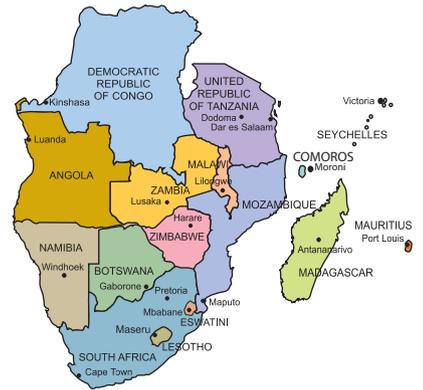




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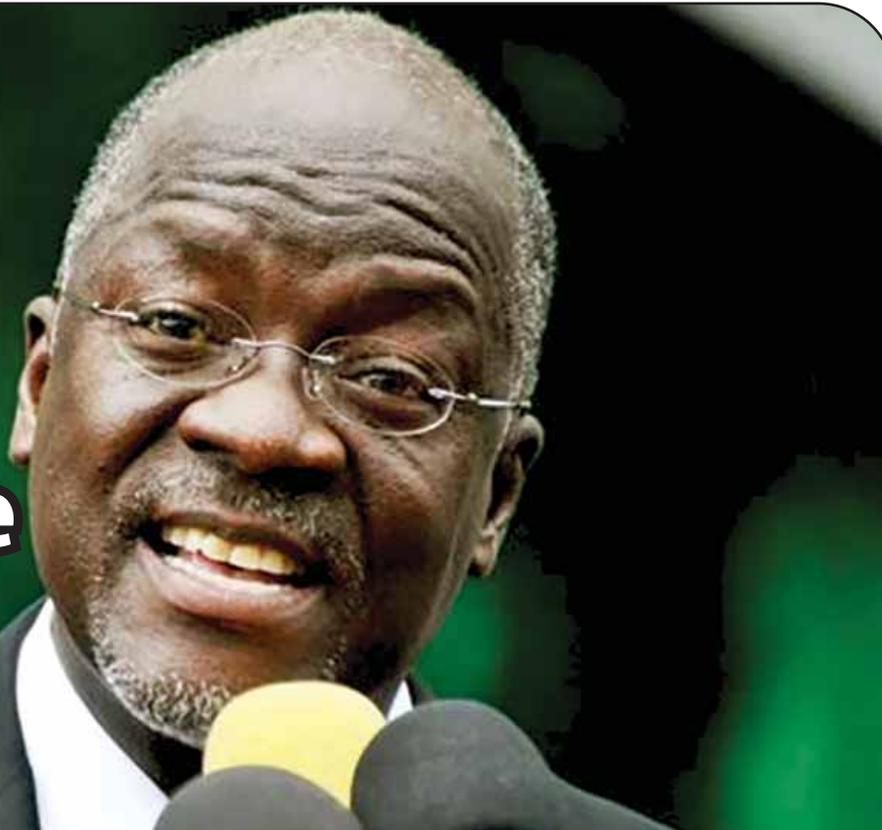
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BOTSWANA LAUNCHES SADC TRADE RELATED FACILITY

H.E Magufuli calls for removal of sanctions on Zimbabwe



The President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Dr John Pombe Magufuli calls for removal of sanctions on Zimbabwe (Story on page 3)

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WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY 2019

3 MAY MEDIA FOR DEMOCRACY





SADC SECRETARIAT VISION

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

MISSION

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

VALUES

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

SADC OBJECTIVES

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

ABOUT SADC. VISION. MISSION. VALUES

HISTORY

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

TREATY

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

STRATEGIC PLANS

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



SADC FLAG



SADC COMMON AGENDA

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

ABOUT THE INSIDE SADC NEWSLETTER

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Letso S. Mpho



President Magufuli calls for an end to sanctions on Zimbabwe



President of the United Republic of Tanzania Dr John Pombe Magufuli (left) with the President of the Republic of Namibia H.E Dr. Hage G. Geingob after unveiling a plaque to symbolize the naming of a street after one of SADC's founding father, the late first President of Tanzania, H.E Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere in Windhoek Monday 27th May 2019. Behind President Magufuli is the son of Mwalimu, Mr Makongoro Nyerere

