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SADC SECRETARIAT MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ISSUE 10, OCTOBER 2018



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PHOTO COURTESY OF FELICITY MALE

The Executive Secretary of SADC, H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax (right) and the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary - Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph Nourrice (Story on page 4)

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SADC SECRETARIAT VISION

A reputable, efficient and responsive enabler of regional integration and sustainable development.

MISSION

To provide strategic expertise and coordinate the harmonization of policies and strategies to accelerate regional integration and sustainable investment.

VALUES

- Quality
- Professionalism
- Integrity
- Commitment and passion
- Team spirit
- Mutual respect and trust
- Courtesy
- Equality of opportunity
- Transparency and frankness

SADC OBJECTIVES

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

ABOUT SADC. VISION. MISSION. VALUES

HISTORY

The Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) was formed to advance the cause of national political liberation in Southern Africa, and to reduce dependence particularly on the then apartheid era South Africa; through effective coordination of utilisation of the specific characteristics and strengths of each country and its resources. SADCC objectives went beyond just dependence reduction to embrace basic development and regional integration. SADC Member States are; Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, DR Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

TREATY

SADCC, established on 1 April 1980 was the precursor of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The SADCC was transformed into the SADC on 17 August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia where the SADC Treaty was adopted, redefining the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a legally binding arrangement.

STRATEGIC PLANS

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) remain the guiding frameworks for SADC Regional Integration, providing SADC Member States, SADC Secretariat and other SADC Institutions with consistent and comprehensive programmes of long-term economic and social policies.



SADC FLAG



SADC COMMON AGENDA

The SADC Common Agenda refers to a set of key principles and values that guide the Regional Integration agenda. The SADC Common Agenda is spelled out in Article 5 of the Treaty (as amended, 2009), as well as in the Review of Operations of SADC Institutions and consists of the policies and strategies of the organisation.

ABOUT THE INSIDE SADC NEWSLETTER

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H.E. Dr. Tax (centre) flanked by SADC Secretariat Management Team and journalists

PHOTO COURTESY OF FELICITY MALE

SADC Executive Secretary encourages Media to produce stories that promote Regional Integration

By Barbara Lopi

The Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax held a Press Conference on 31st October 2018 at the SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana, to interact with the Media in Botswana, and encourage them to produce stories that promote regional integration.

Dr. Tax briefed the media on several issues being pursued in the region to contribute to the realization of the goal of SADC, which is to promote sustainable and equitable economic

growth, and socio-economic development, in its 16 Member States, Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Kingdom of Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

“We feel it is important that we interact with the media from time to time and share information, so that through the media, the citizens of the region are constantly informed on what milestones SADC is making, and are made aware of what SADC is

doing”, Dr. Tax said. Dr. Tax added that while the SADC mandate was driven by staff at the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the 16 Member States, the type of stories produced by the media can motivate citizens in the region to contribute to the realization of the regional agenda, or otherwise.

“SADC is not the 260+ people who are working here in the SADC Secretariat, SADC is all the 16 Member States, and the 370 million citizens, hence it is importance that the media plays a role in communicating SADC regional integration issues,” Dr. Tax added.

Dr. Tax noted that the SADC region, with its combined population of about 370 million people, and a combined GDP of USD 607 billion, provided a huge potential for investment, that could translate to the socioeconomic development of the citizens of the region and added that unless, as a region, “we constantly communicate what we have to offer, to the world out there, our potential will remain untapped”.

The Press Conference was attended by the SADC Secretariat’s Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph André Nourrice, and some members of the Secretariat’s management team.



SADC Secretariat Management Team and their representatives



SADC Member States flags

Ten years since the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area: A reflection

By *Jabulani Mthethwa*

This year marks ten years since the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area in August 2008, following the removal of customs duty on 85% of tariff lines after an 8-year-phased programme of tariff reduction provided under the SADC

Protocol on Trade.

That process continued until around 2012 when most Member States removed duties on 98% of tariff lines. Intra-SADC trade between those years, 2000 and 2012, increased substantially and more than quadrupled.

The percentage share of intra-SADC trade in relation to the region's total trade with the world, however, remained at roughly 16% for the same period.

Of late between 2013 and 2017, this has increased and has been consistently above 20%, averaging at 21.6%. That increased share of intra-regional trade may however be largely due to the sharp decline during that period of exports from the region of major commodities to the rest of the world, and the general subdued global economic activity.

The comparatively low levels of intra-regional trade are attributed to the lack of diversification of exports, which remain firmly centered on minerals, fuels and agricultural produce. The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap provides a coordinated effort for SADC to create a platform for greater participation in regional and global value chains.

It is therefore key in assisting the Member States to address the supply side constraints, as well as the stagnant levels of intra-SADC trade and the less than optimum performance of the SADC Free Trade Area.

SADC Protocol on Industry in the pipeline

By *Barbara Lopi*

The SADC Secretariat is facilitating the development of a Protocol on Industry, as a stand-alone legal instrument to support industrialisation. This was revealed during the Press Conference hosted by the Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Protocol on Industry will enhance the level of industrial development both nationally and regionally, and facilitate the pursuit of unified goals, and lend cohesion to Member States' industrialization policies and strategies.

Further, the Protocol on Industry will give legal effect to the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015 - 2063 and enhance the SADC

Secretariat's mandate to co-ordinate and provide oversight to the implementation of regional industrial development measures.

The SADC Executive Secretary Dr Stergomona Lawrence Tax, told the Press Conference that the Secretariat was assisting Member States to improve their industrial competitiveness through the Identification of capacity gaps in implementing the industrialization policy, and developing regional programmes to improve their competitiveness.

Dr Tax added that, as the private sector engagement was critical to SADC's industrialization, the Secretariat in collaboration with the private sector is developing a Plan of Action that will lead to the establishment of a SADC

Business Council, which will among others, strengthen SADC's Private Sector Engagement.

On the development of regional value chains and their integration into global value chains, the Secretariat has completed the profiling of the minerals and pharmaceutical sectors while the profiling of the agro-processing value chains is nearing completion.

The profiling of value chains allows the region to start identifying the potential value chain projects where feasibility studies can be undertaken to assess if the projects could be formulated into attractive investment projects for the private sector to invest in.

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Trade consignment

SADC Ministers adopt Trade-in-Services Agreement

By Malcolm McKinnon

The SADC Ministers of Trade have for the first time adopted a regional trade agreement committing Member States that are State Parties to the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services to guarantee preferential access to each other's markets in the area of trade in services.

The agreement covers four sectors – communication, financial services, tourism services and transport services. In the agreement, 14 State Parties have specified in national “lists of commitments” the preferential access that they will grant to SADC service suppliers, and the treatment of such businesses in individual national markets compared to local service suppliers.

The sectoral coverage of the agreement includes the following sub-sectors:

- Postal, courier, telecommunication and

audio-visual services;

- Insurance, banking and other financial services;
- Hotel and restaurant services, travel agency and tour operator services, and tourist guide services;
- All modes of transport (road, rail, maritime, inland waterways, pipelines and space transport services), as well as air transport services not related to traffic rights, and services auxiliary to all modes of transport (such as cargo handling, storage and warehousing, and freight transport agency services).

