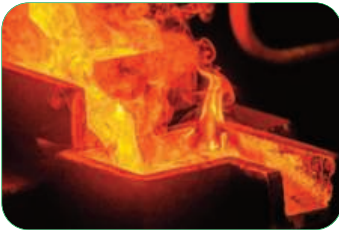


“Africa is not poor” – Magufuli



THE NEW SADC chairperson says the region is not poor and he urged the 16 Member States to use their vast resources to generate wealth.

President John Pombe Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania, who now chairs SADC, said this at the opening ceremony of the 39th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government which he hosted in Dar es Salaam on 17 August.

“Our countries are not poor, they are very rich. We have all the resources to make us rich,” he said, adding that SADC has vast natural resources including fertile land, minerals and wildlife, in addition to human resources.

“We must therefore work together to ensure that we utilize and exploit these resources for the benefit of our countries and people. This is important because it is only through cooperation that we will be able to utilize these resources effectively and achieve our objectives.”

He urged Member States to develop their industries, and to trade more with each other to ensure that the region fully benefits from its resources.

Speaking soon after accepting the badge of office from the previous chair,

President Hage Geingob of Namibia, Magufuli said the region has the capacity to achieve sustainable development and integration if these resources are developed within the region, rather than being traded elsewhere as raw material.

He urged SADC Member States to industrialize their economies so the natural resources are used to finance the development of southern Africa.

A vibrant industrialized sector would allow the region to add value to its raw materials before exporting, thus creating jobs within the region rather than exporting resources in raw or unprocessed form, and later importing them back as finished goods.

The imbalance between export and import costs has negatively contributed to the poor economic performance of the region, and pushed SADC to the periphery of global trade.

“By exporting our raw materials it means we are also exporting jobs,” he said, noting that the developed countries of the north are industrialized, and that without industrialization, there is no sustainable development.

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"Africa is not poor" – Magufuli

"History has taught us that no country or region in the world has ever developed without undergoing the process of industrialization."

Magufuli said the region should be commended for adopting the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap as well as making a decision in 2014 that industrialization is a top priority and will feature each year in the theme of the annual SADC Summit.

The theme of the 39th SADC Summit was "A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation."

"In this respect, I wish to assure this august body that issues pertaining to industrialization will be the top priority of our chairmanship.

"It is our sincere hope that the implementation of this theme will serve as a catalyst for sustainable industrial development, increased intra-regional trade and job creation in our region."

Magufuli said it is important for SADC to address the factors that cause Member States to trade more with the outside world than within the region.

These factors include poor infrastructure built during the colonial era that hampers the smooth movement of goods, services and people between African countries, as well as the imposition of non-tariff barriers between countries.

"For our industrial sector to flourish, we must also work together to improve business environment in our region by addressing all impediments and bottlenecks, including

transit delays, bureaucratic red-tape, and corruption," he said.

Studies have shown that the costs relating to customs in SADC are much higher than those in Asia and other developing countries.

Further, the cost is higher to import some goods such as animal feed and refined sugar within the SADC region as compared to importing the same from South America.

"Difference in trade and investment policies, laws, regulations and standards has also done its fair share in hindering business and economic cooperation between and among SADC Member States, thus affecting our economic performance," he said.

For example, a product that is produced and cleared in one SADC Member State can be denied entry into another

Member State for not meeting the quality standards.

Magufuli said it is critical, therefore, for SADC to harmonize policies, laws, regulations and quality standards "to increase the volume and value of our intra- and extra-regional trade."

"Unless we do that, it will remain a daydream for our region to fully realize its economic objectives," he said, adding that infrastructure development is another important enabler of industrialization and market integration.

He urged SADC Member States to share information on the opportunities available in their countries.

"Due to lack of information, our countries are importing cars, sugar, and fuel very far away from our region, while some SADC Member States are producing the same." *sardc.net* □



Uhuru na Umoja - Freedom and Unity

KiSwahili now an official SADC language

THE 39th SADC Summit adopted KiSwahili "as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language" in recognition of *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere's contribution to the liberation struggle of Southern Africa.

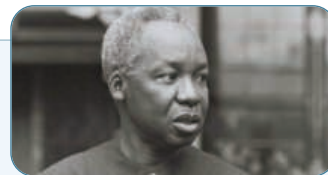
Nyerere and the people of Tanzania had to bear the greatest burden of Africa's freedom by accommodating liberation movements in the country and providing them with logistical and military support, as well as hosting the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity.

As founding president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Nyerere was instrumental in establishing the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in April 1980 and the accompanying Lusaka Declaration "Towards Economic Liberation".

SADCC was transformed into a regional economic community in August 1992, the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The 39th SADC Summit held in Dar es Salaam said KiSwahili would be adopted at the level of Council and Summit, first as a language for oral communication, before eventually being adopted for written official communication within SADC, in addition to English, French and Portuguese.

In this regard, KiSwahili becomes the first indigenous language to be used by the region as an official language at inter-state level.



KiSwahili, the *lingua franca* in most of east Africa and parts of central and southern Africa, is the most spoken language on the continent with over 100 million speakers – and already an official language of the African Union.

KiSwahili also has historical roots and value to SADC as it was the unifying language often used during the liberation struggle of southern Africa.

SADC leaders noted that KiSwahili is among the fastest growing languages in the world, and it is the most broadcast African language, featuring in a number of international radio stations. KiSwahili is taught in many universities in Africa, America, Asia and Europe and in SADC Member States.

The adoption of KiSwahili as an official SADC language is thus expected to deepen cultural relations among citizens in the region, and South Africa has since indicated that KiSwahili will be taught in schools.

The adoption of KiSwahili as a language of oral communication means that initially only Summit and Council meetings will require interpretation facilities for KiSwahili.

President Magufuli of Tanzania, as the incoming SADC Chairperson, urged Member States to prioritise the use of KiSwahili across the region as well as the rest of the African continent.

"I am appealing to Your Excellences to fast-track the adoption and use of KiSwahili across the region," he said. □

SADC Summit approves regional industry protocol

A LEGAL instrument that aims to improve the policy environment for industrial development and support implementation was approved by the 39th SADC Summit that met on 17-18 August in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

The development of a regional industry protocol is expected to strengthen the economies of SADC Member States and ensure these are driven by industrial development and not based on exports of raw unprocessed resources.

The SADC Protocol on Industry will also strengthen the level of industrial development in the region and facilitate the harmonization of policies and strategies in Member States.

Where Member States already have such policies and strategies, these will be reviewed and aligned to the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, adopted in April 2015 in Harare, Zimbabwe, seeks to achieve major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels to accelerate economic growth through industrial development.

The industrialization strategy and roadmap was developed in realization that most SADC Member States continue to be “low income” countries despite abundant natural resources, as most export these resources in raw or unprocessed form.

A Costed Action Plan for the Strategy covering 2015-

2030 was approved in March 2017 in Ezulwini, the Kingdom of Eswatini, and details the key actions, with reference to the three pillars of the strategy and the requisite activities, as well as the key enablers needed to unlock the region’s industrial potential.

It is envisaged that the SADC Protocol on Industry will be ratified by the required minimum number of SADC Member States by 2020 to facilitate the implementation and advancement of the industrialization agenda in southern Africa.