The President of the United Republic of Tanzanian President H.E Dr John Pombe Magufuli, who is also the Incoming

Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has called for an end to sanctions on Zimbabwe, saying

they hindered development and progress. "This embargo should be reconsidered and removed, so the people of Zimbabwe can enjoy their life and develop their country," President Magufuli said on Tuesday 28th May 2019 during his two-day working visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

H.E Dr Magufuli also visited the Republic of Namibia from 27 – 28 May 2019 at the invitation of the SADC Chairperson, H.E Dr Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia, in his capacity as the Incoming SADC chairperson. According to an official statement, the visit focused on strengthening bilateral and Pan-African relations between the two countries, and provided an opportunity for the two countries to explore new avenues of cooperation, including the promotion of trade and investment to further cement their excellent historic relations. Dr. Magufuli, will assume the Chair of SADC in August 2019



Member States Information Booklet

2019 - 2020



Congratulations to Malawi for successful elections

By Innocent Mbvundula

His Excellency Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) was sworn-in on 28 May 2019 as President of the Republic of Malawi, having been declared by the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) as the winner in the 2019 Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government (Tripartite) Elections held on 21 May 2019.

According to the official results by the MEC, H.E. Prof Mutharika received 38.57% of the total valid votes while Right Honourable Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) received 35.41% and on the third position, was the former Vice President, Right Honourable Dr Saulos Klaus Chilima of the UTM who got 20.24%. In his inaugural speech, H.E. Prof Mutharika called on Malawians to bury their political differences and unite for the development of the country. The President reiterated his commitment to be the President of all Malawians, irrespective of their political, religious and tribal affiliations. H.E. Prof Mutharika assured Malawi's neighbours and friends in the SADC region of the country's active presence in its relations, highlighting that Malawi can prosper with the goodwill of friends and neighbours in the region and beyond.

The Chairperson of SADC, His Excellency Dr Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia congratulated H.E President Prof. Mutharika on his re-election and expressed his commitment to deepening ties with Malawi in the interest of shared prosperity in the SADC Region. While congratulating H.E. Prof. Mutharika on his re-election, the SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax assured H.E. Prof. Mutharika of SADC's continued support to Malawi and expressed hope that H.E. Prof. Mutharika and his government will continue to contribute towards the SADC Regional Integration agenda. Voting in the Tripartite Elections in Malawi took place on 21st May 2019 in 5002 polling stations across the country. Out of 6,859,570 registered voters, 5,105,983 turned up for polling, representing 74.44 percent. The SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) led by Hon



H.E Professor Mutharika (second from left) being sworn in

Joseph Malanji Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia and his alternate, Hon. Dr Kalombo Mwansa, former Minister

of Foreign Affairs of Zambia, deployed observers in all the three regions and in 27 of the 28 districts of Malawi.

Profile of H.E Prof. Mutharika

Born on 18th July 1940, H.E. Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika, was first elected President of the Republic of Malawi in 2014. Professor Mutharika was re-elected as President on 21st May 2019 and sworn in for a second term of five years on 28th May 2019. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is married to former Member of Parliament, Her Excellency Professor Gertrude Hendrina Mutharika.

H.E. Professor Mutharika is a 1965 Law graduate of the University of London. He then proceeded to receive an LL.M from Yale University in 1966. Three years later, in 1969, he earned a JSD (PhD) degree from the same university becoming one of the first and youngest Africans to receive a doctorate at the age of 29. During his academic life, H.E. Professor Mutharika taught at several institutions including; The Rutgers University (USA), The United Nations Institute for Training and Research Program for Foreign Service Officers from Africa and Asia at Makerere, University in Uganda; The Washington University (USA); The University of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania; The Haile Selassie University

(now Addis Ababa University) in Ethiopia; The Council of Foreign Relations of the United States of America; and The Royal Institute of International Affairs in the United Kingdom.

