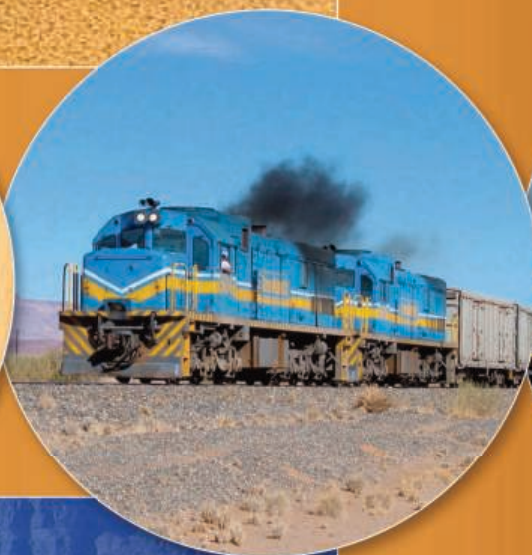




Promoting
Infrastructure Development
and Youth Empowerment
for Sustainable Development

38th SADC Summit

Namibia, 17-18 August 2018



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38th SADC Summit

9 - 18 AUGUST 2018 WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA



THEME: Promoting Infrastructure Development And Youth Empowerment For Sustainable Development

THÈME: Promouvoir le développement des infrastructures et l'autonomisation des jeunes en vue du développement durable

LEMA: Promovendo o desenvolvimento de infra-estruturas e o potenciamento da juventude em prol do desenvolvimento sustentável



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SADC Mission

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

SADC Vision

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

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

SADC Objectives

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



WELCOME MESSAGE



Republic of Namibia
The President



FROM HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HAGE G. GEINGOB, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA AND INCOMING CHAIR OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC), ON THE OCCASION OF THE 38TH SADC SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA, 17-18 AUGUST 2018

I am honoured to welcome you, leaders of the SADC family of nations and your respective delegations to the Republic of Namibia for the 38th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government. The Summit convening under the theme “*Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development*” provides us with an excellent platform to review progress on the implementation of SADC programmes. Moreover, the Summit presents us with an opportunity to take tough decisions aimed at accomplishing objectives enshrined in the SADC Treaty.

The road we have travelled and the challenges we have overcome are many. More important, the opportunities opened up by the irreversible process of regional integration are noteworthy, and widely felt by the people of our region. Still, we should be mindful of new demands and legitimate expectations of the citizens for jobs, decent housing, safety and general welfare. The existence of SADC should be felt in communities. After all, the Organization is about the people of this region and Africa at large. To meet citizen expectations, we should demonstrate urgency in the implementation of programmes and development projects.

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020), SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2020), and Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO II) provide our Organization with the tools to look into the future with hope and optimism. If appropriately and timeously implemented, these strategies will ensure sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development of the SADC Region.

The Summit theme “*Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development*” attests to Namibia’s commitment to taking the agenda of infrastructural connectivity forward, including the need for youth inclusion in all that we do. The theme builds on the past Summit themes, presented by Zimbabwe, Botswana, Kingdom of Eswatini and South Africa. Infrastructure development should positively contribute to the regional economic integration agenda.

Without peace and stability, economic growth and development will remain elusive. Without doubt, the SADC Region is one of the most stable and secure regions in Africa. But, we should not lose sight of the pressing political and security challenges facing the region today. In that vein, Namibia will work to ensure that conflicts are resolved through multilateral dialogue and not armed confrontation. Consistent with the New Africa that we champion, the SADC Organ, the African Union and international partners will be core to the multilateral solutions to be pursued.

I wish to once again, welcome the leaders of SADC and all the delegates to the Republic of Namibia, home of the SADC Treaty. It is my hope that you will have a wonderful and memorable stay in our country. It is my conviction that this Summit will be a resounding success. This I believe will promote and consolidate our shared economic interests and common political values.

Enjoy your stay in Namibia

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

SADC DAY MESSAGE



MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC
ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY 17 AUGUST 2018

Fellow SADC Citizens,

As you know this year marks the 26th anniversary of our organisation and I am honoured that, as Chairperson of SADC, I can be part of this auspicious celebration.

I am proud that our founding Treaty, establishing our own Southern African Development Community (SADC) on 17 August 1992, remains the foundation under which we as member states and citizens act. It continues to be the beacon of hope for citizens.

Allow me to highlight some of these principles underpinning the SADC Treaty:

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

Regional economic and political integration and cooperation depend on these principles to be realised as we have clear and shared objectives towards regional economic and political integration and sustainable development. In realising these principles, we should continuously seek to unlock our regional potential and opportunities to effectively address the challenges that confront us as a region.

Looking at progress achieved thus far, we have to reflect on the vision spelled out by our organisational founders on the future of our region. As we all know, 2018 marks the centenary of the birth of former President Nelson Mandela. We call upon the region to join in celebrating Madiba's ethos of Ubuntu by advancing collective unity, irrespective of race, creed and orientation.

To illustrate President Mandela's foresight regarding our region, which remains relevant for us today, when he said during the World Economic Forum of Southern Africa on 21 May 1997 that this region has set itself ambitious objectives in order to claim its share of investment and markets to create jobs and produce resources to improve the quality of life. He further stressed that the objectives are achievable but cannot be attained by government alone. Please allow me to quote him:

"Development can no longer be regarded as the responsibility of government alone. It requires a partnership of government with its social partners: private sector, labour and non-governmental organisations. The evolution of SADC from Co-ordination Conference to Community not only broadened its scope from a focus on infrastructure to a much more comprehensive approach to reconstruction, growth and development. The same process dramatically expanded the possibilities for private sector contribution to development, including in the area of infrastructure formerly associated with government alone. The region is replete with examples, actual and prospective, of large-scale projects demonstrating the power of public and private partnership."

Ladies and Gentleman,

Regional development and economic integration are the centre of our region's heartbeat and without regional cooperation we cannot achieve our shared objectives of prosperity, peace and development as spelled out in the region's strategic blueprints – the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020); Regional Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap; Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ; and Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP).

South Africa's theme as host and chair of SADC during the past year has been – "Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value Chains".

This builds on themes implemented by the other most recent SADC hosts and chairs:

Zimbabwe 2014 "SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition"

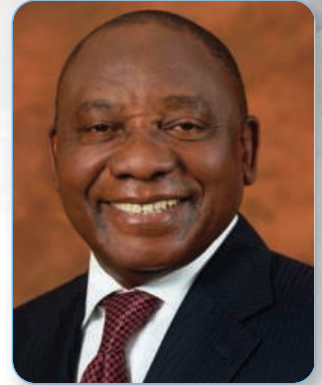
Botswana 2015 "Accelerating Industrialisation of SADC Economies through Transformation of Natural Endowment and Improved Human Capital"

Kingdom of Eswatini 2016 "Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation and for the Prosperity of the Region"

Through this theme, we sought to achieve our regional objectives by maximising on efforts made towards identifying practical high-impact, cross-border projects to boost manufacturing and the creation of regional value chains in support of the industrialisation agenda.

Member States continue to contribute to this end in terms of resources, knowledge and competitive advantages as well as networks with the private sector. Member States have worked as a collective in developing these projects.

Furthermore, in operationalising the theme, Member States are implementing projects in line with identified sectors within the areas of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, energy and pharmaceuticals. In doing so, the region's manufacturing capacity, productivity and competitiveness are improved. Contributing to skills development to enhance regional integration and create a mechanism for the involvement and direct engagement with the private sector.



The profiling of these sectors is critical in the implementation of the industrialisation strategy and roadmap towards the establishment of the identified value chains. It is critical to continue building strong partnerships with the private sector in order to address the challenges of poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment in the region.

As we work together in implementing our work programme, we will be handing over the baton to the Incoming Chair, our brothers and sisters from the Republic of Namibia, to continue with the implementation of projects.

Ladies and Gentleman,

In working towards attaining regional economic growth, we are pleased to note that our region shares many achievements in the strengthening of good governance, consolidation of democratic institutions and the holding of regular elections. In this regard, I wish to recognise the work done by our regional leadership structures in driving efforts to promote peace and stability in our neighbourhood. I have no doubt that the upcoming elections in the Kingdom of Eswatini, the Republic of Madagascar, and the Democratic Republic of Congo will be peaceful, reflecting the will of our people, and that the facilitation role in the Kingdom of Lesotho afforded to us by SADC will yield positive results.

As Outgoing Chair, South Africa reiterates our commitment to advancing the interests of the SADC region and will endeavour to promote and advance the region's peace and security interests during South Africa's tenure as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council (2019-2020).

We can proudly state that we are making great progress in consolidating our regional organization as an important player on the continent. Our efforts are not to be implemented in isolation. We therefore need to continue to develop stronger links with our continental body in realising the objectives as encapsulated in the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Ladies and Gentleman,

We believe that the Tripartite Free Trade Area made up of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) – East African Community (EAC) – and Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an important building block towards attaining a continental free trade area. The linkages between the Tripartite Free Trade Area and the Continental Free Trade Area are critical in improving market access and fostering industrial and infrastructure development towards boosting inter-regional and inter-African trade. This was demonstrated during the African Union Summit held recently in Mauritania.

Furthermore, our region needs Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and access to markets if we are to experience regional economic growth that will create jobs and opportunities towards improving the living conditions of our citizens. This requires building new partnerships and nurturing existing ones, with both industrialised and industrialising countries.

In this regard, we continue to place the interests of our region at the forefront in our key multilateral engagements. This was evident during the 10th BRICS Summit held recently in South Africa on 25-27 July 2018. We have deliberately ensured a link between our current SADC themes with that of BRICS which focussed on "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the 4th Industrial Revolution".

I am very pleased that the SADC Secretariat participated actively in the special BRICS Outreach Dialogue during which the centrality of regional and African industrialisation and infrastructure development was highlighted. This is within the context of advancing the 4th Industrial Revolution.

Fellow SADC Citizens,

You have given us, as leaders, the mandate and responsibility to discuss and reflect on key issues impacting on your wellbeing and the future of our region, during this, the 38th SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government. We will provide the necessary guidance to the SADC Secretariat, the engine that ensures the implementation of our work programme and its objectives as encapsulated in the SADC Common Agenda.

In our deliberations, we will also focus on the global economic situation and the impact thereof on the region. Linked to this, we will reflect on the performance of the region's economy by elaborating on progress made specifically on the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

We will also take stock of efforts made in addressing food security, gender and youth development, including other vulnerable groups. Summit will also reflect on various socio-economic issues and other critical sectors such as health, education and energy, among others. All are building blocks towards a prosperous and sustainable regional economic community.

As citizens of this dynamic region, we have to recognise the important role played by the SADC Secretariat in driving the implementation of our programme of action and agenda. We have to applaud the team, led by Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, for their hard work, diligence and commitment in discharging the responsibilities bestowed upon them.

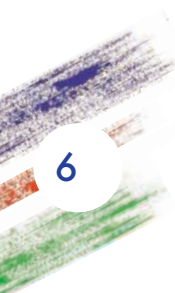
In further strengthening our organisation, I wish to call upon you, fellow SADC citizens, to continue making contributions by availing your skills and expertise for the benefit of our region.

In conclusion, allow me to once again call upon the private sector to partner with regional governments to create networks aimed at the advancement of our economic programmes. This partnership remains one of the cornerstones for the development of our region. We are indeed privileged to be part of a region which enjoys relative peace, stability and economic growth. Therefore, let us celebrate this moment by reflecting on the significance of our family bond and the importance of transforming our lives for the better through collective responsibility.

Happy SADC Day!

I thank you.

H.E. CYRIL RAMAPHOSA
President of the Republic of South Africa



FOREWORD

THE 38TH Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, Namibia is a momentous occasion for southern Africa in so many ways. Firstly, it reminds us of the historic signing of the SADC Treaty and Declaration on 17 August 1992, an event that led to the transformation of our regional organisation from a Coordination Conference to a Community, and advanced the regional agenda from coordination to deeper integration buttressed by legally binding sector protocols.

At that historic Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, leaders from the region signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration that effectively transformed the then Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The signing of the Treaty and Declaration ushered in changes in the way the regional organisation operates. Prior to 1992, the organisational and institutional arrangements were decentralised, with each of the Member States being responsible for coordinating one economic sector, with the signing of the Treaty, the coordination of regional programmes and activities became centralised at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana.

We say, “Thank you” to the dreams of our Founding Leaders for moving towards deeper regional integration and sustainable development.

The 38th SADC Summit which takes place on 17-18 August in Namibia is expected to cement and advance regional integration among SADC Member States and ensure improvement of social and economic wellbeing, better guarantee freedom and social justice, and peace and security for the people of southern Africa.

This year’s theme is “*Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development*”. The theme builds on the focus of the past four SADC summits that looked at how the region can attain industrial development.

The theme resonates well with the decisions of the SADC Extraordinary Summit held in March 2017 in the Kingdom of Eswatini that directed the Secretariat to review the SADC Infrastructure Project Portfolio in the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan to determine priorities to be focused at regional level, in relation to those to be implemented at Member State level.

This review is critical since infrastructure development is a key enabler for industrialization, trade and regional integration.

With regard to youth empowerment, SADC remains committed to providing a platform for the young to actively take part in the regional integration agenda.

Efforts are undertaken to operationalise the proposed SADC University of Transformation – a regional institution to train our youth and citizens in innovation and entrepreneurship as part of efforts to transform southern Africa into an industrialised region.

These developments and others are described in greater detail in this publication, while presenting a report on Achievements/Milestones since the last Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa in August 2017.

The publication also contains a section on the SADC Secretariat, summarizing the key activities and programmes undertaken by different Directorates and Units in the past year. This allows stakeholders to understand and appreciate the sector-specific objectives and programmes, while tracking progress on implementation of various regional activities, programmes and projects.

The 38th Summit also comes at a time when the region will welcome its newest member, the Union of Comoros. As you may recall, Comoros was formally admitted into SADC at the 37th SADC Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa. Its admission brings the membership of SADC to 16, an indication of the confidence shown in the regional organisation, as one of the most stable and attractive regional economic communities in Africa.

It is our duty to continue to promote and maintain a peaceful and politically stable environment that is conducive for sustainable economic development and prosperity. In this regard, countries that will be holding elections this and next year are called upon to do so in a credible and peaceful manner. The Secretariat will provide all technical support to the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) to observe the elections.



The publication dedicates a full section to the Republic of Namibia as the Host Nation of the 38th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, and which will chair SADC during 2018/19 under the leadership of His Excellency President Hage Geingob, who becomes the Chairperson of SADC at this Summit.

We appreciate the achievements we have made in the past year with His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa, as chairperson of SADC, and may I express our sincere gratitude to His Excellency, and to the chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President João Lourenço of Angola, for their guidance and exemplary leadership during the past year.

As has become tradition, the publication presents winners of the SADC Media Awards. SADC values the important role of media, recognizing that the media helps to inform, educate and entertain large, heterogeneous and scattered groups of people that would not be reached through interpersonal means. SADC also acknowledges the influence of the media in shaping public opinion and perceptions.

The SADC Media Awards are, therefore, an important platform for ensuring that regional programmes and activities are understood by the people of the region and beyond. Each year we honour those who excelled during the past year in highlighting the successes and developments in the SADC Region.

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

It is my hope that you will find this publication very useful. I am pleased to share with you the 38th SADC Summit Brochure. I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their support in preparing this publication.



Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2018

H.E. Mr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço President of the Republic of Angola



HIS EXCELLENCY President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of Angola was born on 5 March 1954 in Lobito city, Benguela province in Angola. He completed his primary and secondary schooling in Bié Province and at the former Luanda Industrial School and at the Luanda Industrial Institute.

Between 1978 and 1982, President Lourenço received military training in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) with specialisation in heavy artillery. He holds a Masters degree in Historic Sciences that he obtained from Russia. President Lourenço speaks fluent English, Russian and Spanish.

From August 1974, he participated in the national liberation struggle led by the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), having concluded his first political-military training at the Centro de Instrução Revolucionária 'Kalunga' (Revolutionary Instruction Centre) in the Congo Brazzaville. He was integrated into the first MPLA combatants group that entered the national territory in 1974.

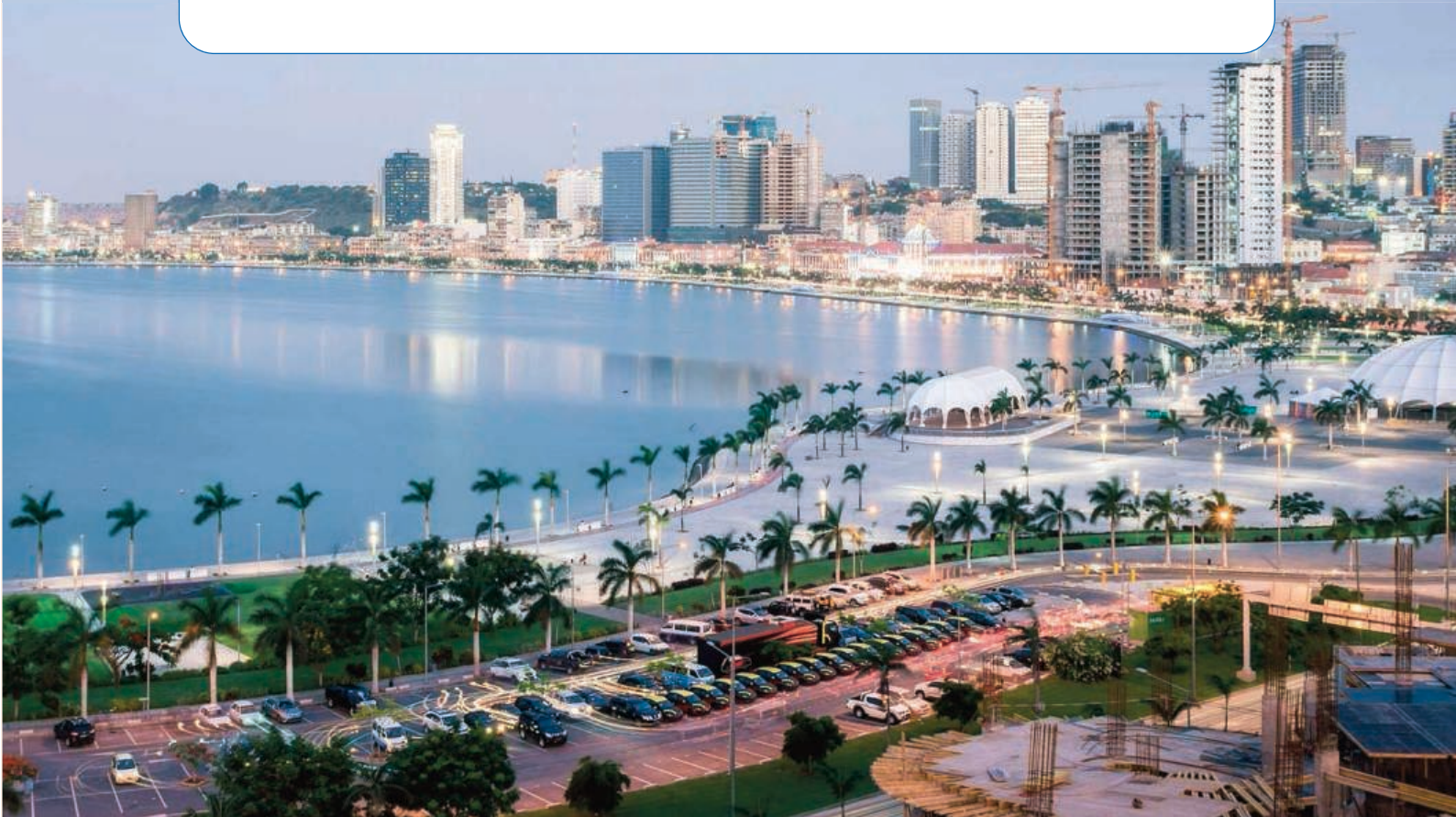
President Lourenço served in different capacities and portfolios, including serving as a Political Commissioner of the former People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), Political Commissioner of the second Political Military Region of Cabinda province. In 1983, he headed the Presidency of the Regional Military Council of the third Political Military Region.

President Lourenço was integrated into the MPLA Central Committee in 1985 and became a member of its Political Bureau from 1990, becoming its Vice-President in 2016. Before becoming the Vice President of MPLA, President Lourenço served as Secretary General of the Political Bureau and also as Secretary of the MPLA Political Bureau for Information and Economic and Social Sphere.

At government level, President Lourenço served as the Provincial Commissioner or Provincial Governor of Moxico Province and later as Provincial Governor of Benguela Province. At parliamentary level, President Lourenço was the Chairperson of the MPLA Parliamentary Group from 1991 to 1998 and later as Chairperson of the National Assembly Constitutional Committee. He later performed the functions of First-Vice-President of the National Assembly, from 2003 to 2014.

In 2014 he was appointed Minister of National Defence and while serving as Defence Minister, he was nominated as a presidential candidate of the ruling party, the MPLA which won a majority of 150 seats in the 2017 elections. President Lourenço automatically became President of Angola, succeeding former President José Eduardo dos Santos.

President Lourenço was officially sworn into office on 26 September 2017.





H.E. Mr Mokgweetsi Masisi President of the Republic of Botswana



HIS EXCELLENCY Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi was sworn into office on 1 April 2018 as the fifth President of the Republic of Botswana. Prior to this, he was Botswana's eighth Vice President, having also served in various Cabinet portfolios. Before becoming a full time politician, he had established himself as an educationist.

President Masisi was born in Moshupa on 21 July 1962. He grew up in a household with seven siblings being the fifth son to the late Edison Setlhomosi Masisi, who served for many decades as a Cabinet Minister and Member of Parliament for Moshupa (1965-99) and Precious Masego Masisi.

After attending school at Thornhill and Maru-a-Pula, President Masisi went on to complete his studies at the University of Botswana (UB), where he trained as a teacher majoring in English and History attaining a Diploma in Secondary Education. Thereafter, from 1984 he taught at Mmanaana Secondary School in Moshupa, where he was active in community development initiatives through the Village Extension Team. He was involved in sports, fund raising for development and the Parents Teachers Association (PTA).

In 1987, he became a Social Studies Curriculum Specialist at the Department of Curriculum Development and Evaluation, where he was responsible for supervising Social Studies, Music and Religious and Moral Education. Two years later in 1989, he studied at graduate level at Florida State University (FSU), USA, specializing in Social Studies Education and Instructional Systems Design. He attained his Master of Science (MSc) from FSU in 1990. In 1990 he re-joined the Curriculum Development as the National Coordinator for Social Studies Education and Botswana's representative for the African Social and Environmental Studies Programme, also serving as a Board member for Environmental Education Association of Southern Africa. During this time he played a leading role in the development of a new assessment system of Criterion Referenced Testing.

President Masisi has been an active member of several non-governmental organizations (NGO) boards, including Kalahari Conservation Society and Bana Ba Metsi Trust. In 1995 Masisi joined the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as Education Project Officer, where he was responsible for initiating policy and program reforms for the excluded in Botswana. In Botswana these included developing and implementing education for children of Remote Area Dwellers, focusing on access, retention and improved performance and pregnant students Continuing Education (Diphalana Programme). He was part of a team of experts contributing to educational development in Eastern and Southern Africa for UNICEF.

In 1999, he was awarded a Commonwealth Chevening Scholarship to undertake graduate studies in Economics and Social Policy in Manchester University in the United Kingdom (UK). In 2003 he resigned from UNICEF to join politics, contesting unsuccessfully for the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) primaries in the Moshupa Constituency. He remained active in politics and was elected Deputy Secretary of the Moshupa Branch Committee.

In 2004, Masisi joined an international research NGO, Centro de Investigación de Enfermedades Tropicales (CIET) --Tropical Disease Research Centre, and focused on HIV Prevention research. This job involved working and studying epidemiology. In 2008, he won the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) primary elections and became the party's Parliamentary candidate for Moshupa and subsequently secured it in the October 2009 general elections. In October 2009 he was appointed Assistant Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration at the State Presidency.

In January 2011 he was appointed Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration. He oversaw Poverty Eradication Programme and the expansion of broadcasting capacity by Botswana Television (BTV) and Radio Botswana. He conceptualized and started the Moshupa Constituency Development Show as well as the roll out and free distribution of seedlings to the whole Constituency and other community initiatives to improve peoples' lives. Initiated partnerships for continuing education, economic groups.

In April 2014, he was appointed Acting Minister at the Ministry of Education and Skills Development. In October the same year, he was re-elected Member of Parliament for Moshupa-Manyana Constituency and on 28 October 2014, appointed the Minister of Education and Skills Development.

On 12 November 2014, Masisi was endorsed as the eighth Vice President of the Republic of Botswana. Responsible for the oversight of Government programmes including flagship programmes, such as: Poverty Eradication, Economic Diversification Drive and Employment Creation, Chairperson of the National Aids Council, Rural Development Council and as leader of the House of the National Assembly.

President Masisi is married to Neo Jane Masisi (nee Maswabi). Their marriage has been blessed with a daughter.



H.E. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa President of the Republic of South Africa



HIS EXCELLENCY Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa was born on 17 November 1952 in Johannesburg, South Africa. His family was moved from Western Native Township to Soweto in 1962, where he attended Tshilidzi Primary School. He completed high school at Mphaphuli High School in Sibasa, Venda in 1971.

Ramaphosa registered to study law at the University of the North in 1972, where he became involved in student politics, joining the South African Student Organisation (SASO) and the Black People's Convention (BPC). He was detained in solitary confinement for 11 months in 1974 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act for organizing pro-Frelimo rallies. He was detained for the second time and held for six months in 1976 following the Soweto student uprising.

While serving as a law clerk for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys, he continued his studies with the University of South Africa (UNISA) obtaining his B. Proc degree in 1981. He then joined the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) as a legal advisor.

In 1982, at the request of CUSA he founded the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) with James Motlatsi and Elijah Barayi, and became the union's first General Secretary. He was instrumental in building NUM into the most powerful union at the time, with membership rising from 6,000 to 300,000 during his tenure. He led mineworkers in one of the biggest strikes in South Africa's history in 1987.

As NUM General Secretary, he was instrumental in the establishment of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), and played a prominent role in the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) when COSATU joined forces with the United Democratic Front (UDF) against the apartheid government. He went into hiding in July 1986 after the declaration of a state of emergency.

He was later appointed chairperson of the Reception Committee to receive Rivonia trialists and in January 1990 he accompanied released African National Congress (ANC) political prisoners to Lusaka, Zambia. He served as chairperson of the National Reception Committee, which coordinated arrangements for the release of Nelson Mandela and subsequent welcome rallies within South Africa.

Following the unbanning of the ANC, in 1991 he was elected ANC Secretary General at its first national conference in over 30 years. He became head of the ANC's negotiation team at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) and the subsequent multi-party talks.

Following South Africa's first democratic elections on 27 April 1994, he became a Member of Parliament and was elected as Chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly. In that position, he was responsible for overseeing the drafting of South Africa's internationally acclaimed first democratic Constitution. In 2009, this contribution was recognized with the award of the National Order of the Baobab in Silver.

On completion of the Constitution drafting process, he left Parliament and his position as ANC Secretary General to move into business, joining New Africa Investments Limited. In 2001, he established Shanduka Group as a black-owned investment holding company, building up a diverse portfolio of listed and unlisted assets.

In 2004, he established the Shanduka Foundation, focusing on education and small business development. The Foundation, which has since changed its name to Cyril Ramaphosa Foundation, comprises Adopt-a-School Foundation, Black Umbrellas and the Cyril Ramaphosa Education Trust. He is co-chairperson of the Advisory Board of the Kagiso Shanduka Trust, which is in partnership with the Free State Department of Education on a programme to develop schools in the province.

He gained a wide range of business experience serving on the boards of some of Shanduka's investee companies and other companies. He was a member of the United Nations Global Leadership Group that advised the Secretary General's Special Representative on Business and Human Rights.

He has received several awards. He was awarded the Olof Palme prize in October 1987 in Stockholm. In October 1991 he was a visiting Professor of Law at Stanford University in the United States.

He has received honorary doctorates from the University of Natal, the University of Port Elizabeth, the University of Cape Town, and the University of the North, the University of Lesotho, the University of Venda and the University of Massachusetts (United States of America). He is currently the Chancellor of the University of Mpumalanga.

He was the first Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Business Council. He was Vice Chairman of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS. Ramaphosa was appointed, along with former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, as a weapons inspector in Northern Ireland. He also sat on the International Commission of Intervention and State Sovereignty and the UN Secretary General's Panel on International Support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

He was appointed Deputy Chairperson of the National Planning Commission (NPC) in 2010, a body created to draft a long-term national development plan for South Africa. In December 2012, he was elected ANC Deputy President at the ANC's 53rd National Conference in Mangaung.

He was appointed Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa on 25 May 2014. During his term as Deputy President, Ramaphosa was appointed as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho and a Special Envoy to South Sudan.

In December 2017, he was elected the 13th ANC President at the 54th National Conference in Johannesburg.

President Cyril Ramaphosa was sworn in as President of the Republic of South Africa on Thursday 15 February 2018 following the resignation of President Jacob Zuma.



H.E. Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

HIS EXCELLENCY Mr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa was sworn into office as President of the Republic of Zimbabwe on 24 November 2017, as the country's second executive President, after nomination by ZANU-PF, the party in government, following the resignation of his predecessor, Mr Robert Mugabe. He was declared the winner of the 30 July 2018 presidential elections with more than 50 percent of the vote, and his party won a two-thirds majority of seats in the National Assembly and Senate. President Mnangagwa has deep experience in governance having served as a Cabinet Minister since Independence, in various capacities including Justice, Defence, Security, Finance, and Rural Development. He served as Speaker of the House of Assembly, and later as Vice President. He is a constitutional lawyer by profession.

As Head of State, he has introduced a new dispensation characterized by the theme that, Zimbabwe is Open for Business, through attracting, retaining and securing Foreign Direct Investment, achieving zero tolerance for corruption, and re-engagement with countries and international institutions that had drifted away from the country, while further strengthening relations with those who have always stood by Zimbabwe. This is intended to generate massive job creation through resuscitation and re-tooling of industries, modernizing the public sector and promoting investment, attracting domestic savings, revitalizing agricultural productivity and agro-industries, and rehabilitating infrastructure across economic and social sectors.

President Mnangagwa was born on 15 September 1942 in Chief Mapanzure's area in Zvishavane, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe, the eldest son of late Mafidhi Mnangagwa and late Mhurai (Musvove) Mnangagwa. He started primary school in the village before his family was forced by the colonial regime of Southern Rhodesia to relocate to Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) in 1954. He completed his education at Myooye primary school and Mumbwa secondary school, and became active in politics at the time of Zambia's independence. He joined the Zimbabwe liberation struggle and was sent for military training before crossing the Zambezi River into Southern Rhodesia as commander of the first group of trained cadres to do so, arriving in time for the first ZANU Congress in Gweru in May 1964. The guerrilla group then separated into three units, known as the "crocodile commando", moving around to different parts of the country on a sabotage mission, using explosives from the mines. He was arrested in Harare after sabotaging a train in Fort Victoria and served 10 years in prison, narrowly escaping the death sentence on the basis that when he received foreign military training in 1962 he was still under age.

He was admitted to the Bar of the High Court of Zambia in 1976 after completing his law degree at the University of Zambia, having begun his studies while imprisoned in Rhodesia. He was called to join the party in exile in Mozambique where he was appointed Special Assistant to the Party President Mr Robert Mugabe. At the 1977 Chimoio Congress, he was elected as a member of the National Executive of the party, and served as Head of civil and military intelligence. He was legal advisor to the party in various negotiations for independence, culminating with the settlement agreement at the Lancaster House Conference in London in 1979, when the modalities of becoming Zimbabwe were agreed, including a ceasefire and elections leading to Independence on 18 April 1980. He led the first group of officials to return to Zimbabwe in January, and later chaired the Commission that integrated the armies of the two liberation movements and the Rhodesian military into the Zimbabwe National Army. He is a proponent of unity within the governing party, the family and community, and the country. He is married to Auxilia (Kutyauripo) Mnangagwa, who has also been active in the party and Parliament.