The process of approval of a regional legal instrument in SADC requires, first, signing, and then ratification, a process that differs from country to country.

A protocol “enters into force” following ratification

by two-thirds of SADC Member States. This advances the regional law from being a stated intention to actual application.

Those Member States that join after a protocol has entered into force are said to “accede” to the protocol.

Once ratified, the SADC Protocol on Industry will become a stand-alone and binding legal instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap and its related Cost-Action Plan and will ensure adequate co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation.

Industrialization is a top priority for southern Africa, and since 2014 all SADC summits have focused on how the

region can attain industrial development.

The Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) also recognises the importance of industrial development in the diversification and deeper integration of regional economies.

The theme of the 39th SADC Summit was “A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation.”

SADC Member States will direct their focus for the next year on creating a conducive environment to allow the private sector and other citizens of the region to actively participate in and fully benefit from measures aimed at advancing the industrialization agenda. □

Burundi still to meet eligibility criteria for SADC membership

SADC IS still assessing an application by Burundi to join the regional economic community.

Burundi has for the past few years expressed interest in joining SADC. However, its application is pending due to various reasons.

Meeting for their annual summit held in Tanzania in August, SADC leaders “noted that Burundi met some of the eligibility criteria for admission of new members into SADC”, and that a verification Mission can be undertaken after a progress report has been submitted.

As per SADC requirements, various assessments are con-

ducted by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation before an admission is agreed.

Burundi gained independence in 1962, and is a landlocked country bordered by Rwanda to the north, Tanzania to the east and southeast, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west.

The admission of Burundi would bring the membership of SADC to 17.

Currently, SADC is made up of Angola, Botswana, the Union of Comoros, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South

Africa, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Comoros is the newest SADC member, following admission in 2017.

SADC – formerly the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) – was established on 1 April 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia when the then nine independent states signed a Declaration titled “Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation”.

The nine states were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland (now Eswatini), Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. □



39th SADC Summit calls for deeper integration ...industrialization remains top priority

SADC IS committed to put in place measures that will enable Member States to diversify their economies using local resources through comprehensive value-addition.

One such measure approved by the 39th SADC Summit held in Tanzania in August was the SADC Protocol on Industry, which aims to improve the policy environment for industrial development and support implementation.

Once operational, the protocol will become a binding legal instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap and its related Cost-Action Plan and will thus ensure adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation.

Adopted in April 2015, the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap seeks to achieve major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels to accelerate economic growth through industrial development.

The development of an industrialization strategy and roadmap was based on the fact that most SADC Member States continue to be underdeveloped despite abundant natural resources as the majority of them export these in their raw or unprocessed form.

The Summit therefore urged Member States to strengthen their efforts in implementing the industrialization strategy to ensure

sustainable development, since no country or region in the world has developed without industrialization.

"Summit noted with great concern the slow growth in the intra-SADC trade levels, and that the region continues to export unprocessed raw material to the rest of the world, thereby forfeiting the potential benefits of the resource endowments," reads the communiqué.

"To this effect, Summit agreed to accelerate the implementation of the industrialization strategy."

Industrialization is a priority for SADC and successive regional meetings since 2014 have focused on how SADC could industrialize its economy.

The theme of the 39th SADC Summit was "A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job Creation".

With respect to the food security situation in the region, SADC Member States agreed to work together in assisting affected populations with food supplies, providing emergency livestock supplementary feeding, and importing grain to supplement reduced yields.

A recent *Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa*, estimates that the region has a cereal deficit of more than 5.4 million tonnes this year following subdued rainfall during the just-ended season.

The situation is further compounded by the effects of tropical cyclones that affected the Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe between January and April this year.

In this regard, the leaders "directed the SADC Secretariat to expedite the operationalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism as part of the regional measures to respond to effects of climate change."

Another landmark decision made by the summit was to honour Julius Nyerere through adopting KiSwahili "as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language."

Nyerere and his country bore the greatest burden of freeing Africa by accommodating liberation fighters and providing them with logistical and military support, as well as hosting the OAU Liberation Committee for the continent.

As Founding President of Tanzania, Nyerere was instrumental in establishing the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in April 1980 that transformed to SADC in August 1992.

The leaders said KiSwahili would be adopted at the level of Council and Summit, first as a language for oral communication, before eventually being adopted for written official communication within SADC.

KiSwahili is an official language of the African

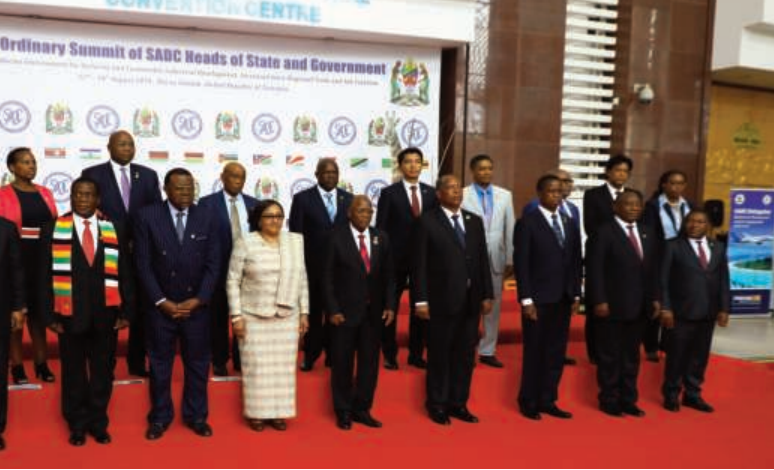
Union and the *lingua franca* in most of east Africa and parts of central and southern Africa. The adoption of KiSwahili as an official SADC language is expected to deepen cultural relations among citizens of the region.

Earlier the SADC Council of Ministers had viewed short video on Youth in the *Liberation Struggle and Beyond*, that highlights the role of Mwalimu Nyerere and other frontline leaders as part of the pilot module for a UNESCO-SADC-SARDC project on the regional dimensions and linkages of the National Liberation Movements, intended to support social cohesion and inclusion.

On the proposed transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a regional parliament, the summit "directed the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Parliamentary Forum Secretariat to develop the model that the proposed SADC Parliament would assume, in terms of mandate, powers and functions; and to develop a Roadmap towards the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament."

The proposed establishment of the SADC Regional Parliament will provide a representative institution for the SADC citizenry, thereby serving as a valid interlocutor for the needs and desires of the general public.

The Executive is already the main driver of regional integration through intergovernmental institutions at the



level of senior officials, ministers or heads of state and government.

The Judiciary was represented through the now suspended but soon to be reconstituted SADC Tribunal whose primary role is expected to be that of ensuring compliance and resolution of disputes related to the interpretation and application of the SADC Treaty and subsidiary legal instruments.

A missing link would, therefore, be that of the Legislature whose central role would be to spearhead the domestication of regional policy and legal obligations outlined in the SADC Treaty and various sectoral protocols.

On the political situation, SADC leaders welcomed the improving situation in the Kingdom of Lesotho and called upon all stakeholders "to remain committed to the reforms process."

SADC said the recent peace and reconciliation agreement signed in Mozambique is a positive development towards consolidating peace in the region.