The agreement sets out where liberalised market access and national treatment is granted, or where particular limitations have been maintained. This includes in particular the conditions for SADC services suppliers to establish a commercial presence in a particular market (e.g. through investment in joint ventures or subsidiaries), or to provide cross-border services without having a local presence (e.g. through

online services). The number of sub-sectors covered by State Parties' commitments under the agreement is a significant expansion over the limited coverage of most State Parties' commitments agreed at the World Trade Organisation.

In addition, State Parties have agreed to certain regulatory obligations in financial services, telecommunication services and tourism services. These aim at safeguarding competition and promoting non-discrimination between each other.

In financial services, the agreement includes a so-called “prudential carve out”, which allows national regulatory bodies, such as Central Banks and insurance supervisory authorities, to take measures for prudential reasons, including for the protection of investors, depositors and other consumers, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system, so long as

such measures are not used as a means of avoiding the State Party's commitments or obligations under the Protocol. It also sets conditions for transfers of financial information where this is necessary for the conduct of the ordinary business of a financial service supplier, and guarantees non-discriminatory access to national payment, clearing and settlement systems.

In telecommunications, State Parties have agreed to promote competition in relation to interconnection with national networks, controls over anti-competitive practices by incumbent “major suppliers”, and promotion of independent regulators.

For tourism, the agreement includes commitments to ensure competition through measures to prevent anti-competitive practices, including access to and use of

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Trade-in- Services Agreement

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information. State Parties have committed themselves to develop tourism standards and promote provision of quality products and services in the region, as well as entering into mutual recognition agreements in the tourism sector. It also commits State Parties to promote sustainable trade in tourism services, trans-frontier conservation and regional value chains, including access to tourism infrastructure and services, education and training, and development of MSMEs in the tourism sector.

The agreement clarifies the definition of a SADC service supplier. To be eligible to enjoy preferential treatment under the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services, a SADC service supplier must have substantial business operations in the territory of a SADC Member State, and “will be considered not to have substantial business operations if it does not possess a real and continuous link to the economy of a State Party or if it maintains negligible or no business operations in that State Party.”

In the area of movement of people, the agreement establishes common definitions to describe the four categories of “natural persons” (i.e. business persons) that will be granted temporary entry and stay in a State Party for the purposes of providing services. The categories include business visitors, intra-corporate transferees, contractual service suppliers and independent professionals. The individual lists of commitments set out the guaranteed maximum length of stay for each of the categories of natural person allowed to enter a particular State Party. By adopting the lists of commitments and regulatory annexes, Ministers have agreed that they should now be considered as an integral part of the Protocol on Trade in Services. The Protocol still has to be brought into force, requiring ratification by a further three Member States in addition to the seven that have already ratified it.

The SADC work on trade in services does not end with this agreement. Negotiations are advanced on construction and energy-related services and are expected to be concluded in early 2019. Ministers have also agreed to prioritise business services, including professional services, in future SADC negotiations, reflecting the need to ensure that the role of services in SADC’s industrialisation strategy is fully accommodated. The agreement will also strengthen the position of SADC State Parties in the negotiations that are about to start under the African Continental Free Trade Area, signed in Kigali, Rwanda, in March 2018.



SADC Protocol on Industry in the pipeline

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“We are happy to inform you that the process for the development of investment projects has been initiated to investigate the feasibility of investment projects in the pharmaceutical value chains,” Dr Tax said, adding that the Secretariat was in discussions with a key development partner to secure finance to investigate investment projects in the mineral beneficiation value chains.

Furthermore, the Secretariat has been working closely with Member States and project promoters to submit investment projects to be compiled into a database of investment projects to be promoted both regionally and globally.



JOINT MEETING OF SADC MINISTERS OF HEALTH AND MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIV AND AIDS MEETING

NOVEMBER 2018



Family photo of SADC Ministers of Health and those responsible for HIV and AIDS

SADC Ministers of Health and those responsible for HIV and AIDS meet in Namibia to discuss health issues

By Letso S. Mpho

The Ministers of Health and HIV and AIDS from the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met on the 8th November 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia, at the Namibia Institute of Public Administration Management (NIPAM) and deliberated on Public Health issues aimed at contributing to the attainment of improved quality of life of the people in the region.

The Joint Ministerial Meeting was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Namibia, and was attended by SADC Ministers or their representatives from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The meeting was also attended by representatives from International Cooperating Partners, United Nations Agencies, and Implementing Agencies, and was preceded by a



Dr. Mhlongo (left) and Honourable Dr. Haufiku

two-day meeting of Senior Officials from the Health and HIV and AIDS sectors.

In his welcome remarks, the Minister of Health and Social Services for the Republic of Namibia, Honourable Dr. Bernhard Haufiku noted that the SADC Ministers of Health and those responsible for HIV and AIDS are mandated to oversee the implemen-

tation of sectorial policies, strategies and programmes, review progress to identify challenges and map way forward to overcome challenges for the greater good of the people in the region.

The Minister applauded SADC Member States for the progress made towards the implementation of the Universal Health Coverage

(UHC) as one of the fundamental pillars to ensure healthy lives and to promote well-being for all persons at all ages. He mentioned that SADC subscribes to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, which articulates the aspiration of the world towards peace, development and prosperity for all.

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SADC Ministers of Health and HIV and AIDS

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The SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembin-kosi Mhlongo said that the meeting was taking place one year before the end of the implementation period of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015 – 2020 and gave an overview of the Secretariat's implementation of priority programmes in the RISDP and specifically on the interventions in both Health and HIV and AIDS Sectors.

Dr. Mhlongo said that a number of strategic regional documents have been adopted by the Summit of Heads of State and Government in the last few years such as the Windhoek Declaration on Malaria Elimination which was adopted in August 2018, Windhoek Namibia.

The Ministers received reports on the implementation of decisions taken during the last ministerial meeting in November 2017, in Polokwane, South Africa, considered a range of regional strategies and guidelines, as they monitor and provide a collective oversight of the implementation of the regional health agenda as guided by the SADC Protocol on Health and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the SADC Health Policy; and reviewed progress on major Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease.

The Ministers:

- Urged Members States to re-affirm their commitments and pursue efforts to Strengthen Emergency and Essential Surgical Care and Anaesthesia as an integral component of revival of Primary Health Care and acceleration towards Universal Health Coverage at all levels of the health system.
- Urged Member States to adopt the Call to Action for renewed commitment on early childhood nutrition, as a SADC regional commitment to accelerate nutrition actions in the region and directed the Secretariat to explore opportunities of involving regional and national organisations based on their comparative advantage to support implementation of high impact nutrition interventions.
- Urged Member States to enhance operational readiness and prepared-



SADC Secretariat officials providing strategic direction during the meeting

ness in order to mitigate the impact of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases in the region such as Ebola Virus Disease and re-affirmed their commitment to the Ministerial Statement of 23rd May 2018 on the 2018 Ebola Response and Support to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- Directed the SADC Secretariat to work with partners such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Stop TB Partnership to mobilize additional technical and financial resources to support Member States, including the islands States in developing national performance improvement plans towards universal access to TB services.