MAJOR MILESTONES DURING THE YEAR AUGUST 2017 – AUGUST 2018



Introduction

The year 2017 marked the third year of implementation of the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 Implementation Framework since its adoption by the SADC Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in April 2015. The Secretariat remains committed to the implementation of the Revised RISDP, which underpins the SADC Vision of sustainable economic growth and development in order to improve the quality of life of the SADC citizenry and ensure peace and security in the region.

This report of the Executive Secretary highlights the major achievements on milestones for 2017/18 towards the regional integration agenda in the SADC region in terms of political and economic developments; implementation of programmes; resource mobilization efforts; efforts towards good governance and the rule of law; challenges and mitigation measures.



Political Developments in SADC

The political and security situation in the region has remained generally calm and peaceful, with the SADC collective regional efforts being focused on addressing political and security challenges in the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the Republic of Madagascar.

Efforts of the SADC Facilitator, the Oversight Committee and the deployment of the SADC Preventive Mission to Lesotho (SAPMIL) were instrumental in stabilizing the political and security situation in the Kingdom. Extended efforts to the DRC significantly neutralized the negative forces operating mainly in the eastern part of the country. The deployment of the Special Envoy, H.E. Joaquim Chissano, in collaboration with envoys from the United Nations and African Union, was instrumental in facilitating the resolution of the political crisis in Madagascar over the disputed provisions of the proposed electoral law.

Economic Developments

In the past six years the region has experienced dampened economic growth, the lowest being 1.4 percent in 2016. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth increased marginally by 1.9 percent in 2017. The majority of Member States have per capita GDP below US\$1,000. The weak economic climate has affected the financial sector as indicated by rising non-performing loans.

While inflation has slowed down in general, it has remained high, with some Member States still in the double digit levels. Weak exchange rates and aftermath impacts of weather-related factors, including the drought of 2015/16, continued to influence price movements in some Member States.

In the fiscal sector, public revenues have remained low, and in some instances declining, in the face of increasing public expenditures. In some Member States wage bills have been driving expenditures and accounting for a significant percentage of public expenditure. Some Member States have introduced (or are contemplating to introduce) minimum wages as an income redistributive mechanism. These factors have partly contributed to deteriorating fiscal positions of most Member States.



The SADC Chairperson, President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, with SADC Executive Secretary Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax during a visit to the SADC Secretariat in March 2018.

Implementation of Programmes of Regional Cooperation and Integration

Industrial Development and Market Integration

The Industrial Development and Trade Directorate was established within the SADC Secretariat structure in 2017/18, with a mandate to ensure that the SADC region is self-sufficient in goods and services that can be traded within the region and across the world. The mandate encompasses the whole chain of activities, beginning at product inception with scientific research and development to industrial value chain production and setting of the specification of the goods and services in standards and technical regulations; which ultimately leads to trade.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) and its Costed Action Plan were popularized and rolled out in eight Member States where all stakeholders, including private sector and civil society, participated. The rollout also included support to seven Member States to estimate national indicative public coordination costs for the implementation of the strategy.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), developed a draft Regional Mining Vision and Action Plan whose objective is to maximize the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction within the overarching context of the African Mining Vision and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

The Secretariat has secured resources from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and the European Commission to support the development of regional value chains in selected agro-processing and pharmaceutical sub-sectors. Implementation is expected to commence in this financial year.

The Africa Green Co project involving Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia and the Renewable Energy Agency Guidelines and Standards of Mauritius were added to the SADC Project Preparation Development Facility. This brings the total number of projects financed under this facility to nine.

SADC continues to support the modernization and harmonization of payments and clearing systems as a means of financing priority sectors and driving economic development in the region. The SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) made further progress and consolidation since July 2013 when the system went live. As at end of April 2018, the cumulative number of transactions settled stood at 1,063,306, representing ZAR4.46 trillion which was equivalent to USD377.14 billion. All Member States are participating in SIRESS with the exception of Madagascar.

In order to be an inclusive payment system, SIRESS can now also settle low value payments starting in the four Common Monetary Authorities countries of Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa. Work on the registration of the SIRESS trademark in all Member States is underway as a mitigating measure against hijacking of the SIRESS trademark by third parties.

Improved and Integrated Regional Infrastructure

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) was approved by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Energy in July 2017 as a strategy for guiding development of regional renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes until 2030.

Mobile network operators from nine SADC Member States are implementing the SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR) project using the Roam Like at Home (RLAH) principle. This is in line with the November 2014 decision of Ministers responsible for Information and Communication Technology to adopt the RLAH regime by regulating both the wholesale and retail-roaming tariff using glide paths for the next six years.

Since the launch of the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) by the Tripartite Ministers in October 2017 in Dar es Salaam, the United

Republic of Tanzania, the milestones achieved to date include development and validation of a Vehicle Load Management Agreement; Multi-lateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement; national and regional sensitization programmes in 17 of the 21 Tripartite Member/Partner States to identify technical assistance requirements; and facilitation of the Cross Border Road Transport Regulators Forum.

The Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project shared by Angola and Namibia progressed as planned, with the construction of the Calueque Village Water Treatment Works and



repairs on the main pipeline and the canal being successfully completed and commissioned by the end of March 2018. This constitutes the completion of Lot 1 of the project. Lot 2, which entails construction and rehabilitation of the water storage and distribution network at Santa Clara, was expected to commence in June 2018.

The SADC Groundwater Management Institute (GMI) was fully established and staffed with four technical staff and the Executive Director in the Institute of Groundwater Studies at the University of Free State. The SADC GMI Financial Sustainability Plan and Strategy was developed, reviewed and endorsed by the relevant technical committees, and were approved by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Water at their meeting in June 2018.

Peace and Security

An Electoral Technical Committee comprising of members of SADC Electoral Advisory Council and the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries was commissioned by the 37th SADC Summit to conduct a pre-election assessment mission to the DRC. The Summit tasked the Committee to assess the electoral administration capacity and technical needs of the National Independent Electoral Commission of the DRC ahead of the country's anticipated national elections.

The SADC Preventive Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) was deployed to Lesotho in November 2017 to address the fragile and unpredictable political and security associated with the assassination of the former Commander of the Lesotho Defence Force, Lieutenant General Khoantlho Motšomotšo. The mission's mandate was extended by the Double Troika Summit to November 2018 to continue to underpin the region's resolve to ensure stability.

The Mediation Support Unit accelerated its capacity building interventions aimed at deepening regional capability to prevent and manage conflict through training programmes that covered negotiation, conflict tracking and analysis; mediation skills and approaches; and gender mainstreaming within the context of conflict prevention and response.

The Secretariat continued to implement programmes to enhance cross border security, migration and refugee management. This security agenda is driven by drafting policies and strategies that address corruption, refugees, migration, poaching, prisons and border management. In order to effectively discharge this responsibility, the sector consults and deliberately engages with experts in sub-sub-sectors so as to inform policy.

In 2017/2018, with input from its statutory committees, the Secretariat achieved a number of milestones, including the development of i) a draft Common Position on implementation of the African Union Protocol on Free Movement of Persons; ii) a draft Protocol on Inter-State Transfer of Foreign Prisoners; iii) a draft Regional Policy Framework on Management of Asylum Seekers and Refugees; and iv) a draft SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan 2018-2022

Improved Human Capacities for Socio-Economic Development

The region developed the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) as a financial mechanism intended to provide financial support to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) 2017-2022, which, in turn, implements the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). ADF Operational Guidelines were developed and approved by Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security in May 2017, and by Council in August 2017. Work is in progress to operationalize the guidelines.

The Regional Early Warning System and Vulnerability Assessment programme continued to collect, analyse and disseminate data and information on food security situation in the region. The information is aimed at facilitating preparedness and early action to prevent or reduce the impact of food insecurity-related disasters.

The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, developed the Harmonised Seed Regulatory System (HSRS) to promote regional integration and enhance access and availability of improved crop variety to farmers. The system augments the fun-



SADC Agriculture and Food Security Ministers with the Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Eswatini (front row, sixth from left) at meeting to approve the Agricultural Development Fund operational guidelines.

damental role played by quality seed in the realisation of food security. The framework is implemented through a Memorandum of Understanding that has been signed by 11 Member States and came into force after more than two-thirds of Member States had signed it. To-date, the HSRS has managed to release and register 25 crop varieties that can be traded throughout the region without undergoing tedious steps of variety release at national level.

A Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) has been developed to assess progress made in the implementation of the SADC TFCA Programme, as well as to enable objective measurement of its contribution to the objectives of relevant protocols and SADC development priorities as stipulated in the Revised RISDP.

During the 2017/18 period, the Employment and Labour Sector deepened its implementation of the SADC Code on Social Security of 2007 and the SADC Cross Border Portability of Accrued Social Security Benefits Framework of 2016. The SADC Secretariat commissioned two ongoing assessment studies on the state of social protection access and potential for portability of benefits for migrant workers in the agricultural and mining sectors in pilot Member States.

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Strategy on Nutrition relating to Social and Human Development was developed and approved by the Joint Meeting of SADC Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS in November 2017.

Crosscutting Issues

The SADC Regional Strategy for HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Among Key Populations was developed and approved to promote the adoption and institutionalization of a standard and comprehensive package that addresses the unique challenges in providing equitable and effective HIV and sexual reproductive health rights and services to key populations in SADC.

Support was provided to Member States on issues regarding primary and subordinate legislation on trafficking in persons. In addition, awareness raising campaigns on trafficking in persons as well as capacity-building initiatives on trafficking in persons were conducted.

The Draft Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology was approved by Council in August 2017 in Pretoria, South Africa. The aim of the charter is to increase the participation of women and youth in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Shortage of skills in STEM is one of the key barriers identified in the Industrialisation Strategy.

Selected indicators comprising of macroeconomic and social statistics were used to produce an annual bulletin of SADC region on economic performance, trade liberalization and demographic characteristics. The bulletin highlights SADC programme efforts in terms of increased intra-SADC trade, life expectancy and industrial output.

Development Cooperation

Alongside efforts at domestic resource mobilisation, the Secretariat also continued to engage International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) in order to facilitate mobilisation of resources for the implementation of the priority regional programmes and projects that are aligned with the SADC priorities in line with the

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The SADC Executive Secretary meets with Ambassadors accredited to Botswana to brief on the 38th SADC Summit.



Windhoek Declaration adopted in 2006 to guide cooperation between SADC and ICPs. ICPs continued to extend their support both technically and financially, notably, among others, the European Union through the European Development Fund (EDF) and individual countries such as Germany that provided substantial resources. Significant support was also received from Organizations such as AfDB, World Bank, Commonwealth, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, USAID, United Nations Agencies, the Global Fund, and regional institutions such as the Southern African Trust. Further, several agreements and other legal instruments were concluded.

SADC-AfDB Cooperation

The SADC Secretariat has continued to cooperate with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to help accelerate its regional integration agenda. In March 2018, the Secretariat signed an Aide Memoire with the AfDB outlining the technical support to be provided to the Secretariat. Support with regard to the operationalization of the Fund will be undertaken in phases, with Phase 1 covering the following activities:

- development and agreement on a plan to encourage and support SADC Member States in signing and ratifying the Agreement. It will review the current status of operationalization of the Fund, including an analysis of current country-specific obstacles to signature and ratification of the Agreement, underlining why it is imperative for SADC Member States to finalise the process of operationalizing the Fund;
- identifying required financial mechanisms to enable the launch of Phase 1 of the Fund (operationalisation of financing mechanisms on project preparation to build a pipeline of bankable projects);
- identifying and outlining in detail key operational policies such as investment framework, risk management framework, environmental and social compliance, and portfolio management.
- developing a draft organizational chart for the Fund and preparing draft terms of reference (TORs) for the board of directors and senior staff of the Fund;
- identifying external capacity and contractual requirements (trustees, agency agreements, accounting and back office, administrative service provision, etc.) needed to fully implement the Fund, including phases 1 and 2 as well as necessary support for external fund-raising; and
- preparing TORs for multilateral support in these areas.

Phase II will focus on the operationalisation of financing mechanisms of bankable projects from both infrastructure and industrial sectors. This involves:

- o supporting the SADC Secretariat to work out the institutional modalities for operationalization, notably criteria for support to be provided by host development finance institutions and other institutions;
- o drafting principal operating policies and procedures which will include among others investment policies, procurement policy, and credit policy. This will also include development of terms of reference for establishing various committees of the board, e.g. investment committee;
- o developing a financing structure of the Fund including an equity participation framework.
- o drafting hosting criteria of the Fund;
- o conducting an assessment of all existing SADC funds and make recommendations on how they can be subsumed into the Fund; and
- o developing a SADC PPDF migration plan from the current host institution, Development Bank of Southern Africa, to the Fund, starting with takeover of Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF) functions and timing and process of disengagement (handover/takeover) and implementation of subsequent phases once the SADC PPDF is under the Fund.

SADC-Russia Cooperation

The Memorandum of Understanding between SADC and the Government of the Russian Federation in the area of military and technical cooperation was signed in July 2018 on the margins of the BRICs Summit in Pretoria, South Africa.

SADC-EU Cooperation

The Secretariat is currently programming activities for the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) Regional Indicative Programme (RIP), which was signed in June 2015 and covers the period 2014-2020.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2018



The President of AfDB, Mr Akinwumi Adesina, with the SADC Executive Secretary in March 2018 after signing an Aide Memoire on technical support.

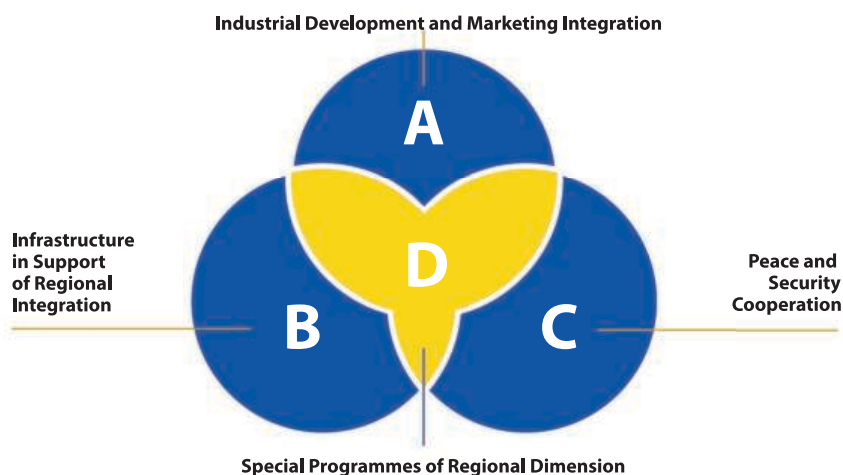


The Director of Russia's Federal Service for Military and Technical Cooperation, Mr. Dmitry Shugsev, with SADC Executive Secretary in July 2018 soon after signing MOU.



SADC SECRETARIAT

We provide strategic planning; coordination and harmonisation of policies and strategies; management of special programmes and projects; monitoring and evaluation; resource mobilisation; and research, to contribute towards the Strategic Objectives of the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 which are:



SADC PRIORITIES:

PRIORITY A

Industrial Development and Market Integration including:

- i. Sustainable industrial development, productive competitiveness and supply side capacity;
- ii. Free movement of goods and services;
- iii. Stability oriented macroeconomic convergence;
- iv. Financial market integration and monetary cooperation;
- v. Intra-regional investment and foreign direct investment; and
- vi. Deepened regional integration.

PRIORITY C

Peace and security cooperation; (as a pre-requisite for achieving the Regional Integration Agenda)

PRIORITY B

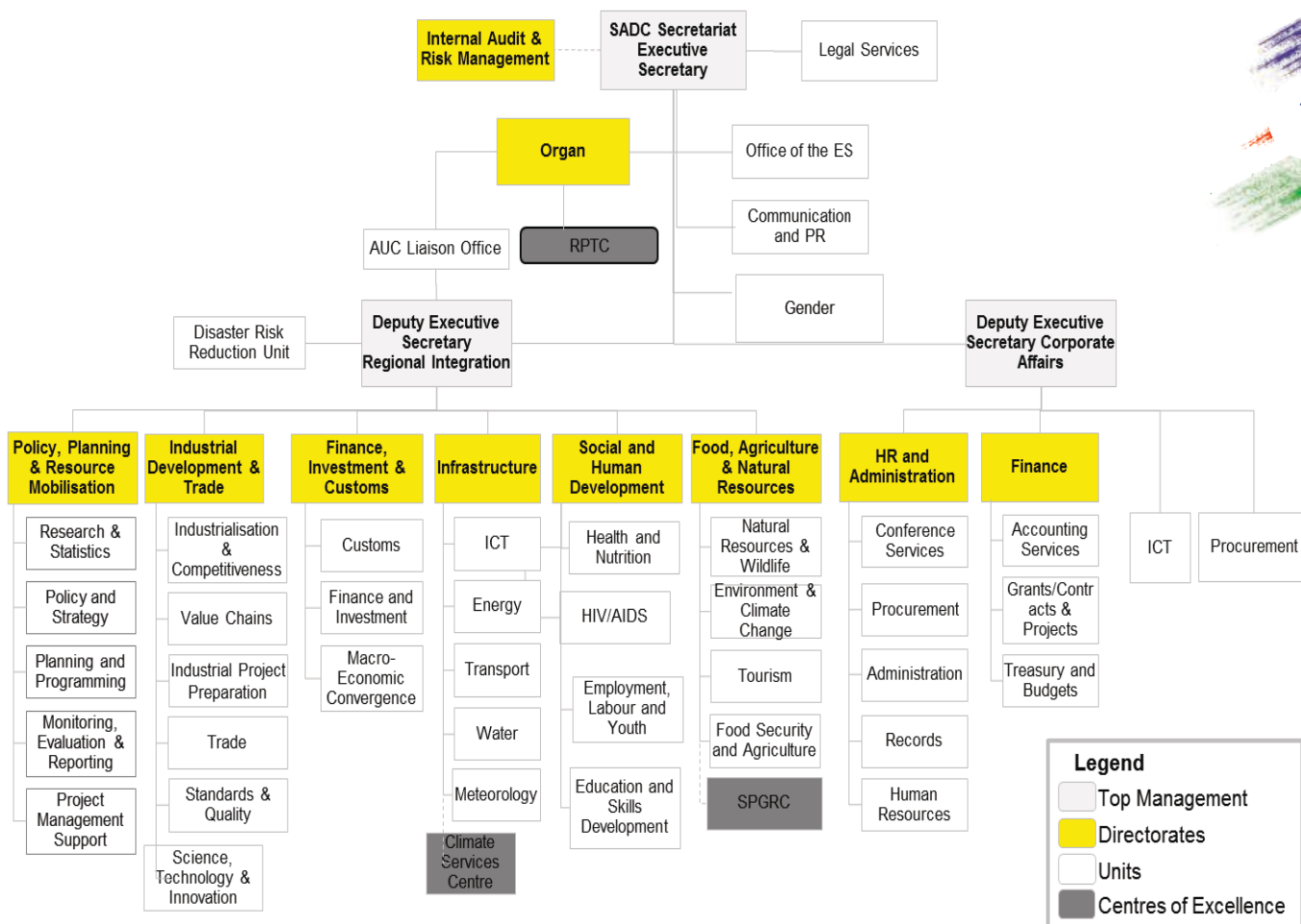
Infrastructure in support of regional integration, including:

- i. Energy;
- ii. Transport (surface, air and intermodal);
- iii. Tourism;
- iv. ICT;
- v. Meteorology; and
- vi. Water.

PRIORITY D

Special programmes of regional dimension: Human development and special programmes including health, gender and labour.

THE SADC Secretariat has finalised its revised organisational structure that is intended to improve its capacity to coordinate implementation of regional programmes, activities and projects. Some of the key changes include the creation of a Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade. The final organisational structure is shown below.





Review of SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan

INFRASTRUCTURE IS key to regional development and the programme is being reviewed and adjusted for closer alignment with plans to industrialize the region and the African continent.

The importance of infrastructure as an enabler of industrialization and trade is widely acknowledged in regional, continental and international policy instruments.

The Doha Development Agenda for example, as well as the United Nations Almaty Program of Action and its successor program, the Vienna Plan of Action that is targeted to support the special needs of landlocked developing countries, identifies infrastructure development and maintenance as one of six priority areas.

Several programs and strategies are in place to improve infrastructure as an anchor for sustainable transformation, through enhanced trade competitiveness. These include the

- SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP),
- Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020,
- Tripartite Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme,
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Short-Term Action Plan, and the
- Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

The historic adoption of the RIDMP in 2012 was informed by the decision of SADC Member States that infrastructure development and maintenance is a priority for accelerated regional integration, economic development and trade.

Member States decided that the key barriers to trade and industrialisation could be addressed through the provision of seamless trans-boundary infrastructure for transport, power generation and transmission systems, regional telecommunications, as well as river basin organisations, water supply and sanitation.

This placed integrated infrastructure development as a second priority in the context of the

SADC regional integration process and its current plan, the Revised RISDP 2015-2020.

The central framework for implementing Priority B of the RISDP is underpinned by the infrastructure master plan, the RIDMP.

SADC has therefore acknowledged that regional infrastructure is a key enabler of the integration agenda as envisioned through the RISDP and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, among other strategic frameworks.

The success of these strategic frameworks requires regular assessment of progress with implementation. The RIDMP was to be rolled out in phases of five years, with the first phase running from 2012-2017.

A SADC Extraordinary Summit in March 2017, held in the Kingdom of Eswatini, directed the SADC Secretariat to review the SADC Infrastructure Project Portfolio in the RIDMP to determine priorities to be focused at regional level in relation to national level in Member States.

The Secretariat was directed to work with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to develop the necessary instruments and frameworks such as infrastructure bonds, partial risk guarantees, insurance guarantees and partial credit guarantees for use in Member States.

The Secretariat was also directed to leverage the AfDB Industrialization Strategy for Africa (2016-2025). The strategy aims to develop the industrial sector and policy framework in Africa; strengthen intra-Africa trade and integrate Africa into regional and international value chains; and boost competitiveness and value creation in Africa by expanding the supply of business services to maximize impact on the performance of industries.

To achieve these goals, the AfDB strategy aims to strengthen five enablers for industrialisation. These are supportive policy, legislative and institutional environment; conducive economic environment and infrastructure; access to capital; access to markets; and competitive talents, capabilities, and entrepreneurship.

The SADC Secretariat, with the support of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has engaged the economic development institute of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) to carry out an independent assessment of results achieved by the RIDMP Short Term Action Plan (STAP) 2012-2017.

The Secretariat, in partnership with AfDB, DBSA, and NEPAD, organised a meeting of technical experts from Member States to discuss the preparation of a priority list of infrastructure projects for the region.

The meeting, held in Johannesburg, South Africa in May, produced a list of regional infrastructure projects that can be implemented in the short-to medium-term which AfDB aims to implement in partnership with development finance institutions such as DBSA.

The adoption of RIDMP by the 32nd SADC Summit held in Maputo, Mozambique in 2012 provided an opportunity for Member States to cooperate in rolling out the priority infrastructure projects, on which there was regional consensus. The Master Plan comprised three phases:

- Short Term Action Plan - STAP (2012 - 2017)
- Medium Term Action Plan (2017 - 2022)
- Long Term Action Plan (2022 - 2027).

This is in line with the SADC Vision 2027, a 15-year implementation horizon for forecasting infrastructure requirements in the region.

It is also in line with the African Union's PIDA and constituted a key input into the Tripartite Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme that is jointly implemented by SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the East African Community.

The SADC Master Plan guides implementation of coordinated, integrated, efficient, trans-boundary infrastructure networks in the six priority sectors of energy, transport, tourism, Information Communication Technology (ICT), meteorology and water.

Interventions are clustered into six sectoral plans, each representing the priority sectors.

The Energy Sector Plan seeks to address the four priority areas of energy security, improving access to modern energy services, tapping the abundant energy resources, and increasing financial investment while enhancing environmental sustainability.

Regarding the sub-sectors of road, rail, ports, inland waterways and air transport networks, the Transport Sector Plan aims to address four key areas through improving access to the 'seamless transport corridors' value chain; reducing the cost of transportation; enhancing competitiveness; and providing safe and secure transport services.

The ICT Sector Plan is designed to address four key areas, to ensure accessibility, including universal access to broadband ICT technologies; accelerate re-

gional integration through broadband interconnectivity within and among SADC Member States; reduce the cost of doing business; and improve the reliability and security of ICT infrastructure.

The Water Sector Plan prioritises five goals, which are: increase the water storage in the region; irrigate land for food security; hydropower generation for energy security; increase access to safe drinking water; and strengthen sanitation services for SADC citizens.

The Tourism Sector Plan is geared towards achieving enhanced socio-economic development; facilitating joint marketing of SADC as a single destination; increasing tourism arrivals and tourism receipts from source markets; and developing the tourism sector in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Emphasis for the Meteorology Sector Plan is put on the need to ensure the availability of timely early warning information relating to adverse weather and climate variability impacts. Another highlight of the Meteorology Sector Plan is the development of a framework for harmonized indicators for the provision of relevant climate forecasting information to facilitate preparations of mitigation measures against droughts, floods and cyclones.

The development of RIDMP necessitated a diagnosis into the challenges faced by SADC with regard to the development of regional infrastructure projects.

A key challenge beyond the resources required for project preparation among Member States and investment of bankable projects, is the prioritisation of projects.

Given that resources of time, labour and capital are always limited, SADC Member States must give priority to infrastructure projects that yield economic and social benefits most efficiently.

The challenge is acute for the SADC region where the lack of a strategically selected list of infrastructure projects is often a crucial factor inhibiting the potential for developing and financing of priority projects. *SADC Today*





Continental Free Trade Area for Africa

AFRICA took another bold step towards reforming continental and global trade when 44 of the 55 member states of the African Union signed an agreement to establish the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), while 27 signed the protocol to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the free movement of persons, right of residence and right of establishment.

The Chairperson of the AU, President Paul Kagame of Rwanda described the signing of the CFTA agreement, in Kigali in March, as a historic landmark for the continent to transform its political independence into sustainable economic development.

He said that this momentous occasion would not have been achieved if all the African leaders from “the past and present” had not worked together – noting that efforts to establish the CFTA are not a new phenomenon, but the culmination of a vision set forth nearly 40 years ago in the Lagos Plan of Action, adopted by AU leaders in 1980.

That undertaking led directly to the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community in 1991.

President Kagame said the establishment of the CFTA will change the economic landscape in Africa and act as an engine for economic integration and development.

“Increasing intra-African trade does not mean doing less business with the rest of the world. On the

contrary, as we trade among ourselves, African firms will become bigger, more specialized and more competitive internationally,” he said.

“The promise of free trade and free movement is prosperity for all Africans, because we are prioritising the production of value-added goods and services that are ‘Made in Africa.’”

President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, who is the current chairperson of SADC, noted that the next step to complement the CFTA is to promote the smooth movement of people across the continent.

He said breaking down colonial barriers by opening up borders will encourage intra-regional trade, facilitate the movement of skilled personnel in the region, and deepen people-to-people exchanges, as well as turn the migrant challenge into a human capital gain for Africa.

“You cannot have a free trade area without free movement of people,” Ramaphosa said, adding that it is time for the continent to issue a single passport for its citizens to ensure that the benefits and opportunities of belonging to a shared community in Africa are fully enjoyed.

But what exactly is this CFTA? How does it work, and why it is so important for Africa?

A Free Trade Area (FTA) generally refers to a region where a group of countries sign an agreement to reduce trade barriers in order to increase trade of goods and services with each other.



For example, when SADC attained the status of the FTA in 2008, intra-regional trade in southern Africa increased from US\$89.3 million in 2001 to US\$394 million in 2012, representing a 341 percent increase over an 11-year period.

Consumers in the region are now getting better products at lower prices due to increased production, while producers are benefiting from a tariff-free trade for all goods originating within the region.

In this regard, the CFTA aims to promote the smooth movement of goods and services across borders, as well as allowing member countries to harmonize regional trade policies to promote equal competition and increased trade.

According to the AU, the CFTA when fully operational is expected to increase African intra-regional trade from the present 10 percent to about 40 percent.

The CFTA represents a bold statement and significant opportunity for the continent to redress the vulnerabilities of Africa's economies within the global economic order, which has seen the continent trade more with the outside world than within Africa.

This trade structure means that resources that are intended to develop Africa are shipped and traded elsewhere, improving the economies of other countries in Europe, Asia and the United States.

The current trade imbalances are caused by various factors including poor infrastructure built during the colonial era to disallow any smooth movement of goods, services and people between African countries, as well as the imposition of non-tariff barriers between African countries.

Another major factor is the lack of a vibrant industrialized sector that could reduce Africa's reliance on being a source of cheap raw materials for other countries in the north.

The CFTA is expected to be implemented in various stages since the overall process of regional integration in Africa is at different stages, as are its eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

In this regard, the CFTA will build on the existence of other FTAs in the continent such as the SADC FTA and the pending "Grand" FTA involving the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community and SADC.

However, the actual implementation of the CFTA will entail that all members of the trade agreement abolish any tariffs, taxes or special requirements for import of goods from other member countries.

Parties to the agreement must also discourage any monopoly of the domestic market to make it

easier for international producers to penetrate the market.

These regulations are intended to promote free and fair trade and competition among member states, thereby encouraging countries to work together rather than as individual states.

Some of the benefits that will accrue from the CFTA include the harmonization of trade policies, and removal of non-tariff barriers, enabling countries to increase their earnings, penetrate new markets and contribute towards their national development.

Furthermore, the CFTA will resolve the challenges of multiple and overlapping memberships and expedite the regional and continental integration processes.

Currently, most countries in Africa belong to more than one REC, a situation that can lead to conflicts of loyalty and confusion of commitment, thus hindering the progress of integration in Africa.

Therefore, by addressing the issues of overlapping membership, it is possible to accelerate the pace of integration in Africa.

The establishment of the CFTA is expected to enhance competitiveness at the industry and enterprise level through exploiting opportunities for scale of production, continental market access and better allocation of resources.

The decision to establish a CFTA was adopted by the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU at their annual summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012.

Negotiations for the CFTA began in June 2015 with the initial date of the launch set for 2017. However, this was delayed to ensure that the modalities are put in place for the success of the market.

The CFTA brings together all the 55 AU Member States, creating a combined market of more than one billion people and a combined Gross Domestic Product of more than US\$3.4 trillion. sardc.net





Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation



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



Honourable Christine Hoebes
Deputy Minister of International
Relations and Cooperation



Ambassador Tuliameni Kalomoh
Special Advisor Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation



Ambassador Selma Ashipala Musavyi
Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of
International Relations and Cooperation

MANDATE

The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is tasked with managing Namibia's policy on international relations and cooperation as stipulated in Article 96 of the Namibian Constitution, with an overarching objective of protecting the nation's interests abroad. The Ministry is also entrusted with the primary function of formulating, promoting and executing Namibia's foreign policy and the conduct of Namibia's international relations. The foundation and guide for the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is the Constitution, which defines all aspects of state power in Namibia.

VISION

A prosperous, economically competitive and globally respectable Namibia

MISSION

To promote, protect and defend Namibia's national interests and image globally

THE FIVE GUIDELINES CONTAINED IN ARTICLE 96 OF THE CONSTITUTION:

- ◆ Adopt and maintain a policy of non-alignment;
- ◆ Promote international co-operation, peace and security;
- ◆ Create and maintain just and mutually beneficial relations among nations;
- ◆ Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations;
- ◆ Encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

KEY STRATEGIC FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Promotion and protection of Namibia's sovereign, territorial integrity, national security and social wellbeing;
- Promotion and enhancement of Namibia's prosperity through economic growth and sustainable development;
- Promotion of International peace and security, regional cooperation, especially through active support, collective initiatives and effective multilateralism;
- Promotion of Namibia's and Africa's standing and influence in world affairs;
- Protection of the welfare of Namibian citizens abroad; and
- Professional and appropriate service to the Government and Private institutions and individuals with interests abroad.

HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN

The President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, launched the Harambee Prosperity Plan, based on five pillars,

- ◆ Effective governance and service delivery;
- ◆ Economic advancement;
- ◆ Social progression;
- ◆ Infrastructure development; and,
- ◆ International relations and cooperation.

Under the Harambee Prosperity Plan the focus on international relations and cooperation will therefore be for Namibia to continue to be a respectable and trusted member of the international community and to support Namibia to translate political independence into economic independence.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Private Bag 13347, Windhoek, Namibia

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Tel: (+264 61) 282 9111 Fax: (+264 61) 223937

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ZIMBABWE IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS



Zimbabwe enjoys preferential market access to the regional and international community through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements. The country is a member of regional and international organisations such as the Southern African Development Community ((SADC) with more than 325 million people in 2016), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The "Grand" or Tripartite Free Trade Area (FTA) with a combined population of more than 600 million people and a Gross Domestic Product of about US\$1 trillion covers half of the member states of the African Union and is intended to boost intra-regional trade, increase investment and promote the development of cross-regional infrastructure. The target was set just five years ago by the COMESA, SADC and the East African Community (EAC), commonly referred to as COMESA-EAC-SADC.

ZIMBABWE IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS

His Excellency The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, E.D. Mnangagwa immediately following his inauguration on 24 November 2017, announced that Zimbabwe is Open for Business, thus opening Zimbabwe to investors to come and do business and play a part in national economic development.

That Zimbabwe is Open for Business became well known as the President travelled across the globe promoting this initiative, which has now become a full campaign, and the promoted industries have seen tangible results with foreign direct investment.

His Excellency, President E.D Mnangagwa has travelled to :

- Davos, Switzerland for the World Economic Forum
- Beijing, Anhui and Zhejaing, China on a State visit
- Doha, Qatar on State visit
- Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire for the The Africa CEO Forum and
- Several SADC Member States

He informed the people of the country and business communities of those nations that they are welcome to come to Zimbabwe to do business and invest. The President has ensured all foreign investors of the ease of business in Zimbabwe.

KEY POINTS ABOUT ZIMBABWE

The Republic of Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, making it land linked through North-South and East-West transport corridors that connect it to markets and seaports on the east, west and south coasts of Africa. This has makes the country a potential logistics hub for the region supported by railways, roads, power and telecommunications.



**ZIMBABWE IS OPEN
FOR BUSINESS**

INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT AND ACTION PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE by H.E. E.D. MNANGAGWA

1.1 The Government of Zimbabwe's commitment to those investors who have been the lifeblood of our economy in good and bad times is to provide a stable business environment that enhances their growth and competitiveness and brings jobs and opportunities to the people of Zimbabwe. For this reason, the Government of Zimbabwe recognises the essential role of foreign direct investment in advancing Zimbabwe's development by connecting domestic entrepreneurs to the global economy, permitting the inflow of capital, modern technology and know-how and creating jobs for Zimbabweans.

1.2 The Government of Zimbabwe hereby declares, from this point forward and without prejudice, its commitment to companies that invest in Zimbabwe and support its economic development. Zimbabwe's economy will be founded on sound market principles and principles of legal protection that encourage and protect private enterprise and the fruits thereof, while gainfully interacting with strategic public enterprises run professionally and profitably, all to yield a properly run national economy in which there is room and opportunity for everyone.

1.3 The Government of Zimbabwe commits to adopt and implement consistent and transparent policies that render Zimbabwe a competitive and preferred investment destination. To this end, the Government commits to respect obligations under Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement (BIPPAs) which shall be applicable to all investors and shall be modernised to reflect good international practices.

1.4 Reforms undertaken will seek to increase Zimbabwe's attractiveness for all types of investment, but in particular for investment aligned with the vision.

More information on the Investment Guideline and Policy Statement can be provided by the ZOB Forum (Info@zimisopen.org)

PRIORITY AREAS OF INVESTMENT

- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Infrastructure Development
- Dam Construction



SADC HISTORY

APPENDIX II

COMMUNIQUE

SADCC SUMMIT

Windhoek, Republic of Namibia
17th August, 1992

1. The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, on 17th August, 1992, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. Delegations of member States were led by the following:

MOZAMBIQUE	: H.E. J. A. Chissano President
NAMIBIA	: H.E. S. Nujoma President
TANZANIA	: H.E. A. H. Mwinyi President
ZAMBIA	: H.E. F. J. T. Chiluba President
ZIMBABWE	: H.E. R. G. Mugabe President
ANGOLA	: The Rt. Hon. F. van Dunen Prime Minister
SWAZILAND	: The Rt. Hon. O. M. Dlamini Prime Minister
BOTSWANA	: Hon. A. M. Mogwe Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
LESOTHO	: Hon. A. L. Thobane Minister of Finance; and Planning, Economic and Manpower Development
MALAWI	: Hon. L. J. Chimango Minister of Finance

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- PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS : Mr. C. Makwetu
President
- AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS : Mr. M. C. Ramaphosa
Secretary General
3. The President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. S. Nujoma, delivered an address of welcome. The President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, in his capacity as Chairman, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation, and the economic and political situation in the region. Statements were also made by the following:
 - * The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. A. H. Mwinyi;
 - * The President of the Republic of Zambia, H.E. F. J. T. Chiluba;
 - * The President of the Republic of Mozambique, H.E. J. A. Chissano;
 - * The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, H.E. R. G. Mugabe;
 - * The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Rt. Hon. O. M. Dlamini;
 - * The Secretary General of the African National Congress, Mr. M. C. Ramaphosa;
 - * The President of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr. C. Makwetu.
 4. Of foremost concern to the Summit was the drought currently gripping the region. The Summit commended its Chairman President Masire for his leadership in addressing the drought situation and, thanked the international community for its pledges of support at the SADCC/UN Conference on the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held in Geneva in June this year. The Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to take appropriate arrangements, in the event the drought continues into next year, and also to put in place the necessary recovery measures should the drought break. Above all, the Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to put in place a system for regional and national food security. The Summit called upon SADCC's cooperating partners to assist in these efforts.
 5. The Summit commended the Government and people of Angola for their resolve to establish the foundation for lasting peace and security in their country, following the 1991 Peace Agreement. The Summit expressed the hope and wish that all political parties in Angola will exercise tolerance and restraint during and after the elections, and accept the will of the people.

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6. The Summit further noted with appreciation the agreement signed by President Chissano and Mr. Chikasa in Rome on 7th August, 1992 aimed at the cessation of hostilities by October first. The Summit commended President Chissano and Mr. Chikasa for their continued positive and constructive efforts to restore peace and stability in Mozambique as well as President Mugabe for his role in facilitating this process.
7. The Summit reviewed developments in South Africa and was briefed by representatives of the South African Liberation Movements on major issues regarding the violence, the negotiations and unity of patriotic forces. The Summit noted with concern that the violence currently gripping South Africa had resulted in a general climate of tension and uncertainty in that country. The Summit further noted with concern that nationals of some member States, who have been recruited into the South African Defence Force and the Police are involved in the cycle of violence. The Summit agreed that this situation represented a real threat to peace and security in the region. The Summit called upon all parties particularly the South African Government to take all necessary measures to end the blood-letting and to commit themselves to contributing to the solution of the problem.
8. The Summit also noted with regret the lack of progress in the negotiations which is a result of the refusal by the South African Government to accept universally agreed principles of democracy and its reluctance to state the tide of violence much of which can be linked to the state security apparatus. The Summit called upon all democratic forces in South Africa to unite in order to bring about a speedy constitutional dispensation acceptable to the majority of South Africans. The Summit offered to do what it can to involve the region in supporting the process of change in South Africa.
9. Regarding relations between SADCC member States and South Africa, the Summit expressed concern at the apparent weakening of consensus among member States as evident from the emerging diversity of their economic, political and diplomatic relations with South Africa. The Summit reaffirmed its previous decisions urging member States not to establish relations with South Africa beyond the existing levels. The Summit also reaffirmed the decisions of the Council of Ministers that SADCC will be guided by the positions adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government at the Summit, on sanctions against South Africa.

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SADC transformation at Windhoek Summit

17 August 1992

THE HISTORIC Summit establishing the Southern African Development Community was hosted in 1992 in the capital city of the newly independent country of Namibia, which had gained independence just over two years earlier.

SADC was established through the Declaration and Treaty of SADC signed in Windhoek on 17 August 1992, thus replacing the Memorandum of Understanding on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), and transforming a coordination conference into a development community.

The significance of the 1992 Treaty was much more than the formalisation of the new SADC, but sought to shift emphasis from coordination to integration; from rehabilitation of war-ravaged economies to promotion of investment and production, from public sector programmes to a mixture of private and public sector programmes; and from reducing dependence on South Africa to inter-dependence in southern Africa.

SADCC had been formed in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980, with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration – *Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation*, based on consultations by the Frontline States, which started in 1977 and culminated in meetings in Gaborone, Botswana and Arusha, Tanzania in 1979.

By 1992, the SADCC leaders were ready to take the next step and, hosted by Namibia's founding President Sam Nujoma, the summit was chaired by the President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire. Masire chaired SADC until 1997 when he handed the gavel to the first President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, who held it for two years and thereafter SADC adopted a system of rotation.

At the time of the 1992 Summit in Windhoek, South Africa was not yet free of the apartheid system,

nor was it ruled by a democratic choice of the majority as most South Africans were still not allowed to vote, which they did for the first time two years later, on 27 April 1994.

However, in attendance at the 1992 Summit were representatives of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). The PAC was represented by its president, C. Makwetu. The ANC was represented by its secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, now President of South Africa.

The 1992 Summit agreed to create a "regional economic community of Southern African states" with consideration to the movement of people within the region; the progressive removal of "all barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services"; and to give priority to arrangements for peace and security in the region.

The leaders discussed the drought, peace talks in Angola, the Mozambique peace agreement signed in Rome a few days earlier, and they reviewed developments in South Africa. They also called on the international community to "put pressure on South Africa to restore sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia," which was achieved two years later.

The Treaty and Declaration of the 10 member states ushered in changes in the way the regional organisation operates. Prior to 1992, the institutional arrangements were decentralised, with coordination of economic sectors allocated to specific member states.

With the new Treaty, the coordination was centralised at a Secretariat, as the principal executive institution of SADC, responsible for strategic planning, facilitation, coordination and management of all regional programmes. The Secretariat was established in Gaborone, Botswana and headed by an Executive Secretary.

SADC now has 16 Member States.

10. The Summit, therefore, called upon the international community, particularly African countries, to refrain from doing anything that would give legitimacy to the current regime in South Africa or weaken the hand of the democratic forces. In this connection the Summit commended the recent peaceful mass-action campaign under the leadership of the ANC, and called on the international community to put pressure on the Government of Mr. de Klerk to accept universally agreed principles of democracy.

11. The Summit agreed that it was necessary to clarify that relations between SADC and South Africa will be normalised only when a democratically elected government was in place.

12. The Summit considered a Report of the Council of Ministers on the Formalisation of SADC, and agreed that the Report adequately addressed the issues and concerns of the region. The Summit agreed that it formed a sufficient basis to strengthen SADC and give it appropriate legal status, and other necessary instruments to create a regional economic community of Southern African states. The Summit, therefore, approved and signed a new Declaration, a Treaty and a Protocol committing member States to deepen and more the framework of a new organisation, the Southern African Development Community (SADC). In particular, the Summit noted and reaffirmed that:

- the Treaty establishing SADC provides for agreement on protocols on specific areas of integration which will set-out the principles and objectives of integration, and determine the rules under which member States will conduct their relations in specific areas;
- it is important to follow-up the signing of the Treaty with a clear elaboration of the issues, structures and timetable which will form the basis of the negotiations on protocols;
- priority be given to popular participation, to ensure that the people of the region determine the content and direction of regional integration;
- the movement of the people within the region should be facilitated;
- the need for the progressive removal of all barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services; and
- priority also be given to arrangements for peace and security in the region.

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13. The Summit expressed the hope that a democratic South Africa will join the SADC family of nations soon in order to enable all of the region's peoples to join hands in building a new economic order in Southern Africa based on balance, equity and mutual benefit.

14. The Summit noted that the Theme of the 1993 SADC Annual Consultative Conference: **SADC: A Framework and Strategy for Building a Community in Southern Africa** will articulate the issues and propose a time-table and the steps necessary to build an economic community in Southern Africa.

15. The Summit noted the proposal by the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) that SADC and PTA should merge into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The Summit reaffirmed the consensus of member States that SADC and the PTA have distinct objectives and mandates and must, therefore, continue to exist as autonomous, but complementary entities.

16. The Summit appreciated efforts being made to avoid conflict, and duplication in the activities of the two organisations. The Summit, therefore, directed Council to commission an independent study to advise on how best to harmonise relations between SADC and PTA in the context of the process toward the establishment of the African Economic Community.

17. The Summit noted with regret that the status of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as integral parts of Namibia, still remains unresolved. The Summit reaffirmed its support to Namibia, and called on the international community to put pressure on South Africa to restore the sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia.

18. The Summit noted with satisfaction progress being made in the implementation of the SADC Programme of Action. The Summit considered and approved the SADC Annual Report, covering the period of July 1991 to June 1992, and decided that the Report should be released for public information.

19. The Chairman, Sir Ketumile Masire, delivered a closing statement.

20. The Summit thanked H.E. President Nujoma, the Government and people of Namibia, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State or Governments, and their delegations.



This picture of Winnie Madikizela-Mandela hand-in-hand with her husband, Nelson Mandela as he walked free from prison on 11 February 1990 after 27 years, became one of the most recognisable symbols of the anti-apartheid struggle. This year 2018 marks 100 years since the birth of Nelson Mandela on 18 July 1918. Winnie met lawyer and anti-apartheid activist Nelson in 1957. They married a year later. She continued as a vocal campaigner against apartheid after his arrest in 1963, and she was not spared the brutality of apartheid. She was interrogated, beaten, banished, and jailed in solitary confinement. She died in Johannesburg in April this year.

THEO-BEN GURIRAB dedicated his life to the liberation and development of his country and continent, and contributed significantly to changing the face of southern Africa.

As a young man, he became SWAPO's Chief Representative to the United Nations in New York from 1972 until 1986 as the status of SWAPO grew from that of a petitioner to a mainstream negotiator. He was then appointed Foreign Secretary of the liberation movement, a post in which he led diplomatic negotiations for independence.

Hon. Dr. Gurirab was the first Foreign Minister (1990-2002) and second Prime Minister (2002-2005) of independent Namibia, and the second Speaker of the National Assembly (2005-2015) before retiring from public office.

As Foreign Minister, he served as President of the UN General Assembly 1999-2000, when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted, a period that coincided with Namibia's membership of the UN Security Council.

He died on 14 July in Windhoek, age 80, and was buried at the National Heroes Acre on 21 July.

President Hage Geingob described Gurirab as "a comrade and giant of the Namibian struggle for liberation."

Founding President Sam Nujoma said, "One cannot talk about the history of Swapo without mentioning Gurirab's name. Swapo grew in the international arena because of Gurirab."

Born on 23 January 1939 at Usakos, north-west of Windhoek, he joined the party in exile in 1962, arriving in Tanganyika (now Tanzania) in time for the swearing in of Julius Nyerere, then Prime Minister, as President. He remained in exile for 27 years.

The UN terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia in 1966, which Pretoria refused to accept. The protracted negotiation that produced UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) was one of the key achievements of his political and diplomatic career -- an international plan for elections under UN supervision and control, following a ceasefire.

Apartheid South Africa did not cooperate and the confrontation continued for another decade, until the South African military was pushed back from southern Angola in early 1988 by the Angolan armed forces with support of the Cuban military and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

This battle 30 years ago at Cuito Cuanavale was a turning point that changed the future of Angola, Namibia, South Africa, and the rest of the southern Africa and Africa, as South Africa began its retreat from apartheid and released Nelson Mandela from prison in February 1990.

Theo Ben Gurirab was one of the negotiators of the ceasefire agreement signed in March 1989, which set the pace for elections and transition to independence a year later.

Among his major achievements as Foreign Minister post-independence, he led three years of negotiations over the return of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, which resulted in reintegration into Namibia in March 1994.

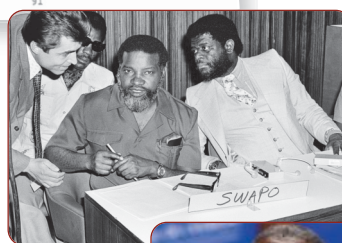
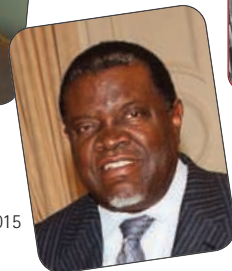
Elected in 1989 to Namibia's Constituent Assembly, he was involved in drafting the Constitution, and became a member of the first National Assembly in 1990. Later, as Speaker of the National Assembly, he was elected President of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) 2008-2011.

The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, expressed profound gratitude to Gurirab, saying he can be honoured by advocating the values that defined his life – self-determination, human rights, freedom and justice.

In his honour, the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation initiated the Dr Theo Ben Gurirab Lecture Series in 2017, and he delivered the first lecture in November.



Founding President Sam Nujoma –
21 March 1990-2005; President Hifikepunye
Pohamba – 21 March 2005-2015;
President Hage G. Geingob – since 21 March 2015



MWALIMU NYERERE LEADERSHIP SCHOOL



Six African liberation parties are preparing for the construction of a leadership college in Tanzania in recognition and appreciation of the role played by the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere in national independence. The parties are CCM (Tanzania), FRELIMO (Mozambique), MPLA (Angola), ZANU PF (Zimbabwe), SWAPO (Namibia), and ANC (South Africa), represented by their secretaries-general. Tanzanian President John Magufuli officiated at the laying of the foundation stone for construction of the college, with the Head of International Liaison of the CPC (China), Song Tao. The college will be built over the next two years with financial support from China, by the China Railway Jianchang Engineering Company that has a long association with Tanzania having partnered the construction of the strategic Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) completed in 1976 to reduce dependence on the southern routes through then Rhodesia and South Africa.

SADC IN PICTURES



President Cyril Ramaphosa visited the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana in March 2018, soon after his inauguration as President of South Africa, which currently chairs SADC. During his official visit to familiarize with the operations and functions of the Secretariat, Ramaphosa signed the visitors book in the company of SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax.

Construction of the long-awaited Kazungula Bridge by Botswana, Namibia Zambia and Zimbabwe is expected to boost regional trade and integration. The former President of Botswana, Seretse Khama Ian Khama (seated, centre) and Presidents Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe (seated, right) and Edgar Lungu of Zambia (seated, left) visited the bridge in March 2018 to assess progress.



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The second edition of *SADC Success Stories* was launched at the 37th SADC Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa in August 2017. The publication is intended to increase awareness about the achievements and impacts of regional integration in SADC. The first edition was produced by the Southern African Research and Documentation (SARDC) in 2015 and, according to the SADC Secretariat, the publication reached more than one million people.



The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, and Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo, were sworn in on 20 August 2017 for their second and final terms. The ceremony took place during the closing session of the 37th SADC Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa.

The former President of Angola, José Eduardo Dos Santos (right) with his successor, President João Lourenço, during the inauguration ceremony on 21 September 2017.



President Emmerson Mnangagwa was sworn in at a public inauguration ceremony on 24 November 2017 following the resignation of former President Robert Mugabe. Several SADC leaders and former leaders attended, including former President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and two former Presidents of Namibia, H.E. Sam Nujoma and H.E. Hifikepunye Pohamba.



President Mokgweetsi Masisi (right) was sworn in as President of Botswana on 1 April 2018. Here he is congratulated by his predecessor, former President Seretse Khama Ian Khama.



The Union of Comoros was admitted into SADC at the 37th SADC Summit held in Pretoria, South Africa in August 2017, raising the number of SADC Member States to 16. Comoros is an archipelago nation made up of islands in the Indian Ocean located at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel, between north-eastern Mozambique and north-western Madagascar.



Minister of Foreign Affairs – H.E. Mr. Mohamed El-Amine Souef



The inaugural meeting of the Peace and Security Thematic Group was held on 25 May 2018. The main objective of the thematic group is to provide a platform for sharing experiences and information on peace and security, and to address and consolidate peace and security in the SADC region.

TWO DECADES OF PORT EXCELLENCE

ROAD DISTANCE FROM PORT OF WALVIS BAY



The Port of Walvis Bay is Namibia's largest commercial Port. It stands as a natural gateway for international trade and is strategically situated along the central coastal region of Namibia, offering direct access to principal shipping routes. The Port receives approximately 4,000 vessel calls per year, handling over 6 million tonnes of cargo. The container terminal accommodates ground slots for 3,875 containers with provision for 424 reefer container plug points, and a capacity to host 355,000 containers per annum.



www.namport.com



Hon. Bernhard Esau
Minister

MANDATE

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources has a mandate to sustainably manage the living aquatic resources and promote the aquaculture sector. The mandate of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, and various policy and regulatory instruments established the Ministry in 1991. The primary policy and legislative instruments for MFMR are:

- The Marine Resources Act 2000 (Act No. 27 of 2000)
- The Marine Resources Regulations (Government Notice No. 241, Regulations relating to the exploitation of Marine Resources, 2001)
- Namibia's Marine Resources Policy: Towards Responsible Development and Management of the Marine Resources Sector (August 2004), and
- The White Paper on the Responsible Management of the Inland Fisheries of NAMIBIA (1995)
- Inland Fisheries Resources Act (No. 1 of 2003)
- Aquaculture Policy
- Aquaculture Act 2002 (Act No.18 of 2002), and
- Aquaculture Regulation on Licensing



Hon. Sylvia Makgone
Deputy Minister

Key Strategic Interventions

- Rebuilding of the Stock
- Namibianisation Policy
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Infrastructure Development on Processing Plants

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is a party to a number of regional and international Fisheries Organisations, Commissions, Conventions, Protocols and Treaties and has made provision for these instruments in its policies, programmes and management measures for implementation at national and regional levels for the benefit of the Namibian and SADC people.

This Ministry welcomes all SADC delegates to 38th SADC Summit in Namibia. Please enjoy our beautiful ocean and living aquatic resources.

PILLARS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

PILLARS

- Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management
- Effective efficient delivery of fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Services
- Policy and Legal Framework
- Socio-economic Development
- Operational Efficiency

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Encourage scientific advice on the sustainable management of the marine ecosystem
- Strengthen compliance with fisheries legislation
- Develop blue economy policy and legal framework
- Strengthen the development of aquaculture
- Improve contribution of value-added exports to national economy
- Increase employment of value-added exports to national economy
- Increase employment creation and the contribution to the national economy
- Enhance organizational performance.



Dr. Moses Maurihungirire
Permanent Secretary

VISION

To be a leading fishing nation with a well-developed aquaculture industry

MISSION

To responsibly manage living aquatic resources to continuously ensure a conducive environment for the fishing and aquaculture sector to prosper

CORE VALUES

Transparency, Accountability, Equity, Honesty, Loyalty, Diligence





REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION,
TRADE & SME DEVELOPMENT**



Honourable Tjekero Tweya
Minister



Honourable Lucia Iipumbu
Deputy Minister



Mr. Gabriel P. Sinimbo
Permanent Secretary

The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED) is charged with the responsibility to develop and manage Namibia's economic regulatory framework, promote economic growth and development through the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies with the view to attract investment, increase trade, develop and expand the country's industrial base.

The Ministry has chosen the theme "Growth at Home Strategy" to reinforce the importance of accelerating economic growth, reducing income inequality and increasing employment. MITSMED's programmes are geared to remove supply-side constraints, increase productive capacity, and increase the competitiveness of Namibian industry in the domestic, regional and international markets.

This Ministry is also responsible for promoting growth and development of the economy through the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies to attract investment, increase trade, develop and expand the country's industrial base.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are to develop and diversify the Namibian economy, towards an efficient and competitive level. The mandate of the Ministry is divided into four main programme areas as outlined below:

- ♦ International Trade Development which is administered by the **Directorate: International Trade and Commerce**.
- ♦ Industrial and Enterprise Development which is the responsibility of the **Directorate: Industrial Development**.
- ♦ Investment Promotion and Facilitation which is the function of the **Namibia Investment Centre**, established in terms of the Foreign Investment Act (Act No24 of 1993 as amended). The Centre serves as the Namibia's official investment promotion and facilitation agency and the first point of call for investors.
- ♦ The development of a vibrant and competitive domestic economy and market conditions function of the Ministry is administered by the **Directorate: Commerce in the Department of Trade and Commerce**.

TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Trade Promotions Programme

This is divided into two programmes, (1) Domestic Trade Management and (2) External Trade Management.

Both are intended to make Namibia competitive in terms of business establishment and expansion, protection of business and intellectual property, quality and standards, export of goods and services, and fair market competition. This entails the implementation, management and maintenance of compliance to domestic and international instruments and measures concerned with commerce, domestic market regulation, international trade and trade facilitation.

1) Domestic Trade Management Activities

The programme focuses on the development and adoption of an appropriate legal, regulatory and institutional framework for effective registration, establishment and operation of businesses; the registration, protection and enforcement of intellectual property, standards, conformity assessment and franchises; as well as promotion and safeguarding of consumer welfare and market competition, as important conditions for a vibrant and robust domestic economy.

2) External Trade Management Activity

The main purpose of this activity is to increase the volume, value and range of Namibian goods and services that are exported as well as securing external markets and preferential market access conditions for local products in regional and global markets. In this regard, the Ministry has devised an export development and promotion programme and undertakes targeted promotional activities such as trade missions, fairs and exhibitions; product and market research and development; and construction of trade estate centres in identified target external markets.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Management of Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral Trade

The Ministry through its International Trade Directorate leads and facilitates Namibia's engagements in trade negotiations to ensure market access and equitable terms of trade and treatment for Namibian products and services at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels; business exchanged and other engagements on trade matters with other countries/groupings within the framework of bilateral Joint Commissions of Cooperation, or agreements to which Namibia is part.

Namibia is a member of a number of regional and multilateral economic integration and development arrangements such as Southern African Customs Union (SACU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), World Trade Organization (WTO) [and its Aid for Trade Initiative, ACP (Cotonou Agreement and Economic Partnership Agreement) with the European Union, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), for which this Ministry is national contact point.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED), after a Public-Private dialogue process with relevant stakeholders, approved Growth Strategies for Cosmetics, Game Meat products, Gemstone and Jewellery products, Handicrafts, Leather and leather products, Metals fabrication, Seafood, Swankara and wool products, Taxidermy products and Wood charcoal.

During the reporting period, the ministry also developed the National Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy that was approved by Cabinet and Parliament.

THE NAMIBIA INVESTMENT CENTRE

The Namibia Investment Centre (NIC) is a department within the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development established under the Foreign Investment Act No.27 of 1990. The main responsibility of the NIC is to create an enabling environment for increased domestic and foreign direct investment to achieve a sustainable economic growth and employment.

The NIC is positioned as “The first port of call for investment for both domestic and foreign investors”, and we achieve this by providing first-hand information on incentives, investment opportunities and the country’s regulatory framework.

OUR SERVICES

NIC acts as the first port of call for any potential investor to Namibia:

- Provides information on incentives, investment opportunities and the regulatory regime;
- Offers investor services such as those required in establishing businesses in Namibia, e.g. work permits and business visas;
- Assist with the search and identification of land/premises;
- Identify and advise on the elimination of administrative bottlenecks confronting investors by minimising bureaucratic obstacles;
- Promote investment opportunities to both domestic and foreign investors;
- Conduct research on investment climate trends, sector studies, identify, profile and market investment projects and avail this information to interested investors;
- Promote and facilitate joint venture arrangements and encourage domestic participation in investment activities locally and abroad;
- Offer attractive Investment Incentives especially in the manufacturing sector;
- Facilitate inbound and outbound investment and trade missions;
- Provide aftercare services to existing investors.

SUMMARY OF INCENTIVES FOR MANUFACTURES AND EXPORTERS BASED ANYWHERE IN NAMIBIA

	REGISTERED MANUFACTURERS	EXPORTERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS	EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE
ELIGIBILITY AND REGISTRATION	Enterprises engaged in manufacturing Application to the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development and approval by the Ministry of Finance	Enterprises that export Namibian Manufactured goods Application and approval by the Ministry of Finance	Enterprises engaged in manufacturing, assembly, packaging or break-bulk and exporting, mainly to outside of SACU markets. Application to the EPZ Committee through the ODC or EPZM
CORPORATE TAX VAT	18% for 10 years after which normal corporate tax applies	Taxable income reduction by an allowance equal to 80% of the amount representing the taxable income derived from export income	0% for 10 years, after which normal corporate tax applies
STAMP & TRANSFER DUTY	Normal treatment	Normal treatment	Zero Rated provided the goods or services supplied are used by the enterprise in an EPZ
ESTABLISHMENT TAX PACKAGE	Normal treatment	Normal treatment	Exempt
SPECIAL BUILDING ALLOWANCE PACKAGE	Factory buildings written off at 20% in the first year and balance at 8% for 10 years	Not eligible	Not eligible
TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCE	Allowance for land-based transportation by road or rail of 25% deduction from total cost.	Exporters are also eligible for this incentive	Not eligible
EXPORT PROMOTION ALLOWANCE	Additional deduction equal to 25% of expenditure in relation to the goods	Exporters are also eligible for this incentive	Not eligible
INCENTIVE FOR TRAINING	Additional deduction of 25% of the amount allowed as a deduction in terms of Sec. 17	Not eligible	Not eligible

Note: These incentives are currently under review and will soon be replaced with Special Economic Zones. However, they will remain in force until the Special Economic Zones Act has been enacted.

FOCUS ON HOST NATION

Republic of Namibia

FAST FACTS

Official Name	Republic of Namibia
Date of Independence	21 March 1990
Head of State	President Dr. Hage Gottfried Geingob
Vice President	Nangolo Mbumba
Prime Minister	Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila
Area	824,292 sq km (318,259 sq mi)
Capital City	Windhoek

Location	Situated on the South-Western coast of Africa, Namibia borders Angola and Zambia in the North, South Africa in the South and Botswana in the East.
Regions	Namibia is made up of 14 regions — Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West, Karas, Hardap, Khomas, Kunene, Otjozondjupa, Omaheke, Zambezi and Erongo
System of Government	Multi-party Democracy
Constitution	Democratic Constitution, division of power between the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary
Literacy	The literacy rate is about 83 percent, one of the highest in Africa.
Religion	Freedom of religion was adopted through Namibia's Bill of Fundamental Rights. However, about 90 percent of the population is Christian.
Currency	The Namibian Dollar (N\$) and South African Rand (ZAR) are the only legal tender in Namibia and can be used freely to purchase goods and services. N\$1 is equivalent US\$0.07 Traveller's Cheques. Foreign currency, and most international credit cards are accepted.
Time Zones	GMT + 2 hours
Electricity	220 volts AC, 50Hz. Outlets are of the round three-pin type
Population	Slightly more than 2.2 million
Population Growth Rate	2.6 percent
Population Density	2.2 people per square km, 240,000 inhabitants in Windhoek (15 percent of total)
Official Language	English
Culture	Multi-cultural country, with 16 different languages and dialects
Climate	Average summer temperatures vary from 20-34°C (day) to 18°C (night) and in winter from 18-22°C during the day and 0°C at night
Physical Infrastructure	5,450 km tarred roads and 37,000 km gravel roads
Harbours	Walvis Bay and Luderitz
Main Airports	Hosea Kutako International Airport, Eros Airport and 46 airstrips
Rail Network	2382 km narrow gauge 6.2 telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Direct dialling facilities to 221 countries
Mobile Communication System	GSM, 3G and 4G (LTE), and roaming agreements with 117 countries / 255 networks. The postal service is affiliated to the Universal Postal Union.