The 39th SADC Summit also noted the gravity of security challenges, especially on terrorism activities and transnational organized crime, and urged Member States to prioritize the implementation of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy.

Complementary to this, the summit approved a legal document to promote and strengthen cooperation among Member States in the

areas of terrorism and policing – the Protocol on Inter-State Transfer of Sentenced Offenders.

The protocol aims to allow for the transfer of sentenced offenders to serve their sentences in their home countries.

On the socio-economic situation in Zimbabwe, SADC "noted the adverse impact on the economy of Zimbabwe and the region at large" due to illegal economic sanctions imposed on the country "by Europe and the USA".

In this regard, the leaders "expressed solidarity with Zimbabwe, and called for the immediate lifting of the sanctions to facilitate socio-economic recovery in the country."

New leaders pledge support for SADC programmes

NEWLY ELECTED leaders from southern Africa said they will continue pushing forward the regional integration agenda of SADC.

President Azali Assoumani of the Union of Comoros, President Félix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo and President Andry Rajoelina of Madagascar made the pledge during their maiden speeches at the 39th SADC Summit held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

President Tshisekedi said his government is committed to working in collaboration with other SADC Member States to restore peace and stability in the eastern part of the DRC in order for the country



The Summit venue included a corner dedicated to Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere with panels and photos, and the African Liberation Heritage Programme mounted a display of objects and information at the National Museum, including the motorcycle used by Samora Machel in exile, and personal objects used by Mwalimu before independence.

"Summit declared the 25th October as the date on which SADC Member States can collectively voice their disapproval of the sanctions through various activities and platforms until the sanctions are lifted."

The 39th SADC Summit elected the Tanzanian President, John Pombe Joseph Magufuli as Chairperson, and President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Mozambique as deputy, thus the 40th SADC Summit in August 2020 will be held in Mozambique.

The Summit elected the President of Zimbabwe, Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Mnangagwa will be deputized by President Mokgweetsi Masisi of Botswana.

The SADC Organ is responsible for promoting peace and security in the SADC region. It is mandated to provide Member States with direction on matters that threaten peace, security and stability in the region. sardc.net □

to effectively contribute to SADC regional integration. Tshisekedi was sworn in as DRC president in January following elections held in December 2018.



President Azali Assoumani

President Assoumani pledged to ensure that Comoros would contribute towards the fulfilment of the SADC mission and vision. Comoros is the newest SADC member, following its admission in 2017.

President Rajoelina said Madagascar considers SADC as an important strategic partner for the country's socio-economic development, adding

that Madagascar will continue to participate in the SADC regional integration process and in building a prosperous Africa. Rajoelina was sworn in as the new Malagasy president in January.

The "Maiden Speeches" session is accorded to all heads of state and government who are attending the summit for the first time in their current capacity, providing them with an opportunity to address their colleagues and present an overview of their vision towards regional development. □



SADC must be well prepared to manage natu

THE ESTABLISHMENT of vibrant disaster risk reduction strategies is a priority for southern Africa to address the effects of climate change.

SADC has experienced an increasing frequency and severity of droughts and floods that were attributed to climate change and variability, resulting in food insecurity.

A recent *Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa*, estimates that the region has a cereal deficit of more than 5.4 million tonnes this year following subdued rainfall during the just-ended season.

Between January and April 2019, the region faced several weather-related phenomenon such as Tropical Cyclones Desmond, Enawo, Idai and Kenneth, which caused extensive flooding in the Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Cyclone Idai that occurred in March 2019 was recorded as one of the worst tropical storms to ever affect Africa and the southern hemisphere. The cyclone claimed hundreds of lives and left a trail of destruction, destroying key infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools and clinics.

Over 800,000 hectares of cropland as well as crops and seed stocks were destroyed, while about 3.3 million people were left in need

of immediate humanitarian assistance including food, shelter, clothing, potable water, sanitation and medical support.

Outgoing SADC Chair, President Hage Geingob of Namibia told the 39th SADC Summit held on 17-18 August in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania that there is need for the region to develop deliberate measures to address the impacts of climate change.

"Climate Change is real and our region can attest to this fact," Geingob said.

He said disaster risk reduction should be a regional priority "as it is clear that natural disasters can have a significant negative impact on our economies and people."

"I wish to express sincere appreciation to SADC Member States for their prompt, effective and generous response in providing humanitarian assistance to the

affected countries," President Geingob said.

Contingency funds amounting to US\$500,000 were released towards emergency relief efforts of Cyclone Idai to complement efforts by Member States, national and international partners, while a Regional Floods Appeal was launched to raise US\$323 million to support victims with immediate needs and resilience-building actions.

In addition, the post-disaster needs assessment was conducted in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe for reconstruction and rebuilding following Tropical Cyclone Idai.

President Geingob urged SADC to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in its programmes to ensure better and coordinated response to address the effects of climate change.

He said the measures that could be considered by SADC include reforestation to reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

"We need to draw lessons from the previous disasters to strengthen the regional preparedness and response mechanisms, and early warning."

"Furthermore, we need to put in measures to ensure timely response and provision of humanitarian assistance and restoration of livelihoods to the affected communities, as well as raise awareness in the region on how to mitigate the effects of climate change."

Finalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy will ensure that mechanisms and adequate resources are promptly put in place for the effective management of disasters. sardc.net □

Sufficient rainfall forecast for SADC during 2019/20 season

THE REGIONAL rainfall pattern for the 2019/20 agricultural season is encouraging as parts of southern Africa are expected to receive adequate rainfall in the first half of the season.

This is an improvement from the previous season where less rainfall resulted in adverse impacts on agriculture, water resources and hydropower generation in most of the region.

The latest outlook produced by regional climate experts forecasts that there

will be "normal-to-above-normal" rainfall across most of the region between October and December 2019.

The consensus forecast was produced by the 23rd Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) that met in Luanda, Angola on 28-30 August.

The SARCOF forecast is divided into two parts, covering October-November-December 2019 and January-February-March 2020.

The forecast shows that most of the SADC region is likely to receive high rainfall termed "normal to above-normal" between October and December 2019, although the forecast does not specify that the rainfall will be evenly spread in time or place, and could indicate flooding.

Areas likely to receive normal-to-above-normal rainfall in the last quarter of 2019 are the southeastern half, eastern and southwestern parts of Angola; Botswana; northern and

ral disasters

southernmost parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eswatini; Lesotho; and southern Malawi.

Other areas that are expected to receive higher rainfall are southern Madagascar; Mauritius; central and southern Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Seychelles, northern Tanzania, most of Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

However, the north-western half of Angola; most of Comoros; the bulk of the DRC; northern Malawi; northern Madagascar; northern Mozambique; southern parts of Tanzania; and the northernmost region of Zambia are projected to receive insufficient rainfall categorised as “normal-to-below normal” during the last quarter of 2019.

Similarly, in the second half of the season from January to March 2020, parts of the region are expected to receive high rainfall, with others likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall.

Normal-to-above-normal rainfall can be expected in the first quarter of 2020 in most of Angola; western half and northwestern tip of Botswana; Comoros; most of DRC; western Lesotho; northern Malawi; central and northern Madagascar; Mauritius; northern Mozambique; northernmost and central to southern parts of Namibia; central South Africa; most of Tanzania; Seychelles; and northern and western parts of Zambia.