On the elimination of measles, Ministers urged SADC Members States to eliminate measles and other vaccine preventable diseases by 2020, and agreed on the following:

- Prioritizing Expanded Immunization Programmes in the SADC region through strategic partnerships to support implementation of immunization activities at district and field/community levels.
- Sharing of cross-border and inter-country immunization technical expertise to scale up immunization activities in SADC
- Establishing partnerships in SADC with Civil Society, Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), NGOs, UN agencies, universities etc. in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Immunization (ADI).

- Development of proposals for domestic, regional and international resource mobilization to improve funding for immunization programs

Furthermore, the Ministers approved:

- The Roadmap towards the Development of a Regional Food Fortification Regulatory Framework and capacity building of the Member States as well the development of the Regional standards on the Code of Marketing Breastmilk Substitutes and Maternity Protection.
- The SADC Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in the SADC Region (2019 – 2030) and the Score Card and its indicators, and urged Member States to implement the Strategy in the context of their national laws and to report timeously on the indicators of the Score Card.
- The 2018 SADC TB Report.
- The 2018 SADC HIV and AIDS Epidemic Report and urged Member States to scale-up implementation of evidence-based targeted HIV prevention interventions and implement its recommendations.
- The Report of the Implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund Projects Round 2;
- The Report of the Implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative (CBI) and urged Member States to mobilise resources to sustain the operation of the Wellness Clinics.

Join the conversations on Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development

#SADCYouthtalks
#EngageSADCYouths

By Barbara Lopi

The SADC Secretariat is encouraging the Youths and the media in the region to participate in promoting discussions on initiatives aimed at promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.

This is in support of the 2018 SADC Summit theme, of "Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development", which was endorsed as the 2018/19 Theme, to take forward the SADC industrialization agenda, while focusing on Infrastructure Development, Youth Empowerment and sustainable development.

The SADC Executive Secretary Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax told a Press Conference on 31st October 2018 in Gaborone, Botswana, that the 2018 SADC theme, has a lot of potential stories for the media to follow up, and communicate on how the different Member States will be implementing the theme.

Dr Tax said the youth account for 70 percent of the population of the SADC region, hence the extent to which they are engaged, or empowered, will impact on the socio-economic development of the region.

"In this regard, I encourage the media to participate in producing news content on initiatives aimed at promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development," Dr Tax said.

In support of the 2018 SADC theme, the SADC Secretariat is encouraging the use of the hashtags: #SADCYouthtalks; #EngageSADCYouths for discussions and conversations on Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.



Head of Mission to Madagascar Hon. Joseph Malanji (left) with Director of Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs, Mr Jorge Cardoso at the launch of SEOM

Madagascar applauded for heeding to peace calls in the Presidential Election

By Innocent Mbvundula

The people of the Republic of Madagascar have been commended for holding peaceful Presidential Election on 7th November, 2018, as the Madagascar gears up for the second round of voting scheduled for 19th December 2018.

The Head of Mission of the SADC Election Observation Mission (SEOM) to the 2018 Presidential Election in Madagascar, Honourable Joseph Malanji, MP, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia said SEOM was pleased with the peaceful manner in which the Madagascar election was conducted.

Before the election, SADC heightened calls for peace to afford the people of Madagascar an opportunity to exercise their democratic right of freely choosing their leaders. In a tweet posted a day before the election, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax said she was looking forward to a peaceful election, accepted by all Malagasy people. H.E. Dr Tax underscored the importance of a peaceful election, saying outcome of the Presidential Election in Madagascar will chart a new path for sustainable peace and prosperity of Madagascar.

On his part, the SADC Special Envoy to Madagascar, His Excellency Joaquim Chissano, former President of the Republic of Mozambique, who joined the SEOM team, said the people of Madagascar deserve long-lasting peace. Former President Chissano has been key in facilitating peace efforts among key political and electoral stakeholders in Madagascar. Such efforts led to the holding of peaceful elections in 2013.

Former President Chissano urged political stakeholders to put the interests of the People of Madagascar first, saying that the country has come a long way in its quest for a lasting political stability. The Presidential Election was contested by 36 candidates and according to the laws and provisions governing presidential elections in Madagascar, two top candidates will have to compete in a second round.

SADC Community Service benefits schools in Malawi



SADC Officials handing over donations to schools officials in Malawi



SADC Officials handing over donations to schools officials in Malawi

meant that the affected girls who were absent from school for five days in a month lost 15 learning days, equivalent to 2 weeks of learning in every school term. The SADC Command Post Exercise Director, Maj Gen A. Mhone, Exercise Umodzi Head of Mission, Mrs Eunice Lumbia and SADC Standby Force Chief of Staff and Exercise Coordinator, Brig. General Mukokomani all attended the Community Building initiatives at the two schools.

In her opening remarks at the ceremony, Mrs Lumbia expressed her gratitude to the community of Lifuwu and the District of Salima for their warm hospitality to the SADC Command Post Exercise Team. She expressed the importance of education and that the “roots of education are bitter, but the fruits are sweet”. She further encouraged the learners to work hard and not give up.

By Jocelyne Lukundula

Two primary schools within the Lifuwu district, in Salima, Malawi, benefited from a Community Building initiative organised in the margin of the SADC Command Post Exercise (CPX), Exercise Umodzi that was conducted from 1 to 15 October 2018.

The Community Building initiative conducted at Lifuwu and Kazembe Primary Schools, which have a combined total of 1700 learners, included donations of educational stationeries, school bags and sanitary pads worth more than US\$10 000. The SADC secretariat, with the support of sponsors from the

participating delegations from Member States and local suppliers from Malawi Stationery, sponsored the items.

The 15-day-long SADC Command Post Exercise Salima, which was attended by around 610 participants from twelve SADC Member States including Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe was part of the region’s preparation for its six-months peace keeping responsibilities at the continental level roster duties with the African Standby Force (ASF) from

January until 30 June 2019.

The Community Building initiative organized by the SADC CPX team at the two schools on 13th October 2018 was one way of giving back to the community, and expressing the gratitude of the Mission to the Salima people for the warm hospitality during the Command Post Exercise.

The Commandant of Malawi Force College (MAFCO) identified the two primary schools which were in need of stationery to support their daily classes, and sanitary pads as one in 10 school-aged girls within the schools dropped out of school or missed classes for lack of sanitary pads. This

The ceremony was closed by the Chief of the Liwufu community who expressed his gratitude for the donation which he said came at a time that they needed it the most and requested for support towards the building of the school where some of the learners were studying under the trees.

