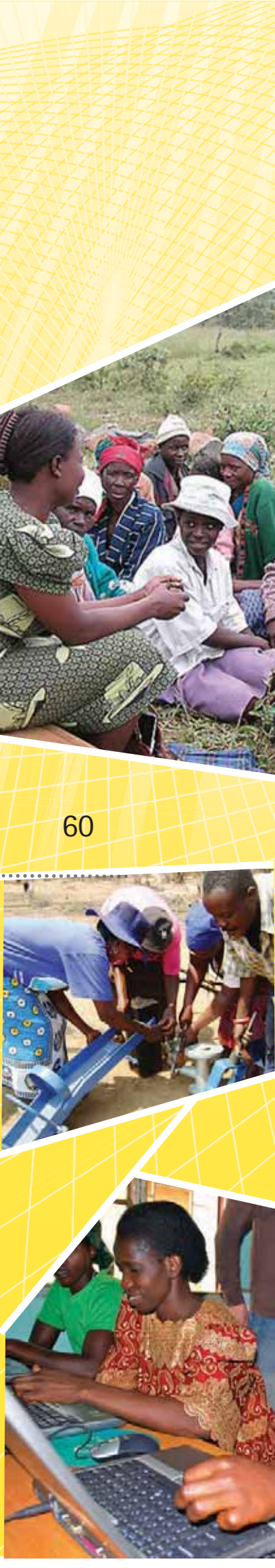
### Access to Justice

Most SADC Member States are developing innovative ways and means for women to have easy access to justice, cases in point are South Africa, Namibia and Botswana. However, women in Southern Africa still face various obstacles in accessing legal and judicial services. Even where there are gender-sensitive laws, these may be ineffective in practice because they have not been communicated to people. Many women live in the rural areas where in most cases they experience poverty, lack of education, and less access to information and materials on the law. While women are increasingly becoming aware of their rights, they may not be able to afford legal costs or access mainstream courts.

### Marriage and Family Rights in SADC

Marriage is governed by parallel legal regimes of statutory, customary and at times religious law. Most marriages in the region continue to be solemnized under customary law. Usually, customary and religious laws are not written, and are therefore subject to a variety of interpretations and applications. There is a mixed picture in the region on equal rights within marriage but, in most cases, women married under customary law have fewer rights than those married under civil law. Women continue to suffer discrimination due to non-uniform marriage and





divorce laws, polygamy, the application of customary property laws that still favour men's ownership of land, discriminatory and harmful cultural practices, violence against women and lack of equal access to education.

## GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

### Legislation

Gender violence remains the single most important impediment to the attainment of gender equality in SADC. However, most Member States have developed legislation and policies that cover a range of related issues including sexual violence, domestic violence, and sexual harassment and trafficking, among others. Nine SADC Member States have legislation on domestic violence and seven have legislation pertaining to sexual offences. One area that has had little attention is marital rape. South African law is the only system that identifies this explicitly as an offence.

Various Member States have different penalties for perpetrators of violence against women. The Botswana Penal Code, for example, denies the possibility of bail for persons charged with rape. The code also provides for conviction of attempted rape. The Code of Penal Procedure in DRC provides that perpetrators of gender violence with an official capacity or jurisdictional privileges are not exempt from investigation or arrest for sexual crimes. In addition, any perpetrator with parental or legal guardianship of the victim will lose that authority.

However, despite all these positive advances, the prevalence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains very high in SADC. More robust programmes and initiatives to combat violence at all levels must be developed by Member States to prevent violence, and offer support services in an integrated approach in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The Secretariat in collaboration with SARPCO is implementing an ongoing project to support SADC Member States to train law-enforcement officers to deal with Gender-based violence in a more gender responsive way.

### Trafficking of Persons in SADC

The phenomenon of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, is growing

in the SADC Region. This represents a new, sophisticated and aggressive form of slavery. The secrecy of this illegal trade in persons makes it difficult to have clear data on the patterns, levels and trends of the practice.

Although the precise extent is being debated, it is clear that a high level of trafficking in persons, is occurring in the SADC region, especially women and children. These offences are criminal activities and require clear and comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat them. There is also a need for programmes and legislation to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights, and to promote cooperation among Member States in order to address this problem.

In response to the explosion of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, during the 2010 FIFA World Cup, SADC Ministers responsible for combating trafficking in persons, met on 28 May 2009 in Maputo, Mozambique to deliberate, consider and approve a SADC Ten Year Strategic Regional Action Plan, which was adopted by SADC Council of Ministers in August 2009.