Areas that are forecast to receive normal-to-below normal rainfall in the second half of the 2019/20 season are south-western Angola; eastern half of Botswana; Eswatini; eastern Lesotho; southern Malawi; southernmost Madagascar; most of Mozambique; westernmost parts of Namibia; most of South Africa; eastern half of Tanzania; central Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

While developing this outlook, the climate scientists took into account oceanic and atmospheric factors that influence climate over southern Africa, includ-

ing the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) which at the moment is in its neutral phase. The ENSO is projected to continue in the neutral phase during the entire forecast period.

The forecast for the 2019/20 season means that large portions of southern Africa are likely to receive adequate rainfall that is sufficient to support crop germination and growth.

However, in areas that are likely to receive normal-to-below normal rainfall in the second half of the season, there is need to ensure early availability of inputs as well as encourage farmers to

grow drought resistant crops and short season varieties that can reach maturity before the rains end.

This should, however, be done in consultation with national agricultural extension and meteorological services.

The regional forecast provides relief to southern Africa as the region is still trying to rebuild its food reserves after the drought during the 2018/19 season, as well as the occurrence of tropical cyclones, which have resulted in adverse impacts on agriculture, water resources and hydropower generation. sardc.net

Climate change accelerating: Report

A new report titled *Global Climate in 2015–2019* published by the World Meteorological Organization ahead of the United Nations Climate Summit held in September shows that dramatic changes in climate have occurred during the last five years. Highlights of the report include:

- **Global temperature.** The period 2015–2019 is the warmest on record, with 2016 described as the warmest year on record after registering temperatures that were over 1°C higher than those recorded during the pre-industrial period. Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere have also increased to record levels, locking in the warming trend for generations to come;
- **Sea level rise.** The sea level continues to rise, threatening low-lying areas such as the Mozambique coastline. During the five-year period under review, the rate of global mean sea-level rise amounted to 5 millimetres per year compared with 4 mm per year in the 2007–2016 period. This is substantially faster than the average rate since 1993 of 3.2 mm/year. The main driver for the rise is ice melt from the world glaciers and ice;
- **Food security.** Climate-related risks associated with climate variability and climate change have worsened food insecurity in many places, including southern Africa. The El Niño-induced drought during the 2015/16 season, for example, was described as the worst in 35 years;
- **Extreme events.** About 90 percent of natural disasters experienced during the period are weather-related and continue to increase in intensity and frequency. These include storms and flooding, heat waves and drought that continue to result in economic and human losses. Back-to-back tropical cyclones that hit Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe in March and April 2019 caused unprecedented devastation, with Cyclone Idai described as the worst disaster to affect the southern hemisphere; and
- **Wildfires.** Wildfires continue to be a challenge, particularly for forested regions such as the Amazon. Wildfires are strongly influenced by weather and climate phenomena such as drought. The three largest economic losses on record from wildfires all occurred in the last four years. The fires have led to massive releases of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, impacting on far off areas such as the SADC region. ▢



"Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities"

Towards a unified regional Community

The annual SADC Public Lecture was held on 15 August in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. Organized by the Uongozi (Leadership) Institute in collaboration with the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation and the SADC Secretariat, the public lecture sought to stimulate discussion on regional integration ahead of the 39th SADC Summit. This edition of *Southern Africa Today* highlights some of the key messages delivered by former Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa in his lecture titled "Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities".

"A vast knowledge dividend" resides in young people

SADC should invest in youth, technology

HIS EXCELLENCY Benjamin Mkapa said southern Africa should leverage the vast "knowledge dividend" that resides in its young people, as well as harnessing new technology to ensure deeper regional integration.

Mkapa, who was President of the United Republic of Tanzania from 1995 to 2005, and chaired SADC in 2003/04, said investment in education and infrastructure development, as well as curbing the illicit financial flows out of Africa, are critical in ensuring that SADC achieves its longstanding vision of a united, integrated and prosperous region.

"With a burgeoning population in SADC, the majority of whom are youths, we have to harness their potential in an age dominated by digital technologies," Mkapa said.

"We must build capabilities that grant us insights into the employability of our young people. Consequently, our education systems must be designed to offer the kind of skills that will not only allow them to survive but to thrive."

He said all stakeholders including the governments, private sector, civil society and the SADC Secretariat should work together in empowering the youths, who are the future leaders and torchbearers of the regional integration agenda.

In fact, most of the regional strategies such as the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap have timespans that progress towards the future, and aim to ensure that the youth of today benefit from these strategies.

"There is no option other than improving our youth's capacity," he said, adding that this requires revamping of the education system.

"Institutions such as SADC, universities, learning and training centres, as well as civil societies, are today challenged to re-design their in-house competencies if they are to remain relevant and credible to their development mission and objectives," he said.

"We must distinguish ourselves through learning and adopting new and innovative strategies that truly add value and bring tangible benefit to our people and countries; they remain our primary stakeholders and to whom we are solely responsible."

Complementary to this, Mkapa said it is critical for SADC to also harness new technologies to promote integration and sustainable development.

"See how new technologies have affected all our lives, I believe the solution is also in developing appropriate digital tools that are relevant to our daily lives."

"These are the skills we need to instil in our youths to render them not only employable but also useful in solving daily productivity problems. Furthermore, this will grant us the resilience to become more adaptive to the learned experiences of our youths as they assist in developing the practical tools for mitigating unemployment and un-productivity."

Realigning infrastructure with industrialization

ON INFRASTRUCTURE development and industrialization, Mkapa said the region has the capacity to be self-sufficient through its natural resources as well as a vibrant and skilled human capital.

"We are endowed with vast natural resources that offer vast potential for unleashing growth and development for our region."

However, it is critical for SADC to develop new and innovative strategies to ensure that it adds value to its resources before exporting and ensure that the resources "bring tangible benefit to our people and countries."

In this regard, it is critical for the region to align its infrastructure programme with plans to industrialize the region, he said. The importance of infrastructure as an enabler of industrialization and trade is already widely acknowledged in various regional policy instruments.

For example, the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) recognises that key barriers to trade and industrialization could be addressed through the provision of seamless trans-boundary infrastructure for transport, power generation and transmission systems, regional telecommunications infrastructure, as well as river basin organisations, water supply and sanitation.



Challenges and Opportunities



In fact, the stable political situation in SADC is "a source of inspiration" for many and must serve as a foundation for economic development.

"With a few exceptions, perhaps there is no single area that SADC and the region can rightfully boast about than the peace and security it has been able to render for our people."

"I can state boldly and proudly that in terms of peace and stability the region has done very well," he said, adding that where political challenges have emerged, "SADC leaders together, explicitly or implicitly, have hastened to come up and offer counsel and urged restoration of constitutional and political reconciliation."

SADC belongs to its citizens

ON ENSURING that citizens enjoy the benefits of belonging to a shared community, Mkapa said SADC should intensify its efforts to implement all regional initiatives and strategies according to the agreed timelines.

He said it is critical for SADC to have more realistic initiatives as many strategies are overambitious or unrealistic, affecting implementation of the regional plans and the ultimate realization of the set milestones.