ECONOMY

Main Sectors

Biggest Employer

Fastest Growing Sector

Mining

Mining, Fishing, Tourism and Agriculture

Agriculture (46 percent)

Tourism

Diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, cadmium, arsenic, pyrites, silver, and gold, lithium minerals, dimension stones (granite, marble, blue sodalite and other semi-precious stones).

Flora

14 vegetation zones

120 species of trees

200 endemic plant species

100 plus species of lichen

Living fossil plant: Welwitschia Mirabilis

Fauna

Big game: Elephant, lion, rhino, buffalo, cheetah, leopard, giraffe

20 antelope species

240 mammal species (14 endemic)

250 reptile species

50 frog species

676 bird species

Endemic birds include Herero Chat, Rockrunner, Damara Tern, Monteiro's Hornbill.

ENVIRONMENT

Nature Reserves

Highest Mountain

Other Prominent Mountains

Perennial Rivers

Coastline

18 percent of the surface area

Brandberg with the covering area of +/-650km and a height of 2,573m

Spitzkoppe, Molteblick, Gamsberg

Orange, Kunene, Okavango, Zambezi,

Kwando/Linyanti/Chobe

+/-1570km

History

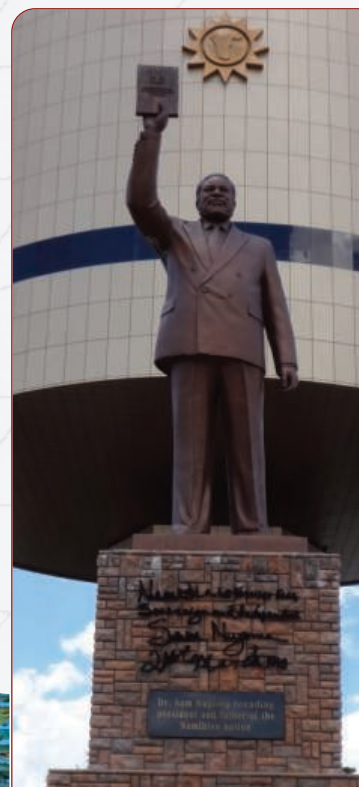
Namibia's history is engraved into carved rock paintings found in the South at Twyfel-fontein dated to some 2,000 to 2,500 years ago. A long lineage of various groups of people have been making this rugged land home for thousands of years, with traditional value systems and governance. In recent history, the period of colonization by Germany from the end of the 19th century was marked by resistance and rebellion, and genocide, deeply impacting on the country and its people. Germany's defeat by the South African army during the First World War effectively traded one colonial experience for another, when the League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate over Namibia. The resistance continued.

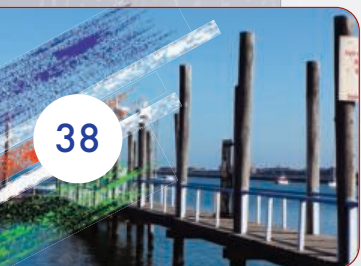
The Herero paramount chief Hosea Kutako was the first to petition the United Nations, on 26 August 1946, seeking independence for Namibia, which came after an-

other 44 years, in 1990. The United Nations withdrew South Africa's mandate over Namibia in 1966 but South Africa, still under apartheid, refused to accept, and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) launched the war for liberation in 1966. The struggle for independence intensified and continued at the UN and on the battleground until South Africa agreed in 1988 to end its administration following a military retreat from Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola. After democratic elections were held in 1989, under United Nations Resolution 435, Namibia became an independent state on 21 March 1990. To date, Namibia boasts a proud record of uninterrupted peace and stability.

Higher Education

The Government of the Republic of Namibia, through the Ministry of Higher Education, Training and Innovation (MHETI) remained focused on ensuring that challenges are ad-





dressed in a versatile and creative manner. This will ensure that Namibians have access to education and training of the highest quality.

An extensive policy review was done by UNESCO (2016) on Higher Education, Training and Innovation with the aim of developing policies and programmes of the three pillars by assessing their current status, identifying strategic priorities and proposing alternative interventions responding to those priorities. The review of the plans places greater emphasis on the development and implementation of improved steering mechanisms, as well as teaching and learning support via all delivery programmes.

Namibia recognizes the establishment of a robust Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) skills base as a key element in its fight against poverty. Solid progress has been recorded in the ongoing transformation of the TVET sector. Driving this transformation in increasing access to high-quality and relevant skills development and training opportunities is the Namibia Training Authority (NTA), an enterprise under the MHETI.

Moreover, in order to obtain information on the Research, Development and Innovation landscape in Namibia in terms of input and output data, the ministry, through the National Commission on Research, Science and Technology (NCRST), embarked on the first ever experimental Research and Development (R&D) and Innovation Surveys in 2016 to establish Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) indicators. This was necessary to understand where the country is in terms of STI to enable it to formulate appropriate targets and initiatives.

Fisheries

The country's aquatic marine living resources are to be found in one of the most productive fishing grounds in the world (one of the five Eastern boundary upwelling systems). This productivity results from the Benguela Current Upwelling System, which supports abundant populations of demersal and pelagic species. Aquaculture consists of two subsectors -- freshwater/inland and Mariculture.

Namibian marine capture fisheries are based on seven main commercially exploited species, both in terms of volume and value. The fisheries sector plays a significant role in terms of production, employment, foreign exchange earnings and government revenue.

Fisheries sustain about 16,800 jobs directly and provided on average about N\$10 billion in forex earnings during the 2012-2016 period annually, which makes the sector the second most important forex earner for Namibia after mining. The value addition in the sector increased during the past five years. It is projected that value addition will increase by 70 percent considering targets set out in the 5th National Development Plan (NDP5).

Tourism

At Independence in 1990, the new Government of the Republic of Namibia recognized the importance of the environment, by including the protection of natural resources in the Constitution. Namibia has one of the few constitutions in the world with specific provisions aimed at safeguarding the environment. Furthermore, Namibia is one of the few countries that have linked issues of environmental protection to tourism development.

Tourism is a major industry, contributing N\$7.2 billion to the country's Gross Domestic Product and creating thousands of jobs directly and indirectly. Annually, over one million travellers visit Namibia, with roughly one in three coming from South Africa, Germany and the United Kingdom, Italy and France. The country is among the prime destinations in Africa and is known for ecotourism which features Namibia's extensive wildlife. There are numerous lodges and reserves that accommodate eco-tourists. Sport hunting is also a large and growing component of the Namibian economy.

Namibia has achieved significant Conservation successes and now has the largest population of Black Rhinoceros in Africa, the only significant population of this species outside protected areas, as well as expanding lion and giraffe populations outside protected areas, and an elephant population that has increased from 7,000 to 23,000 in around 20 years. In addition, through establishment of community conservancies under the auspices of the Community Based Natural Resource Programme benefits accrue to rural communities through infrastructure development, employment creation and income. Furthermore, through conservation of biodiversity, tourists from across the globe are attracted to Namibia's beautiful landscapes, contributing significantly to economic growth of the country.

Agriculture

About half of the population depends on agriculture (largely subsistence agriculture) for its livelihood, but Namibia must still import some of its food. Although per capita GDP is five times the per capita GDP of Africa's poorest countries, the majority of Namibia's people live in rural areas and exist on a subsistence way of life. Namibia has one of the highest rates of income inequality in the world, due in part to the fact that there is an urban economy and more rural cashless economy. The inequality figures thus take into account people who do not actually rely on the formal economy for their survival. Although arable land accounts for only 1 percent of Namibia, nearly half of the population is employed in agriculture.

Land Reform

The government's land reform policy is shaped by two key pieces of legislation: the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 and the Communal Land Reform Act 5 of 2002. The government remains committed to a "willing seller, willing buyer" approach to land reform and to providing just compensation as directed by the Namibian constitution. As the government addresses the vital land and range management questions, water use issues and availability are considered.

Mining and Energy

Namibia is the fourth largest exporter of non-fuel minerals in Africa, the world's fifth largest producer of uranium, and the producer of large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. Namibia has two uranium mines that are capable of providing 10 percent of the world mining output. The mining sector employs only about 3 percent of the population while about half of the population depends on subsistence agriculture for its livelihood.

Manufacturing and Infrastructure

Namibian manufacturing is inhibited by a small domestic market, dependence on imported goods, a limited supply of local capital, widely dispersed population, a small skilled labour force with high relative wage rates, and subsidised competition from South Africa.

Walvis Bay is a well-developed, deepwater port, and Namibia's fishing infrastructure is most heavily concentrated there. Namibia

also boasts world-class civil aviation facilities and an extensive, well-maintained land transportation network.

Namibia has eight airports run by the Namibia Airport Company (NAC) Ltd. The NAC was established through the Namibian Airports Company Act, Act 25 of 1998. The NAC provides airport infrastructures and amenities, and facilitates airport services for domestic and international airlines, passengers and clients.

The country has two harbours handling merchandise imports and exports, and servicing the fishing industry. The only deep-sea harbour is Walvis Bay in the Erongo Region. The other harbour is Luderitz in the //Karas Region.

The Port of Walvis Bay is situated at the West Coast of Africa and provides an easier and much faster transit route between Southern Africa, Europe and the Americas. The Port of Lüderitz is located to the Southern Coast of Namibia and caters for Southern Namibia as well as providing access to markets in the Northern Cape of South Africa.

The railway network comprises 2,382 km of narrow gauge track with the main line running from the border with South Africa via Keetmanshoop to Windhoek, Okahandja, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

Media

Freedom of expression, including freedom of the media and a mixed economy, providing for public, private and joint venture ownership is guaranteed in the Namibian Constitution. The National News Agency of Namibia (NAMPA) was established as a national news agency responsible for the distribution of local, regional and international news.

With its relatively small population, Namibia boasts 11 regular newspapers, of which five publish daily (*New Era*, *The Namibian*, *Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Namibian Sun* and *Die Republikein*), and six are weeklies (*Namibia Economist*, *Informanté*, *Namibia Today*, *Windhoek Observer* and *The Southern Times*).

The public broadcaster, the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), offers nine radio language services (National Radio, Afrikaans Service, Damara/Nama Service, German Service, Oshiwambo Service, Otjiherero Service, Rukavango Service, Tirelo Ya Setswana Service and San Service), and television channels.





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Climate Features

The Namibian climate varies from arid and semi-arid to subtropical with the generally temperate desert coast offering sometimes fog-ridden days with temperatures between 5°C and 20°C. The central, southern and coastal areas constitute some of the most arid landscapes south of the Sahara. The hottest months are January and February, with average day temperatures varying from 9°C to 30°C.

During the winter months that stretch from May to September minimum temperatures can fluctuate between -6°C and 10°C at night to recover to 20°C after 11 am. Frost occurs over large areas of the country during winter, but in general winter days are clear, cloudless and sunny. Overall Namibia is a summer rainfall area, with limited showers occurring from October and building up to peak in January and February.

Geographical Areas

The Namibian landscape consists generally of five geographical areas, each with characteristic abiotic conditions and vegetation with some variation within and overlap between them: the Central Plateau, the Namib Desert, the Escarpment, the Bushveld, and the Kalahari Desert. Although the climate is generally extremely dry, there are a few exceptions. The cold, north-flowing Benguela current accounts for some of the low precipitation.

Central Plateau

This runs from north to south, bordered by the Skeleton Coast to the northwest, the Namib Desert and its coastal plains to the southwest, the Orange River to the south, and the Kalahari Desert to the east. The Central Plateau is home to the highest point in Namibia at Königstein with an elevation of 2,606 metres (8,411 feet). Within the wide, flat Central Plateau is the majority of Namibia's population and economic activity.

Windhoek, the nation's capital, is located here, as well as most of the arable land. Although arable land accounts for only 1 percent of Namibia, nearly half of the population is employed in agriculture. The abiotic conditions here are similar to those found along the Escarpment, described below; however the topographic complexity is reduced. Summer temperatures in the area can reach 40°C during the summer, and in the winter, frosts are common.

Namib Desert

The Namib is a coastal desert in southern Africa referred to as one of the oldest deserts, and has been in existence for some 43 million years. The Namib is an immense expanse of relentlessly moving from the gravel plains and dunes of all shapes that stretch along the entire coastline. The entire western section of Namibia is comprised of the Namib, which spreads beyond the borders of Namibia and flows into southern Angola and Northern Cape province of South Africa, with imperial rivers flowing unexpectedly across an ancient landscape, its dunes, plains, and rivers and foggy coast.

Areas within the Namib include the Skeleton Coast and the Kaokoveld in the north and the extensive Namib Sand Sea along the central coast. The sands that make up the sand sea are a consequence of erosional processes that take place within the Orange River valley and areas further to the south. As sand-laden waters drop their suspended loads into the Atlantic, onshore currents deposit them along the shore.

The prevailing southwest winds then pick up and redeposit the sand in the form of massive dunes in the widespread sand sea. In areas where the supply of sand is reduced because of the inability of the sand to cross riverbeds, the winds also scour the land to form large gravel plains. In many areas within the Namib Desert, there is little vegetation with the exception of lichens found in the gravel plains, and in dry river beds where plants can access subterranean water.

Hidden within the Namib Desert is the Dead Sea. It is not far from the coastal road between Henties Bay and Cape Cross seal colony, some 17 km on a gravel track towards the Brandberg. This is an old mining hole with a very high concentration of minerals and salt. This is one of the special Namibian sites to get excited about and is worth a visit. The salinity of the lake is high and enables swimmers to float freely in the water.

The Great Escarpment

The Great Escarpment rises swiftly to over 2,000 metres. Average temperatures and temperature ranges increase as you move further inland from the cold Atlantic waters, while the lingering coastal fogs slowly diminish. Although the area is rocky with poorly developed soils, it is nonetheless significantly more productive than the Namib

Desert. As summer winds are forced over the Escarpment, moisture is extracted as precipitation.

The water, along with rapidly changing topography, is responsible for the creation of micro-habitats which offer a wide range of organisms, many of them endemic. Vegetation along the Escarpment varies in both form and density, with community structure ranging from dense woodlands to more shrubby areas with scattered trees. A number of Acacia species are found here, as well as grasses and other shrubby vegetation.

The Bushveld

This is found in north-eastern Namibia along the Angolan border and in the Zambezi Region (formerly Caprivi Strip) which is the vestige of a narrow corridor demarcated for the German empire to access the Zambezi River. The area receives a significantly higher amount of precipitation than the rest of the county, averaging around 400 millimetres per year. Temperatures are cooler and more moderate, with approximate seasonal variations of between 10°C and 30°C.

The area is generally flat and the soils sandy, limiting their ability to retain water. Located adjacent to the Bushveld in north-central Namibia is one of nature's most spectacular features: the Etosha Pan. For most of the year it is a dry, saline wasteland, but during the wet season, it forms a shallow lake covering more than 6000 square kilometres. The area is ecologically important and vital to the huge numbers of birds and animals from the surrounding Savannah that gathers in the region as summer drought forces them to the scattered waterholes that ring the pan.

The Kalahari Desert

This is perhaps Namibia's best known geographical feature. Shared with South Africa and Botswana, it has a variety of localized environments ranging from hyper-arid sandy desert to areas that seem to defy the common definition of desert. One of these areas, known as the Succulent Karoo, is home to over 5,000 species of plants, nearly half of them endemic; fully one-third of the world's succulents are found in the Karoo.

Mountains

Another feature of many parts of Namibia is isolated mountains that create micro-climates and habitat for organisms not adapted

to life in the surrounding desert matrix. Brandberg, also called Mount Brand or granite massif, is the highest mountain in Namibia, and is located in the north-central Namib Desert. Its highest peak (and the country's highest point), called Königstein, reaches an elevation of more than 8,442 feet (2,573 metres).

Brandberg is known for its concentration of prehistoric rock art, including carvings and paintings. The area is also known for its rich biodiversity and numerous endemic species. Large tin deposits have been found at nearby Uis. Other mountains are the Auas Mountain with its 2,479m Von Moltkeblick peak, the Gamsberg (2,347 m), the Erongo Mountain (2 319 m), the Karas Mountain (2,202 m), the 1,900m Eros Mountain and Brukkaros (1,603 m), a well-known sight between the southern towns of Keetmanshoop and Mariental

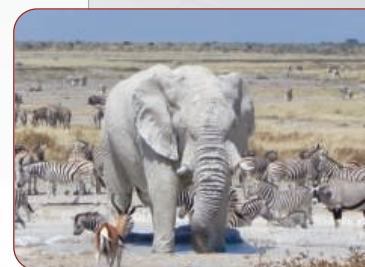
Rivers

Perennial rivers are found only on the country's borders, and these are the Orange River on the southern border and the Kunene, Okavango, Kwando and Zambezi Rivers on the northern border. In the south, the Fish River Canyon is one of the wonders of Africa – 161km long and 27km wide ravine, with a maximum depth of 550m, is surrounded by high, forbidding cliffs and is gashed into the plateau with startling abruptness.

National Parks

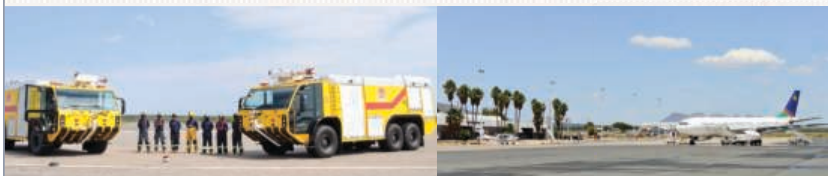
Namibia has 12 national parks ----- Bwabwata National Park -- Dorob National Park - - Etosha National Park – Khaudum National Park -- Mamili National Park -- Mangetti National Park -- Mudumu National Park -- Namib-Naukluft National Park -- Skeleton Coast National Park -- Sperrgebiet National Park-- Waterberg National Park – Spitzkoppe National Park -----

Etosha is the largest national park in Namibia and one of the largest savannah conservation areas in Africa, renowned for spectacular wildlife including elephant, black rhinoceros, white rhinoceros, lions, leopards, cheetahs, large herds of springbok, zebra, wildebeest, giraffe, and a multitude of other fascinating species, big and small, interacting in their natural environment.





Wishing all the delegates to the 38th SADC Summit safe and secure travels for the prosperity of our region.



CONTACT DETAILS

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VISION

To be world class service provider in airports operations and management

MISSION

Develop, manage and operate safe and secure airports on sound business principles with due considerations to the interest of our stakeholders

CORE VALUES

Safety and Security, Integrity, Teamwork, Customer Service excellence and Innovation



Namibia Upholds Regional Conservation

Namibia is determined to conserve its natural resources as enshrined in the country's Constitution under Article 95 (1) which states that:

"the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at: (1) the maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilisation of living resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future".

The above has been translated into the mandate of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism which has developed a number conservation programs and policies to ensure that the country's natural resources benefit the citizens of this country.

One of such programs is the conservation of natural resources across the country's boundaries in the form of Transfrontier Conservation Areas. Through this approach, Namibia is integrating the aspect of conservation with other countries in the SADC region to ensure that fragmented wildlife habitats are protected and their free movement is enhanced.

Namibia is member to three Transfrontier Conservation Areas which are: Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area; The /Ai /Ais- Richtersveld Transfrontier Park and the Iona Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park.

Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) is a conservation and development partnership among five Member States of Namibia, Botswana, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, or KAZA TFCA, is potentially the world's largest conservation area with the objective to sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystems with biological resources incorporating the largest elephant population on the African continent.

The area is also endowed with an abundance and diversity of wildlife species with at least 3,000 plant species and more than 600 bird species. The KAZA TFCA also includes some of the world's renowned natural features and tourist attractions, such as the Victoria Falls and the Okavango Delta. Namibia's North East national parks and surrounding conservancies lay in the heart of the KAZA TFCA.

The /Ai /Ais- Richtersveld Transfrontier Park was established by the governments of Namibia and South Africa and provides for joint management of the Richtersveld National Park (South Africa) and /Ai-Ais Hot Springs Park (Namibia).

The area is well known for its rugged landscapes, including Namibia's Fish River Canyon, the Orange River, and unique plant life such as the Quiver tree (Aloe Dichotoma), Maiden's Quiver tree (Aloe Ramosissima), the rare Giant Quiver tree (Aloe pillansii) and the Halfmens (Pachypodium Namaquanum).



Republic of Namibia
Ministry of Environment & Tourism



The Iona Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park in the far North-Western corner of Namibia comprising of the Skeleton Coast Park and Angola's Iona National Park.

Iona, Angola's oldest and largest national park, covers 15 150 km² and is known for its harsh desert scenery and spectacular mountains. The Namib Desert extends northwards into Iona and similar species to those found in Namibia's Skeleton Coast Park and surrounding areas are found in Iona.

These include the Welwitschia Mirabilis plant and the black-faced Impala.

Namibia has gained worldwide reputation for its innovative approaches of linking conservation to poverty alleviation through its conservation programs.

The Country recognises that through wildlife conservation and landscape management it attracts tourists into the SADC region and ultimately to the country. This will contribute to the economic development of Namibia as well as to poverty eradication through employment creation in the sector.

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Erongo Marine Enterprises, a subsidiary of the Oceana Group, is a proudly Namibian fishing company and the leader in the local Horse Mackerel sector supplying top-quality sea products to SADC, African and other international markets.

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Based in Walvis Bay since the 1990s, we have achieved a reputation as a credible, stable and preferred supplier of Horse Mackerel (*Trachurus capensis*), harvested and processed to international standards on our two Namibian flagged vessels, with a combined capacity of 60 000 tons annually.

Our Products

Erongo Marine Enterprises supplies sea frozen whole round Horse Mackerel packed in 30kg (3x10kg blocks) cartons, and steam dried fishmeal to local and international markets.

We Care

Driven by the motto "empower, equip and transform" we continuously strive to convert our fishing rights into human rights that create shared value. Our people matter; internally and externally, thus we invest in inclusive, sustainable and empowering community programmes which advance the lives of local communities throughout Namibia. We take pride in being one of the first Namibian companies to introduce broad-based economic empowerment for all our Namibian permanent employees with the establishment of the Erongo Marine Harambee Workers Trust.

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Ministry of Higher Education, Training & Innovation Republic of Namibia



The Government of the Republic of Namibia, through the Ministry of Higher Education, Training & Innovation remained focused on ensuring that challenges are addressed in a versatile and creative manner. This will ensure that Namibians have access to education and training of the highest quality.

An extensive policy review was done by UNESCO (2016) on Higher Education, Training and Innovation with the aim in developing policies and programmes of the three pillars by assessing their current status, identifying strategic priorities and proposing alternative interventions responding to those priorities. The review of our plans place greater emphasis on the development and implementation of improved steering mechanisms, as well as teaching and learning support via all delivery programmes.

Namibia recognizes the establishment of a robust Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) skills base as a key element in its fight against poverty. Solid progress has been recorded in the ongoing transformation of the TVET Sector. Driving this transformation in increasing access to high-quality and relevant skills development and training opportunities is the Namibia Training Authority (NTA), an enterprise under the MHETI. Moreover, in order to obtain information on the Research, Development and Innovation landscape in Namibia in terms of input and output data, the Ministry through the National Commission on Research, Science and Technology (NCRST) embarked on the first ever Research and Experimental Development (R&D) and Innovation Surveys in 2016 to establish Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) indicators. This was necessary to understand where we are as a country in terms of STI, to enable the country to formulate appropriate targets and initiatives.

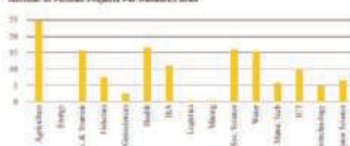
Graduation Ceremony at the University of Namibia



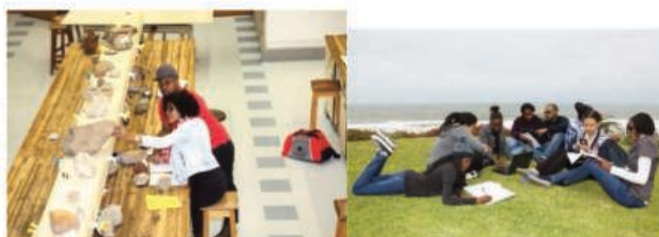
In terms of higher education coordination, a total of 179 participants from different higher education institutions were trained on the Programme Accreditation Sub-system. Subsequently, forty (40) programmes were submitted for academic accreditation review. Of these programmes, seventeen (17) were from UNAM and twenty-three (23) from NUST, awaiting accreditation decisions of the Council. Training on the process of registering private higher education institution was provided to four (4) private higher education institutions. In total four (4) private higher education institutions submitted applications for registration. Implementation of the Funding Framework started with the budget of 2016/ 17. Unfortunately, the adverse economic conditions in the country led to unanticipated reduction in the indicative ceilings of the Higher Education vote (Vote 32) and compromised the systematic application of the Funding Formula. External efficiency is evaluated through tracer studies of graduates, sometimes after they have completed studies. A tracer study (referred to as National Graduate Survey) was conducted in 2016/17, targeting graduates who completed their studies in 2012 and 2013. The three Universities, namely UNAM, NUST and IUM participated in the study. Data collection ended on 31 March 2017 and would be followed by analysis and Report building in the 2017/ 18 financial year.

In terms of information management, NCHE collected, processed and disseminated 2015 data from all the higher education institutions. Data is used for estimating subsidies to public higher education institutions as well as 2015 Namibia Higher Education Statistical Yearbook (available on the NCHE website). NCHE has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), to disseminate data through NSA portals but also to collaborate on research standards and activities. Such dissemination has not yet happened pending data quality assessment of NCHE data management processes by NSA. HEMIS has also collected 2016 data and the data is available for immediate use however the Statistical Yearbook is currently being compiled.

Number of Funded Projects Per Research Area



Geology students at the University of Namibia
Students doing research



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KNOWLEDGE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

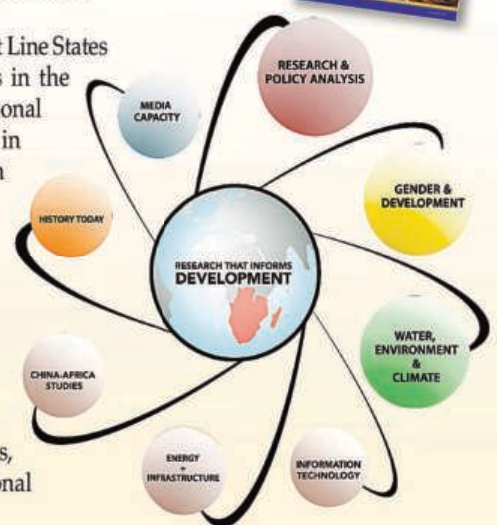
LEADERS IN REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT --- RESEARCH THAT INFORMS DEVELOPMENT

SARDC sustains a human and physical knowledge base of expertise on regional policy as presented in SADC plans such as the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020), consisting of internal knowledge supplemented by regional expertise and partner organizations identified throughout the Member States.

SARDC was established in 1985 through the vision of the Front Line States of the need for information dissemination to cross borders in the region, and for a central place to collect, store and retrieve regional documentation over time. The modern SARDC premises in Harare, Zimbabwe are named after the Founding Patron of SARDC as -- Julius K. Nyerere House.

The Southern African Research and Documentation Centre is an independent regional Knowledge Resource Centre and Think Tank that supports the Southern African Development Community and Member States in development of regional policy and implementation through research and provision of knowledge resources, as well as documenting the process of regional integration in southern Africa.





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PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED RISDP 2015-2020



Priority A



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 was approved by the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in April 2015. It has a long-term horizon but is being implemented in phases and is anchored on three interdependent and mutually supportive strategic pillars, which are:

- Industrialisation as a champion of economic transformation;
- Enhancing competitiveness; and
- Deeper regional integration.

The Strategy sets out three potential growth paths – agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals. A costed Action Plan to guide implementation for the period 2015-2030 was approved by the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in Eswatini in March 2017.

Development of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (SISR) 2015-2063 was motivated by a new emphasis in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategy and Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 on industrial development and market integration. It sets out the framework within which Member States can pursue industrial development and plan their own policies and strategies.

Among the many actions that must be undertaken is the alignment of national industrial policies to the regional strategy to ensure that all SADC Member States strive to achieve the same goals of industrialization and eliminate chances of contradictory policies or policies that could work against the SADC industrialization objectives.

Alignment of national industrial policies with the regional strategy also provides a framework for better coordination of regional efforts in the implementation of the regional strategy. The alignment of industrial policies encourages and stimulates deeper and broader application of existing trade, investment and industrial policy tools.

Following the approval of the Action Plan in March 2017, the Secretariat has made progress in the following areas:

- **Capacity.** Creation of dedicated capacity at the Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy;
- **Regional Mining Vision.** The Secretariat, in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) developed a draft Regional Mining Vision (RMV) and Action Plan with the overall objective being to maximise the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction. The RMV will be finalised in 2018 after the conclusion of stakeholder consultations.
- **Resource Mobilisation to implement key priorities of the Strategy.** The Secretariat, using Member States' resources and the support of international cooperating partners, particularly the European Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, and UNECA, has started work in unpacking the selected value chains. Profiling has been completed for the pharmaceutical sectors and currently work is going on to profile the agro-processing sector.
- **Popularisation** of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. The second SADC Industrialisation Week was held in Johannesburg, South Africa and brought together policy makers, researchers and business leaders from the region and beyond. Encapsulating the key messages of the event, the Sunninghill Declaration highlighted the need for:

- o Adopting new technologies and models in readiness for the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0.);
- o Implementing the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Action Plan in collaboration with the private sector; and
- o Replicating gains made in regional infrastructure projects such as the North-South Corridor to other sub-sectors and other development corridors. The 3rd SADC Industrialisation Week will be held in July 2018, in Windhoek, Namibia. As part of popularising the Industrialisation Strategy, roll-out workshops were held in eight Member States, seven of which were also assisted to estimate the public costs of co-ordinating implementation of the SISR.
- Identification of key infrastructure projects and skills that will facilitate the industrial development of the sub-region.
- Private Sector is at the centre of the implementation of the SISR. The Secretariat is working with private sector organisations to develop a mechanism that will ensure effective Public-Private Sector Dialogue during the implementation.

The primary responsibility to implement the SISR will lie with Member States to create a conducive environment to allow for significant public and private investments in the prioritized value chains. This will include policy certainty; industrial modernization; clustering; urgent development of economic infrastructure; technical skills upgrading; access to finance; investments into Research, Development and Innovation (RDI); development of standards; and the integration of Small-to-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) into value chains.

As SADC embarks on this industrialisation-led growth path it is important to note that collective participation by all stakeholders is critical. Besides the participation of governments and the private sector other key stakeholders such as women, the youth (as emphasised in the 38th Summit Theme), the disabled and SMEs will play a key role in the successful implementation of the strategy.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The Secretariat continued to facilitate programmes geared towards creating an enabling environment to harness Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as a tool to address socio-economic challenges for sustainable development in the region. The key driver for industrial development and economic transformation is investment in STI.

The main goal of the Key Result Area (KRA) is to create an enabling environment to harness STI as a tool to address socio-economic challenges for sustainable growth and development in the region. Funds for the implementation of activities under this KRA are mainly from the Member States. The outputs and milestones that were achieved in the year 2017/2018 are summarized below.

Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation

The Protocol on STI was ratified by two-thirds majority of SADC Member States. A regional report was produced on the ratification of the Protocol on STI which was considered by the SADC Ministers meeting on Education and Training; and Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2017 in Eswatini. Notification was sent to all Member States in coordination with the Legal Unit on rati-





fication of the Protocol and its entering into force. A Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework will be developed for the Protocol during the 2018/19 financial year.