The Secretariat is implementing a Regional Project to Combat Human Trafficking under the Regional Peace Cooperation to implement the SADC Ten Year Strategic Regional Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

## ACCESS TO AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

Poverty continues to pose a major obstacle for women's development in SADC. This is due to the general subordinate legal status, limited access to productive resources such as land, technology, credit, education and training, formal employment, as well as susceptibility to HIV and AIDS. Although SADC Member States have made advances such as putting in place an enabling policy and legislative framework, and other measures to address poverty and enable the effective participation by women in the economy, a lot still needs to be done in this area. It is imperative that measures be developed by SADC Member States to create multi-dimensional pro-

grammes for women's economic empowerment with potential for life-changing and sustainable poverty reduction among women.

## WOMEN IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING

On equal access to political and decision-making positions at all levels, SADC Member States have made some advances and progress in ensuring that women occupy positions of power, as shown in the *SADC Gender Monitor 2013*, a tool used to monitor progress and generate awareness in SADC over the past 20 years since the Beijing Platform for Action.

- ◆ Mauritius and Zimbabwe are the only Member States that have women Vice Presidents;
- ◆ Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania have women Speakers of Parliament/National Assembly. Swaziland and Zimbabwe have women Presidents of the Senate. Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have women Deputy Speakers of Parliament/National Assembly. Namibia has a woman Deputy Chairperson of the National Council;
- ◆ At Cabinet level, there has been a steady and consistent upward trend in women representation in Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, and United Republic of Tanzania. However, the number of women representation in Botswana, DRC, Namibia, and Zambia has remained low;
- ◆ At Parliament level, there has been a steady and upward trend on women's representation in Angola, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, and a rapid rise in representation in Zimbabwe under the new Constitution, while in the other Member States, there has been a reduction in the number of women in parliament;
- ◆ There is a correlation between the percentage of women in Parliament and the type of Electoral System used. Member States that use Proportional Representation, and those that use a combination of different electoral

systems, have realised an incremental trend in the number of women in Parliament. Member States using the Constituency (First-Past-the-Post) System have been unable to maintain or increase the number of women in Parliament;


- ◆ At Central Government level, the Region has a long way to achieving the gender parity goal. Only Botswana, Mauritius and Mozambique are above 30 percent for Permanent Secretaries or Director Generals for Ministries. Botswana and Lesotho lead in women representation at Director level;
- ◆ At Local Government level, there is a very low representation of women across Member States. Progress is noted only in Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania;
- ◆ On Electoral Commissions, women are fairly represented in SADC Member States. Zambia has the highest number of women at 60 percent; Zimbabwe has 44.4 percent; Malawi 42.9 percent; while Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland are at 40 percent. In DRC and Lesotho, women constitute 37.5 percent and 33 percent of the electoral commissions, respectively. The remaining Member States of Angola, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, and United Republic of Tanzania have less than 30 percent representation of women in their electoral commissions.

With regard to the judiciary, Botswana, Lesotho and Mauritius have reached gender parity at magistrates level, while Namibia is very close to the target with 45 percent women representation. Zambia is the only Member State that has reached the 50 percent target at the level of judges, followed by Mauritius at 45.5 percent. Other Member States remain in the range of 36 percent down to 5.6 percent.

It is with great concern that a number of regressions have been realised in women's representation and participation in politics especially in Member States that have recently held elections such as Lesotho, Zambia, and Malawi. The SADC region cannot afford to lose gains on gender parity, a necessary condition of good governance and democracy.



## KEY CHALLENGES FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN SADC

- ◆ Slow efforts at domestication of international, continental and regional gender instruments at national level.
  - ◆ Conflict between customary law and common/statutory law. Some customary laws are in conflict with statutory laws and run at variance with the gender agenda.
  - ◆ Regressions in women representation in political and decision-making positions. With few exceptions, the last set of elections have been disappointing as shown by the decrease in representation by women at national and local level in Zambia, Swaziland and Malawi; and persistent low levels of women representation in the DRC.
  - ◆ Lack of comprehensive affirmative Action Plans and conducive electoral laws and policies.
  - ◆ Limited technical capacity and gender mainstreaming competencies and awareness by most experts in Directorates at regional level and in sectoral Ministries at national level.
  - ◆ Limited access to productive resources for women such as credit facilities and land, especially in rural areas.
  - ◆ Gender Based Violence remains high in almost all SADC Member States.
- 



**THE 19TH** meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) on the SADC Media Awards was held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on 23-28 June 2014. A total of 42 entries were received by adjudication committee. The quality of the entries heightened competition in all the four categories of print, radio, television and photo journalism in both general and water categories. The winning margins showed that the competition was very intense, especially in the print, radio and television categories.