Development of more realistic initiatives will improve the pace of implementation, thereby allowing the region to consolidate and strengthen the gains of political independence as well as advance such achievements into economic prosperity.

"There is the English adage which says 'if wishes were horses, everyone would ride.' As a region, we have had a lot of wishes and programmes, but very few can really say were are riding on these programmes," Mkapa said.

True to his assessment, SADC has since its transformation from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1992 signed more than 33 protocols that range from trade and investment, peace and security, to transboundary natural resources and the empowerment of women and youth.

However, many of these protocols have not been ratified or implemented at national level, thus derailing the integration agenda in the region.

These initiatives are therefore mainly blueprints and objectives, "calling for full implementation," he said, adding that the slow pace of implementation could be due to a variety of factors including limited resources.

He said SADC should remain resolute and united in addressing some of the challenges hindering deeper integration such as poor infrastructure, poverty and low levels of productivity.

In fact, the region should draw inspiration from its revolutionary leaders who succeeded against all odds in fighting off colonialism through an unprecedented coalescence of pan-African effort which enabled them to mount a formidable liberation front against colonialism. ▢

MKAPA ENDED the well-attended lecture by urging SADC to "tell its own story" since the story of regional integration is often only understood by those who deal with regional issues on a daily basis. "More effort is needed to explain the goings on in the SADC and to elicit the people's sense of ownership of their organization." sardc.net ▢

Self-sufficiency key to regional development

WITH REGARD to SADC's relations with external partners, he said the region should have a common position and ensure that its interests are addressed, and he stressed the importance of reducing dependence on foreign aid.

"Development partners have been helpful. But we tend to depend too much on them. We must proactively drop the bucket where we are. Governments can raise more revenue for development by strict collection of taxes and pursuing tax evaders, and corrupt people engaging in illicit money transfers across borders and continents."

It is estimated that Africa has lost more than US\$1.8 trillion to Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) between 1970 and 2008, and continues to lose resources valued at up to US\$150 billion annually through capital flight, mainly through tax evasion, and mispricing of goods and services by multi-national companies, according to a study commissioned by the AU.

This means that resources that are intended to develop Africa are being used elsewhere to improve the economies of other countries in Europe, Asia and the US.

Mkapa said SADC should continue to work together in promoting deeper integration, as the strength of region is in its unity, adding that cooperation among Member States "has given the region a face and a voice that has gained international recognition and respect."

"As we look into the future our combined strength is a leverage we can only underutilize at our own disadvantage and peril, for the small size of our individual economies demands that we stand better opportunities to fulfilling our aspirations by exploiting the synergies among us." ▢

Stability in SADC is "a source of inspiration"

MKAPA SAID one of the success stories recorded by SADC cooperation is the peace and security that exists in most parts of the region.

SADC ponders available options for regional parliament

by Joseph Ngwawi

SOUTHERN AFRICA is considering a number of options as it moves to implement a decision by the 39th SADC Summit to develop a model for the proposed regional parliament in terms of mandate, powers and functions.

The SADC Council of Ministers created a task force in March, comprising members of the Double Troika supported by officials from the SADC Secretariat and the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) to analyze how the transformation of the SADC PF will operate.

The SADC PF is an autonomous institution of SADC established in 1997 as a regional inter-parliamentary body made up of 14 national parliaments, representing more than 3,500 parliamentarians in southern Africa.

The member parliaments are Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The forum has, however, not been able to fully contribute to the policy-making that is important for regional integration because its formal role on SADC matters has not been realized.

This has seen the SADC PF embarking on a process over the years to develop a working relationship with the SADC Secretariat to create space for parliamentarians to participate more formally in regional integration processes.

The transformation of the SADC PF into a SADC Parliament has gathered pace dur-

ing the past few years, culminating in the decision by the 39th SADC Summit held in Tanzania in August to mandate the secretariats of both SADC and the SADC PF to define the form that the proposed regional parliament would take.

"Summit directed the SADC Secretariat and the Parliamentary Forum Secretariat to develop the model that the proposed SADC Parliament would assume in terms of mandate, powers and functions and to develop a roadmap towards the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament," according to a communique issued at the end of the summit.

According to the SADC leaders, the proposed transformation requires an in-depth analysis including, among others, the definition of the make-up/structure/design of the envisaged parliament; the governing legal framework; an outline of the potential inter- and intra-relationships between the regional assembly and national parliaments in Member States, and with existing governance structures within the SADC Secretariat; and the legislative enforcement and oversight powers and functions that the parliament will have over Member States and their national assemblies.

The proposed model should also define the modalities of interaction between the envisaged SADC Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament and the extent to which international law obligations will impact on the regional parliament.

As part of the process to develop the appropriate model, SADC this year embarked on a programme to benchmark the proposed assembly with similar regional parliaments.

Existing regional parliaments include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Parliament, European Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament.

The ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly is one of the oldest regional parliaments, established in September 1977 as the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization and changing to its current name in 2007.

The assembly does not have legislative powers and its resolutions are non-binding on ASEAN member states. It also does not vote on the ASEAN budget.

In terms of representation, there is no uniform way of selecting members of the assembly, with the respective member parliaments having different selection systems.

The EALA was set up under Article 9 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and inaugurated, together with the East African Court of Justice, in November 2001.

The assembly is empowered by the EAC Treaty to make laws that are binding on the region's member states, subject to certain conditions being met. For any legislation to apply to all member states, the heads of state need to assent to the proposed law. If the

heads of state withhold assent, then the legislation will immediately lapse.

The parliament performs key parliamentary functions such as debating and approving the budget of the EAC, considering annual reports on the activities of the EAC, annual audit reports of the audit committee and any other reports referred to it by Council of Ministers.

The EALA also discusses all matters that are necessary to the achievement of the objectives of the EAC such as trade and investment, and exercises political oversight by putting questions to the Council of Ministers on issues of regional integration.

In terms of representation, membership of the EALA is based on a process of competitive elections in member states. Representation also includes cabinet ministers responsible for regional integration in member states. The ministers are ex-officio members of the EALA.

The EALA liaises with national parliaments of EAC member states on matters re-





Members of Parliament from SADC Member States attending the 43rd Plenary Assembly Session of the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) in Angola last year. The MPs received and debated a number of key motions as they moved to tackle common challenges affecting the SADC Region.

lating to the community, and is organised through standing committees such as the Committee of Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources or the Committee on Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution.

EALA operations are financed from the contributions by member states and international cooperating partners.

The ECOWAS Parliament was established under Article 6 and 13 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty of 1993, with the protocol relating to the Parliament signed in August 1994 and entering into force in March 2002.

The protocol provides for the structure, composition, competence and other matters relating to the Parliament.

The parliament does not have legislative powers and has limited oversight powers. It is mostly a consultative assembly that pronounces itself on matters of mutual interest for the region through plenary resolutions, in a similar manner as the SADC-PF.

It is mandated by treaty law to provide advisory opinions to the ECOWAS Author-

ity on issues concerning integration in ECOWAS.

Such opinions carry both a compulsory and optional effect. Article 6 of the Protocol includes the following as areas in which the opinion of the parliament should be sought: human rights and fundamental freedoms, interconnection of communication systems and energy, public health policies, and common educational policy.

Others include youth and sports, scientific and technological research, common policy on environment, treaty review, community citizenship, and social integration.