The two schools carted for children from disadvantage families. The main objective of the two schools, other than following the syllabus of the Department of Education, is to reduce and eradicate early pregnancies and sexual transmission diseases and infections by holding smaller classes and workshops in this regard.

SADC, MOSCOW Chamber of Commerce explore opportunities for increased cooperation

By Innocent Mbuindula

The Executive Secretary of SADC Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax and the Vice President of Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), Mr Suren Vardanyan met on 24th October, 2018 in Moscow, where the two parties called for increased collaboration, investment and partnership between SADC and Russian business operators.

The meeting between SADC and the MCCI took place, following the convening of the SADC Investment Forum which was organized by the SADC Ambassadors in Russia with the aim of sharing information on investment opportunities and investment climate in the SADC Region.

In her remarks at the meeting, H.E. Dr Tax underscored the need for private sector led programmes that offer opportunities for the private sector in Russia and SADC to exchange mutually beneficial knowledge. On this note, H.E. Dr Tax highlighted the need to convene trade and investment forums between SADC and Russia, where innovations and technologies can be showcased and business partnerships developed.

H.E. Dr Tax said it was pleasing to note that women and youth entrepreneurs are playing an important role in the private sector in Moscow. She called for support to increase women participa-



SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Dr Tax presents SADC trade and investment related publications to Vice-President of MCCI, Mr Suren Vardanyan

tion in business, learning from the experiences of Moscow in that regard.

On his part, Mr Suren Vardanyan said, through exchange programmes and trade forums with Russia and SADC business operators can learn a lot from each other and establish business linkages. He said Moscow is a centre of foreign trade and investment with high technological innovation, large population of people with higher education; high internet coverage which facilitate trade and investment.

The Vice President informed the SADC Executive Secretary that that Chamber has designated a liaison officer the Moscow Chamber of Commerce to work with the SADC Ambassadors in Moscow on initiatives to establish and promote business linkages between SADC

and the private sector operators from Moscow.

The two parties underscored the need to promote innovation, science and technology by embracing, among other things, internet marketing, technology in business processes and promoting innovation in production, logistics and supply chain for goods and services.

The meeting was attended by Larisa Gorchakova, President of Public Organisation Women of Our City; Olga Shtemberg, Moscow Chamber Chairman of Committee for the support of entrepreneurship in the field of quality of life and sustainable development; Ekaterina Dubinina; the Leaders of the World Community and Marina Kolchina, Advisor to the Director General of Rosaavtotrans.

During the meeting, Ms. Nadejda Kustova Advisor to the President on development of network in regions of Russia and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), said Moscow plans to hold franchising meeting in 2019 which will provide an opportunity for SADC women and youth entrepreneurs to venture into business, building on existing and established brands in Russia.

The SADC Executive Secretary was accompanied by H.E. Mr. Shadreck Luwita, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the Russian Federation and H.E. Major General (retired) Simon Marco Mumwi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the Russian Federation.



SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Dr Tax with H.E. Mr Sergey Lavrov, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Russian Federation

SADC Executive Secretary visits Russian Federation

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 23-24 October, 2018 undertook a mission to the Russian Federation where she addressed the SADC Investment Forum and signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Basic Principles of Relations and Cooperation.

Addressing over 200 delegates comprising Business Partners and Representatives from the Chambers of Commerce and Captains of the Industry at the SADC Investment Forum held on 23rd October, 2018 in Moscow, Russia, H.E. Dr Tax said the SADC region is endowed with abundance resources including minerals, oil, abundant, and raw materials for manufacturing and value addition that offer a range of opportunities for investment and partnership.

H.E. Dr Tax informed the delegates that the adoption of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and its roadmap in April, 2015 by the SADC Heads of State and Government, opened up endless opportunities through the development of regional value chains and their integration

into global value chains in clusters namely: Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation, Pharmaceuticals, Capital goods, Consumer goods and Services.

The Executive Secretary urged the delegates to take advantage of a number of success factors for investment available in the SADC region. Some of the investment success factors, she cited, include the SADC Free Trade Area, meant to liberalize intra-regional trade in goods and services; and the growing young population that will ensure the

sustained supply of labour to support growth and development, and thus enable the prosperity of investments in the region. On the signing of the MoU on Basic Principles of Relations and Cooperation, H.E. Dr Tax described the signing of the MoU as a giant step towards forging closer cooperation between SADC and the Russian Federation for the benefit of the peoples of SADC and the Russian Federation. H.E. Dr Tax signed the MoU on behalf of SADC and H.E. Mr Sergey Lavrov, the Minister of Foreign of the Russian Federation signed on behalf of the Russian Government at a signing ceremony that took place at the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry in Moscow.

The SADC Executive Secretary also held a meeting with the Director General of Russia's Federal Agency on Military and Technical Cooperation, Mr Dmitry Shugaev where the two discussed the roadmap for the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on Military and Technical Cooperation signed in July, 2018 between SADC and the Russian Federation. During the visit to the Russian Federation, H.E. Dr Tax held discussions with the Committee of SADC Ambassadors accredited to Moscow, Chaired by H.E. Mr Ndali-Che Kamati, the Namibian Ambassador to the Russian Federation and the Vice President of Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) Mr Suren Vardanyan and representatives of affiliate organisations of the MCCI.



Left to right: H.E. Major General (retired) Simon Marco Mumwi, Ambassador of United Republic of Tanzania to Russia, SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Dr Tax, Director General of Russia Federal Agency for Military Technical Cooperation, Mr Dmitry Shugaev, Deputy Director of the Agency, Mr Anatoly Punchuk and H.E. Mr. Shadreck Luwita, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the Russian Federation

SADC Stakeholders make commitment to support SACREEE

By Peter Mabaka

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) was launched on 24 October 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia.

Different stakeholders who included several high-level officials including ministers and deputy ministers responsible for Energy of Botswana, Mauritius Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the SADC Secretariat, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) took turns in making commitments to continue to support the SACREEE.

In his remarks, Chairperson of the SACREEE Steering Committee, Director of Energy in the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Namibia, Mr John Titus explained that consultations on the feasibility of establishing a centre to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency started in 2012/2013. In 2015 SADC Ministers responsible for energy took a decision to establish SACREEE. This decision was endorsed by the 35th SADC Council of Ministers meeting.

SADC Secretariat's Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Domingos Gove, representing the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, said: "SACREEE will advise SADC Member States on how to make the sustainable energy transformation feasible and viable. Access to affordable and reliable energy is a prerequisite for the industrialisation aspirations of our region. SACREEE will provide a platform for domestic and international partnerships and will serve as a hub for knowledge and technical expertise".

The Acting Director for Country Support and Partnerships, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) Mr Gurbuz Gonul explained that the Renewable Energy



Delegates during the meeting



Delegates during the meeting

and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REESAP), adopted in 2016, outlined a number of areas where IRENA and SACREEE could leverage on their partnership and make meaningful impacts on the ground. These include strengthening of regional and national institutions, creation of national frameworks for renewable energy, regulation and capacity development.