**PRINT**  
**SADC walks the gender equality talk**

Emelda Shonga Mwitwa from Zambia won the print category for her entry titled "SADC walks the gender equality talk", which focused on the progress made by SADC countries in promoting gender equality. Mwitwa is with the *Zambia Daily Mail*.

Each winner won a prize of US\$2,000, which will be presented together with certificates at the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit to be held on 17-18 August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

The SADC Media Awards competition takes place each year in the four categories of print, radio, television and photo journalism. The competition is open to all journalists who are SADC nationals.



**RADIO**  
**SADC on desertification**

Jacqueline Hindjou-Mafwila from Namibia once again dominated the radio category with her report titled "SADC on desertification" that focused on what SADC countries are doing to address effects of land degradation and desertification. Hindjou-Mafwila, who works for the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation won the same category in 2009.

**THE SADC WATER MEDIA AWARDS** entries left the adjudicators captivated.



**PRINT**

Factmore Dzobo from Zimbabwe won the print category for his entry on the need for southern Africa to utilize its transboundary watercourses to promote regional integration.

**PHOTO**

Felicity Male from Botswana won the photography category with her entry which showed ministers from Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa signing a Memorandum of Understanding to draw water from the Orange Senqu River.



**TELEVISION**  
**Rhino poaching impact on tourism industry**

Alfredo Henriques Simango from Mozambique won the television category. His entry focused on the effects and impact of rhino poaching on the South African and Mozambican tourism industry.

**Photo Journalism**  
**UNWTO Assembly**

Munyaradzi Chamalimba from Zimbabwe scooped the Photo Journalism award with a body of work showcasing the UN World Tourism Organization General Assembly jointly hosted by Zambia and Zimbabwe in August 2013. Chamalimba is with *The Herald*.





## SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2014

**THE SADC** Secondary Schools Essay Competition has grown since its inception more than 15 years ago, to become a vital fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the SADC region. The annual essay writing competition plays a key role in raising awareness among the youth about the values, activities and programmes of SADC, while bringing to their attention the issues that affect them and how these issues can be addressed. Submissions were first adjudicated nationally and each Member State submitted three entries for a total of 39 entries received from 13 countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for this year's competition.



Three education experts adjudicated on the entries for the essay competition (left to right) – Sylvester Zimba from Zambia, Sylvia Stella Chingwile from United Republic of Tanzania, and John Sithole from Zimbabwe.

### SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition 2014

**TOPIC -- Climate is having an adverse effect on Socio-Economic Development in the region. What should the education sector do to mitigate the impact on youth?**

#### WINNERS

- 1st Prize** **NEEMA STEVEN** from United Republic of Tanzania. She is in Form IV B class at Naboti Secondary School, Makambako, Njombe. She scored 76.3 to win the first prize of US\$1,500.
- 2nd Prize** **KUDZAI NCUBE** from Mazowe High School in Zimbabwe came second with a score of 74.3 to win US\$1,000.
- 3rd Prize** **MANXOBA MSIBI** from Etjendlovu High School in Swaziland scored 72.0 to win the third prize of US\$750.



Neema Steven  
United Republic  
of Tanzania

The winners will be presented with certificates and prizes at the 34<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit to be held on 17-18 August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

### BEST ESSAY by Neema Steven

*Abstract of the winning essay\**

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The writer describes the causes of global warming as “natural and man performed activities such as variation in solar radiation and deforestation respectively” that are “very destructive to the atmosphere and natural environment”. She presents the causes as deforestation, burning of fossils, volcanic eruption, solar radiation and casual burning.

#### **She presents the impacts as,**

**Intensive poverty**, due to the decline of production and drop of crop yields...

**Increase of the sea level**, as a result of an increase of one or two degrees in global average of temperature...

**Loss of biodiversity**, the change of one or two degrees provide abnormal condition to the living organism...

**Decline of crop production**, most of areas will dry due to great concentration of the temperature in the atmosphere, people will fail to produce a variety of products...

**Migration** means movement from one place to another, example movement of groups of animals, birds, and people.

#### **She concludes that,**

Despite the above challenges it is not too late to combat climate change. Individuals, Association and nations still have time to deal with climate change. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), National Environment Programme Assessment (NEPA) and many other Organizations have to wake up and work to regulate the current situation.