H.E. Professor Mutharika served as an adviser to his elder brother, late President Professor Bingu wa Mutharika, on foreign and domestic policy from 2004 until the President's death on 5th April 2012. Following Bingu's death, Professor Mutharika assumed the position of interim President of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) until 18th April, 2013 when he was duly elected as the DPP President and Presidential candidate for the May 2014 Tripartite Elections, which he won and assumed the presidency from H.E. Dr Joyce Banda.

Before his ascendancy to Presidency in 2014, H.E. Professor Mutharika served as a Member of Parliament for Thyolo East; Minister of Education, Science and Technology, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Congratulations to South Africa for successful elections



H.E Ramaphosa (right) being sworn in

PHOTO COURTESY OF CITY PRESS - NEWS24

By Peter Mabaka

His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa was sworn into office on a five-year term on 25th May 2019 following the National and Provincial Elections that took place on 8th May 2019. The National Assembly election was won by the ruling African National Congress (ANC), under the leadership of President Cyril Ramaphosa with 230 seats, followed by Mmusi Maimane led Democratic Alliance (DA) with 84 seats, while Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), under the stewardship of Julius Malema was in third place with 44 seats. The remaining 44 seats were won by different smaller political parties, to complete a total of 400 seats in the National Assembly.

The elections were observed by SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) among other observation missions. The SEOM deployed observers from 10 SADC Member States; Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in all the 9 Provinces of

South Africa. The Head of the SEOM in the Republic of South Africa, Honourable Joseph Malanji, who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, observed that the elections were conducted in an orderly and professional manner and within the requirements of the legal framework of the

country, and in accordance with the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015). These elections were the sixth held since the end of post-apartheid watershed elections in 1994 which ushered the iconic Nelson Mandela led African National Congress into power with a

landslide majority. The President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson of the SADC H.E Dr Hage Geingob congratulated South African President and noted that the endorsement of President Ramaphosa was a clear demonstration of the confidence people had in his leadership. The SADC Chairperson added that the SADC region had confidence in the ability of President Ramaphosa to take South Africa forward.

The SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax also congratulated President Ramaphosa and the people of South Africa for the credible and peaceful elections and wished South Africans the best during the tenure of President Ramaphosa.

Profile of H.E Ramaphosa

His Excellency President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa was born on 17 November 1952 in Johannesburg. He is the 5th President of the Republic of South Africa. As a background, H.E. 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 organising pro-Frelimo rallies. He was detained for the second time and held for six months in 1976, following the Soweto student uprising.

After completing his Law studies through the University of South Africa (UNISA), obtaining his B. Proc (Baccalaureus Procuratoris) degree in 1981, H.E. Ramaphosa joined the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) as a Legal Advisor. In 1982, at the request of CUSA, he, alongside

others, founded the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and 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. 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.

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SADC Ministers for Gender and Women's Affairs meet to review implementation of the SADC Gender Programme

By Jacinta Hofnie

The SADC Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs has called for strengthened efforts for women's empowerment in order to achieve gender equality and equity.

This was the key message coming out of their meeting held on 29 May 2019 in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, which was convened to review progress in the implementation of the SADC Gender Programme in general, and the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

The meeting was attended by officials from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Gender Equality and Child Welfare of the Republic of Namibia, Honourable Doreen Sioka, in her capacity as Chairperson of the Committee, buttressed the importance of the year 2020 as a year of reflection and celebration of the following key milestones:

- the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security;
- the twenty-fifth (25th) anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995);

- five-years since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and
- the expiration year of the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020.

Honourable Sioka also called upon SADC Member States to assess progress towards attainment of gender equality in the Region, and document and celebrate achievements as a region. Additionally, Member States need to forge the way forward on how to address and overcome challenges in addressing gender inequality in a holistic manner. SADC Ministers should utilise existing data, move from words to action, and to allocate adequate resources in order to rectify the gender inequality persisting in the region, said Honourable Sioka.