Members of the ECOWAS Parliament are currently designated by member states, although it is expected that they will be elected by direct universal suffrage in the future.

In terms of funding, the ECOWAS Parliament is financed mainly from a community levy.

The European Parliament has representative, oversight and legislative powers. The legislative powers are exercised closely with the Euro-

pean Council through the co-decision procedure and it is the European Commission which takes the legislative initiative (that is, the decision to bring forward the law).

The parliament also has certain supervisory powers in that it can establish a committee of inquiry to supervise certain EU affairs.

Laws enacted by the European Parliament normally bind EU Member States directly once they are gazetted.

However, EU member states still have veto rights in areas such as taxation, foreign affairs and defence.

Members of the European Parliament are elected through direct suffrage through separate European Parliament elections that take place simultaneously in all EU member states.

The European Parliament is financed by the member states.

The PAP was established based on Articles 5 and 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) as an organ of the AU.

The Protocol Establishing the Pan African Parliament

was adopted in 2000 during an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Summit held in Lomé, Togo.

The PAP is described as the legislative organ of the AU although it does not have powers to enact laws, which are binding in member states.

It is mostly a consultative forum for discussing and consulting on topical continental issues.

The representatives are designated by each member state from their national parliaments and the PAP is organised into thematic committees that deal with issues such as gender, trade and human rights.

The PAP has no distinct national level structures, except the national assemblies which elect representatives through national processes rather being elected directly by the people.

The continental parliament is funded by the AU and ICPs, including the EU, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Development Programme. □



SADC establishes business council

by Kumbirai Nhongo

A REGIONAL business council has been established to strengthen private sector engagement in advancing integration in southern Africa.

The SADC Business Council was officially launched on 5 August in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax said the Business Council is expected to enhance cooperation among the private sector in the region.

"The establishment of the SADC Business Council is commendable," Dr Tax said, adding that the business council "will establish a closer public-private sector cooperation in the technological and economic transformation of SADC economies, and thus push forward the SADC Industrialization agenda."

The private sector and other non-state actors are critical partners towards attaining inclusive and sustainable economic development as acknowledged in the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

Recognizing that the involvement of private sector is critical for the successful implementation of the Industrialization Strategy, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Private Sector apex bodies in the region decided to establish the SADC Business Council.

The operationalization of the SADC Business Council is expected to strengthen the engagement of private sector in the SADC integration and development agenda, at the regional level and national level.

The decision to strengthen private sector engagement in regional integration is in line with

the recommendations of the SADC Strategic Ministerial Retreat on the "SADC We Want" held in Ezulwini, the Kingdom of Eswatini in March 2017.

The meeting agreed on measures aimed at strengthening implementation of the integration agenda and promoting inclusive participation by citizens in regional programmes.

It was noted that the lack of direct involvement by the private sector is a barrier to economic development.

Furthermore, the 37th SADC Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa focused on exploring ways of harnessing the public and the private sector to work together to promote sustainable economic development in the region.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are regarded as a viable model for attracting invest-

ment for public projects by allowing governments to have more access to additional capital and off balance-sheet financing.

Other initiatives to strengthen private sector engagement in regional integration include the convening of an annual SADC Industrialization Week to popularize the strategy and garner support for its implementation.

Since its launch in 2016 at the 36th SADC Summit in Eswatini, the industrialization week has been held in South Africa in August 2017 and in Namibia in July-August in 2018 as well as in Tanzania in August 2019.

The objective of the industrialization week is to popularize the strategy and identify industrialization projects that can be implemented jointly by

public and private sector within SADC Member States. Such projects include infrastructure development, regional trade and industrial capacity.

The main focus is on three spheres -- Strengthening Value Chains, Corridor Development and Enhancing Infrastructure.

Regarding value chain projects, priority is placed on mining and mineral beneficiation, agro-processing and pharmaceuticals.

Corridor development involves various enabling factors such as standards and quality infrastructure, trade facilitation and transport infrastructure.

With regard to infrastructure development, special focus is on water and energy projects. □

4th SADC Industrialization Week

THE KEY declarations made by the 4th SADC Industrialization Week held on 5-9 August 2019 in Tanzania include the following:

- **Regional Value Chains** – develop regional value chains in priority sectors to drive industrialization;
- **Pharmaceuticals** – reduce roadblocks and other non-trade barriers within SADC countries to speed up delivery and reduce costs of pharmaceutical goods, particularly cold chain stock;
- **Mining** – create a conducive legal framework for upstream and downstream industries that will enhance local procurement;
- **Agro-Processing** – empower women and ensure they reap the benefit of land and finance to adopt smart and commercial agriculture to include small farmers;
- **Energy Infrastructure and Gas** – prioritise support for the development of a Regional Gas programme;
- **Services** – prioritize and accelerate negotiations on business and trade services in the next SADC negotiation round on Services;

- **Industrial Transformation** – harmonise national and regional strategies and regulatory frameworks with continental and global instruments on industrialization;
- **SME/Local Development, Gender and Youth** – prioritize and promote youth, woman and SMEs participation in regional value chains and industrialization;
- **Finance for Infrastructure and Industrialization** – stimulate the Private sector in the SADC region to embrace financing of infrastructure development;
- **Barriers to Trade and Trade Facilitation** – consult the private sector in a structured manner to identify and sustainably solve NTBs that pose an obstacle to industrial development; and
- **Research, Innovation and Technology Development** – increase GDP investment in research, and development by both public and private sectors to advance competitiveness and industrial development. □



Lesotho committed to stability

STAKEHOLDERS IN the Kingdom of Lesotho are committed to finding a lasting solution to the political instability in the country and ensuring that the focus is shifted to socio-economic development.

This follows the historic signing of legislation to establish an independent body to oversee the implementation of the multi-sector reforms that were recommended by SADC.

The National Reforms Authority Act was signed into law in July, and the 39th SADC Summit welcomed the enactment of the legislation, and "called upon all stakeholders in Lesotho to remain committed to the reforms process, and commended the SADC Facilitator for the effective facilitation."

The Act seeks to establish the National Reforms Authority to "facilitate the national transformation of Lesotho to (a) just, prosperous and stable society...by building a national

consensus for the implementation of constitutional reforms, parliamentary reforms, security sector reforms, judicial sector reforms, economic and media reforms".

The authority constitutes a critical safeguard measure for the Lesotho National Dialogue and Reforms Process, which was initiated by SADC as part of its regional efforts to address the situation in Lesotho.

In the past few years, Lesotho has made significant progress in consolidating its peace. For example, noting progress in stabilizing the defence and security sectors in order to create a conducive environment for carrying out reforms, the region closed the SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) office in November 2018.

One of the achievements of the SAPMIL is the convening of a Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue in 2018, which



Prime Minister Thomas Thabane confident of stability after the departure of the SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho.

brought together leaders of all political parties in Lesotho and civil society organisations to discuss measures to improve the political environment in the country.

One of the outcomes of the dialogue was an agreement to establish an independent body to oversee the implementation of the multi-sector reforms that were recommended by SADC. □

SADC seeks lasting peace in DRC

SADC IS working tirelessly to ensure that peace and security is restored in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the wake of increased cases and acts of extremism and terrorism in the Beni Province.