The Southern African Development Community Including Tanzania, Namibia, South Africa must introduce various strategies so as to combat climate changes. SADC education sector should do the following;

- ◆ SADC Education sector should provide education to the youth which is the most important age group in bringing changes in any society, should be given education on the impacts of climatic change on them and how to combat them (Climate changes)...
- ◆ SADC Education sector should formulate bi-laws and regulations, in fields of education from primary to Universities. The bi-laws should make them have a maximum participation in mitigating the impacts of climate change skillfully.
- ◆ SADC Education sector should formulate policies, which will reduce the impact of climate change on youth. Policies which will facilitate the conservation of the environment...
- ◆ SADC Education sector should create employment opportunities in order to refrain the unemployed Youth [who] engage in environmental destructive activities which in turn they affect them by making drastic changes in climate.
- ◆ SADC Education sector should play role in controlling population, uncontrolled population is the factor for environmental destruction which results into climate changes...  
In conclusion, to control the change in climate it requires involvement of each country in the world whether developed or underdeveloped. Each country should play its role to ensure the world is a safe place to live.

*\*The winning essay could not be published here in full due to space constraints but is available from the Public Relations Unit of the SADC Secretariat. [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)*



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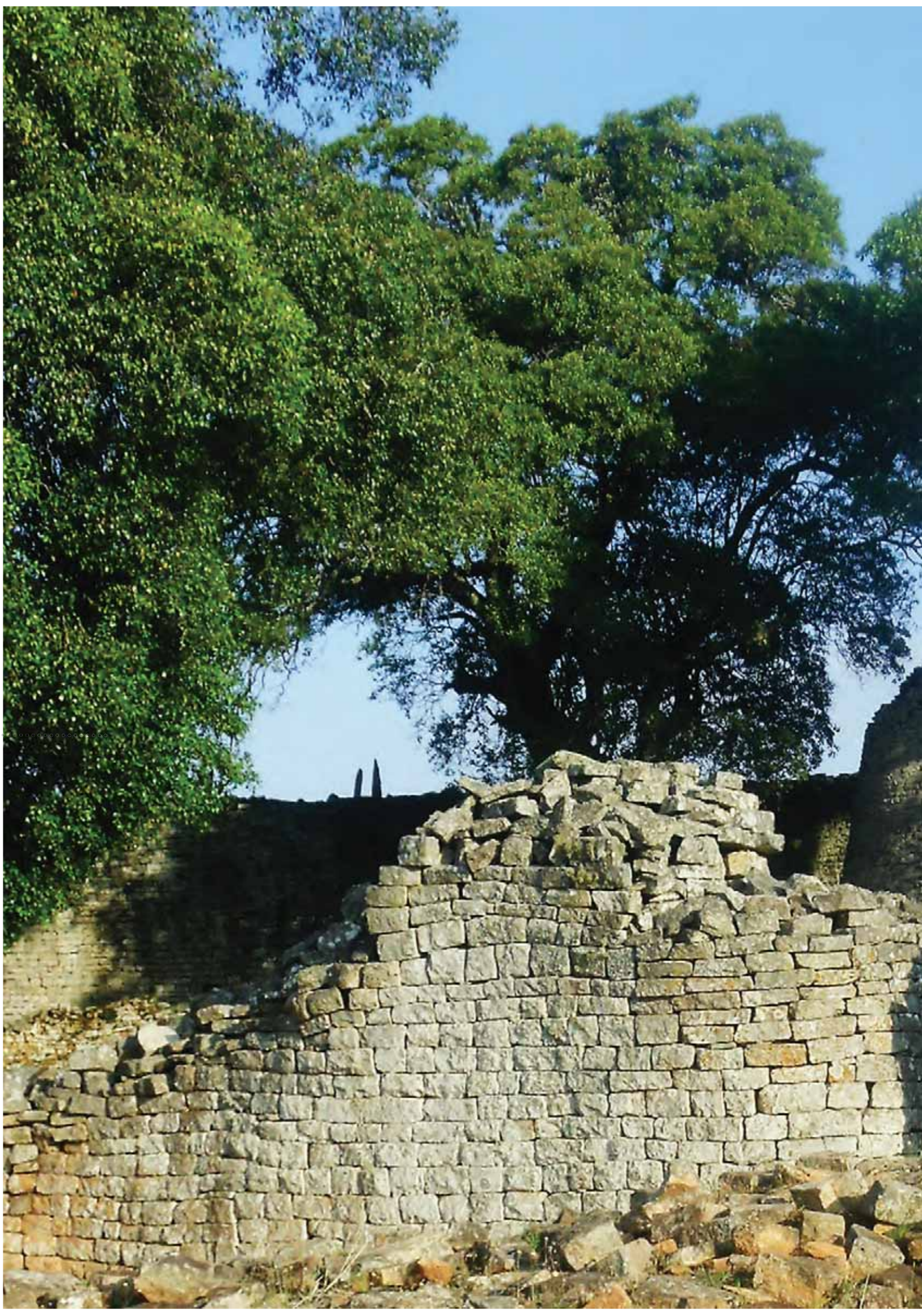
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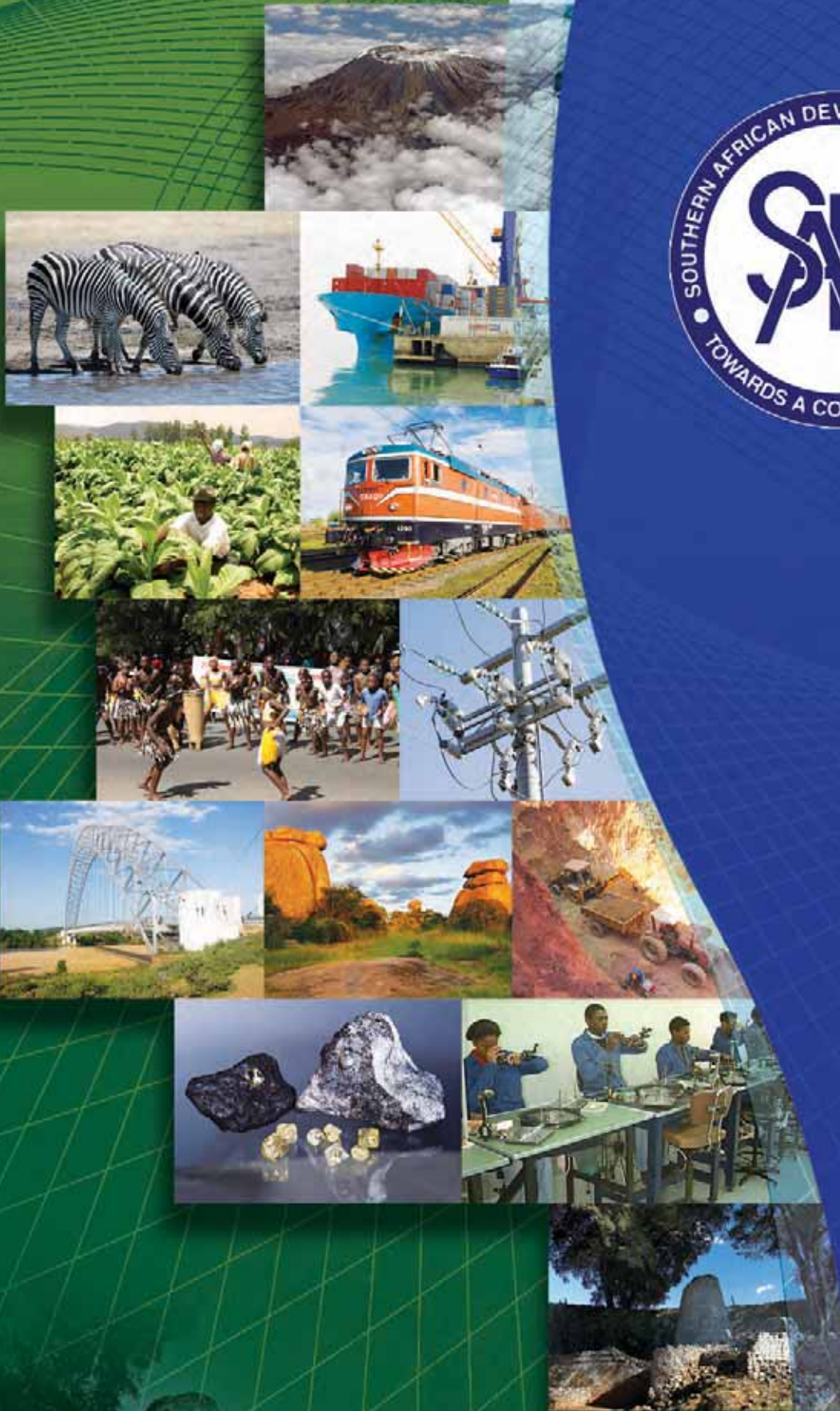
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