Draft Regional Framework and Guidelines on Intellectual Property Rights

The draft Regional Framework and Guidelines on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) was developed and presented to the Ministers meeting in June 2017 in Eswatini for approval. Ministers reviewed the draft Framework and directed the Secretariat to conduct further consultations on the draft. An Experts meeting was convened in March 2018 in Botswana where the draft Framework and Guidelines were updated and validated.

The revised Framework and Guidelines are expected to be presented for approval by the Council of Ministers in August 2018. The draft Framework and Guidelines are intended to guide Member States to strengthen national IPR management systems to advance industrial development, trade and competitiveness of the region in its transition to innovation-driven knowledge economies.

Draft Regional Innovation and Technology Transfer Framework

The draft Regional Innovation and Technology Transfer Framework and Action Plan was developed and presented to the SADC Ministers meeting on Education and Training; and Science, Technology and Innovation in June 2017 in Eswatini for approval. Ministers reviewed the draft Framework and Action Plan and directed the Secretariat to conduct further consultations on the documents.

An Experts meeting was convened in March 2018 in Botswana where the draft Framework and Action Plan was updated and validated. The revised Framework and Action Plan were tabled for consideration by Ministers in June 2018. The aim of the draft

Framework and Action Plan is to support the development of regional capacities, capabilities and infrastructure/s in the areas of innovation and technology transfer to advance industrial development.

SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology

The Draft Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology was approved by Council in August 2017 in Pretoria, South Africa. The aim of the charter is to increase the participation of women and youth in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). One of the key barriers identified in the Industrialisation Strategy is a shortage of skills in STEM.

Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation

A draft Regional Framework and Guidelines on establishment and strengthening of Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation was developed. The Framework and Guidelines will guide the establishment of regional industrial Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation in the key priority value chains, to serve as platforms for capacity building, knowledge generation, innovation, technology development and commercialisation.

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap identifies Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation as platforms to facilitate industrial development. The draft Framework and Guidelines will be presented to the Council of Ministers in August 2018 for approval.

Regional Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer Programmes established

A number of regional engagements in research and innovation were facilitated to implement programmes in the following areas: Gender Mainstreaming in STI; Regional Renewable Energy Assessment Study commissioned; SADC Engineering Capacities study commissioned; draft SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Implementation Plan revised and validated by experts; and Regional Youth, Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Leadership programme commissioned.

SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Framework

The SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training and STI at their meeting held in June 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana approved the SADC Cyber-Infrastructure Framework.

The The draft Framework focuses on the following strategic goals and focus areas:

Strategic Goals:

- Accelerating industrialization and commercialization in SADC economies through Cyber-Infrastructure (CI); and
- Promoting high level and quality scientific inquiry for the SADC community through Cyber-Infrastructure.

Focus Areas:

- Policy Development, Implementation and Support
- Research, Development and Innovation
- Human Capital Development
- Infrastructure Development and Investment.

Through the SADC Cyber-Infrastructure initiative, to date High-Performance Computing (HPC) equipment has been deployed and training provided for system administrators in Mozambique, Madagascar, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia and Mauritius.

South Africa, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have national HPC centers. The Centre for High Computing in South Africa hosted technical delegates from the Zimbabwe High Computing Centre in May 2018, and a capacity building and policy exchange workshop was held with Eswatini to assist the country with their HPC Policy and Data Centre hosted by the Royal Science and Technology Park in April 2018.

Fourteen participants from SADC (from South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Mau-



ritius and Zambia) attended the Understanding Risk in Shared Cyber Ecosystem (URISC) workshop which was held during the International Supercomputing Conference in Denver, USA from 11-16 November 2017.

Awareness and Domestication of Protocol on STI

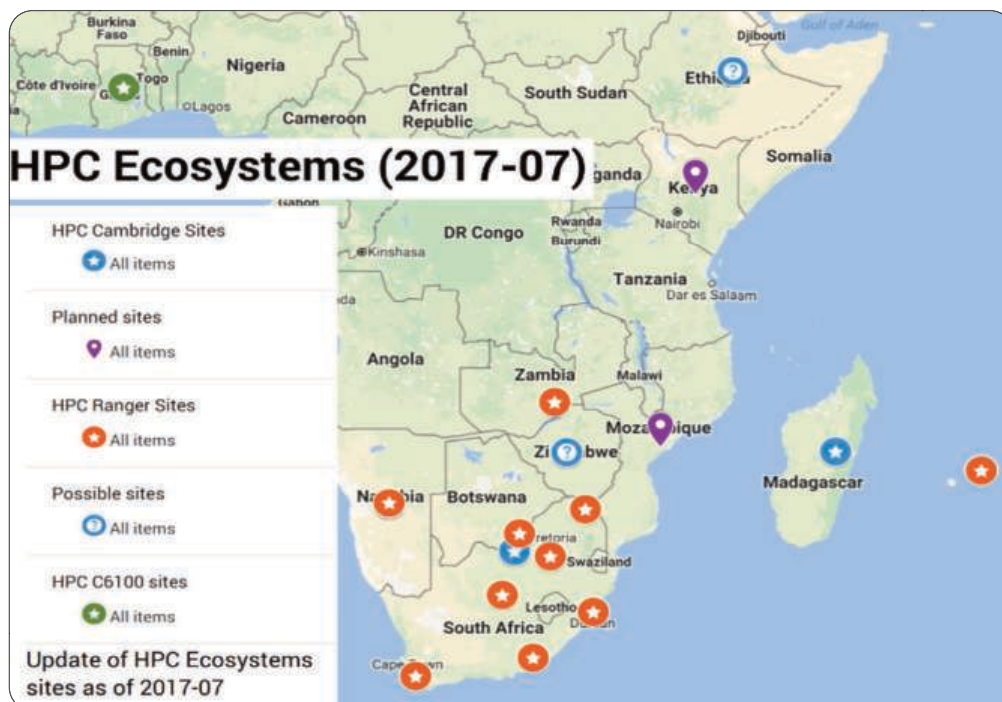
Representatives of several Member States participated in a site visit to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Pretoria, South Africa, during SADC Industrialisation Week in August 2017.

3rd Science Forum South Africa

Representatives of SADC Member States participated in the 3rd Science Forum of South Africa in Pretoria in December 2017. As part of the forum, there was a workshop to discuss the role of science in the rollout of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

Monitoring and Evaluation programme on STI developed

The Regional Reference Group on STI Indicators was established as per ministerial decisions. The first meeting of the reference group was convened in March 2018 in South Africa where the draft Regional STI Indicator Reference List was developed as well as the terms of reference for the reference group.



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WE ARE COMMITTED TO MINING INVESTMENT: STANBIC BANK ZIMBABWE

Leading financial services institution, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe, lived up to its billing as a champion for driving Zimbabwe and Africa's growth by sponsoring the two-day Mining Investment Conference which was held from 27-28 February 2018 in the capital city, Harare.

Stanbic Bank was one of the top sponsors of the conference, with support from the Ministry of Mining and Mining Development, Minerals and Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) and The Chamber of Mines. The conference attracted a large number of potential local and international investors who have been looking for possible areas of investment since the ingress of the new political dispensation in the country.

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As wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Bank Group, Stanbic Bank explained that they are on a quest to drive Africa's growth going forward and the sponsorship of the biggest mining conference since the new political dispensation in Zimbabwe signals its intention to play a pivotal role in championing economic growth in the Southern African country and beyond.

A Sector Research Analyst from Standard Bank Group, Andre Snyders, presented his research and analysis on "Co-ordination and Deliberation" with a special focus on risk and uncertainty as he complemented the conference as one of the speakers on the line up.

Chief Executive Joshua Tapambgwa and the Head of Corporate Banking, Gift Dzvova, were part of the delegation from Stanbic Bank. Joshua expressed the importance the financial institution attached to the conference which displayed investors' growing confidence in the country.

The Bank's support towards the mining sector is growing in leaps and bounds having invested USD\$88.8 million to fund the capital needs of various players in the mining industry in 2016. The USD\$88.8 million capital injection represented 46% of the sector's working capital requirements for the year which was set at US\$ 194 million (10% of the industry's gross income).

In 2017, Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe's contribution towards the mining sector from their balance sheet combined with that of Standard Bank South Africa was USD169 million. Mining remains one of the key economy drivers of the Southern Africa nation and a major generator of foreign currency.

"Our participation in the Mining Investment Conference ranks high among our contributions to the sector as it comes when the country is buzzing amid real potential of the economy coming out of the woods against a background of opening doors for investors from far and wide to come and invest in Zimbabwe," said Joshua.

In a brief interview on the side-lines of the conference, Gift explained how mining in Zimbabwe is still one of the most viable investments and that Stanbic Bank is excited with the current ongoing thrust by the government to open the country to foreign investment as this will bring about the much-needed foreign currency while creating jobs.

"We have always been committed to playing our part in championing economic growth as shown by our support in various sectors such as agriculture, energy and mining. When it comes to mining, our support is streamlined from the shafts all the way to the administration. We are also a sponsor of the Chamber of Mines AGM and our participation at the Mining Conference demonstrates how we are determined to be major players in the new phase of the economic growth of the country," she said.

The Head of State, President Emmerson Mnangagwa who was the guest of honour at the conference, has since declared that Zimbabwe is open for business and this has resonated well with both international investors and local players who are confident that a conducive operating environment is on the horizon as the government works to back the President's proclamation.

The Mining Conference organisers said Zimbabwe has turned a new leaf and echoed Mnangagwa's call that Zimbabwe is "Open for Business" and that it is set on rapidly growing its economy with mining investors being key players. The Zimbabwe Mining Investment Conference 2018 discussed as well as showcased the vast investment opportunities in Zimbabwe's mining sector.



FINANCE, INVESTMENT AND CUSTOMS

Macroeconomic Convergence

In recognition of the importance of macroeconomic stability as a prerequisite to accelerated growth, investment and employment, and creation of a monetary union in the SADC region, Member States have agreed to converge on stability-orientated economic policies which will be implemented through a sound institutional structure and framework. To this end, Annex 2 of the Finance and Investment Protocol (FIP) sets certain indicators with targets that serve as a barometer for macroeconomic convergence in the region. This is an important pillar of the SADC agenda of industrial development.

The indicators are constituted into primary and secondary indicators.

- o Primary indicators include inflation; fiscal balance (deficit/surplus); and public and publicly guaranteed debt.
- o Secondary indicators include current account of the balance of payments; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth; per capita GDP; domestic investment; domestic savings; central bank credit to government; and foreign reserves (months of import cover).

A Peer Review Panel constituted by Ministers of Finance and Investment with Central Bank Governors of SADC Member States, is established in Article 20 of the FIP. Pursuant to Article 7 of Annex 2 of the FIP, the Panel evaluates and monitors the annual macroeconomic convergence programme. In this regard, Member States peer review each other annually to assess the extent of macroeconomic convergence in line with the indicators and their targets. The process was launched in May 2013.

So far all Member States with the exception of Madagascar and Seychelles have been peer reviewed. In 2014/15, Lesotho and Malawi were peer reviewed by Angola and Namibia. The year 2015/16 saw the review of

Angola, the Kingdom of Eswatini and the United Republic of Tanzania by Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa respectively. In 2016/17, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia and Zimbabwe were peer reviewed by Mauritius, Malawi and Tanzania respectively.

Reviews for 2017/18 were undertaken in February-March 2018, with five countries, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia being peer reviewed by Lesotho, Namibia, Angola, Zimbabwe and Swaziland respectively.

The results of macroeconomic convergence have been mixed, with Member States performing well in some indicators but not so well in others areas. This performance is influenced, to some extent, by exogenous factors in the global economic environment, over which Member States have little or no control. Notwithstanding this, Member States continue to formulate and implement macroeconomic policies to cushion their economies from external shocks.

Preliminary data provided by Member States in April 2018 indicate that regional economic growth has picked up marginally to 1.9 percent in 2017 from 1.4 percent in 2016, mainly on the back of improved global economic activity including improved commodity prices and climatic conditions. Most Member States were unable to achieve the regional target of 7 percent in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), with only Tanzania recording 7.1 percent, an improvement on the 7.0 percent achieved in 2016 and 2015.

Inflation is estimated to have improved to 10.7 percent in 2017 from 11.1 percent in 2016, on the back of better rainfall experienced in most parts of the SADC region, leading to improved agricultural production. Most Member States recorded single-digit inflation within the regional target range of 3-7 percent, except for Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. Regional inflation is however projected to slow down to 8.8 percent in 2018.

It should be noted that continued acceleration in global economic activities and a positive weather conditions are expected to anchor such projection.

Average fiscal deficit remained at 4.7 percent of GDP. All Member States except Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe met the regional fiscal target of 3 percent of GDP in 2016. The region recorded public debt at 50.7 percent of GDP in 2017 from 49.5 percent of GDP in 2016. The trend has been upwards and is projected to follow the same path beyond 2017. All Member States except Angola, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zimbabwe are estimated to have met the regional target of 60 percent of GDP in 2017. The upward trajectory is however worrying and needs addressing.

Member States are not oblivious to the consequences that could arise from huge and unsustainable debt levels, and are formulating and implementing macroeconomic policies and putting in place measures aimed at consolidation of their fiscal positions as a way of ensuring prudent and sustainable debt levels. Ongoing efforts by Member States include carrying out structural reforms and diversification of their economic base in order to reduce dependence on single commodities which are at the mercy of global economic developments most of the time. Accelerated implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Road Map may add impetus to the above efforts.

Finance and Investment

The Finance and Investment Programme is responsible for the enhancement of the financial and monetary cooperation and facilitation of intra-SADC investment and foreign direct investment through an improved investment and business environment in the SADC region. In this regard, implementation of a number of initiatives is ongoing including modernisation of the SADC payment system and facilitating SADC intra-SADC trade and investment.

SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System

The SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) which supports the modernization and harmonization of payments and clearing systems in the region continues to grow since July 2013 when the system went live. As at end of March 2018, SIRESS had settled a total number of

1,035,642 transactions representing ZAR4.35 trillion equivalent of US\$368.25 billion with 14 participating Member States. Madagascar is expected to join the system soon.

SIRESS has also made progress from moving from single currency settlement system (rand settlement) into a multicurrency settlement system with the United States Dollar as the additional currency of settlement. Settlement in US\$ dollars in the current platform is expected to go live in October 2018 while other currencies are expected to be fully operational by December 2019. Since the facilitation of payments remains a key challenge to intra-SADC trade, the addition of the US Dollar will give a boost for greater cross border trade and investment given that around 60 percent of intra-SADC cross-border transactions are denominated in US dollars.

Furthermore, in order to be an inclusive payment system, SIRESS can now also settle low value payments. In order to prevent a challenge or hijacking of the SIRESS trademark to a third party, work on the registration of SIRESS trademark in all Member States is nearing completion.

SADC Project Preparation Development Facility

SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC-PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development. During the year under review it has approved two additional projects, the Africa Green Co project (Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia) and the Renewable Energy Agency Guidelines and Standards (Mauritius) which brings to nine the total number of projects financed so far under this facility.

The Secretariat has been able to mobilise additional resources of Euro 6 million under SADC-German/KfW Cooperation to fund additional project preparation activities. The Financing Agreement between the Secretariat and KfW has been signed and the first tranche has already been disbursed to fund projects. The German government has undertaken to provide additional resources through KfW to fund the PPDF activities depending on the evaluation of the facility which is currently being undertaken.

Work on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund is ongoing. The Secretariat has signed an aide

memoire with the African Development Bank (AfDB) where the later will provide the technical support in the operationalization of priority windows, namely the Infrastructure Development and Industrial Development windows; Development of a migration plan for the current PPDF into the SADC Regional Development Fund (RDF); and, Development of the Fund's operational and governance guidelines and policies.

Investment

The SADC Investment Policy Framework and will be submitted to the Ministerial Task Force of Regional Economic Integration for adoption. The Framework provides a basis for the formulation and operationalization of sound investment policies that can promote broad-based economic growth in the region. The formulation process, which took over two years to complete was driven by Member States and was designed as an action-oriented programme that provided a policy roadmap. The aim was to leverage a collective effort among Member States to advance reforms that can be supportive to attracting investment.

To ensure that the Framework is a success, National Action Plans on Investment (NAPIs) will be developed to provide policy guidance on the implementation of the Framework. Three Member States have already developed their NAPIs with the assistance of the USAID Investment and Trade Hub.

The SADC Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) Template, which was first developed in 2012, was reviewed during the year to reflect the dynamic nature of international agreements in a changing environment. The Template provides a basis for Member States to consider in any negotiations they enter into relating investment treaties. It also provides a learning resource for officials and may serve as the basis for training officials, particularly those that are involved in the negotiation of investment treaties.

Customs and Trade Facilitation

In July 2016, the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration approved the SADC Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) with the view to prioritize reduction of border-related trading costs, through effective coordination, rationalization and simplification of trade procedures and documentation, simplified trade regime, enhanced efficiency in border operations, including business friendly operating hours, and improved co-

operation in border management by Member States. The Programme is in line with the revised RISDP and Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap and is also based on the international best practices like those from World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Customs Organization (WCO).

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and the Action Plan identified trade facilitation and connectivity as critical in reducing the costs of doing business and facilitating industrialization and the development of regional and global value chains. The major border posts in the region such as Beitbridge and Kasumbalesa are in the priority list of those required to be streamlined in terms of procedures and upgrading infrastructure in order to meet the demands of trade. The development of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) at Beit Bridge and Kasumbalesa border post are viewed as key activity to improve efficiency and effectiveness on the clearance of consignment and services as they are located along the North South Corridor which is the major corridor in the region.

In September 2017 the Trade and Customs experts commenced development of the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) which is an instrument that streamlines and simplifies procedure and documentation for small scale traders in order to get full benefit from Free Trade Area. The STR will benefit informal cross-border traders and Small and Medium Enterprise. The framework for the STR will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers of Trade in July 2018 for adoption.

It is also worth noting that in November 2017 the Customs experts as part of implementation the Trade Facilitation Programme commenced development of a common platform for the implementation of the e-certificate of rules of origin. In the region Mauritius is already implementing the e-certificate of rules of origin whereas Madagascar and Zambia commenced this initiative recently. There is ongoing work in order for all Member States to implement the e-certificate of rules of origin as part of improving ease of doing business in the SADC region.





Priority B



INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Infrastructure – A driver for Regional Integration

The primary function of the Directorate of Infrastructure is to facilitate and coordinate the transformation of the region into an integrated economy by promoting the provision of adequate, interconnected, cost-effective and efficient regional infrastructure. The overarching goal of the Directorate is “Infrastructure in Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation.”

The specific objective of the Directorate is “to ensure the availability of sufficient, integrated, efficient and cost-effective infrastructure and the provision of sustainable services to support, promote and sustain re-

gional economic development, industrialization, trade, investment and agriculture for poverty alleviation.”

The resultant increase in pace of regional development and competitiveness, improves services, creates an enabling environment to attract investment in infrastructure, and reduces the cost of doing business in the region.

To deliver on this mandate, strategic expertise is used to facilitate and coordinate the transformation of the region into an integrated economy. The strategy involves using infrastructural development as a vehicle to support regional integration and poverty alleviation, which are the main goals of the SADC Treaty and the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020. Outcomes of the interventions of the Directorate are driven by the following six Key Result Areas (KRAs):

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



The achievements and challenges of the different units in the period under review are presented below.

ENERGY

New Power Generation Capacity installed and commissioned

In 2017/2018, the SADC region commissioned 3,580 Megawatts (MW) of power generation capacity. This power was commissioned in Angola (1,727 MW); Botswana (120 MW); DRC (150 MW); Malawi (6 MW); Mozambique (40 MW); Namibia (70 MW); South Africa (1,234 MW); the United Republic of Tanzania (28 MW); Zambia (55 MW) and Zimbabwe (150 MW). The power plant projects were commissioned by both Public Utilities and Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

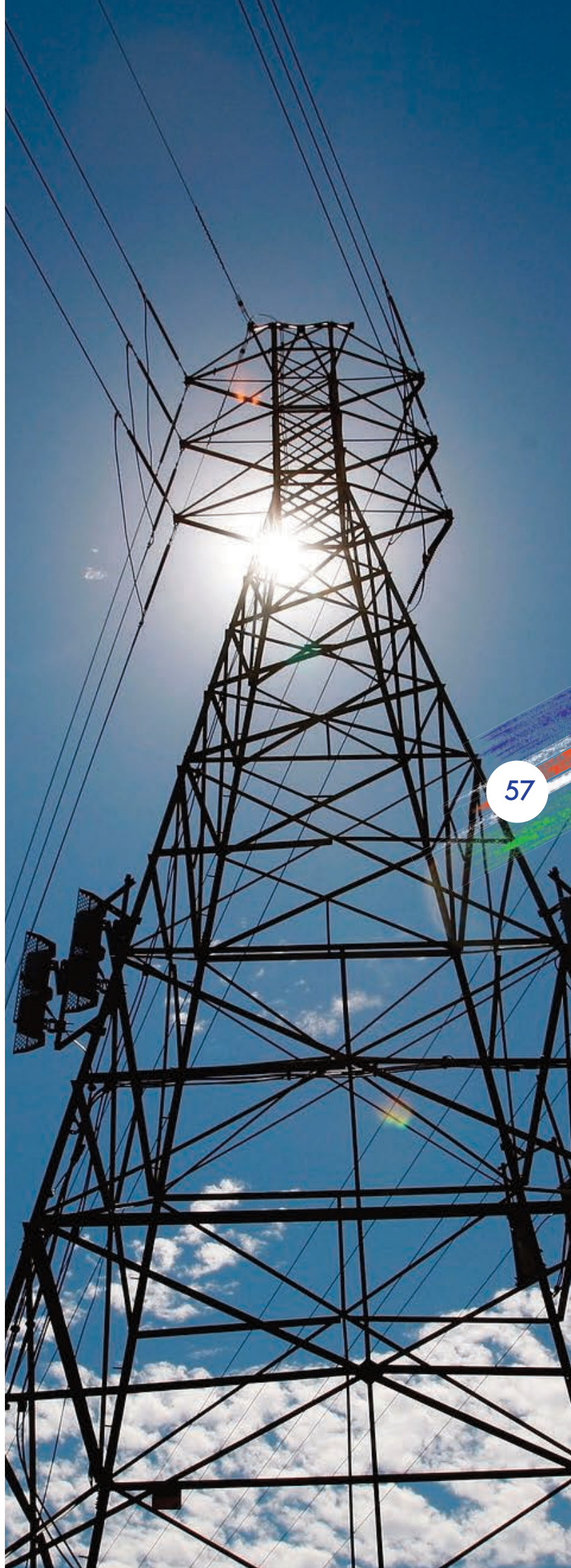
A project management and monitoring tool for project tracking to ensure accuracy of reporting progress known as Project Definition Readiness Assessment (PDRA) has been developed. The training workshops were organized in all mainland SADC Member States to sensitize national power utilities under the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) on the tool.

Electricity Generation and Transmission Expansion Plan implemented

The total installed generation capacity in the region reached 68,324 MW and this includes installed capacity from the three Oceanic Member States, who contributed as follows: Mauritius (782 MW); Madagascar (246 MW) and Seychelles (106 MW). The installed capacity in the SADC region is more than 40 percent of the total installed generation capacity in Africa. The installed capacity in the region is still dominated by coal-fired plants mainly from South Africa.

At the end of 2017/2018, 12 mainland Member States had an installed generation capacity of 67,200 MW and operating capacity of 60,973 MW against a peak demand and reserve of 58,016 MW. The economic downturn and the stable operations of some power plants resulted in reduced peak demand as compared to 2015/2016 and 2016/2017. Therefore, when taking into account the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the region has an excess capacity of 2,957 MW.

When taking into account the commissioned capacity in 2017/2018, hydropower in the form of conventional and pumped storage accounted for 43 percent, gas 24 percent, solar (Photovoltaics [PV] and Concentrated





Solar Power [CSP]) 11 percent, wind 10 percent and coal occupied only 7 percent. The recent investments in the renewable energy technologies and commissioned gas-fired power plants increased a share of other primary energy sources in regional power generation. As a result, the share of coal dropped from 74 percent to 60 percent from 2013 to 2017 while hydropower remained constant at 21 percent.

Regional Petroleum and Gas sub-programme developed and implemented

The Secretariat with guidance from the Member States appreciates the important role of petroleum and gas in the regional energy mix. As a result, at their 36th meeting held in Ezulwini, Kingdom of Eswatini on 11 July 2017, the Ministers responsible for energy made the decisions related to petroleum and gas and directed the Secretariat to pursue and report progress on annual basis.

In addition, the 37th Summit of Heads of State and Government noted with appreciation the discoveries of natural gas both onshore and offshore in the region and as a result issued a directive to establish an Inter-State Natural Gas Committee with the aim to develop gas economy and its inclusion in the regional energy mix.

In this regard, the SADC Secretariat convened a SADC Petroleum and Gas Subcommittee meeting on 15-16 February 2018, to expedite the establishment of a regional gas-committee in response to the directive from the Summit. The Petroleum and Gas Subcommittee held on 31 May in Johannesburg, South Africa validated the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the establishment of the Regional (Inter-State) Gas Committee. The outcomes of the meeting will be presented to the Joint meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Energy and for Water which will be held in Sandton, South Africa on 27 June 2018 to be preceded by the Ministerial Workshop on Regional Gas Infrastructure and Market Development. The Regional Gas Committee will also oversee development of a Regional Gas Masterplan.

Common Policies and Programmes at Tripartite, Continental and International Levels developed

Under leadership of the then SADC Chairperson, His Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Eswatini, the SADC Secretariat convened a High-Level Ministerial Workshop

on Resource Mobilisation and Energy Investment Forum on 12-13 July 2017 at Ezulwini, Kingdom of Eswatini. A list of priority Energy projects and some water projects were showcased to the international investors and the Development Finance Institutions (DFIs).

The committee of Ministers responsible for Energy and delegates adopted the report on priority energy projects recommendations. Both the Council of Ministers and the Summit directed the Secretariat to monitor progress on the preparation and implementation of the projects and report progress on annual basis. The Summit issued a directive to convene a similar event at least on biennial basis.

Common Regional Policies, Strategies and Programmes implemented

The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Minerals and Energy Resources of the Kingdom of Eswatini convened the 36th meeting of Ministers responsible for Energy. The SADC Secretariat prepared a record and a matrix of decisions to track implementation and progress reporting for the 37th meeting scheduled to be held in South African in June 2018. The key areas of decisions were on energy projects aimed to enhance security of energy supply by increasing generation capacity and transmissions projects associated with new power plants. The other important projects are those promoting regional integration such as transmission interconnectors aimed to connect Member States not yet connected to the SAPP network namely Angola, Malawi and Tanzania.

Adoption of REEESAP

The SADC Secretariat with support from the European Union (EU) drafted, validated and presented for approval and adoption a Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) 2016-2030. The time horizon of REEESAP is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 7 on increasing energy access and wider usage of renewable energy and adoption of energy efficiency practices. REEESAP identified gaps in the renewable energy and energy efficiency and proposed strategic action plans to be implemented by all stakeholders in the energy sector. The Secretariat will monitor the adoption and implementation of REEESAP and report progress on biannual basis.

Operationalisation of SACREEE

The operationalisation of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) with technical support from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and involvement of Member States is ongoing in Windhoek, Namibia. The Secretariat prepared and circulated an Intergovernmental Memorandum of Agreement (IGMOA) on establishment of SACREEE to be signed by Ministers responsible for Energy and target is get at least 10 signatures.

SACREEE is currently developing a business plan in line with the project document and ministerial decisions and received support to develop energy efficiency labelling of appliances, and scoping of industrial energy efficiency programme in the region. Invitation for proposals for hosting SACREEE was developed and circulated to Member States. The technical evaluation of Member States interested to host SACREEE was completed in February 2015 and the recommendation is yet to be approved by the SADC Committee of Energy Ministers.

Migration towards Cost Reflective Tariffs

The SADC Secretariat through the implementing agency, Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA) is leading the energy sector reforms which include institutional arrangement on establishment of energy regulators. It is worth noting that 12 out of 16 SADC Member States have established energy-related regulatory bodies. The Ministers responsible for Energy approved to migrate towards cost-reflective tariffs and to devise innovative pro-poor electrification support strategies that will allow for a minimum level of service and ensure that the viability of the power supply industry is not compromised by 2019.

Member States are at different stages of migrating towards cost-reflective electricity tariffs. Regional countries have determined their respective cost levels and put in place plans towards to attain cost-reflective tariffs by adjusting tariffs at least on annual basis. In this sector it worth noting that Namibia, Tanzania and the Kingdom of Eswatini are already at cost-reflective tariffs level.



Southern African Power Pool

About SAPP

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

Vision

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

Objectives

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

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

Mission

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

Strategy

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

Values

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

Key Highlights

- ❖ Installed generation capacity in the Region stands at 68,324 MW and this includes installed generation capacity from Oceanic Member States.
- ❖ The region installed a total of 22,606 MW for 2004 to 2017 and plans to install a total of 26,108 MW in the next 5 years
- ❖ SAPP is currently operating various electricity trading markets namely Bilateral Contracts, Day Ahead Market, Week Ahead Market, Month Ahead Market and Intra-Day Market. The share from the competitive electricity market currently stands at 24% and over USD 107 million was exchanged among market players in 2017/18.
- ❖ SAPP continues to lead the project preparatory works for various generation and transmission projects in SADC.

PRESS RELEASE

World Accreditation Day (WAD) on June 9 each year marks a global initiative jointly established by the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) to raise awareness of the importance of accreditation-related activities. The inaugural WAD was celebrated in 2008.

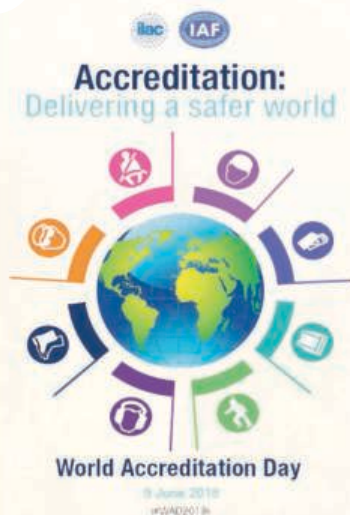
Theme for the 2018 World Accreditation Day is "Accreditation: delivering a safer world". World Accreditation Day 2018 focuses on how accreditation delivers a safer world. The expectation of safe workplaces, safe products, safe transport, safe food, in fact all aspects of our lives are universally shared. Statistics show that the expectation is not being matched by the reality. Closing this gap is a vital consideration for government, regulators and businesses, aiming to keep people safer in their work, their domestic life, their journeys and all other parts of their lives.

Standards, conformity assessment and accreditation are well-established and accepted tools that are used to help deliver a safer world. Examples of the use of these tools

include: accredited inspection for pressure vessels and boilers in Zimbabwe; accreditation for public lifts in the South Africa; lifeguards having accredited certification in Dubai; asbestos testing at accredited laboratories in the UK; certification for adventure-tourism activities in New Zealand; and accredited certification in the Czech Republic for electronic tool workers.

One of the most significant endorsements of the benefits of conformity assessment is with an Italian insurer. By analyzing the rates of workplace accidents between organizations who have certification to the OHSAS 18001: Health & Safety management system standard and those without it, the insurer offers significantly lower insurance premiums to those certified to the standard as they see those with the certification as a much lower risk.

The use of management systems to help reduce health & safety risks has considerably expanded since publication of the first ISO Health & Safety management system standard, ISO 45001, designed to improve the health & safety performance of organizations by recognizing the risks,



and developing objectives, policies, processes and controls to minimize these risks.

Another clear example of how accreditation delivers a safer world is through the Dutch criminal justice system, where DNA evidence will only be admissible if the DNA testing has been conducted by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. By having the DNA testing in a laboratory that is accredited by an ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) signatory, this ensures that the judicial system is upheld, and that citizens are consistently protected.