The SADC Executive Secretary, H.E Dr. Stergomona Lawrence Tax, highlighted that SADC places high priority on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls by mainstreaming gender in all sectors. She encouraged Member States that will be holding elections in 2019 to strengthen women's participation in politics and decision-making processes, by among others, creating a conducive environment for inclusive electoral processes through cultural transformation and legislative reviews. Furthermore, Dr Tax commended the Republic of Seychelles for having reached the 50:50 gender

parity in Cabinet, and called upon all SADC Member States to put in place adequate measures to reach the 50:50 threshold.

The meeting received reports on progress in the areas of Women, Peace and Security, and the implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy for Addressing Gender Based Violence (2018-2030). The meeting noted that the 2018 SADC Gender and Development Monitor, which, among others, monitors progress in the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, will be launched in August 2019, and Member States were encouraged to use its findings and implement its recommendations.

The 2019 Meeting of Ministers responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs adopted the Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme (RMDWEEP), which aims to promote women's economic empowerment and gender-responsive development. The Committee also endorsed the Report of the Regional Comprehensive Gender Based Violence Study, the results of which will serve as baseline information for monitoring implementation of the Regional GBV Strategy. The 2020 edition of the meeting of the SADC Committee of Ministers of Gender and Women's Affairs will be held in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Profile of H.E Ramaphosa

from page 5

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 recognised with the award of the National Order of the Baobab in Silver.

H.E. Ramaphosa has received several awards. He was awarded the Olof Palme prize in October 1987 in Stockholm, Sweden. In October 1991, he was a visiting Professor of Law at Stanford University in the United States. Over the years, H.E. Ramaphosa has received honorary doctorates from the University of Natal, the University of Port Elizabeth, the University of Cape Town, the University of the North, the University of Lesotho, the University

of Venda and the University of Massachusetts (USA).

He was elected African National Congress (ANC) Deputy President at the ANC's 53rd National Conference in Mangaung, Bloemfontein in December 2012, and was appointed Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa in 2014. In December 2017, he was elected 13th ANC President at the 54th National Conference in Johannesburg and was sworn in as President of the Republic of South Africa on 15 February 2018 following the resignation of President Jacob Zuma. On 25 May 2019, H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa was sworn for a five-year term as President of the Republic of South Africa, following the victory of the African National Congress (ANC) in the National Assembly and provincial legislatures in 2019.

Source: <https://www.dpme.gov.za/about/Pages/President-Cyril-Ramaphosa.aspx>

SEOM's Preliminary Statement on Madagascar Legislative Elections



Dr. Kalumba (centre) accompanied by SADC Director of the Organ on Politics Defence and Security Affairs, Mr. Jorge Cardoso (right) addressing the media

By Jocelyne Lukundula

The Head of the SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, Hon. Dr. Katele Kalumba released the SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM)'s Preliminary Statement following the observation of the 27 May 2019 Legislative Elections in Madagascar. In terms of the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015), all national elections in Member States of SADC are to be observed by the SEOM.

SEOM deployed 31 observers to 7 of the 22 regions of Madagascar from 18 to 28 May, 2019. The SEOM Preliminary Statement was released held on May 29, 2019, at the Carlton Hotel in Antananarivo in the presence of members of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives of United Nations agencies, representatives of political parties, religious groups, civil society and members of the media.

The SEOM Preliminary Statement covers the Mission's observation of the pre-election process and voting day activities which includes opening, voting, counting and closing processes.

Prior to the election day, and in accordance with its mandate, the Mission consulted key stakeholders in Madagascar, including government ministries, the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI), the High Constitutional Court (HCC) of Madagascar, the Senate of Madagascar, political parties, civil society organizations, religious organizations and the media.

The Mission noted that the political and security environment was generally peaceful and that the CENI largely discharged its mandate in line with the Constitution and Electoral Law of Madagascar. The SEOM noted that the CENI facilitated the inspection of the voters' register and conducted a new voters' registration exercise early this

year. As a result, the number of voters for the 27 May Legislative Elections increased to 10,302,194 – from 9,949,083 voters in the 2018 Presidential Elections. The Mission however observed that there were relatively low levels of civic and voter education, particularly given that the country had reintroduced in February 2019, a mixed electoral model – incorporating the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) and the Proportional Representation (PR) systems. This was done to enhance diversity and representation of previously marginalized sections of the population.