He added that, IRENA has already engaged with SACREEE in the implementation of two regional initiatives facilitated by IRENA. The first one is the Africa Clean Energy Corridor which aims to promote the development of cost-effective

renewable power options and cross-border trade renewable power across Southern African countries and Eastern Africa Power Pools. The second area of engagement with SACREEE is the SADC Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility which recognizes the important role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the economy. The facility envisions to equip entrepreneurs from the Region with adequate technical and commercial skills so that they can better manage their business, prepare bankable project proposals and access to finance more easily to be able to scale up their business.

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SADC Preventive Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho (SAPMIL) Prepares for a Closing Down



SADC has provided military support in the Kingdom of Lesotho

SADC Secretariat convened the SADC Preventive Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho (SAPMIL) coordinating meeting in Maseru, Lesotho on 30 - 31 October 2018, to discuss the Liquidation Plan and draw down for the withdrawal of SAPMIL as well as prepare for the Medals Parade and Closing Ceremony that is scheduled to be held on 20 November 2018.

In his opening remarks, Brig Gen (Rtd) Timothy Kazembe, SAPMIL Head of Mission said that, the objective of the meeting was for all the stakeholders to contribute to the finalization of the SAPMIL Liquidation Plan and emphasized on the need for all the stakeholders to work together in order to ensure a smooth transition and closing down of SAPMIL as planned.

The Chief of Staff of the SADC Standby Force Planning Element, Brig Michael Mukokomani in his remarks, highlighted that, "the milestones achieved so far by SAPMIL are encouraging and that the Heads of State and Government believe that the people of Lesotho are now ready to take over where SAPMIL ends". He emphasized that going forward, the people of Lesotho will continue to be

assisted by other SADC structures that include the Oversight Committee and the SADC Facilitator to Lesotho who would continue to support the Lesotho peace process and reforms.

The meeting discussed among other things, the strategic objective for liquidation; primary and mission support tasks; asset management; closure of contracts and accounts; public relations issues; repatriation of personnel and contingent owned equipment; and also looked at the program for the Medals Parade and Closing Ceremony.

All stakeholders were urged to work together in order to ensure that the movement of personnel and equipment is well coordinated and that all modalities are in place as the mission hands over to the Government of Lesotho. Furthermore, it was noted that there is need to convene a lessons learnt meeting that will inform future deployments considering that the SADC Standby Force will be on standby from January to June 2019 as per the African Standby Force Roster. The meeting also came up with a refined Program for the Medals Parade and Closing

Ceremony.

The SADC Double Troika Summit (DTS) that met in Pretoria, Republic of South Africa on 15 September 2017 approved the deployment of SAPMIL for an initial six months from 20 November 2017 to 20 May 2018 to support the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho to avert the escalation of hostilities in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The deployment of SAPMIL was further extended for six months from 21 May to 20 November 2018.

Following the progress made, the SADC Summit that met in August 2018 in Windhoek, Namibia, decided that the tenure of SAPMIL will not be extended further and hence the closing down of the Mission.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the SAPMIL Troop and Personnel Contributing Countries (TCCs/ PCCs) namely Angola, Malawi, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In addition, the Host Nation (the Kingdom of Lesotho) and the SAPMIL management team were also in attendance.

Support to SACREEE

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For his part, the Managing Director of Austria Development Agency, Mr Martin Ledolter, said Austria and SADC have a long standing and successful partnership in the area of sustainable energies. Together with the Nordic Development Fund and the Government of Finland, Austria participates in the Energy and Environment Partnership (EEP), a financing facility in Southern and East Africa. He said Austria also funds the Southern African Solar Training and Demonstration Initiative, SOLTRAIN, in six (6) SADC Member States. Mr Ledolter reaffirmed Austria's commitment to continue to work with SADC Secretariat and Member States in promoting use of renewable energies in the region.

The Managing Director, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, Mr Philippe, on behalf of United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) said, SACREEE plays an important role in setting rules and standards for integrated but also inclusive regional technology markets which allow the private sector and entrepreneurs to participate in global value chains of sustainable energy manufacturing and servicing. He further informed the audience that, SACREEE is at the core of UNIDO mandate of promoting inclusiveness and sustainable industrial development. Therefore, UNIDO supports the establishment of SACREEE as a regional sustainable energy centre.

The mandate of SACREEE is to contribute to increased access to modern energy services and improve energy security across the SADC region through the promotion of market based adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and energy services.



SADC Director of Infrastructure Services, Ms. Mapolao Mokaena (right) and Dr. Johansein Rutaihwa in a panel discussion at the SADC Investment Forum in Moscow

SADC shares opportunities with Russia business community at SADC Investment Forum in Moscow

By Innocent Mbvoundula

The Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on 23rd October, 2018 took advantage of the SADC Investment Forum in Moscow to share with the business community from the Russian Federation the opportunities for partnership and investment in the SADC Region.

The Director of Infrastructure at the SADC Secretariat, Ms. Mapolao Mokoena and the Senior Programme Officer for Industrialisation and Competitiveness, Dr Johansein Rutaihwa made presentations focusing on Infrastructure Development, Financing and logistics; and Regional Industrial Value Chains, Mining and pharmaceuticals. Ms. Mokoena informed the delegates that the SADC regional infrastructure development agenda is informed and guided by the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) 2012-2027 which was adopted by SADC Heads of State and Government in August 2012. She noted that, although well-endowed with both hydro and thermal energy resources, the SADC Region has developed only a small fraction of its power generation potential.

She underscored the importance of the One-Stop Border concept for the SADC region in improving the efficiency of land frontier crossings and the need to put in place measures to improve the linkages between ports and upstream road and rail corridors, as well as the administrative

efficiency of ports. In his presentation, Dr Rutaihwa focused on the economic and social conditions in Southern Africa; the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063; and the implementation of regional value chains, pharmaceutical and mining agenda and other special initiatives in the SADC region.

He called on the private sector both in Russia and the SADC Region to participate in the regional value-chains opportunities, including the active involvement of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) along the agro processing value chains. During the Investment Forum, the Russian Business and Investment Community was requested to assist SADC in addressing the financing and technical gaps in infrastructure development, through amongst others, private sector participation and implementation of measures, with a view to frontload industrialisation in line with the Revised RISDP; and to support project preparation activities, which are upstream activities that will increase the number of investment-ready, "bankable" infrastructure projects.

The SADC Secretariat was urged to support Member States to develop requisite national strategies to domesticate and take advantage of opportunities offered by the SADC Free Trade Area; and facilitate the regional harmonization of tax policies and administration systems to create a level playing field and attract more investors.

Brigadier General Michael Mukokomani explains the operations of the SADC Standby Force

Jocelyne Lukundula (JL) interviewed Brigadier General Michael Mukokomani (Brig Gen. MM) the Chief of Staff for the SADC Standby Force.

QUESTION & ANSWER

JL: Chief of Staff - SADC Standby Force, may you please introduce yourself and explain what is SADC Standby Force?