These examples provide a very brief introduction to the vast range of ways that accreditation, conformity assessment and standards can deliver a safer world. Completed projects, raw materials, products, processes, services, management systems, and persons can be evaluated against a standard, code of practice, or regulatory requirement by testing and calibration laboratories, inspection bodies, certification bodies and validation & verification bodies (collectively known as Conformity Assessment Bodies). Conformity assessment bodies are used to check that products and services are safe for use.

Accreditation is the independent evaluation of these conformity assessment bodies against recognized standards to carry out specific activities to ensure their integrity, impartiality and competence. Through the application of

national and international standards, government, businesses and wider society can therefore have confidence in the calibration and test results, inspection reports and certifications provided, delivering both increased confidence and safer practices.

World Accreditation Day 2018 provides an excellent opportunity to explore how accreditation can deliver a safer world and for businesses, government and regulators to find standards, conformity assessment and accreditation tools to help them in this goal.

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body established to meet the accreditation needs of SADC Member States, especially those without national accreditation bodies: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The mission of SADCAS is to provide credible, cost effective, accreditation services for SADC Member States aimed at supporting trade; enhance the protection of consumers and the environment; and improve the competitiveness of SADC products and services in the voluntary and regulatory areas.

SADCAS provides accreditation services and training on accreditation associated activities. SADCAS offers accreditation programs for calibration/

testing /medical laboratories, and certification and inspection bodies. SADCAS is signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) for testing and calibration (ISO/IEC 17025), medical (ISO 15189) and inspection (ISO/IEC 17020) thus the accreditation certificates issued by SADCAS on these accreditation programmes are internationally recognized.

By 31 March 2018, SADCAS had issued 102 accreditation certificates to 77 accredited facilities in 10 SADC Member States and one from a non-SADC Member State -- Ghana. This represents a 28% growth in new accreditations during the year and 26% growth in all accreditations including scope extensions. Most of the accredited facilities, i.e. 48% fall under the Testing Laboratories Accreditation Scheme (TLAP), followed by 27% under the Medical Laboratories Accreditation Scheme (MLAP), 12% under the Calibration Laboratories Accreditation Scheme (CLAP), 8% under the Inspection Bodies Accreditation Scheme (IBAP), 4% under the Veterinary Laboratories Accreditation Scheme (VLAP) and 1% under the Management Systems Certification Bodies Accreditation Scheme (CBAP-MS). At the same time SADCAS had 51 accreditation applications from 12 SADC MS at various stages of processing.

By 31 March 2018 SADCAS had cumulatively undertaken 141 training courses on accreditation-related issues in order to promote a thorough understanding of accreditation requirements.

TRANSPORT

North-South Corridor Rail Project

In November 2015, political support for the North-South Rail Corridor (NSC) project was secured from SADC Ministers of Transport at a ministerial meeting held in Livingstone, Zambia, through the support of the SADC Secretariat. In 2016, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed by all NSC rail operators through the facilitation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Business Foundation to jointly develop a study aimed at creating a seamless rail logistics corridor. In June 2016 grant funding was secured by the NEPAD Business Foundation from the SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (PPDF) managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to execute the study.

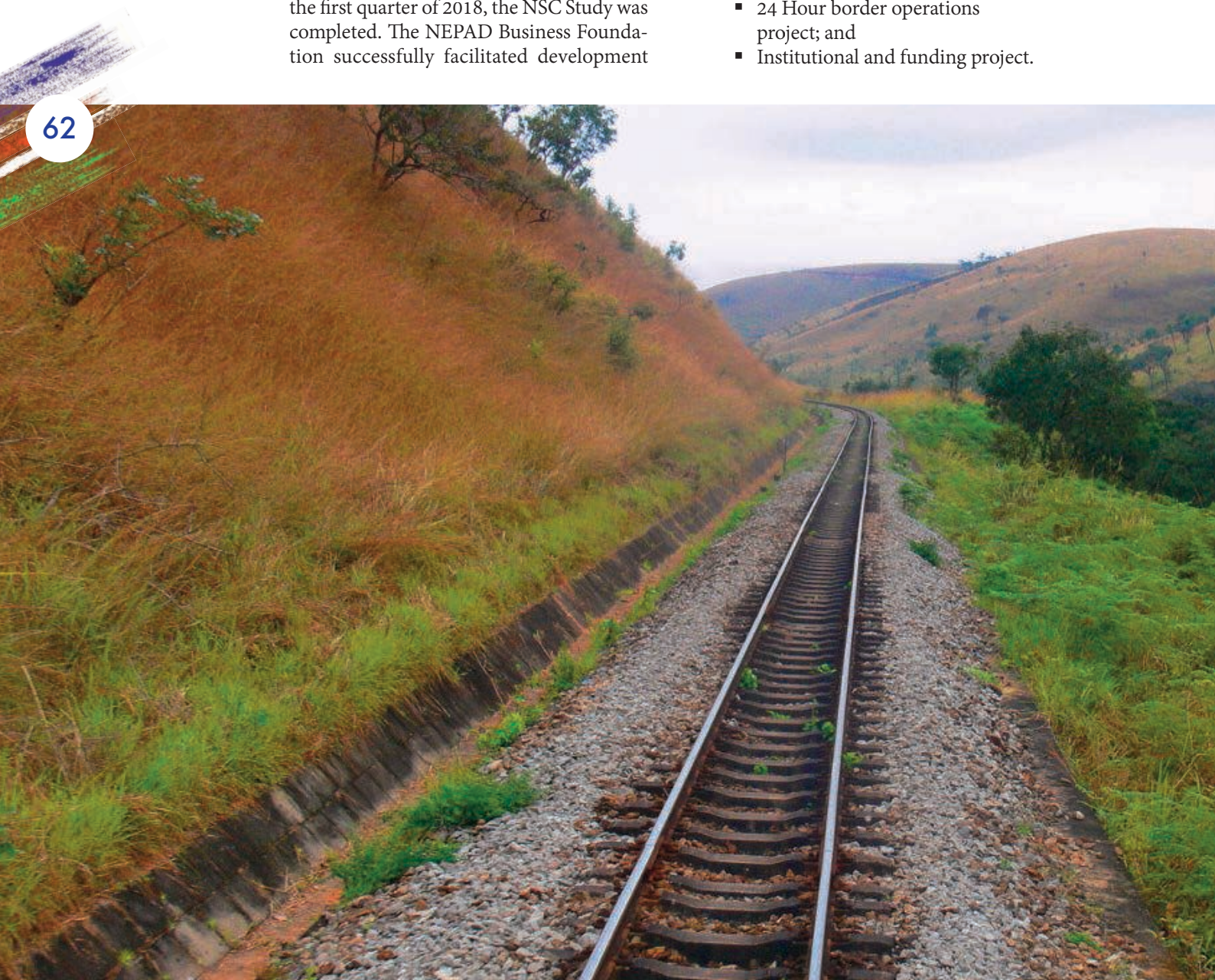
Through the project management support of the NEPAD Business Foundation, in the first quarter of 2018, the NSC Study was completed. The NEPAD Business Foundation successfully facilitated development

and agreement of key proposals between the NSC Railways for development of the NSC. On 25 January 2018, a NSC Steering Committee meeting consisting of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of all the NSC railways was convened and the findings of the NSC Study were approved.

Through the NSC study, the NSC railways have collectively agreed on key principles of the corridor development strategy across all key areas, including operations, marketing, infrastructure and rolling stock. The NSC study produced proposals for the future vision of the corridor, and it also provided immediate action items which all the railways have agreed to execute.

A series of projects were approved for further development by the CEOs of the NSC railways across the following categories:

- **Immediate Term Projects**
 - Scheduled service project;
 - Pricing and revenue sharing project;
 - 24 Hour border operations project; and
 - Institutional and funding project.



- **Immediate to Medium Term Projects – Rocking Stock**

- Rehabilitation of existing rolling stock; and
- New rolling stock acquisition.

- **Medium to Long Term Projects- Infrastructure**

- Rail track rehabilitation and upgrade;
- Signaling and telecommunications;
- Axle load upgrades;
- Additional crossing loops; and
- Multi-user terminals.

In order to execute the above, approved projects funding is being sourced for project preparation, particularly for the immediate term projects. A series of workshops have been held in the first quarter of 2018 between the NSC rail operators (facilitated by the NEPAD Business Foundation) in order to develop and finalize the terms of reference for the immediate term projects. Terms of Reference (TORs) for the projects have already been developed and the following have been approached for funding.

The DBSA through the PPDF has been approached for the institutional and funding project and this funding has been approved. Procurement is currently underway and a consultant is anticipated to be appointed in the second quarters of 2018. The Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM) has been approached to fund the pricing and revenue sharing project. This funding application is still pending approval. Other projects are already being executed by the railways such as the injection of rolling stock into the corridor. Transnet has recently delivered rolling stock to Zambia and Zimbabwe in the first quarter of 2018 to increase capacity on the railway line. Other applications will be submitted for the infrastructure, and rolling stock projects during the course of 2018.

ICT

Digital SADC 2027

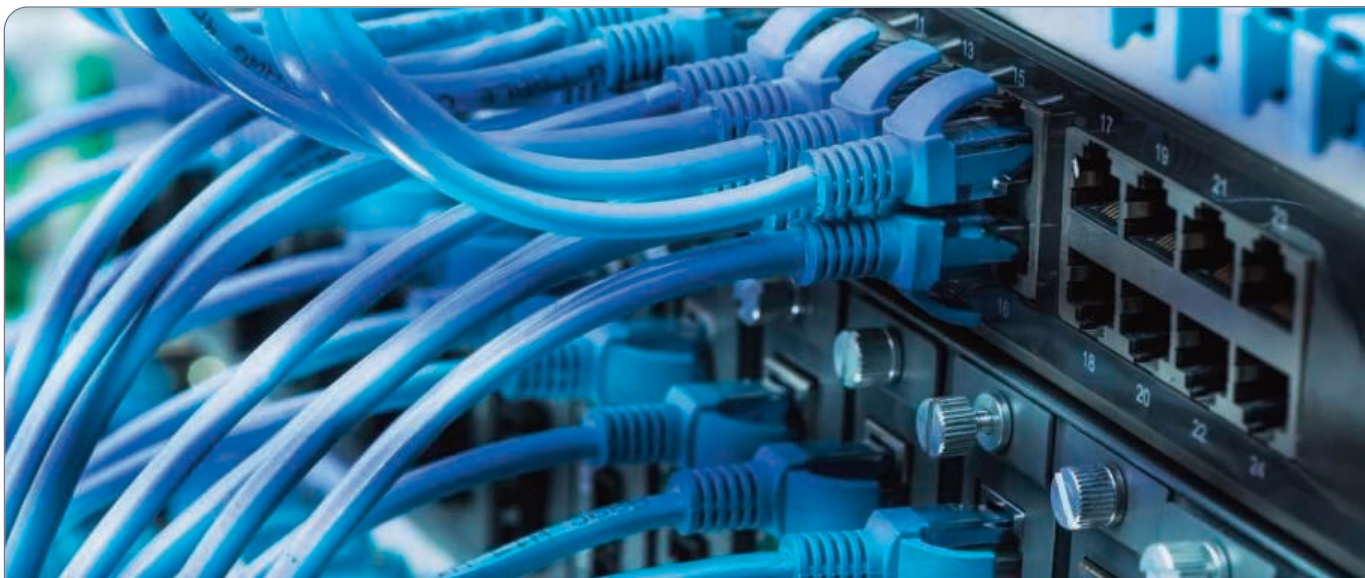
At the commencement of implementing the Digital SADC 2017 in August 2012, the baseline status of the ICT Sector depicted the average mobile penetration at 60 percent (ranging from 20 percent to 100 percent) and an average Internet User Penetration at 4% (ranging from 1 percent to 40 percent), using the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) statistics of December 2011. The ultimate targets for the Digital SADC 2027 was set at 20 percent Internet User Penetration and 80-90 percent of households and businesses with Internet access.

As of December 2017, the SADC average mobile penetration was 73.1 percent (ranging from 39.5 percent to 161 percent), corresponding to some 230,671,681 active mobile subscribers. This corresponds to an almost 50 Million additional mobile subscriptions from the baseline and an average growth of 26 percent over the period of implementing the Digital SADC 2027, according to the ITU Data of December 2016.

The SADC average Internet User Penetration was 19.7 percent (ranging from 9.6 percent to 56.5 percent), corresponding to some 62,349,800 Internet Users in SADC. This corresponds to an almost 29 million additional Internet Users from the baseline and an average growth of 88 percent since August 2012. This calls for a review of the average mobile penetration target for 2027. The SADC average households with Internet access is at 27.8 percent.

SADC National and Regional Internet Exchange Points

The African Internet Exchange System (AIXS) Project has the objective of keeping Africa's Internet traffic local to the continent through the establishment of National





Internet Exchange Points (NIXPs) and Regional Internet Exchange Points (RIXPs) in Africa. This also brings about low latency, cost and bandwidth-saving Internet access to the Internet Users. To date, all SADC Member States have now established at least one NIXP. Some Member States were provided with capacity building and technical assistance and in some circumstance equipment for the NIXP. Going further, a SADC roadmap was developed to guide the process to establish the SADC RIXPs. Through a tendering process, two NIXPs from South Africa and Zimbabwe were awarded contracts to be supported (technically and financially), developed and transformed into SADC RIXPs. This would ultimately result in keeping SADC traffic within SADC.

In terms of the regulatory framework to support the SADC RIXPs by promoting connections of all SADC ISPs and NIXPs to the two SADC RIXPs, a SADC Regional Cross-Border Interconnection Policy and Regulatory Framework was required. A Baseline Assessment on Cross-Border Interconnection to study the gaps was undertaken. The validation workshop was held in March 2017, in South Africa. The study re-

sulted in the development of the SADC Regional Cross-Border Interconnection Policy Framework and formulation of the Reference Interconnection Offer (RIO) at a Validation Workshop held in July 2017 in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The SADC Regional Cross-Border Interconnection Policy Framework intends to advance a common understanding among Member States on how to regulate cross border IP interconnection services in the SADC region. It shall harmonize the interconnection agreements across the region, promote good practices and create a high level of transparency on tariffs and the process of achieving cross-border interconnections. These instruments were approved by the SADC ICT Ministers in September 2017 in Durban, South Africa for implementation.

SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework

The region has developed the SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework. This regulatory framework is intended inspire confidence for online users by promoting a healthy and safe environment where e-Commerce can thrive. The objective is to ensure that stakeholders have adequate recourse should they fall victim to cybercrime.

This framework consists of three SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Model Laws, namely: (i) E-Commerce/E-Transaction Model Law; (ii) Data Protection Model Law; and (iii) Cybercrime Model Law. To date, 15 SADC Member States have either transposed the SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Model Laws or have a cyber-security legal framework in place.

As part of the e-SADC Strategic Framework, SADC is setting up national and regional Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). To date, five Member States (Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) have established and operationalized their National CIRTs. Six Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Namibia, the Kingdom of Eswatini and Zimbabwe) have completed the ITU CIRT Assessment and are awaiting the enactment of appropriate legislation to operationalize their National CIRT.

The process is currently ongoing for further two Member States (Madagascar and Seychelles).

Four Member States (Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia) are using some form of PKI. The SADC Expert Group on PKI and CIRT was set up in March 2018 in South Africa and is chaired by Mauritius. The objective is to ensure that all Member States have a national CIRT and PKI in place by December 2019. A SADC Regional Cyber Drill to provide real time capacity building for CIRTs is scheduled to take place in August 2018, in Mauritius.

SADC Roaming Project

The SADC Roaming Project is being implemented in three Phases:

- Phase i: Transparency of roaming tariffs and increasing the regional roaming footprint;
- Phase ii: Wholesale and retail price cap regulation; the Three-Route Approach; and
- Phase iii: Cost-based roaming price regulation. Ministerial Round Table discussion on Roaming was held before the September 2017 Ministerial Meeting.

Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) from nine SADC Member States, namely Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Kingdom of Eswatini, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, are participating in the project and have implemented the first phase of the programme that focused on the SADC Guidelines on Transparency on Roaming Services and providing transparency on their roaming tariffs via SMS upon a roaming customer's entry into another Member State. In order to bring about more competition to the international gateways, the Kingdom of Eswatini has consulted stakeholders extensively on the issue of liberalization of the International Gateway and taken the necessary legislative amendments to the Cabinet for final approval.

The second phase, which commenced in January 2015, is being implemented by the same nine Member States on a reciprocal basis through price cap regulation for both wholesale and retail roaming prices, following the SADC Roaming Glide Paths. The decrease in roaming tariffs has resulted in large increase in volumes of traffic. The non-participating Member States are being encouraged to implement the SADC Roaming Project. In order to implement the third and last Phase, SADC is developing the Roaming Cost Model. This will determine the true

cost of roaming in SADC to be implemented by September 2018.

SADC ICT Observatory

The SADC ICT Observatory is a flagship project from the SADC e-Commerce Strategy and Action Plan. The SADC ICT Observatory will be the central point of reference for reliable, accurate and up-to-date collection and dissemination of ICT indicators, measurement, benchmarking and reports accessible to all. In addition to enhancing industrialization in SADC Region through ICT, the SADC ICT Observatory will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SADC ICT Programme, SDGs, Agenda 2063 and the Digital Divide.

SADC in collaboration with UNECA has developed Phase 1 of SADC ICT Observatory Implementation Strategy. A list of 88 Core and 30 Extended SADC ICT Indicators were adopted and a Way Forward was also developed. Phase 1 of SADC ICT Observatory Implementation Strategy and Way Forward were approved for implementation by the Ministerial meeting held in September 2017 in South Africa. SADC ICT Observatory will be initially be based at the SADC Secretariat before being relocated to a SADC ICT Centre of Excellence (CoE). The SADC ICT Observatory will be under the auspices of the ICT Division of the Directorate of Infrastructure. SADC Secretariat is expected to facilitate the convening of a capacity building workshop on the SADC ICT Observatory and to initiate implementation of Phase 1.

Preparations for World Radio Communications Conference 2019

The World Radio Communication Conference (WRC) is an ITU global event convened every three to four years with the objective to review the Radio Regulations, which is the international treaty governing the use of the Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum and satellite orbits. Since the World Radio Communications Conference of 2003 (WRC-03), SADC Member States have been coordinating their positions on WRC Agenda Items so that the priorities of SADC are upheld.

The RF spectrum is the lifeblood of modern day economy and society. It is increasingly becoming a scarce national resource across the globe due to evolving

needs of Governments, enterprises, households and individuals. This is the primary reason why WRCs have increasingly become really important therefore participation of stakeholders is vital. Equally important, is the preparations and positions on Agenda Items of priority for the region.

The SADC harmonized common positions and proposals on the WRC. The SADC Reference Handbook for WRC is the regional strategy to ensure the SADC Region has access to adequate RF spectrum through the ITU frequency allocations for the present and future communications systems necessary to support regional integration and socio-economic development for the benefit of SADC Citizens.

The present process involves the SADC common positions and proposals on the WRC Agenda Items be submitted to the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) so as to gain support as an African common position, and eventually effect significant impact and influence the outcomes of the WRC so that the interests of SADC and its people were fully addressed.

In respect to WRC-19, the SADC Roadmap leading to WRC-19 has been developed and Botswana is Chair of the SADC WRC-19 process. The Third SADC Preparatory Meeting for WRC-19 was held in December 2017 in Lilongwe, Malawi resulted in the developed of the first draft of the SADC Harmonized Common Position on WRC-19 Agenda Items.

The SADC Preliminary Common Positions on WRC-19 Agenda Items was submitted to the ATU as part of the African

Group Preparatory process. The event included a Capacity Building Seminar on Square Kilometer Array (SKA), a project in which six of the eight African States are SADC Member States, namely: Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. The Fourth SADC Preparatory Meeting for WRC-19 which includes a Capacity Building Seminar on 5G and Internet of Things (IoT) is planned for May 2018 in Durban, South Africa.

SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing

With the assistance of ITU, a study was undertaken in SADC Member States to look into existing practices and bottlenecks in the access to and sharing of ICT and broadcasting infrastructure in the region as well as transparency in pricing models offered by owners of infrastructure and carriers. The object was to develop a policy to promote infrastructure sharing and include the broadcasting infrastructure sharing in the national policy and regulatory frameworks. The SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing and the recommendations in the ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing Study Report were approved for implementation by the September 2017 Ministerial meeting in South Africa.

SADC Digital Sound Broadcasting Policy and Regulatory Framework

A SADC Roadmap was developed leading to the development of the SADC Model Policy Framework on Digital Sound Broadcasting (DSB). The said SADC Roadmap included a stocktaking exercise, capacity building and development of a policy and regulatory framework. A Draft SADC DSB Policy and Regulatory Framework has been developed and approved for implementation by the Ministerial Meeting held in South Africa in September 2017.

SADC Postal Strategy (2017-2020)

The SADC Postal Strategy (SPS) is the region's strategic reference document for the development of its postal sector and it aligns the Infrastructure components of SADC Postal Strategy to the Digital SADC 2027. The SADC Postal Strategy 2017-2020 Multi-Stakeholder Consultative Forum in August 2017, in Sandton, South Africa culminated



with the validation of the SPS. Strategy Document also outlines a comprehensive Strategic Framework incorporates the three Goals of the UPU Istanbul World Postal Strategy (IWPS):

- Improving Interoperability of Network Infrastructure;
- Ensuring Sustainable and Modern Products; and,
- Fostering Market and Sector Functioning.

The Framework also takes into account the Regional Priorities for Africa which are Ecommerce and Financial Inclusion in coming up with four strategic thrusts: (i) E-Commerce and Trade Facilitation; (ii) Socio-Economic Inclusion; (iii) Innovative Products and Services; and (iv) Wealth and Job-Creation. These four strategic thrusts provide the basis for around some 30 Strategic Focus Areas (Projects). The implementation of the SADC Postal Strategy 2017-2020 will be routinely assessed through a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process that is an integral part of the Strategy Document. These instruments were approved by the SADC ICT Ministers in September 2017 in Durban, South Africa for implementation.

One of the Pillars of the SADC Postal Strategy was to develop clear postal regulatory framework aimed at improving Corporate Governance and fostering reform. This goal was to be achieved in part, through creating the right environment for Fair Competition, Consumer Protection and Universal Access in the provision and consumption of postal services.

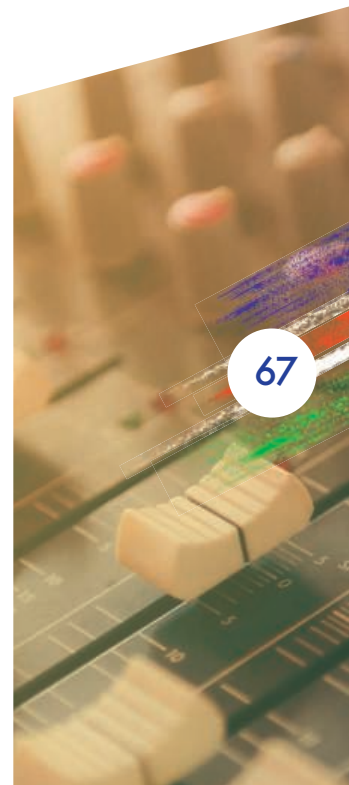
In an attempt to assist SADC Members States to effectively regulate postal tariffs in a

harmonized manner, the SADC Postal Costs and Tariff Regulation Guidelines have been developed. Similarly, in an attempt to establish Customer Protection and Quality of Service (QoS) delivery parameters as a means of improving Corporate Governance and fostering reform, the SADC Regional Monitoring Guidelines has been developed to assist SADC Members States in exercising their Regulatory mandates insofar as the monitoring of Postal QoS is concerned, and in a harmonized fashion.

Both the SADC Postal Costs and Tariff Regulation and SADC Regional Monitoring Guidelines were approved for implementation by the September 2017 Ministerial meeting in South Africa for immediate implementation. A Report of the Market Study in SADC Member States on Postal Financial Inclusion Guidelines was approved for implementation by the September 2017 Ministerial meeting in South Africa. Work is ongoing to explore all possible synergies between the Recommendation of the Market Study on Postal Financial Inclusion and the SADC Strategy for Financial Inclusion to ensure the postal services component of financial.

Fourth SADC Industrial Revolution High Level Dialogue and Engagement

The SADC High Level ICT Dialogue and Engagement Meeting was held on the 6 September and was attended by some 350 participants. It created a fantastic opportunity for the public and private to work as equal partners in the development of the region and improving the lives of SADC citizens. The event culminated with a development of a draft Ministerial Declara-



tion to focus the sector to ready itself for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It was recommended that the SADC High Level Dialogue and Engagement Level be convened twice a year to promote healthy dialogue for the ICT Sector.

SADC Declaration on the Fourth Industrial Revolution

On the 7 September 2017 in South Africa, as a commitment by the Member States, the SADC ICT Ministers signed a Declaration on the Fourth Industrial Revolution to guide the development of regional programmes and projects. The Declaration is a commitment in preparing SADC for the Fourth Industrial Revolution through the use of ICTs: The need to accelerate the roll out of Broadband Infrastructure and treat Internet as an essential tool to be accessed by all SADC Citizens. The priority areas:

- Infrastructure and Connectivity;
- Affordability;
- Skills and Awareness;
- Entrepreneurial Development (Digital opportunities for SMME Development of Trade, especially export of Goods and Services); and
- Local Content.

This Declaration promises to drive collaboration and introduce concrete and practical measures to position SADC as a competitive and critical player in the development and evolution of the Fourth Industrial Revolution throughout its value chains in the following priority areas:

- Continuous introduction of enabling policy and regulatory frameworks;
- Roll out of high quality affordable broadband;
- Massification of skills;
- Cybersecurity frameworks including protection of children, women and other vulnerable groups; and
- Pursue other critical enablers of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The Extra Ordinary Meeting for SADC Senior Officials Responsible for Communications and ICT kick-off the process to develop a framework to operationalize the SADC Declaration on the Fourth Industrial Revolution and discuss other matters such as the SADC Roaming Project, SADC Shared Satellite System, and SADC TV Bouquet among other things.

SADC Capacity Building on ITU Radio Regulation and Rules and Procedure on Satellite Networks

In pursuing SADC Secretariat's ongoing effort to increase the pool of Experts on various priority ICT thematic areas, a workshop on the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Radio Regulation (RR) and Rules and Procedure (RoP) on Satellite Networks in January 2018 in Sandton, Johannesburg, South Africa. SADC is the first Regional Economic Community (REC) to convene such a capacity building workshop in collaboration with ITU, where the latter provided two of the Experts to facilitate the training.

The said hands-on capacity building workshop was necessary to ensure that the interests of the region are protected for future use of satellite technologies and also especially now when SADC Member States are launching their own satellites. The workshop covered the international legal regulatory framework on small satellites and also looked at the latest emerging innovative satellite technologies and High Altitude Platform Station (HAPS) for the provision of universal broadband access. Participants were introduced to the unplanned and planned frequency satellite bands and ITU Coordination and Notification procedures (from satellite design concept to bringing into use) on how to develop a satellite system in both schemes.

The event was attended by 40 participants coming from eight SADC Member States. Participants undertook exercises in all the latest ITU BR Space Communications Software installed on their laptops, went through the ITU Space Services Website, BR-International Frequency Information Circular (IFIC) and some of the online ITU space services. Furthermore, participants learnt how to coordinate Earth Stations by generating coordination contours diagrams and analyzing the results for coordination, and evaluate their satellite slot assignments for Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) and Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) in the planned bands and learnt how to protect these assignments. They also had the opportunity to visit the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) premises, which included their Earth Observation Programme and Space Operations Programme.



WATER

Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility: Supporting Water Infrastructure in SADC

Border Towns Water Supply

Mitema Boreholes Rehabilitation, Makonde Plateau Water Supply and Sanitation Authority, Tanzania: Rehabilitation of Mitema wellfield includes installation of new pumps for a water treatment plant serving 350,000 beneficiaries in southern Tanzania. The US\$300,000 works were commissioned in November 2017.

Kazungula Water Supply and Sanitation, Southern Water and Sewerage Company, Zambia: US\$580,000 refurbishment and capacity-enhancement of water treatment plant ablation facilities for the benefit of both locals and the estimated 130,000 travellers crossing the border annually. The works were commissioned in May 2018. This work complements the one-stop border post under construction.

Eastern Zambia Border Towns Water Supply and Sanitation, Eastern Water and Sewerage Company, Zambia and Central Region Water Board, Malawi: New borehole-fed water supply and sanitation facilities have been provided at the border towns of Chanida and Mwami (Zambia) and in Mchinji (Malawi). These US\$1.6 million works were commissioned in December 2017 and serve an estimated 175,000 beneficiaries who live and travel through the border towns.

The project was implemented through one contract jointly by Zambia and Malawi under a delegated implementation arrangement facilitated by Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF).

Livelihoods

Bindangombe and Kufandada, Zimbabwe:

These climate-resilient schemes focused on water supply and livelihoods enhancement to transform crop production from rural subsistence to commercial market linkage and value chain creation. These US\$2.8 million works, benefitting 420 households and a 40-bed, 15,000 out-patient per annum hospital, included a small dam in Kufandada, water storage and irrigation infrastructure, and livelihoods assistance to commercialise the crop production to a sustainable market. The schemes were commissioned in June 2016 and transformed yields





from 0.1tonnes/year at US\$40 per household annually to 4 tonne/year providing an annual average US\$2,000 per household.

KAZA Namibia: This small US\$130,000 project was designed to reduce the real dangers of human-wildlife conflict over water access in Zambezi region. Three village communities, originally bordering the Zambezi river margins, were provided with new solar-powered borehole water supplies at agreed safe new locations nearby. The works, completed in October 2017, included provision of cattle troughs, stand pipes and fenced vegetable gardens, providing livelihoods support within a safer environment.



Eastern Limpopo Small Dams, Zimbabwe:

Five priority small dam sites were selected for rehabilitation works within Matabeleland, one of the most arid, climate-impacted regions within Zimbabwe. The works included rehabilitation of damaged or weak earth embankments, repair and bringing back into use of a fully breached dam, and re-engineering of a dam site to provide water via borehole extraction using the dam in a groundwater recharging capacity. Livelihoods works included an irrigation component at each site to broaden water use beyond cattle watering, or improve the efficiency and climate resilience of the previous irrigation. In total, 24,000 people will benefit from the works, which are due to be completed in June 2018 at a cost of US\$650,000.





METEOROLOGY

Monitoring weather climate and environment from space and the extension of earth observation satellite receiver station over SADC region.

SADC benefitted support from International Co-operating Partners (ICPs) to monitor weather, climate and environment from space. The Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Project funded under 10th European Development Fund (EDF) by EU through African Union Commission (AUC) on behalf of the Regional Economic Community (REC) was focused on promoting the use of satellite Earth Observation (EO) data for environmental monitoring and sustainable development. The programme was specifically designed for African users at continental, regional and national levels (AUC, five African Regions, and 49 countries). It started on September 2013 and ended on September 2017 with the extension of three months up to December 2017 for final reporting purpose.

The MESA Project focused on three result areas: (i) acquisition of satellite receiver infrastructure; (ii) Services Development; and (iii) regional and national capacity building on Satellite Earth Observation System. The MESA Project had been specifically designed to focus on capacity building and support to national institutions mandated to monitor agriculture, drought, wildfire and floods in SADC Member States.

As such, the project required the collaboration of 54 authorities (National Depart-



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ments of Water affairs, Meteorology, Environment, Disaster Risk Management and Universities) in all 15 SADC Member States. Participating institutions i.e. the so called National Beneficiary Institutions (NBIs) were provided with a receiving station and training of thematic staff and Systems Administrators.