The Mission noted concerns raised by stakeholders that the Decree introducing the mixed electoral system was not well publicized in advance and the majority of the people of Madagascar may not have been aware of these changes. The Mission also observed that participation by voters was relatively low, which might be a consequence of poor voter educa-

tion; loss of confidence in political parties by the electorate. Stakeholders have indicated that concurrent elections may also lead to voter fatigue due to the separation of Presidential and Legislative Elections. This may have led to a low voter participation rate, provisionally estimated at 30% or less.

The high number of independent candidates, totaling 486, was indicative of this public dis-engagement with political parties, the Mission noted. The underlying argument was that the general population does not consider political parties as vehicles that would champion possible improvements to their socio-economic wellbeing. The Mission specifically noted that the majority of the political parties did not field candidates in all the 119 constituencies of the country despite the fact that a political party was expected to have majority of members in the National Assembly to form a government.

Among others, the SEOM recommended that, in order to ensure stability of the parliamentary system, the government should consider the institution of legislation to regulate the conduct of independent candidates, particularly in respect of floor crossing and changing political affiliation within their elective tenure.

The Mission further congratulated the Malagasy people and all relevant stakeholders for the peaceful elections and urged all political leaders and their supporters to remain calm whilst CENI and the High Constitutional Court finalized the process of releasing the results of the Legislative Elections.



Dr. Tax (front row, third from left) with delegates attending the meeting

SADC convenes Corrections/ Prisons Sub-Committee

By Letso S. Mpho

The SADC Secretariat convened the meeting of the Corrections/ Prisons Sub Committee in Gaborone, Botswana on 14th May 2019.

The Corrections/ Prisons Sub Committee is aimed at facilitating co-operation between SADC Member States on issues related to Prison/ Correctional and Penitentiary Services. Amongst other functions, the Committee oversees common regional approaches in harmonizing and transforming Corrections and Prison Services and move them beyond being custodial entities to focus more on Rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into mainstream society.

In her opening remarks during the meeting, the SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, highlighted the importance of Law and Order for the SADC Region's sustainable socio-economic development both at the national and regional levels, and explained that, this is why SADC established interventions on Prisons and Correctional services as prescribed in the SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) II.

H.E Dr. Tax encouraged the Committee to lead the region in the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation which encourages promotion of Peace and Security across Southern Africa; protection of the region's people from instability due to the breakdown of Law and Order; development of a common foreign policy throughout the region; as well as enhancing cooperation on matters related to Security and Defence.

The Commissioner General of Zambia Correctional Service and the Chairperson of the Corrections/ Prisons Sub Committee, Dr. Chisela Chileshe expressed his gratitude to the Republic of Botswana for its warm welcome. He outlined the objectives of the meeting and affirmed that the Committee was poised to engage on fruitful deliberations on common regional approaches towards harmonizing and transforming corrections and prison



H.E Dr Tax

services in order to advance components of the SADC Peace and Security agenda. He urged Committee Members to work as a unit in the consolidation of Peace Support Operations in order to contribute to peacebuilding efforts for the benefit of SADC citizens.

The Committee noted progress made on the:

- Finalization of the Revised Draft Protocol on Inter-State Transfer of Foreign Prisoners; Proposal for a Common Regional Corrections and Prison Services Integrated Management System; and
- the development of the SADC Corrections/ Prisons Training Manual.



Group photo of delegates

SADC Corrections/ Prisons Women's Network Launched

By Letso S. Mpho

The Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) organized a symbolic launch of Corrections/ Prisons Women's Network was launched on 15th May 2019 in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Corrections/ Prisons Women's Network is a formal arm of the SADC Corrections/ Prisons Sub Committee which among others, coordinate and conduct research aimed at addressing issues affected female officers in the Corrections/Prisons, including identifying regional training needs; and assessing the readiness of Women Prison Officers to participate in Peace Keeping missions; and raising awareness on issues affecting women in corrections/prisons.