Brig Gen. MM: My name is Brig Gen Michael Mbakiso Mukokomani, and I am an active member of the Botswana Defence Force. The SADC Standby Force is a conflict resolution mechanism established through the SADC MOU, and within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Therefore, the SADC Standby Force is an active part of the African Standby Force (ASF) which is established to further efforts by member states in putting forth conflict resolution tools to restore peace and security within and outside the region.

JL: SADC standby force just completed a CPX training exercise - Umodzi in Malawi. May you explain what it was all about?

Brig Gen. MM: The Exercise UMUDZI was organized as part of Force Preparation for the SADC Standby Force to practice its procedures and operational readiness especially in the context of the SADC Region going on the African Standby Roster beginning January 2019, were we are expected to be ready to provide the ASF Rapid Deployment Capability (RDC) for the continent in case there is need to mobilize peacekeeping forces to address any situation of insecurity in Africa.

JL: What is the timeframe allocated for a Standby Force to



Brigadier General
Michael Mukokomani

intervene in a Member State in case of a crisis? What is the chain of command?

Brig Gen. MM: The mandating process stipulates that once the Organ Troika has met to consider the possibility of an intervention in a conflict area and provided the strategic guidance, and further that the necessary mandating documents have been put in place, our Rapid Deployment Capability is then expected to be deployed and established Initial Operational Capability in the mission area within a period of 14 days. This will then build up in the coming 90 days in which the mission would have established full operational capability.

JL: We are all aware that SADC

standby force has been deployed to the Kingdom of Lesotho for a year now. What lead to the deployment and what is the role of the Force in SAPMIL?

Brig Gen. MM: The SADC Preventive Mission to the Kingdom of Lesotho was mainly deployed in response to the assassination of the Commander of the Lesotho Defence Force, Lt Gen Khoantle Motsomotso in September 2018 and in order to avert any escalation of insecurity in the country, the Government of Lesotho requested SADC to deploy the mission. Therefore, the mission was deployed to support the Lesotho to restore peace and security which was on the verge of breaking down.

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crop production

SADC holds a Regional consultative and capacity building workshop on strengthening food fortification programmes

By Pontsho Sepoloane

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) in collaboration with the Government of South Africa and Smarter Futures and the Food Fortification Initiative (FFI) on 08-10 October 2018 hosted a stakeholder consultation and capacity building workshop on the monitoring and surveillance systems for food fortification programmes in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Food fortification, which is the addition of vitamins and minerals to staple foods, has been proven to be a cost-effective means of reducing the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia and neural tube birth defects and improving overall health. In 2017, during the joint meeting of the Ministers of Health and those Responsible for HIV and AIDS, the Secretariat was urged to facilitate the development of regional minimum standards for micronutrient fortification of cereal flour and regulatory monitoring framework.

In line with the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) there are several sectoral policies and strategies including the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2015 – 2025) which was approved by SADC Council of Ministers in 2014. The Food and Nutrition Security Strategy recognises that micronutrient deficiencies contribute substantially to the global burden of disease. In addition to the more obvious clinical

manifestations, micronutrient deficiencies contribute to a wide range of non-specific physiological impairments, leading to reduced resistance to infections, metabolic disorders, and delayed or impaired physical and psychomotor development.

The workshop was attended by representatives at programme manager level of Nutrition, Food Control and Private sector (milling industry) from 13 SADC Member States namely; Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in attendance were International Cooperating Partners (UNICEF, World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation and East, Central and Southern African Health Community), Development Partners (Global Alliance for improved Nutrition, Food fortification Initiative) and representative from the Premix industry.

The participants identified a number of common areas in which SADC Member States require support from development partners and other sources. These areas include; Capacity building on Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC); Technical support in the development of national regulatory monitoring guidelines; Support on Impact evaluation of the food fortification programme; Capacity for

the Laboratories to perform qualitative and quantitative tests; Small scale millers play an important role reaching a large segment of the population, this need further discussion both at Member State Level and regional level.

During the workshop, participants had an opportunity to visit a testing laboratory and a fortification mill to appreciate practical application of quality assurance and quality control approaches. The Private Sector was engaged on their views on regulation of food fortification programmes and their role in ensuring Quality Assurance and Control.

Furthermore, the SADC Secretariat presented a roadmap on the process of developing the regional minimum standards for food fortification which will be adopted and adapted by the SADC Member States. The standards aim to facilitate harmonisation of fortification programmes in the region; strengthen advocacy efforts especially in Member States that are voluntarily fortifying or not yet started and reduce trade barriers across SADC Member States.

It was noted during the workshop that the SADC Secretariat with support from the European Union, has initiated the first step of the development of the standards, which is, to ascertain the extent of micronutrient deficiencies, legislative mapping, fortification monitoring

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SADC Commemorates the First Regional World Food Day

By Peter Mabaka &
Panduleni Elago

SADC Secretariat in collaboration with Republic of Namibia, current Chair of SADC, and Republic of South Africa, outgoing Chair, commemorated World Regional Food Day in Bunya village, Namibia on the 30th October 2018.

During his keynote address, the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry in Namibia, Honourable Alpheus Naruseb, on behalf of Vice President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency Nangolo Mbumba, said, the pace and severity of climate change is presenting new challenges. Changes in temperature and precipitation and frequent extreme weather events result in crop and livestock production shortfalls and other asset losses, thereby not only threatening food production, but also access, stability and utilization of food resources. This are three out of the four key pillars of food security; an indication that more effort is required to sustain food availability for the region by large.

Honourable Minister Naruseb indicated that more investment is needed to spur more private sector investment in agriculture and rural development to boost social protection programmes for the vulnerable and to optimize linkages between food producers and consumers. He said science and innovation



SADC Secretariat official making a presentation during the tour of stalls by invited guests

are needed to find the best seeds that will not only increase yields and crop hardiness but also seeds with greater nutritional value, to save water and protect biodiversity. The adoption of climate smart practices is also critical to making sure food systems are able to adapt to climate change and contribute to its mitigation.

At the same event, Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in South Africa, Mr Senzeni Zokwana, who was a special guest, invited by the Government of Namibia, noted that food and nutrition insecurity is a complex matter to address as it is fundamentally related to structural societal factors, including developmental issues such as access to land, credit, education and employment, as well as access to affordable agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, water and seeds. He observed that unstable economic growth, high population growth and environmen-

tal degradation are also contributing to ever-greater numbers of people affected by shocks.

Hon. Minister Zokwana said agriculture is the key for economic transformation, especially in food and nutrition security. He explained that about 70% of the region's population depends on agriculture for food, income and employment, hence, investing in the agricultural sectors is fundamental to eradicating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, particularly in rural areas where most of the region's poorest live.

He encouraged Member States to develop resilience-building initiatives including, but not limited to, employment creation in rural areas, incorporating climate smart technologies in subsidies and conservation agriculture. The SADC region is a typical rural economy development and therefore need to be addressed at the Regional level, so as to

support rural developments.