Terrorism refers to the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims, while extremism is the use of extreme views to wage violence on those who hold different ideologies.

Some of acts of extremism and terrorism include the attack on United Nations peacekeepers in December 2017, which 15 peacekeepers dead and 53 injured.

In June, 13 civilians were killed in an overnight attack by the Allied Democratic Forces in the Beni Province.

To address the situation, SADC said there is need for the region to work together in addressing the instability in the DRC.

"Summit noted the acts of extremism and terrorism in the DRC, specifically in the Beni Province and agreed to collaborate with the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), and consolidate efforts towards the towards the security stabilization in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region," reads part of the communiqué from the 39th SADC Summit held in Tanzania. □

Construction of SADC Standby Force on course

SADC HAS commenced steps to construct a regional facility that will provide logistical support to the SADC Standby Force.

The SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot, located in Botswana, will provide storage, inspection and maintenance facilities for equipment and materials for all components of the SADC Standby Force.

According to the SADC Director of Organ, Defence and Security Cooperation, Jorge Cardoso, construction of the depot is expected to commence in May 2020, while the initial operational capability is expected by 2021, with full operational capability in 2023.

Construction of the depot is being done in stages, with the

first phase involving bush clearing and fencing of the 19 hectares of land that was concluded in October 2018.

Phase 2 of the project involved the SADC Secretariat developing a resource mobilization strategy and consulting with identified strategic partners.

SADC Member States have demonstrated political commitment in contributing to the development of the depot, with US\$10 million raised as seed capital, while the African Union has also promised to assist SADC to source the needed funds.

The estimated budget for the depot is US\$45 million.

The 39th SADC Summit that met on 17-18 August in



Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania has since "mandated the Chairperson of the Organ to engage the African Union further on the support required for the construction of the Regional Logistics Depot."

The SADC Standby Force was officially launched at the 27th SADC Summit held in Lusaka, Zambia in August, 2007, while the decision to establish a SADC Regional Logistics Depot was proposed by SADC Defence Chiefs in 2006. □



Mugabe: Death of an African icon

VERY FEW leaders have grabbed the attention of the world like the former Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe.

A champion of the political and economic liberation of Africans, Mugabe was a man of conviction. Never one to be easily intimidated by the repercussions of standing up against or questioning Western hegemony.

To many in the West he was a thorn in the flesh, an irritant who raised many uncomfortable questions that threatened the dominance of their countries in global affairs.

For that reason they had to impose economic sanctions on him and Zimbabwe.

Despite the devastating impact of the sanctions on his country, Mugabe soldiered on and with fellow African leaders agreed that the only way to achieve total freedom is by attaining economic liberation and reducing dependence on outsiders.

It was, therefore, no coincidence that both SADC and the African Union (AU) embarked on programmes to industrialize their economies.

While he was SADC chairperson from August 2014 to August 2015, the region developed and adopted a strategy to promote industrialization.

A harsh critic of Western domination of global issues, the government of Zimbabwe under Mugabe's leadership oversaw the process of developing the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, approved in Harare in April 2015.

He argued that the policy framework should enable the region to transform its economies from being raw resource-dependent to ones that enjoy beneficiated products

and are technology driven, dynamic and diversified.

While he was SADC chairperson, Mugabe was also chairperson of the AU and, true to principle, he – again – campaigned for the continent to adopt strategies that allow citizens of member states to benefit from their natural resources through value-addition and beneficiation.

Mugabe was one of the founding fathers of SADC. As Prime Minister-designate, he joined the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland (now Eswatini), the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in Lusaka on 1 April 1980 to establish the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) – precursor to SADC.

Together with the other SADC founders, Mugabe was instrumental in the attainment of political independence of Namibia and South Africa.

As chair of both SADC and the AU, Mugabe was among the outspoken leaders of the global debate on the reform of the international financial system, which imposes stringent conditions on development support to Africa.

He insisted that the United States-dominated World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – the global institutions that control large-scale financial and development loans backed by the US and Europe – are unbalanced and selective in their approach.

Admired by many in Africa as a liberation icon, Mugabe offered a message of hope and unity to millions of his compatriots when he became the first black prime minister of newly independent Zimbabwe on 18 April 1980.

He did not disappoint on his promise during the greater part

of his 37 years in power, delivering a free education system in the 1980s that was the envy of many of Zimbabwe's neighbours and far afield, as well as announcing a much vaunted policy of reconciliation with the white population of the country soon after independence.

The reconciliation policy endeared him to Western nations which poured in resources into the southern African country, making it one of the jewels of Africa.

Under his rule, Zimbabwe remained one of the countries with high literacy rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, averaging above 90 percent of the population over the greater part of the past 30 years.

Since independence in 1980, the Zimbabwean government has always prioritised education by giving it one of the highest allocations in its national budgets.

Mugabe is also credited with the programme to give land to landless Zimbabweans that was pursued by the government since 2000.

Over 300,000 families benefitted from the land reform programme, an exercise Mugabe said was meant to address the historical inequalities in the ownership of natural resources.

Under the economic indigenisation programme, introduced in 2010, Mugabe made sure that indigenous Zimbabweans benefitted from the exploitation of the natural resources of the country.

Mugabe resigned on 21 November 2017 and was replaced by his former deputy Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Born on 21 February 1924 in Kutama, Zvimba, Zimbabwe, Mugabe dedicated his life to the ideals of human dignity and common humanity.

Another attribute that en-



deared Mugabe to the public was his oratory skills. Few leaders have the ability to captivate an audience with their capacity to eloquently articulate global issues from a Southern perspective.

At many international events, the audiences were beholden by his fearless nature – especially his ability to speak truth to global powers.

Mugabe died while receiving medical treatment in Singapore on 6 September this year, aged 95. More than 20 Heads of State and former Heads of State attended his state funeral in Zimbabwe on 14 September.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa told them, "Indeed, the bold, steadfast and revolutionary comrade Robert Mugabe is no more. He fought hard to free us. A giant African tree has fallen." sardc.net □

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October
15, Mozambique**Elections in Mozambique**

Mozambique will hold presidential, legislative and provincial elections on October 15. Previous presidential and legislative elections were held in 2014. This is the first time that provincial governors will be directly elected.

22, Botswana

SADC Energy Thematic Group

The Energy Thematic Group is a coordination meeting of SADC and its subsidiary organizations with international cooperating partners and experts to review the energy situation in the region.

23, Botswana

Elections in Botswana

Botswana will go to the polls on 23 October to choose parliamentary and local government representatives in elections that are expected to be closely contested. The new National Assembly then elects the President. Four candidates have been nominated.

25, All SADC
Member States**SADC Solidarity Day against Sanctions on Zimbabwe**

A day of solidarity against sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe by the US Congress. SADC member states will collectively voice their disapproval of the sanctions through various activities and platforms.

November
27 Oct-1 Nov,
Ethiopia**Africa Regional Review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action @25**

The Year 2020 will mark 25 years since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) was agreed at the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Africa regional review tracks progress on how the continent is implementing the BPfA. The review will inform the global report to be presented to the 2020 United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

6, All SADC

SADC Malaria Day

The annual commemoration aims to expand awareness about malaria and mobilise the community to participate in malaria-control programmes. The theme for this year is "Zero Malaria Starts with Me".