Satellite Receiving Stations installed in the SADC region

SADC is deployed 73 MESA Satellite Receiving Stations (SRS) in September 2017. The primary activities within the grant was the procurement of supplies/ equipment (receiving stations), shipping and upgrade/ installation of stations at respective beneficiary's institutions. Presently only 67 of MESA Receiving Stations in the SADC region are operational, i.e. installed/upgraded, configured and systematically receive the SADC-THEMA data.



Service Development

SADC MESA THEMA had four services (Agriculture, Drought, Wildfire and Flood) which are operational. At the end of September 2017, 94 percent of the agriculture, drought and wildfire product lines were operational and the disseminated rate via European Meteorological Satellite broadcast System (EUMETCast) was 93 percent.

Capacity building for Policy Development

The core of the MESA SADC THEMA was to address the use of EO in policy and decision-making process. It aimed to strengthen political and policy development frameworks sufficiently to ensure an active and sustainable participation of SADC stakeholders in the use of EO for the monitoring of the environment and security. The aim was to establish permanent technical capacity by African stakeholders (specifically Beneficiary Institutions) to facilitate integration of EO information (data, products and services) in policy development and implementation frameworks and decision making processes to contribute to sustainable and long-term benefits.

More than 300 national officers from SADC Member States have participated in the MESA national training programme and received training in the interpretation of thematic EO derived information for use in decision-making. SADC MESA THEMA strengthened the capacity in government departments with an existing mandate to monitor and provide early warning for agriculture, drought, wildfire and flood and to promote use of EO in planning and policy-making and implementation.

The project has contributed in promoting membership to the International Disaster Charter and the African Risk Capacity treaty. So far, SADC Member States that have signed are

Malawi, Madagascar Seychelles and South Africa. For Disaster insurance under the African Risk Capacity Treaty, SADC Member States that have signed the treaty are Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADC Training on Project Preparation Software - SOURCE

Mauritius is the first SADC Member State to be trained on a project management tool called "SOURCE". The SOURCE software is a free, cloud-based software as a service (SaaS) developed by the Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation (SIF) as a result of G20 Leaders wish to bridge the global infrastructure gap and facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development.

The SOURCE Software is an advanced project preparation solution, which provides support to Governments and its agencies in improving infrastructure project bankability, quality and delivery, in strengthening their technical capacities and abilities to manage risks and maximize their financial options. Simply, SOURCE provides the public sector with a vital infrastructure project preparation tool, a project selection, coordination, financing, funding, promotion, and monitoring tool.

It is a Global Knowledge Platform that provides its users with Project Preparation Best Practices and was launched on 27 January 2016 and is now used by at least 43 Governments. It has already become the Global standard for Infrastructure Project Preparation

The SADC region needs a major stimulus and the right tool such as the SOURCE to provide Project Managers with the capacity to prepare projects better so as to realise more bankable Infrastructure projects for implementation to enable us bridge the gap and meet the SDG 2030 targets. SOURCE has the ability to provide exposure of SADC's pipeline of projects to the Multi-Lateral Development Banks (MDBs) for financing.

The training workshop was organized by the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with SIF and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in March 2018. A total of 31 participants from various sectors of Government Ministries and Departments, including the Project Preparation Office (PPO) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development were trained on the SOURCE software and received their Certificates of Participation.





PROMOTING SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustained partnership between Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Germany in response to the challenges of global change, delivers scientific knowledge products, services and capacity building on climate change and adaptive land management.



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SADC-GMI, UNESCO-IHP, IGRAC, IWMI & GWP-SA host their 1st Annual SADC Groundwater Conference

"Adapting to Climate Change in the SADC Region through Water Security – A Focus on Groundwater"

In response to the very high dependence of human populations and ecosystems on groundwater in the SADC Region, Southern African Development Community-Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI) in collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP), International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Global Water Partnership-Southern Africa (GWP-SA) are proud to announce their 1st Annual Groundwater Conference to be hosted at Birchwood Hotel & O R Tambo Conference Centre in Johannesburg, South Africa, 26-28 September 2018.

The primary objective of the conference is to provide a platform for the advancement of knowledge sharing on sustainable management of groundwater at national and transboundary levels across SADC Member States in the wake of water security challenges aggravated by the impacts of Climate Change.

The conference is structured into two subthemes:

1. Promoting Climate Change Resilience through Transboundary Aquifer Management and Conjunctive Surface and Groundwater Management in the SADC Region.
2. Towards an Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change on Groundwater Resources and exploring Climate-Smart Groundwater infrastructure options.

Authors are invited to submit abstracts in any area relevant to the above subthemes.

Be part of this major event in the SADC Region that will bring together SADC Member States, governments, regional institutions, international partners, the private sector, scientific community, civil society, and media from around the region and beyond to convene and collectively share knowledge and seek solutions to water challenges that face the SADC Region and the African continent.

For submission of the abstracts and online registration visit the SADC-GMI website:
www.sadc-gmi.org or send us an e-mail on Conference2018@sadc-gmi.org



ZAMBEZI WATERCOURSE COMMISSION



win - win cooperation / cooperacao, ganhas tu, ganho eu



Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse

ZAMCOM is developing a Strategic Plan for the Zambezi Watercourse – the Zambezi Basin Strategic Planning and Development (ZSP), that will unlock enormous development potential and facilitate investments in the basin. It identifies, categorizes and prioritizes investment projects and programmes in the basin, and is expected to outline prioritised projects that will assist the Riparian States achieve their development agenda which among other things, aims at eradicating poverty.

Benefits of cooperation in basinwide planning and development of water resources include:

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

What is the timeframe for Development of the Strategic Plan?

The process to develop a ZSP started in January 2017 and is expected to be completed by January 2019.

What process is being used?

The plan is being developed in a cooperative and consultative manner. The Zambezi River Basin stakeholders, through the National Stakeholders' Coordination Committees (NASCs), are continuously guiding and informing the project components to ensure that outputs are legitimate, owned by the Riparian States and tailored to the basin needs.

Consultations have also been made at ZAMCOM Technical Committee (ZAMTEC) level and with ZAMCOM working groups including the Joint Project Steering Committee (JPSC) and the Basin-wide Stakeholders Coordination Committee (BASC) as well as Zambezi International Cooperating Partners (ZICPs).

What progress has been made so far?

To date, two of the three phases in the development of the ZSP, have been completed and the third phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2018 in readiness for approval processes by ZAMCOM governing organs. It is expected that the ZSP will be presented to Council of Ministers for adoption in February 2019.

What are some of the highlights so far?

Preliminary findings show limited infrastructure development and livelihood changes in the Zambezi River Basin. Issues identified during development of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategy (ZAMSTRAT) in 2008 remain similar to those identified during the situation analysis under the current assignment.

These include:

- ♦ Integrated and Coordinated Water Resources Development and Management – Infrastructure deficit
- ♦ Environmental Management and Sustainable Development – Environmental degradation
- ♦ Adaptation to Climate Variability and Climate Change – Disaster risk
- ♦ Basin-wide Cooperation and Integration – Balanced growth and persistent poverty

About ZAMCOM

The Zambezi Watercourse Commission was established in 2014 as an intergovernmental organization that brings together eight Riparian States of the Zambezi Basin – are Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

Headquartered in Harare, Zimbabwe; the vision of the Commission envisions a future characterized by equitable and sustainable utilization of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations.

ZAMCOM coordinates basin-wide river basin management and planning; knowledge management; provision of information and data; prevention and resolution of disputes; and basin-wide monitoring of trends including climate variation and change.

ZAMCOM facilitates and enables realization of the benefits of trans-boundary water cooperation in the Zambezi River Basin, which include:

- ♦ Improved regional development and integration through joint water-related transnational infrastructure and other investments that contribute to socio-economic development, shared benefits and poverty reduction in the basin;
- ♦ Economic benefits resulting from economies of scale; increased economic resilience and expanded activity in key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, mining and energy; and reduced economic impacts of floods and droughts through better information, coordination and planning;
- ♦ Social and environmental benefits including improved ecological integrity; opportunities for environmental restoration and improved water quality; secure water supplies and responsible use of basin resources (upstream and downstream);
- ♦ Peace and security benefits arising out of better diplomatic relations, improved trust through working together; and reduced risk of conflicts beyond just water (spill over effects); and
- ♦ Governance benefits that are generated by sustained trans-boundary water cooperation which lead to improved domestic water governance through the various interactions including information and experience sharing mechanisms

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

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Priority C

PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

DIRECTORATE OF THE ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY AFFAIRS

Good Governance, Peace and Security

The region's strategies and efforts have continued to be geared towards enhancing peace and security, and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, strengthening of good governance mechanisms and tools while upholding democratic principles.

Support to the Kingdom of Lesotho

The political and security situation in the region has remained generally calm and peaceful. SADC collective efforts have focused on addressing political and security challenges in Member States including the Kingdom of Lesotho. Combined efforts of the SADC Facilitator, the Oversight Committee and the deployment of the SADC Preventive Mission to Lesotho (SAPMIL) comprising of the Military, Intelligence, Police and Civilian Components have been assisting Lesotho in stabilizing its political and security situation and to conduct constitutional, judicial, parliamentary, public service and security sector reforms. SAPMIL was deployed in November 2017 for an initial period of 6 months and the Double Troika held in Luanda, Angola in April 2018 extended the mission for a further 6 months up to November 2018.

Since its deployment, there is a general view by all stakeholders in Lesotho that SAPMIL has acted as a deterrent to instability within the country. In this context, the

security situation in the country has been relatively calm and there is an improved working relationship between and among the various security agencies. Other major milestones include the promotion of consensus building among stakeholders; provision of training to the Lesotho Mounted Police Service Officers; provision of expertise and support in the investigation of high profile cases and alleged human rights abuses; and monitoring compliance with the Rule of Law.

SADC has also collaborated with the African Union in its efforts to assist Lesotho. For example, in February 2018, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the SADC Secretariat conducted a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) of SAPMIL in Maseru, Lesotho in order to make proposals on technical and financial support to the SAPMIL operations.

Support to the Democratic Republic of Congo

SADC has continued to assist the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in neutralizing the negative forces operating mainly in the Eastern part of the country. In the political process, SADC has supported the stakeholders in the context of the implementation of the 31 December 2016 Political Agreement, and in the preparations for the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections that are scheduled for December 2018. The region's efforts on the ground are coordinated by the SADC Liaison Office which is based in Kinshasa, DRC.

The SADC Liaison Office in the DRC was officially opened by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, on 16 April 2018 to coordinate SADC's political, electoral and security support initiatives in the country in the build up to the elections scheduled for December 2018. The Liaison office is staffed by Seconded Experts from Organ Troika Member States.

In addition, different engagements have been done with the United Nations (UN), specifically on strengthening the operational capability of the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) deployed under the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO). In this connection, the UN and SADC undertook a joint assessment of the FIB deployed in the DRC from 30 April to 4 May 2018 for the purpose of jointly assessing the operational situation and requirements for the FIB, which should then form the basis for strengthening and re-organization of the FIB, based on a mutually agreed objective assessment.

This in turn would enhance MONUSCO's mandate implementation, within the strategic parameters co-shared by both the UN and SADC. The Joint Task Force (JTF) undertook field visits at Goma/Sake and Beni territory and consulted extensively with stakeholders. The UN-SADC Joint Task Force among other things in their report, agreed to monitor jointly and to continue to engage regularly on the implementation of the recommendations arising from the joint assessment.

Support to Madagascar

In Madagascar, SADC has deployed the Special Envoy, H.E. Joaquim Chissano, to facilitate solutions to the political challenges that arose in April 2018 over the disputed provisions of a proposed electoral law. The SADC Special Envoy together with envoys from the UN and AU have worked with the political

stakeholders in Madagascar to resolve the political impasse in the country. This together with the intervention of the High Constitutional Court of Madagascar, led to the appointment of a consensus Prime Minister and a transitional Government in June 2018, towards the holding of elections in November 2018.

Strengthening Regional Collective Defence and Security

In line with the African Standby Force (ASF) objective of promoting Peace, Security and Stability in Africa, the SADC Standby Force (SADCSF) will be on the ASF Roster from 1 January to 30 June 2019. Accordingly, for the purpose of force preparation, a SADCSF Command Post Exercise (CPX) will be conducted in Malawi in October 2018. The approval to conduct the CPX is subsequent to the attainment of Full Operational Capability (FOC) of the ASF of which the SADC SF is a part. The Exercise will enable the SADC SF to prepare for the assumption of its responsibility to provide the African Union with capabilities to respond to conflicts through the deployment of multi-dimensional peacekeeping forces and to undertake interventions pursuant to Article 4(h) and (j) of the Constitutive Act.

Specifically, the CPX aims to exercise a Multidimensional Force Headquarters and Sector Headquarters on the Planning and Conduct of integrated missions in Peace Support Operations. The Exercise will be a



platform for learning, where experienced and eminent persons from the SADC region will be mentoring and advising the participants on how best to go about a given situation while Evaluators will also ensure objectivity in the collection, analysis and reporting of observations and lessons learnt.

Consolidating Democratic Institutions

The consolidation of democratic principles and standards in the region continued in 2017 with the deployment of SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOM) and SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) pre- and post-election assessment missions. SADC electoral observation missions were deployed to the snap Elections in Lesotho in June 2017 and the General Elections in the Republic of Angola in August 2017. The elections were judged as peaceful, credible and transparent, and the SEOMs also identified the specific areas requiring improvement to enhance the democratic processes in the member states.

Enhanced Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management

SADC has strengthened capacity and enhanced the mediation skills of citizens in the region through the roll out of training courses targeting various local actors, including civil society, political parties and local authorities. Through the regional training the SADC Mediation Support Unit (MSU) has trained government and civil society actors in Mediation and Conflict Prevention. The total number of people trained by the MSU so far is 397. Awareness-raising courses in mediation were also conducted for participants of the Civilian Foundation Course at the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in 2017. The MSU also provided technical and logistical support to regional mediation initiatives, and the development of the Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security.

SADC, Partners Strategize on Peace and Security Issues

To ensure that the peace dividend is maintained and strengthened, SADC and its co-operating partners who are involved in peace and security issues met in Gaborone, Botswana in June to discuss ways of ensuring a coordinated approach to promoting regional peace and stability in southern Africa. The inaugural meeting of the Peace



and Security Thematic Group (PSTG), which consists of representatives of the SADC Secretariat and its peace and security subsidiary organisations such as the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC), as well as International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) discussed a wide range of issues, including the existing institutional and policy framework guiding efforts to promote peace and security in the region.

The SADC PSTG meeting also discussed the terms of reference for the newly established thematic group to ensure the smooth implementation of various regional activities, projects and programmes on peace and security. The main objectives of the SADC PSTG will be to provide a platform for sharing experiences and information on peace and security in the region, as well as facilitating resource mobilization for SADC's peace and security activities in line with the Costed Implementation Plan on Peace and Security (2016-2021). The SADC PSTG meeting appointed the United States Embassy in Botswana to serve as the Lead ICP and co-chair for the coming year. The other co-chair is the SADC Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs.





Priority D



SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL DIMENSION

FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The overall goal of the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate is to promote agricultural productivity and food security at household, national and regional level; and to promote efficient development, utilization and conservation of Natural Resources. The mandate of the FANR Directorate is reflected in the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020 as well as the Regional Agriculture Policy (RAP). The FANR Directorate has the following Key Result Areas:

- Sustainable production, productivity and competitiveness of crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and wildlife to support trade, industry and food security in the region;
- Market access for agricultural products (crops, livestock and natural resources);
- Social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security;
- Sustainable management and conservation of transboundary natural resources (including wildlife);

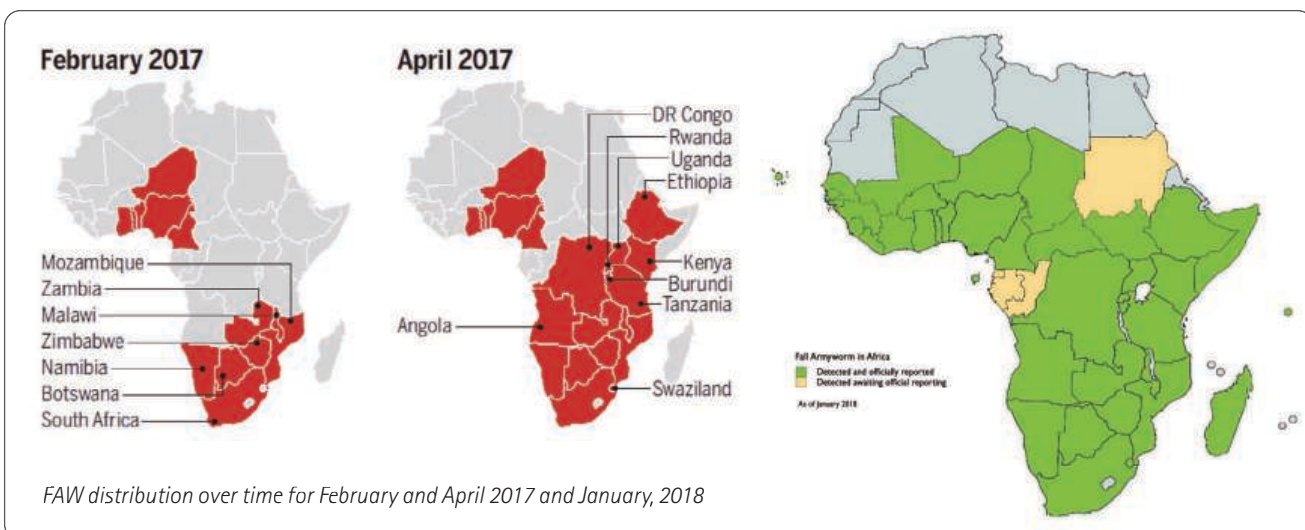
- Promoting the region as a single tourism destination;
- Sustainable management of environment for socio-economic development in the region;
- Strengthening institutional frameworks and capacity building;
- Conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations.

Agriculture and Food Security

The 2017/18 rainfall season was characterized by a prolonged dry spell in January 2018 for most of the southern half of the region, resulting in moisture stress and permanent wilting of some crops. During February and March 2018, the rainfall improved and was well above average in most parts of the region, allowing recovery of some of the crops affected in January 2018.

However, in some parts of the region, localised flooding was recorded in Malawi, southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique and north-eastern Madagascar. Madagascar and Mauritius were hit by cyclones and storms.

During the reporting period, the Fall Armyworm, a new pest to the region, was confirmed by all the SADC Member States, with the exception of Lesotho and Mauritius, according to the update provided in February 2018.



Regional Efforts in Management of the Fall Armyworm

The Fall Armyworm (FAW), also known as *Spodoptera frugiperda*, is an insect native to tropical and sub-tropical regions of the Americas. The FAW was first detected in Central and West Africa (Benin, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo) in early 2016. The SADC Region experienced a FAW outbreak between January and February 2017. In Brazil, where FAW is endemic, it has been estimated to cost US\$600 million a year to control.

The FAW adds to the already existing burden of transboundary pests and diseases that threaten farmers in the SADC region. In addition to the FAW, other pests of concern include the Tomato leafminer also known as *Tuta absoluta*, Banana Bunchy Top Virus Disease, Lethal Maize Necrosis disease; Panama disease TR4 and the fruitfly.

The FAW continues to spread throughout the continent and there are currently 42 countries affected. The pest mode of introduction in Africa is still speculative, and there are a lot of unknowns about the FAW, a situation that calls for a research to enhance understanding of its dynamics and to promote its effective management.

The FAW poses a serious threat to the regional food security and disruption of trade. During the initial stages of the FAW outbreak, the control responses were characterised by a lot of panic, resulting in high use and inappropriate applications of synthetic pesticides and their mixtures. At first, the FAW was mistaken to be a common stalk borer, but due to its cannibalistic feed-



ing habits and the damage caused, researchers and extension officers realised that they were fighting a totally different pest.

The larval stage is the most destructive and it feeds in the whorl of maize and often produces a characteristic row of perforations in the leaves. The older larvae cause extensive defoliation, often leaving only the ribs and stalks of corn plants, or a ragged, torn appearance. FAW can have many ripple effects on maize production in the region including increasing the cost of production, reducing profitability, as well as increasing inappropriate use of pesticides by farmers, an aspect that has serious health and environmental impact.

The pest is quite difficult to manage and comes to the SADC region with some certain level of resistance to common pesticides. The biological characteristics of the FAW that distinguishes it from other *Spodoptera* family are very distinctive. The FAW has an inverted Y-shaped suture on the head with four distinct bumps on the dorsal side of the last abdominal segment.

Response to the Fall Outbreak

Upon realization of the Outbreak, the SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Regional Office, convened a technical meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, in February 2017, to address the following objectives:

- To provide a platform for sharing of information, experiences and knowledge on emerging/re-emerging trans-boundary pests and diseases of crops and livestock in the region;
- To assess the preparedness and response capacities of countries, identify key constraints and opportunities for more effective response and collaborative management of transboundary pests and diseases of crops and livestock and to share good practices;
- To develop harmonized action plans aimed at improving country level and regional preparedness and response to crop pests and animal disease threats.

The outcome of the meeting was the evolution of an agreed and coherent approach for responding and managing the FAW pest.

(i) Meeting of Troika of Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security

In order to show the seriousness of the outbreak and the threat FAW poses to both regional food security and trade disruption, the Troika of Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security (Swaziland, South Africa and Botswana) convened a meeting in March 2017, in Johannesburg, South Africa, to discuss options and to develop Strategy to manage the threat. The Ministers noted the need to act swiftly to avert the threat while also exploring safer and cost effective alternatives to its control. The Ministers also noted that there was little knowledge about the pest, a situation that makes early detection and effective control difficult. The Troika Ministers made decisions that would trigger regional coordination and involvement of cooperating partners to ensure sustained management of the pests.

(ii) Ministerial Meeting held in May 2017

In addition to the efforts towards the FAW outbreak, discussions were made during the second Extra- Ordinary meeting of Minis-

ters responsible for Agriculture and Food Security in Ezulwini, Swaziland, in May 2017, in which the Ministers reiterated their commitment to avert the threat posed by the FAW. The commitment of Member States was also shown by the amount of resources availed at the national level to control outbreak and establishment of task teams that are multi-sectoral.

(iii) Regional capacity building

Regional Training of Trainers workshop

Noting the knowledge gaps in providing sound management options based on appropriate diagnosis, a regional Training of Trainers was conducted for all Member States. The training was done as a collaborative effort between SADC Secretariat, the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) of South Africa, USAID, Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT), Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) and other stakeholders as part of implementing decisions made by the sectoral Ministers.

The training enabled the participants to acquire skills in identification, early detection techniques and application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. After the training, Member States developed regional guidelines and impact assessment manuals to harmonise surveillance and assessment of the pests, respectively. In addition, the Member States developed national emergency plans as a measure of preparedness.

National training workshops

After the regional capacity building session, training was further carried out in the Member States to ensure the cascading of knowledge and skills to the grassroots levels. The workshops also provided a platform for Member States to further engage other stakeholders and to interrogate the national emergency plans in preparation for the 2017/2018 agricultural season.

Provision of surveillance apparatus

Realising the capacity gaps to undertake the surveillance and early detection of the pests, the FAO procured 2600 surveillance traps and pheromones which were distributed to Member States through the FAO Country Offices. The International Red Locust Organisation for Central and Southern Africa

(IRLCOCSA) provided additional traps to its Member States. The provision of the surveillance equipment necessitated the use of a mobile based application provided by the Crop Watch South Africa to assist in mapping of the outbreak hotspots.

The Fall Armyworm adaptability potential

The biological characteristics and its ability to adapt to new environment makes the FAW a serious regional threat to both food security and disruption of trade. The pest can travel long distances in a short time and has a high reproductive capacity and it can also eat more than any Lepidopteran species, making it a real threat to farmers.

The pest can attack many crops, although maize is the most preferred host crop. According to literature, there are 100 host plants recorded from 27 plant families that serve as an alternative host to FAW, a situation that guarantees its adaptability, making it a threat to the SADC region for years to come. While efforts are underway to manage the pest, it is evident that the outbreak will remain a regional challenge in the medium to long term.

SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre

Conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations is coordinated and implemented by the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) based in Lusaka, Zambia. SPGRC works through a network of National Plant Genetic Resource Centres (NPGRCs) established in most of the SADC Member States.

The SADC Secretariat continued to support efforts to establish NPGRCs in Member States that for different reasons still do not have. Location and frameworks for establishment have been agreed with national authorities and efforts to mobilize enough resources are ongoing.

Technical backstopping missions were undertaken by the SPGRC staff in almost all Member States where, among others, installed web-based documentation system, provided advice on international standards of genebanking, strengthened the management of crop diversity on farmer's fields for use in sustainable production and for supporting rural livelihoods.



The SADC Secretariat procured new equipment for genebanking in order to provide ambient climate for preservation of regional seed collections. A total of 25 freezers were purchased and installed, seed drier and air ventilation system refurbished; whereas, an automatic fire suppression system and an improved communication system were installed at SPGRC.

Fire suppression system control panel at the entrance of the SADC regional gene bank at PGRC

SPGRC, in collaboration with NPGRCs, convened farmer training workshops on sustainable agro-ecological farming practices linked to the promotion of continued farming of local crop diversity and production of adaptive preferred traditional varieties in Botswana, Malawi and Zambia. With funding from the Southern African Network for BioSciences (SANBio) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITP-GRFA), SPGRC conducted three separate regional training workshops on standard genebanking procedures and on web-based information systems.

Question and Answer with Director of Food Agriculture and Natural Resources

In March 2017, the SADC Council approved the establishment of the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) as a financial instrument to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017-2022 (RAIP), with an estimated investment requirement of US\$1.3 billion over five years, to implement the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). Barbara Lopi (BL), the Head of the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat interviewed Director of Food Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr Domingos Gove (DG) to find out more on these strategies.

BL: Can you explain what the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) is all about and how relevant it is to the SADC region.

DG: The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) is an instrument that defines common agreed objectives and strategies/measures, including implementation mechanisms, to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC member states, in contribution to regional integration and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda. Article 21 of the SADC Treaty identifies agriculture as one of the key areas for cooperation among member states to foster regional development and integration, hence in order to fulfil this obligation the RAP was drafted and approved by the SADC Council in August 2014.

The overall objective of the RAP is to 'promote collaborative actions at the regional level and complement national actions that stimulate competitive production and trade of agriculture-based products, whilst ensuring the sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment'. Specific Objectives of the RAP are to promote agricultural growth through increased competitive and sustainable production and productivity; increase private and public sector engagement/investment in the agricultural value chain; increase intra and extra-regional trade of agricultural products and strengthen farmers' participation in markets; and reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region's population in the context of food security and a changing economic environment. The RAP is critical to the SADC's regional and economic integration agenda as over 60 percent of the nearly 300 million people in the

SADC Region directly depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

BL: When was the RAP established?

DG: The process of developing the RAP commenced in March 2008 and involved a series of preparatory, participatory and interim national and regional analytical reviews and studies, as well as national and regional workshops. Arising from this work, the RAP was approved by Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security in June 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique. Subsequently, the RAP was endorsed by SADC Council in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in August 2014.

BL: Can you explain what the Agricultural Development Fund is and why it is relevant to the SADC region?

DG: The Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) is a financial instrument that is intended to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) 2017-2022. It comprises seven financial facilities, namely:

- The Value Chain Facility whose objective is to support the effective and efficient value addition processes for selected agricultural commodities and products;
- The ADF whose objective is to enhance access to agriculture infrastructure including water, energy, land, roads, storage and other relevant agriculture infrastructure in order to ensure effective and efficient production systems for improved productivity and heightened competitiveness;
- The Agricultural Market and Trade Facility which focuses on the marketing of, and trading in, agricultural products by strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks, and improving access to market and trade information;
- The Agriculture Information Management Facility which aims to promote agricultural development by providing policy makers, planners and economic players access to reliable and timely information that is necessary for policy development, emergency preparedness, planning, and decision making;
- The Food and Nutrition Security Facility which aims to support preparedness, response and recovery from food and nutrition security related disasters;
- The Environment and Natural Resources Facility which aims to improve the effective, efficient and sustainable utilisation of environmental and natural resources with the view to increasing resilience of the agricultural sector while also reducing or limiting Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; and

- The Governance and Institutional Development Facility which aims to provide financial and technical support for the establishment of institutional, governance and management structures required to implement the RAIP at both the regional and national levels; and provides for the formulation of the rules, regulations or guidelines for measures under all the facilities at regional and national levels.

These facilities are incentive based for the purpose of lowering operational costs and leveraging both public and private sector investment into agriculture. The facilities should allow each member state to selectively use a mix of facilities to achieve individual country programmes. Furthermore, the facilities should allow for effective coordination and harmonisation of the RAIP and National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs).

In addition, the facilities provide clear entry points for donor/development partner/inter-departmental or organisational inputs to support agricultural growth in the Region thereby also enforce the principles of partnership, inclusivity, participation, coalitions, and aid harmonisation, among others. Lastly, the facilities provide for effective monitoring and evaluation.

BL: Is the Agricultural Development Fund operational, and how does it function? If not when will it become operational?

DG: Since approval by the SADC Council that the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) be established, work has begun towards establishing the fund. This means that the institutional, organisational and governance structures need to be formulated and put in place to operationalise the ADF. Similarly, the financial sustainability plan for the ADF has to be undertaken and so also the operational structures and plans need to be developed. Funds permitting, it is expected that these setting-up activities will be completed during the 2018/19 financial year with an estimated ADF start date of 2020. The ADF Operational Guidelines articulate who will be entitled to or eligible for funding under the ADF, how they would access that funding, and the terms and conditions for accessing and utilising ADF funding once it becomes operational.

BL: What are the objectives of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017-2022) and what benefit does it promise to the SADC region?

DG: The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) was approved by the SADC Council in

March 2017. The RAIP prioritizes areas for investments and builds on the principle of subsidiarity between national and regional levels. It aims at 'promoting collaborative actions at the regional level and complementing national actions that stimulate competitive production and trade of agriculture-based products whilst ensuring the sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment'.

It outlines five priority investment programmes on agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; access to markets and trade of agriculture products; investments in and access to finance for agriculture; social and economic vulnerability reduction; and food and nutrition security in the region. The RAIP also, provides the opportunity for SADC Member States and partners to finance interventions in areas where there is added value to pursuing a regional approach, such as seed regulations, agriculture information systems or regional value chains, and regional research efforts.

BL: Any other related information on the subject that you want the public to know.

DG: The development of the RAP would not have been possible without the support of SADC International Cooperating Partners. First were the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs who provided financial support through FAO for a period of nearly two years from 2008 to 2009. Additional support was then provided by a number of sources including the World Bank and GIZ. More consistently has been the support by USAID for the last seven years since 2012. USAID has provided financial support for the costs of RAP Coordination including costs for various activities undertaken in the formulation process.

SADC also acknowledges the technical support provided through the RAP Working Group by individuals and institutions including the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Southern Africa Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU), the South Africa Sugar Association, the Sugar Producers Consultative Forum of Swaziland, and the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS – SA). As members of the RAP Working Group, these and other institutions provided expert advice, policy guidance and process support throughout the formulation process of the RAP.



Southern African Development Community-Centre for Distance Education (SADC-CDE)

The Southern African Development Community-Centre for Distance Education (SADC-CDE) is an Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Centre established by SADC Ministers of Education in partnership with the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) in June 2005 to support the development, management and quality provision of ODL in the SADC region. It is hosted by the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology in Botswana and is located at the Botswana Open University (BOU), formerly the Botswana College of Distance and Open Learning (BOCODOL), and operates under the SADC subsidiary status.