Hon. Minister further encouraged Member States to strengthen collaborations both at regional and national levels to assist food insecure populations and scale up safety net programs as they play a significant role in ensuring food and livelihood security, especially amongst poor households.

For his part, Director for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, at SADC Secretariat, Mr Domingos Gove, on behalf of the Executive Secretary, Her Excellency, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, said that, SADC calls upon its citizens, the governments and the International community at large, to come together and address issues of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in line with the Universal Declaration on ending Zero

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Standby Force

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JL: SADC region is known to be mostly at peace region compared to many other regions in the world. Why did SADC conduct an exercise at a time when some other important SADC programmes need resources for implementation?

Brig Gen. MM: As mentioned earlier, the exercise was conducted to practice the capability of the Force to undertake peacekeeping deployments with ease by practicing the mandating process and also the necessary standard operating procedures that ensure that the multidimensional aspect of the force is smoothened for all the peacekeepers.

JL: Botswana is hosting the SADC Regional Logistic Depot in Rasasa. May you please explain what will be the use of that depot and why is it located in Botswana?

Brig Gen. MM: The SADC Regional Logistics Depot (RLD), once operational, will be able to provide mission start up equipment for the SADC Standby Force which is necessary to support and sustain the force once it has been deployed into a mission area.

Food fortification programmes

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approaches, food vehicles and to recommend the levels of micronutrients to be consumed to satisfy the daily nutritional requirements. Once the Regional Food Fortification Minimum Standards and monitoring framework are developed, the Secretariat will need to continue engaging SADC Member States, partners and the Private Sector to support implementation and scale up of the fortification programmes.



On 15th October 2018, Outgoing SADC Deputy Executive Secretary-Corporate Affairs (DES-CA) Ms. Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa formally handed over her office to new DES-CA, Ambassador Joseph Andre Nourrice of Seychelles



On 19th October, 2018, SADC Secretariat Management and staff bade farewell to the Outgoing Deputy Executive Secretary - Corporate Affairs (DES-CA), Ms. Emilie Ayaza Mushobekwa who served in that capacity for eight years. Ms. Mushobekwa is pictured here above cutting the cake during her farewell function; and (insert) Ms. Mushobekwa delivering her farewell speech.

First Regional World Food Day

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Hunger as well as the importance of Food Security as prescribed in the 2004 Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region, with goals in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Declaration of the World Food Summit of 2002. Under the Operationalization of the Regional Agricultural Policy Programme, and through the Implementation of the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy, the European Union pledged to support the Regional Commemoration of the World Food Day in the SADC Host country for a period of three years.

This support was also rendered to the Namibia event.

The 2018's World International Food Day theme; "Our actions are our future. A #Zero hunger world by 2030 is possible" is in line with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDGs 1 of eradicating poverty in all its forms and SDG 2 of ensuring Zero Hunger. SADC Member States should share knowledge, strengthen partnerships for sustained growth and collaborate further for the benefit of its people. The SADC region's population is estimated at over 340 million with about 29.4 million people estimated to be food insecure in the 2018/19 consumption year.

Directorate of Internal Audit and Risk Management moving forward

By Ookeditse Kamau

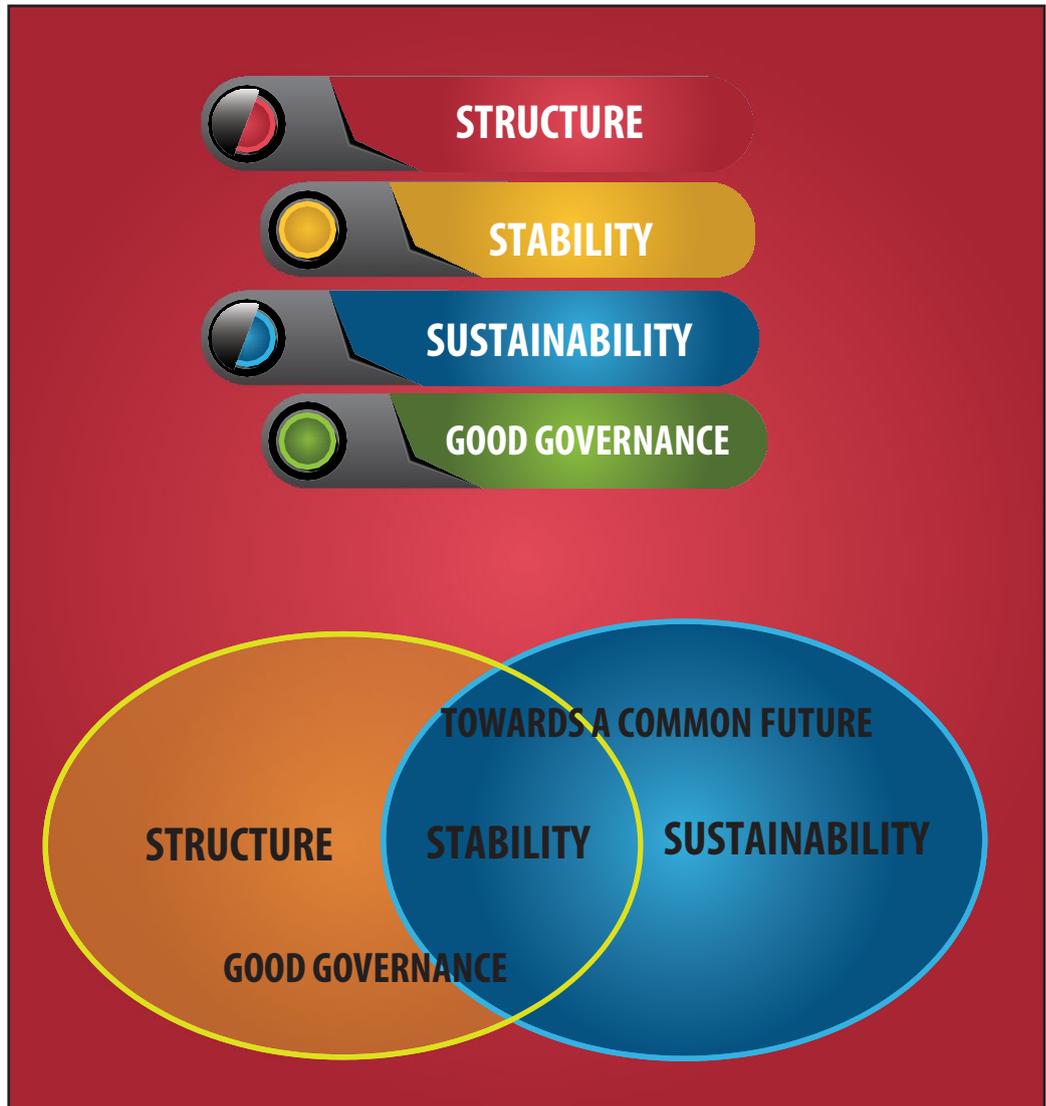
In line with its mandate, as articulated in the SADC internal Audit Charter and SADC Risk Management Policy, the Directorate of Internal Audit and Risk Management (DIARM) at the SADC Secretariat is moving forward with the implementation of automation system.