7, Mauritius

General Elections in Mauritius

Mauritians will go to the polls in elections called for 7 November, to vote for members of the National Assembly. Nomination day is set for 22 October. The previous elections were held in 2014. The government is formed by the largest group or alliance in the National Assembly, and the leader of the party with the highest number of seats becomes the Prime Minister and head of government.

20, Africa

Africa Industrialization Day 2019

The day represents a unique platform to strengthen international cooperation and dialogue on the pan-African industrialization agenda, and to raise awareness of the opportunities and challenges associated with this innovation.

25-27, Ivory Coast

Conference on Land Policy in Africa

The conference is an event for policy and learning whose goal is to deepen capacity for land policy in Africa through improved access to knowledge and information on land policy development and implementation.

25 Nov-10 Dec,
Global**16 days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children**

The annual worldwide campaign to oppose violence against women and children aims to raise awareness of the negative impact that violence and abuse have on women and children and to rid society of abuse permanently.

27, Namibia

Namibia General Elections

Namibia will go for general elections called for 27 November to choose the president, members of parliament and local government representatives for the next five years. This will be the second election in Africa to use electronic voting.

December
1, Global**World AIDS Day**

The commemoration of World AIDS Day in 2019 is an opportunity to recognize the essential role that communities have played and continue to play in the AIDS response at the international, national and local levels. The theme for this year is "Communities make the difference".

2-13, Chile

UNFCCC COP 25

The 25th Session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will bring together global leaders to continue negotiations towards a global consensus on addressing the impact of climate change.

20 years

The living legacy of Julius Nyerere

14 OCTOBER 2019 marks the 20th anniversary of the death of *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the founding president of Tanzania, a founder of SADC and icon of political independence in southern Africa, and a father figure of liberation in Africa. This is a special time to reflect and celebrate his legacy. Nyerere was born in Butiama near Lake Victoria on 13 April 1922, and he died on 14 October 1999. The state funeral a week later was attended by an unprecedented number of African and world leaders and royalty, and grieving Tanzanians packed the Uhuru national stadium in Dar es Salaam. The address by President Benjamin Mkapa was deep and dignified, in celebration of his life, as shown by the following excerpts.

"There are very, very many in this country who like me, consider ourselves lucky that our lives were touched by Mwalimu. I for one have no hesitation to say, with pride, that I learnt politics at the hand of a true master; a man who proved that politics does not have to be, as conventionally portrayed, a dirty game; an upright man, a man who would stand for what is right and just, though the heavens fell. ...

"In his 77 years of mortal life, Mwalimu did much for our nation, for the African continent, and for the world. He made us free and contributed to the freedom of others beyond our borders. Like Nkrumah he believed the indignity of one African was the indignity of all Africans; and that as long as there was an African country under colonial domination, the freedom of one African country was meaningless. He mobilised our national will, spirit and resources for the total liberation of Africa. ...

"Mwalimu is one of the leaders of developing countries who challenged and critiqued the economic prescriptions of financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the early 1980s when he was still President, and afterwards as Chairman of the South Commission. I believe Mwalimu had an influence in changing the perspectives of these institutions and making them more responsive to our points of view. For that reason, on behalf of international financial institutions, I will read the message of the President of the World Bank, Mr. James D. Wolfensohn, who said:

For the men and women who have served the great cause of development in the world, one of the lights of our lives went out today. Mr. Julius Nyerere was one of the founding fathers of modern Africa. He was also one of the few world leaders whose high ideals, moral integrity, and personal modesty inspired people right around the globe.

While world economists were debating the importance of capital output ratios, President Nyerere was saying that nothing was more important for people than being able to read and write and have access to clean water. ...

"His lifelong philosophy rested on the premise that all human beings are created equal and deserve equal freedom, justice, respect and dignity. He believed in, and practised, that principle in whose advocacy he was both passionate and inspiring. He built a united nation with a vision of equality and respect across racial, religious, tribal, and gender divides. Until this day, the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar remains an enduring example of African unity. We shall defend and strengthen this Union with all our might.

"His commitment to unity within the country, and African unity, had an almost missionary zeal. To him the imperative of unity, solidarity, and co-operation between poor and weak countries in pursuit of greater democracy on a global scale, and the sovereign equality of nations, was paramount. We are not less human just because we are poor, he consistently told his political and economic interlocutors.

"His view of freedom was all-encompassing. It was not restricted to political independence, but extended to a vision of a totally liberated human being – in political, economic, social and cultural terms. ... Love begets love, trust begets trust, respect begets respect, he taught us. Mwalimu, as a result, was loved, trusted and respected by all tribes, all races, all religions and all regions of Tanzania. ...

"Let us not forget, my dear brothers and sisters, that the presence among us of so many leaders from our sub-region and the African continent, from Europe and the Americas and

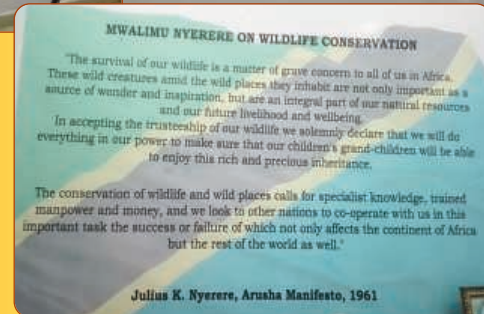
from Asia is testimony to the stature in the world that Mwalimu earned for his pursuit of the legacy he has left us. Their presence here, therefore, is not only in honour of Mwalimu but also an exhortation to us to be worthy inheritors of Mwalimu's legacy. We must stay the course. ..."



Mwalimu Nyerere mixing the soil of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on Union Day, 26 April 1964.



Mwalimu Nyerere with Samora Machel, the first President of Mozambique.



Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere's Corner at the 39th SADC Summit in Dar es Salaam

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

October-December 2019

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| 4 October | Independence Day Peace and National Reconciliation Day | Lesotho Mozambique |
| 14 October | Mwalimu Nyerere Day | Tanzania |
| 15 October | Mother's Day | Malawi |
| 18 October | National Prayer Day | Zambia |
| 24 October | Independence Day | Zambia |
| 27 October | Diwali | Mauritius |
| 1 November | All Saints' Day | Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles |
| 2 November | All Souls' Day Arrival of Indentured Labourers | Angola Mauritius |
| 10 November | The Prophet's Birthday (Mawlid) Maulid Day | Comoros Tanzania |
| 11 November | Independence Day | Angola |
| 12 November | Maore Day | Comoros |
| 8 December | Immaculate Conception | Seychelles |
| 9 December | Public Holiday Independence Day | Seychelles Tanzania |
| 10 December | International Human Rights Day | Namibia |
| 16 December | Day of Reconciliation | South Africa |
| 22 December | National Unity Day December Solstice | Zimbabwe Comoros |
| 23 December | Public Holiday | Zimbabwe |
| 25 December | Christmas Day | All SADC except Angola, Mozambique |
| 26 December | Family Day Boxing Day | Angola and Mozambique Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zimbabwe |
| | Family Day Day of Goodwill | Namibia South Africa |
| 28 December | Incwala Day | Eswatini |

A shared future within a regional community