Past and current sponsored programmes/courses/workshops include:

Past	Current
Practitioner Research Evaluation & Skills Training (PREST) -- BOCODOL	Certificate in Distance Education for Practitioners (CDEP) -- BOU
Post Graduate Diploma in Distance Education (PGDDE) -- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	Project Management: Achieving Project Success (APS) -- Canada
Master of Arts in Distance Education (MADE) --IGNOU	Master of Education in ODL -- Open University of Tanzania
Certificate in Gender in our Everyday Lives --University of Pretoria	Research and Publication in ODL (Workshop)
E-learning Course for online course developers & tutors -- Namibia Polytechnic	Materials Design and Development (Workshop)
Quality Assurance -- Open Polytechnic of New Zealand	Narration and Programme Production of Educational Radio Material (Workshop)
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) in ODL -- Open University of Tanzania	

Contacts

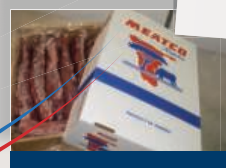
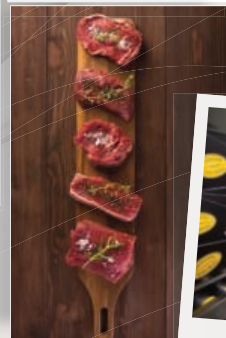
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RVAA

Regional Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis Programme

informing resilient livelihoods

SADC Member States urged to increase investment in vulnerability assessment and analysis

GABORONE - For decades the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its partners have been responding to deepening cycles of food insecurity, compounded by recurrent climatic shocks that are growing in frequency and intensity.

Every year since 2010, well above 22 million people are found to be food insecure. This means that almost one in ten SADC citizens don't know where their next meal will come from. Malnutrition rates are also staggeringly high, with many SADC Member States reporting child stunting rates above 40 percent. These children are too short for their age as a direct result of chronic malnutrition.

Knowing the nature and severity of food insecurity and the location of the most affected population is critical to addressing the problem. The SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme supports the Member States in conducting comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessments. Their results inform the design and implementation of programmes for emergency response and long-term development. The RVAA also issues regional analysis to inform a SADC-wide approach to food insecurity and vulnerability.

The RVAA Programme works with national Vulnerability Assessment Committees, which are multi-sectoral and government-led, with membership including United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It is these committees that implement national vulnerability assessment and analysis programmes. They undertake standardized assessments and conduct specialized studies on national priorities such as nutrition and climate change, which are critical to planning.

The work of the RVAA programme and national Vulnerability Assessment Committees is undoubtedly critical in addressing food insecurity and vulnerability in Southern Africa. The system, however, continues to rely on external funding for some of its activities, even as the Member States aspire to integrate vulnerability assessment and analysis into government structures and budgets.

In August 2017, the SADC Council of Ministers urged the Member States to gradually increase domestic funding from governments and its partners for vulnerability assessments and analysis activities, as well as for the full integration of the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees into national government structures.

This call is echoed by the RVAA.

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SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The overall goal of the Social and Human Development Directorate is to enhance human capabilities, utilization and reduce vulnerability, eradicate human poverty and to improve the wellbeing of SADC citizens. The directorate covers areas of education and skills development, health and nutrition, employment and labour, orphans, vulnerable children and youth – and as a cross-cutting issue – Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Some of the major milestones and outputs achieved in the year 2017/2018 are summarized below.

Combating HIV and AIDS Pandemic

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

a) Revitalization of HIV Prevention in the SADC Region

- Regional HIV Prevention priorities have been incorporated in the Integrated SADC HIV, Tuberculosis (TB) /Sexual & Reproductive Health (SRH) strategy for the period 2016-2020 approved in May 2016. The Business Plan of the Strategy was developed and approved in November 2016.
- In line with the Ministerial decision to revitalize HIV Prevention the following framework documents were developed and approved in November 2017:
 - ❖ Framework for Target Setting for HIV Prevention in the SADC Region;
 - ❖ SADC HIV Prevention 2020 Scorecard GUIDE for Tracking progress towards the 2020 prevention targets in the SADC Region;
 - ❖ Member States have developed HIV Prevention national targets to fast track the HIV Prevention 2020 Targets.

b) “Regional Strategy for HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Key Populations” developed and approved in November 2017

- The Strategy is expected to serve as a guide to Member States in designing and

implementing appropriate SRH and HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes for key populations focusing on the major issues that need to be addressed at policy, legal, institutional and facility levels.

- A tool for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the Strategy has also been developed.

c) Cross Border Initiatives on HIV and TB Co-infection fully implemented

With funding from Global Fund, 32 Wellness Clinics were established at selected border posts in 12 SADC mainland countries to provide services to target population groups such as sex workers, long distance trucks drivers and communities around the borders. Services provided include HIV counselling and testing services; condom distribution; diagnostic and treatment of sexually transmitted infections; and primary health care services. The 32 cross-border Wellness Clinics are operating in modern fabricated containers serving as the infrastructure for the clinics.

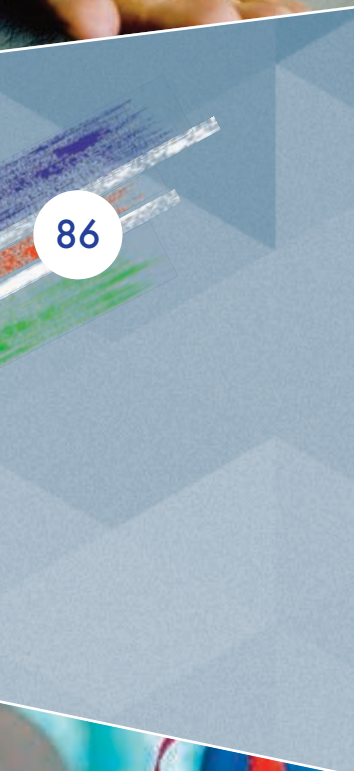
During the reporting period, a total of 3,696 Sex Workers and 8,796 Long Distance Truck Drivers (LDTD) received HIV test and were informed of the results. Available data show that the CBI wellness sites tested 95 percent of LDTDs that were provided with the HIV prevention package. This shows that almost all LDTDs provided with adequate information on HIV are tested and know their HIV sero-status.

The SADC Secretariat facilitated a funding gap measure to finance the 32 Wellness Clinics under the SADC HIV and AIDS Fund during period between the ending of Global Fund Grant, in December 2017 and the taking over by Member States, expected in September 2018.

d) Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress towards regional, continental and global commitments

The 2017 HIV and AIDS Epidemic Report to assess progress on regional, continental and global commitments was developed and approved by SADC Ministers of Health and HIV and AIDS in November 2017.

Data for 2016 from Member States show that in the past six years (2010-2016), there has been progress in controlling new HIV infections. The SADC Region recorded a 26 percent decline in



new HIV infections among adults aged 15-49 years. However there is slow progress in the rate of decline in new HIV infections and if there is stagnation in decline it will be difficult to reach the 2020 and 2030 HIV and AIDS targets. Some of the major challenges that is mitigating against effective implementation of the HIV and AIDS response are,

- a) Limited resources in Member States. This has been largely due to declining external resources to support the HIV and AIDS response; e.g. U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) due to changes in US funding policy under the current administration;
- b) Poor performance of HIV-prevention interventions which are pivotal to the realization of the 2020 targets and the goal of ending AIDS in 2030.

The report proffers the following recommendations:

- Member States shall systematically implement the regional Framework for health and HIV Financing. This is important given that countries are expected to increase domestic resources to support focused HIV-prevention interventions;
- Member States shall focus on the five pillars of HIV prevention, that is, condom programming; adolescent girls and young women; Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision; key populations; and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) where applicable;
- Member States shall identify high risk groups, define the intervention packages for each of the five pillars and set targets to allow systematic monitoring.

Education and Skills Development

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

a) Regional Qualifications Frameworks (RQF) approved and implemented

- The SADC QF 10 level reference framework and its implementation model was launched in 2017. In addition, the implementation of the five components of SADC QF has started. Eight Countries are aligning the NQF national and have submitted first draft national alignment reports based on the regional guidelines for alignment of National Qualification Framework to SADC QF developed in



2016. Eight SADC Countries have National Qualification in Place.

- Draft proposal for SADCQF Implementation Unit to coordinate the implementation of SADCQF has been developed.
- An Interim Institutional Arrangement for coding the SADC QF as established with the South African Qualification Authority coordinating the SADC QF from 2016-17 and Zambia Qualification Authority 2017-2018.
- Approval of the introduction of a regional visa for students, academics, researchers and scientists to improve ease of mobility for the purposes of learning, teaching, and research within the region. In addition there are tax and customs exemptions in the SADC region for the purpose of facilitating research, development and innovation cooperation by Ministers of Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation in 2016.

b) Centres of Specialization and Centres of Excellence

Draft Guidelines for establishment and sustainability of Centres of Specialization and Excellence has been developed. These are in priority sectors for industrial and infrastructure development as well as other sectors for regional cooperation and integration established. They are expected to be strengthened and fully operational by 2020.

c) Regional Database or Portal

This database/portal is intended to reflect the supply and demand of education and training to labour requirements developed and implemented by 2020. Regional Education Indicators that will form the education database were revised and five SADC Member States were trained on the online Monitoring and Evaluation System to input data on education in the system. SADC Norms and Standards for EMIS were also peer reviewed in one Member State (Angola) in 2018.



d) Regional Human Resource

Skills Development Plans for key sectors in priority A, B and C and other areas for social and economic integration and cooperation were developed.

e) **SADC Protocol on Education and Training** Global Commitments such as the AU Second Decade of Education, EFA and Post 2015 and regional policy and strategic frameworks have been domesticated and implemented.

- Nomenclature Framework was developed in 2015 and will be validated in 2018.
- Regional Report on case studies on innovative practices in skills development and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Innovative practices was produced in 2016.
- Revised SADC Technical and Vocational Education and Training Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2018-2027 was developed.

f) Increase Access and Reduce Attrition Rates

Strategies and programmes for increasing access and reduction of attrition rates in the education systems developed and implemented.

- Phase 2 of the Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) Programme is being implemented in seven Member States (DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Eswatini, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) who direct beneficiaries of the Programme and evaluate progress.
- SADC Policy Framework for Care and Support for Teaching CSTL approved by Ministers in June 2016.

Health and Nutrition

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

a) Pooled Procurement and Regional Production Mechanism approved and implemented

- Joint Market Research, supplier performance information and monitoring of prices undertaken.
- ICT Server procured and mounted at the SADC Secretariat Headquarters, with Financial and Technical Assistance from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK-DFID) and

Southern African Programme on Access to Medicines and Diagnostics (SARPAM) Project SADC.

- Medicines Data Base for information sharing on prices, sources of information, list of suppliers, tendering cycle details of supplier information established.

b) Regional Production of Essential Medicines and Health Commodities established and functional

- Assessment of Feasibility for Local Production
- Training in Regulatory Compliance and Good Manufacturing Standards conducted
- Assessment of identified Manufacturers conducted.

c) Strategies and Guidelines for six different pillars of Health Systems Strengthening approved and continue to be implemented

- Criteria for accrediting SADC Regional Laboratory systems for Malaria, HIV and AIDS, QCE established
- SADC Regional Laboratory systems for Malaria, HIV and AIDS, QCE capacitated
- 200 Staff Trained in Good Laboratory Practice
- 200 Staff trained in Quality Control Systems.

d) Regional, Continental and Global commitments and instruments on health domesticated and implemented and monitored

Reports on Global Commitments and Monitoring of the SADC Protocol on Health received annually and reported to Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS.

e) Framework on African Traditional Medicine adopted and implemented

- Generic guidelines for the formulation of policy and regulatory mechanisms for the practice of African TM including Traditional Medicine code of ethics for Traditional Health Practitioners developed
- Strategic Framework Related to Botanical and Clinical Research Methodologies for Evaluating African Traditional Medicines developed.



Employment and Labour

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

a) SADC Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS) implemented and monitored

- A SADC Labour Market Information System is in place and the first edition of the SADC Employment Report was produced in 2017.
- Member States have adopted a minimum list of 23 Key Labour Market Indicators to be included Labour Force Surveys that must be undertaken every 2 years.
- In April 2017 Ministers and Social Partners adopted a statistical SADC Employment Report. Drafting of the second edition of the Employment Report to commence in November 2018.

b) Cross-border Portability of Social Protection Instruments developed and operationalized

- Two inception reports on studies on social security in the Agricultural and Mining sectors in SADC were validated by Member States and Social Partners on how portability can be established in the sectors.
- A study of SADC financial systems for social security portability is now underway to facilitate the development of the portability mechanisms in the region.

c) SADC Decent Work Programme (2013-2019) implemented, monitored and evaluated

SADC is championing the achievement of decent work in the region focusing on employment creation, rights at work, social security and social dialogue as the pillars for development in the region.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Youth

"To improve access to decent employment opportunities for the youth"

a) Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment developed and implemented by 2020

Draft advocacy and implementation roadmap for accelerating the domestication, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment was developed and approved in June 2016.

b) Youth Innovation, Entrepreneurship Development and Leadership guidelines

and models developed and implemented by 2020

The secretariat commissioned a regional assessment and analysis of youth innovation and entrepreneurship in 2017/18. A draft report of the study, draft framework on youth innovation, entrepreneurship and productivity has been developed.

c) Regional Structure and Systems for Coordinating Youth Participation established and implemented by 2016

Constitution of establishing SADC Youth Union was developed and reviewed by the Youth Forum and Ministers. Decision to transform SADC Youth Forum to SADC Youth Union is an agenda item planned for the next Ministers meeting.

d) Programmes, Standards and Guidelines for Youth Leadership Development and Participation established and implemented by 2020

Draft minimum standards on youth leadership and participation developed in March 2018 and awaiting validation and adoption by Member States. Youth issues and aspects have been incorporated in FANR, INS, and IDT.

e) Research, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) Agenda on Global, Continental and Regional Commitments on Youth developed and implemented by 2020

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (MER) framework for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth developed and validated. Draft training guide for MER of OVC and Youth was developed, awaiting validation and adoption by Member States. A consultant was engaged and developed a prototype data base for MER for OVC and Youth, and developed a project module for online M&E system.

f) Strategy & Business Plan 2015-2020 on Youth Development & Empowerment reviewed /evaluated

The draft plan was refined and validated by OVC and Youth experts in February 2018.

g) Special Youth Vulnerability Study undertaken

Regional situational assessment and analysis of youth innovation, entrepreneurship and leadership completed in March 2018.



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SHIELD PLAN

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GENDER UNIT

The SADC Gender Unit facilitates, coordinates, monitors and evaluates the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and other relevant regional and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to. The Unit spearheads regional initiatives to ensure that a gender perspective permeates the entire SADC Programme of Action and Community Building Initiative. In addition, the Unit promotes the achievement of gender targets that SADC Member States have committed to at both the regional and international levels.

In line with the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, the overall goal of the Unit and its intervention areas are “to facilitate the attainment of women’s empowerment and gender equality, and the promotion of gender-responsive, human-centred development and poverty alleviation towards inclusion and social justice.” The revised RISDP emphasises that “one of the pre-requisites for continued economic growth and social development in the region is that gender must be mainstreamed in all sectors.” This is in line with Article 5(k) of the SADC Treaty, which outlines “mainstreaming gender in the process of community building” as one of the objectives of SADC. Below are some of the major achievements realised by the Unit in the past year.

SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

Following the adoption of the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, 10 Member States have signed the Agreement namely, Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Protocol is a crucial tool that aims to advance women’s empowerment to achieve gender equality and equity in the region.

In order to effectively report progress made on the implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) for the SADC Gender and Development Protocol was developed and approved by Ministers responsible for

Gender and Women’s Affairs during their meeting held in June 2017 in Ezulwini, Kingdom of Eswatini. Member States pledged to ensure that the data submitted through the national progress reports would be validated and approved by sector ministers for accuracy, reliability and credibility prior to submission to the SADC Secretariat -- a process that will lead to the development of the 2018 SADC Gender and Development Monitor which focuses on women’s economic empowerment and gender responsive budgeting.

Women in Politics and Decision Making

SADC Member States continue to make notable progress towards representation by women in politics and decision-making positions at various levels of governance, including the main institutions of State, namely the Legislature (Parliament), the Executive (Cabinet) and the Judiciary (Courts), although this still falls short of the 50:50 gender parity target. Performance continues to be varied across the region with some Member States doing well in facilitating gender parity in decision-making positions and others not so well.

Although most Member States show achievements towards gender parity in some parts of the spectrum of governance, generally the trend illustrates the limited but growing participation of women in structures of power and decision-making. This largely depends on political will and professional structures at various levels as well as the determination of qualified women to participate. With a total of 10 national elections scheduled to be held between 2018 and 2019, there is need for Member States to establish and launch gender parity campaigns and sensitise the political leadership



Table 1 Women in Politics (May 2018)

Member States	Parliament			Ministers			Deputy Ministers			Ambassadors	
	Total seats	women	% of women	Total No.	No. of women	% of women	Total No.	No. of women	% of women	Total	No. and % of women
Angola	220	81	36.8	35	8	23	54*	9	16.6		16.2
Botswana	63	6	9.5	24	4	16.7	8	1	12.5	21	5 (23.8)
DRC	608	58	9.5	48	5	10.4	10	1	10	62	7 (11)
Eswatini	65	10	15.4	20	4	25	-	-	-	13	3 (23)
Lesotho	117	26	14.7	28	5	18	8	3	37.5	9	3 (33.3)
Madagascar	151	31	20.5	30	6	20	-	-	-	15 ¹ 7	7 (47) 0
Malawi	193	32	16.7	20	3	15	2	0	0	20	5 (25)
Mauritius	70	8	11.4	24	2	8.3	0	0	0	16	0
Mozambique	250	97	39	22	6	27	20	9	45	29	7 (24)
Namibia	104	46	41.3	26	7	27	32	15	47	31	10 (32.2)
Seychelles	32	7	22	13	4	31	-	-	-	12	4 (33)
South Africa	400	166	41.5	35	14	42.9	37	18	48.6	29	7 (24)
Tanzania	350	126	36	29	10	34	25	5	20		
Zambia	158	17	10	20	4	25	38	6	15.8		22.7
Zimbabwe	270	85	31.5	28	3	10.7	28	5	17.8	41	10 (24.4)

*Secretaries of State;

Source: Member States and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Table 2 Women in Management Positions in the Public Sector May 2018

Member States	Permanent/Principal Secretaries			Deputy PS/ DG's			Directors			Head of Departments		
	Total	No. of women	% of women	Total	No. of women	% of women	Total	No. of women	% of women	Total	No. of women	% of women
Angola			33.3						24.9			
Botswana	16	5	31.2	37	15	40.5	85	34	40	2436	1857	76.2
DRC	66	7	10.6	-	-	-	1896	226	12	66	7	10.6-
Eswatini	20	4	20	27	9	33.3	39	17	44	86	30	35
Lesotho	28	9	32						48			
Madagascar	30	4	13	102	23	22.5	973	217	22	2933	845	28.8
Malawi	62	15	27	-	-	-	162	39	22	162	39	22
Mauritius	102	43	42.2				413	152	36.8			31.5
Mozambique	21	7	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	92	30.6	910	362	40
Namibia	34	10	29.4	59	24	41	162	68	42	390	187	48
Seychelles	26	11	42	53	21	40	104	57	55	31	19	61
South Africa	164	47	28.7	641	233	36.3	2265 ³ 6981	918 2928	40.5 42			
Tanzania			27						26			
Zambia			29						22			
Zimbabwe	30	9	30				270	76	28	-	-	-

Source: Member States Progress Reports (2017-2018).

¹ CHARGE DES AFFAIRES² CHIEF DIRECTORS³ CHIEF DIRECTORS

to ensure that the number of women representation at both the legislature and the executive is increased in the upcoming elections.

The representation of women in elected positions of authority fluctuates over time particularly in-between elections, while a few others have sustained a steady upward path towards gender equality and equity over the past 20 years. At the management level, women are seen mainly in the middle and lower management positions, with few women in top management of the public sector, state-owned enterprises and private sector.

Preventing and Combating Trafficking In Persons in SADC

The Revised Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2016-2019) was approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in July 2017. In addition to this, a publication titled *Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons: Lessons from the SADC Region* was launched in October 2017. The booklet captures lessons on preventing and combating trafficking in persons in the region, and aims to facilitate experience sharing in addressing the crime in the SADC region.

The Regional Database on Trafficking in Persons, which is a collaborative initiative between the SADC Secretariat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), was also rolled out to 11 Member States, namely Botswana; Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe. Plans are now underway to roll this database to the remaining Member States. The database aims to facilitate data collection and centralised management of data on the crime of trafficking in persons in the region.

In terms of legislation on trafficking in persons, a total of 13 Member States (Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have trafficking in persons standalone legislation. The following publications have been finalized and await approval by the MCO in June 2018 before printing and dissemination:



- Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: a Statistical Report (2014-2016); and
- Data Processing and Sharing Rules for the Regional Database on Trafficking in Persons.

Women, Peace and Security

The *SADC Regional Strategy and Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security (2018 – 2022)* was approved by MCO in July 2017, and will be launched on the margins of the 38th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2018. The Strategy serves as an overall guide to mainstream gender into SADC's peace and security mechanisms and processes in order to address the specific challenges experienced by women and children. Its goal is to ensure that women fully and meaningfully participate in SADC's peace and security structures and processes.

Development of the SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action (2019-2030)

SADC blueprint documents viz. the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, recognise the prevention and reduction of Gender Based Violence (GBV) as





a catalyst for attaining peace and security. Furthermore, the Protocol on Gender and Development clearly identifies GBV as an area of concern and provides several approaches including, among others, legal; social, economic, cultural and political practices; support services; and training of service providers to effectively address this challenge.

In order to address the absence of a regional strategy on GBV, the Secretariat in collaboration with and support from the Member States and other Strategic Partners developed the SADC Regional Gender Based Violence (GBV) Strategy and Framework for Action (2019-2030). The GBV Strategy aims to facilitate the monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of Part 6 on Gender Based Violence, Articles 20-25 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The GBV Strategy and Framework for Action will also address the absence of a regional strategy to facilitate implementation, systematic reporting, monitoring and evaluation of progress in reaching the target of reducing GBV incidences by half in the region.

Major Challenges

Generally, the funds allocated to the Gender Unit under Member States budget were inadequate. This emanates in some glitches pertaining to the planned outputs and associated budget. This resulted in discordance in the physical performance rate and the financial performance/utilisation rate. The insufficient funds necessitated the resource mobilisation to implement the activities and the funds from the International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) did not leave room for the absorption of the meagre allotted funds. This scenario means that the physical performance rate will be higher (80 percent) than the financial performance/utilisation rate (60 percent).

There is an observed trend of late/no submission of reports/data from Member States. This, notwithstanding the resolve during the approval of the MERF that Member States would adhere to the Calendar for reporting timelines. This hindered effective and efficient implementation of the planned activities. Moreover, some Member States do not confirm participation for the validation of the Strategies, Program of Action and Studies if they are required to fund their participation and this results in delayed or failed validation of these activities. Whereas this has been mitigated by some assistance rendered by ICPs, it is critical that Member States fund their participation to facilitate execution of statutory decisions.



SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2018

THE SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition has become a permanent fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the region. Secondary school children in all SADC Member States were invited to participate in the 2018 competition by submitting entries of between 1,000 and 2,000 words.

The topic for the competition was “The role of the Private Sector in Developing Industries and Regional Value Chains”. This was in line with the 37th Ordinary SADC Summit theme of “Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value Chains”.

The adjudication committee for the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competitions was conducted in South Africa in July 2018 and the following winners were announced.

WINNERS

1st Prize

Mr. Sadishen Vythilingum from Mauritius

2nd Prize

Ms. Primose Thandeka Tshuma from Zimbabwe

3rd Prize

Mr. Kelvin Kupaza from Malawi

The winners will be presented with their prizes and certificates during the opening ceremony of the 38th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2018. All certificates are signed by the SADC Executive Secretary.



The 23rd meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) on the SADC Media Awards was held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 25-29 June 2018. It was attended by adjudicators from 11 SADC Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards, launched in 1996, is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The outgoing SADC Chairperson, President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, will present the media awards to the winners during the official opening of the 38th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Windhoek, Namibia on 17-18 August 2018, in the categories of Print, Radio, Television and Photo Journalism.

The 2018 SADC Media Award winners will receive total prize money of US\$3,500 per category, up from the US\$2,000 awarded previously. Commencing this year, there will be prizes for second place winners for each of the four categories. The first prize winners in each category will receive US\$2,500 per category which will be presented at Summit. The runners-up will receive US\$1,000 each, through the National Contact Points in their respective countries. The increase in the prize money followed a decision by the Council of Ministers in August 2017.



PRINT JOURNALISM

The Print Journalism category was won by Ms. Calvaniah Morwadi Kgautlhe from Botswana for her article which highlights some of the benefits and opportunities of developing the Trans-Kalahari Corridor across three SADC countries -- Botswana, Namibia and South Africa.

The runner-up in the Print Journalism category is Debra Hathway from South Africa whose entry focused on how South Africa and Mauritius are attractive options for those seeking exceptional medical care and recuperation benefits in one destination.

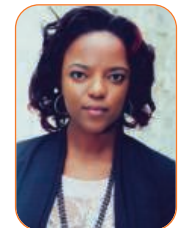


TELEVISION JOURNALISM

The award for the Television Journalism category was won by Mr. Sheikh Muhammad Abdel Azeem Baulacky from Mauritius for his entry on the Mauritius-Seychelles joint management area as a model of regional integration. The documentary focuses on the two SADC Member

States who are engaging in the world's first partnership for sharing of seabed resources.

The runner-up is Blanche Goreses from Namibia for her news article the lack of sufficient investment into agriculture initiatives in SADC Member States.



RADIO JOURNALISM

Ms. Onalenna Dianah Dube from Botswana received the Radio Journalism award with an entry that documents some of the successes achieved by SADC in addressing human trafficking.

The runner-up is Mosotho Stone of South Africa for his entry on the preparedness by SADC to integrate ICT infrastructure in the region and ensure adequate and effective access by people in the region.



PHOTO JOURNALISM

Ms. Emmah Nakapizye from Zambia is the winner of the Photo Journalism award with her entry of cross-border photos at various border points in Zambia, judged to be the best among all the entries.

The runner-up is Yobe Shonga of Botswana who submitted an entry on the activities of the 37th SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in Pretoria, South Africa.





Trans Kalahari Corridor Underway

by Calviniah Kgautlhe

As the region strives to bring its people together, swift and seamless trade corridors continue to be developed to facilitate exchange of goods and services amongst the people in the region.

One such corridor is the Trans Kalahari Corridor which will expedite interconnection between the people of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa where the corridor passes. The people in these countries are being encouraged to position themselves to reap the benefits from the Trans Kalahari Corridor that is expected to integrate the people of Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Mr Lesly Mpofu, the Executive Director of Trans Kalahari Corridor says corridors connect intra and inter regional economic areas and define a geographic sphere adding that they facilitate trade thus there are projects that should to be undertaken to ensure value proposition for communities within which the corridor passes.

He divulges that projects are on the pipeline to get the Trans Kalahari Corridor off the ground such as development of truck stops where drivers will be able to access ablutions; truck repair shops, wellness centres where truck drivers in transit should be able to access a health facility without much hustle.

Mr Mpofu says these facilities should be put up by the private sector, the ordinary people, the business people and the communities to harness the benefits of the corridor. He said wellness centres are earmarked for Walvis Bay, Windhoek, Kang, Jwaneng, Sekoma, Zeerust and some other areas along the corridor.

In an interview, South Africa Department of Transport Director of Regional Corridors Mr Segodi Mogotsi says strategic planning is necessary as corridors play a huge role in regional economic integration.

At present, he says, a study was done and it revealed that Africa's population was sitting at 800 million and by 2050 it is projected to be 1.7 billion which requires strategic planning.

He says it has emerged that Africans are not doing enough trade amongst themselves thus trade has declined from 22 percent in 1997 to 12 percent in 2011. He added that the efficiency of the corridor shall enable Africans to trade amongst themselves.

Mr Mogotsi notes that comprehensive legal and institutional frameworks and that support cross boarder business would have to be harmonized by the governments of the countries involved in the corridor.

Further he says issues of environmental impact assessments should be dealt with in broad strokes as the corridor deals with transportation of sometimes dangerous substances which may be harmful to the environment, "we are dealing with issues of sometimes transportation of dangerous goods which may spill off in a village and people will rush with buckets to collect, we must know who is responsible for what," he says.

He emphasizes that there was need to harmonize standards in the corridor path in terms of road infrastructure standards and services across the countries involved hence the need to extensively engage the tripartite governments.

Logistics Hub Walvis Bay Corridor Group project manager Mr Clive Smith says SADC countries such as Botswana which are landlocked need encounter challenges in exporting and importing goods as they do not have access to the sea thus he says Namibia must play a role as regional partners. "Namibia has given dry ports to Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia," he says.

Botswana's Dry Port Sea Rail in Namibia, Walvis Bay Mr Derrick Mokgatle says Botswana is an important player in the corridor and has a piece of an operational port of about 36 000 square meters which needs further development to enable it to operate to full capacity, "I am inviting developers, the private sector to come on board and assist with infrastructural developments," he says.

The Trans Kalahari Corridor is a road network that spans approximately 1900 kilometers across the three countries established through political will and economic vision to contribute towards deeper regional integration programs of Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and indeed New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

It starts in Gauteng Province in South Africa and continues through Rustenburg and Zeerust in the North-West Province, through Lobatse and Kanye in Botswana, the Mamuno and Trans Kalahari Border Posts, through Gobabis, Windhoek and Okahandja in Namibia and right through to the Port of Walvis Bay.



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SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE
ET UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCETRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS
ESPOIRS LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

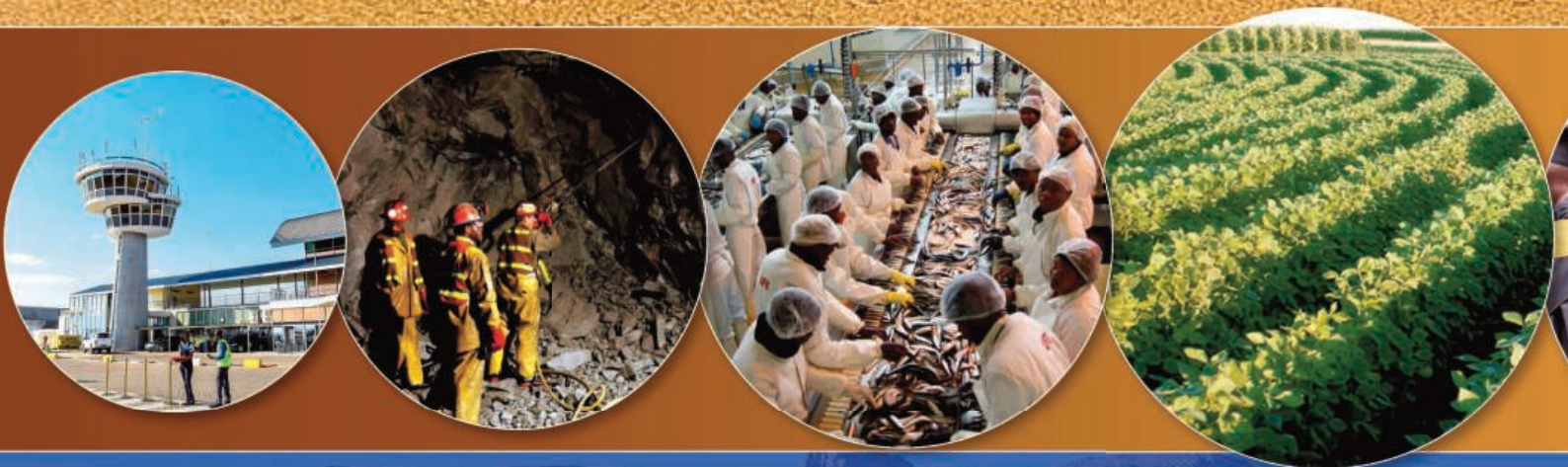
HINO DA SADC Portuguese

SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO
REGIONAL E UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVOS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A
CONCRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA
SOLIDARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.







Towards a Common Future in a Shared Regional Community