The system known as Governance Risk and Compliance system or GRC system will be running using a software called Barnowl. The system seeks to take the Secretariat to higher levels in particular to enhance convenience, efficiency, effectiveness in the governance process and reporting.

Issues of internal audit, external audit and risk management involves everyone in the organization and in the past these processes have been handled manually using simple excel and word files. Under the circumstances processing risk registers and reporting on progress of implementation of audit issues has been always a mammoth task.

To ease the process, the DIARM is moving ahead with automation of its processes to support SADC Structure, Stability and Sustainability.

Governance in its definition aims to ensure structure, stability, and sustainability (SSS). Internal controls are a key building block to ensure the elements to the triple S are achieved. The DIARM in support of organization governance process will be using an automated software



in engaging management and staff on monitoring progress made in the governance process. The Governance process herein refers to risk management, internal audit and compliance.

How will it all work

After the launch of the system users will have access to a webpage where they will access their outstanding action plans for implementation of risk mitigation measures or audit recommendations. The action plans

will be for risk management as agreed during risk assessment process and the other action plans will be for implementation of audit findings as outlined in internal audit reports issued from time to time. Once actions plans have been updated by respective directorates and units the Directorate of Internal Audit and Risk Management will be in a position to report progress at any point in time at institutional level.

Our Commitment

To ensure successful implementation of GRC system the Directorate IARM will ensure that before launching the system by end of November 2018 all staff are trained on the use of the software. The training is aimed at ensuring smooth transition from the manual process to the automated process.

Your Part

Change is the only constant that we know. Change with us to ensure we reach our goals. Happy changing.



PUBLIC OUTREACH SONG FOR SADC

Call for entries to a competition to produce
a public outreach song for SADC

For more information visit:

<https://www.sadc.int/awards/outreach-song/>

2018



DID YOU KNOW THAT



The following SADCC/SADC milestones 2005– 2009 were achieved at the following SADCC/SADC Summits:

Date & Place	Milestones Achieved
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit lays the Foundation Stone for the new SADC Headquarters and unveils the Foundation Stone Monument.
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit commemorates the 25th anniversary of SADC and notes with satisfaction progress registered since the establishment of the organization in 1980.
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit agrees to establish a SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) whose role is to advise SADC Structures and Electoral Commissions of Member States.
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit approves the appointment of 10 members of the SADC Tribunal.
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC appoints Dr Tomás Augusto Salomão as the new Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years.
17 – 18 August 2005 Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit Gaborone, Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit unanimously admits the Republic of Madagascar as a 14th Member of SADC.
17 – 18 August 2006, Maseru, Lesotho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit welcomes the application of Seychelles to re-join SADC.
16 – 17 August 2007, Lusaka, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit launches the SADC Brigade consisting of military, police and civilian components from all SADC Member States set up under provisions of the AU which recommends that each of its RECs have a standby capacity for peace support operations on the continent.
16 – 17 August 2018, Sandton, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC launches the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) thereby creating a large market, which will release potential for trade, economic development and creation of employment.
16 – 17 August 2018, Sandton, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summit welcomes back Seychelles as a member of SADC after a short break off from the group.

Source – SADC Summit Communiqués

To be continued in the next issue
Compiled by Anne Kulemeka

MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



In Mozambique, every 4 October is a national public holiday called Peace and National Reconciliation Day. The holiday marks the end of the over 15-year long civil war that ravaged the country beginning in 1977.

Immediately after the independence war against Portugal and the recognition of independence in 1975, a struggle began over who would rule Mozambique. The pro-Communist rebel group (Mozambique Liberation Front) took charge in 1977, and the pro-Democratic rebel group (Mozambique National Resistance) immediately fought back.

Civil war raged for 15 years. But in 1990, after the pro-Communist president of Mozambique died in an

aviation accident, peace talks commenced. By 4 October, 1992, the two sides signed a peace agreement in Rome that ended the war.

To commemorate the coming of peace after seemingly endless war, 4 October was designated Peace and National Reconciliation Day. The largest events of the day take place in Maputo, but there are smaller events all over the country.

Source:
<https://publicholidays.africa/mozambique/peace-and-national-reconciliation-day/>



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



PHOTO COURTESY OF WWW.LUSAKATIMES.COM

Zambia is a much more religiously inclined nation than most others in the rest of the world, and it is also a nation with a large Christian population. In fact, about 75 percent of Zambians are Protestants and 20 percent Roman Catholics.

Thus, it may not be too surprising that National Day of Prayer and Fasting, or "Prayer Day" for short, is a public holiday in Zambia. The holiday takes place on 18 October, but some will fast and pray for a full 40 days leading up to the holiday itself, which then becomes the crescendo of a more than month-long "concert of prayer".

Zambians gather in large numbers at their local churches or other centres where prayer services take place on Prayer Day. They will pray for the future of the nation and for peace and reconciliation among families, ethnic groups, rich and poor, and at-odds political parties.

Each year, there is a different official theme for Prayer Day, bringing a degree of unity to the prayers of people of various denominations and religious persuasions.

Source:
<https://publicholidays.africa/zambia/prayer-day/>



REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Every 14 October is Nyerere Day in Tanzania, a day to honour the memory of the nation's first president and the number one leader in its independence movement. He also led in effecting the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar into the single nation of Tanzania. However, despite Julius Nyerere's status as "Father of Tanzania" and his great popularity, he is also a controversial figure. Most in Tanzania would agree with his push for an end to British colonial rule, but what came after independence is where the controversy begins.

Nyerere ruled as president of Tanzania from 1964 till 1985, and then left the country in the hands of his chosen successor. Beginning in 1967, he adopted a socialistic approach to governance, which he called "Ujamaa." Many remember the good things about Julius Nyerere, such as his successful bid for national independence and national unity. Therefore, his death anniversary every 14 October is honoured by many as a day to remember a national hero.

Source:
<https://publicholidays.africa/tanzania/nyerere-day/>

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9 World Quality Day	10 World Science Day for Peace and Development
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20 Africa Industrialization Day	21	22	23	24
25 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women	26	27	28	29	30	

**INTERNATIONAL
COMMEMORATION
DAYS**

INDUSTRY

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063) is a long term strategy aimed at modernising the economies of the SADC region. Its emphasis is that industrialisation is key to successful economic and technological transformation at the national and regional levels through beneficiation and value addition to the region's diverse resources. The theme; "Partnering with the Private Sector in developing Industry and Regional Value Chains" adopted by Summit in August 2017 highlights the importance of the Private Sector in the development of value chains and the industrialization of the region

**MEMBER STATES
HOLIDAYS**

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2018

HOLIDAY	DATE	MEMBER STATE
All Saints' Day	01	Madagascar
All Saints' Day	01	Seychelles
All Souls' Day	02	Angola
Arrival Of Indentured Labourers	02	Mauritius
Divali	07	Mauritius
Independence Day	11	Angola
Maulid	20	Tanzania