Representing the SADC Executive Secretary during the launch ceremony, the Director of the Organ on Politics Defence and Security Cooperation, Mr. Jorge Cardoso said he was delighted to have been accorded the opportunity to recognize women in Prison Services as part of the diversity which is desirable in Prisons/ Correctional Services. Mr. Cardoso underscored that Women Correctional Officers play a differentiated role in the Criminal Justice system and their value cannot be overlooked as they are natural nurturers and builders.

Mr Cardoso alluded to the UN Resolution 1325 which acknowledges the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts, for the maintenance and promotion of Peace and Security. This notion is also outlined in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development which provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination and achievement of Gender Equality through the development and implementation of Gender Responsive Legislation, policies, programmes and projects.

The Commissioner for Zambia Prisons Service, Ms. Martha Ngomma-Sinkaniba said that the correctional women's network was established after realizing that very few women held decision making positions in both the Defence and Security sectors; a situation that compromises objective, effective and efficient management in the sector. She added that peace cannot be guaranteed and sustained unless women are equal and active participants in formulating political, economic and social policy. The Network comprises representatives of the Corrections/Prisons Female Officers from the SADC Member States, and may include other relevant individuals whom the Women Network may deem resourceful to their cause.

The network will among others:

- coordinate the Women's Network regional activities;
- identify policy gaps in the advancement of female Corrections/Prisons Officers;
- propose Policy development in order to advance Corrections/Prisons female Officers; and
- influence reforms and advocate for compliance to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325; African Union Gender Policy and SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

During the launch, the Head of Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Dr Joseph Pitso delivered a presentation on the global perspective of Women and Security, while Ms Keneilwe Bogosing, the Deputy Commissioner of the Botswana Prison Service presented on the evolution of Women Prison Officers, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of the Botswana Police Service, Wilheminah Petje, gave insights into the practicalities of starting and sustaining a Women's Network by bringing the experiences from the Regional Police Women's Network.

SADC and BADEA to Explore Opportunities for Cooperation and Resource Mobilization

By Mojakisane Mathaha

The Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) held technical level discussions on the modalities for cooperation between the parties, which will culminate into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and specific agreements focusing on: Industry, Transportation, Infrastructure, Energy, Water, Health, Trade, Agriculture and Investment, as well as other areas to be mutually agreed by the Parties. The discussions took place at the BADEA headquarters in Khartoum, Sudan, on 20 May 2019.



Delegates attending the SADC-BADEA technical meeting on cooperation

The SADC Secretariat outlined its mandate on resource mobilisation and on coordination and harmonisation of programmes and projects with cooperating partners. The Secretariat added that, in exercising its functions and responsibilities, it coordinates and facilitates cooperation with International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) based on regionally defined priorities and projects.

Speaking during the meeting, the SADC Secretariat delegation further indicated that the Secretariat was looking to expand its efforts to mobilise resources outside of traditional sources by exploring additional partners and alternative, innovative sources of finance. In this regard, the Secretariat welcomed the opportunity to collaborate with BADEA within the context of the SADC Regional priorities, namely: Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development; Peace and Security; and Social and

Human Development.

The SADC delegation invited BADEA to participate in the SADC Industrialisation Week to be held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 5 – 9 August 2019, as this will provide an opportunity for BADEA to advocate for its work through a regional platform attended by international organisations and the Region's private sector.

The hosts informed the Secretariat that BADEA is a development bank established by Arab States in Algeria in 1973, to support economic development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The main function of the Bank is to provide technical assistance on project preparation and implementation; financing of projects; and private sector support. It finances projects in the form of loans and grants to eligible countries in the areas of: Agriculture, Construction, Education, Health, and Infrastructure. In 2015, the

Bank diversified its scope to include financing for Trade and the Private Sector. The Bank works with regional financing institutions and private banks and governments for trade finance.

The General Manager of BADEA, Dr. Sidi Ould Tah, said that the Bank has worked in other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa but not much in the SADC Region. He expressed the Bank's desire to work more at the SADC regional level, potentially through the Bank's new development strategy – BADEA 2030.

BADEA 2030 focuses on support to various areas, including the Private Sector, Infrastructure Development (notably Renewable Energy, Water and Roads), Financial Inclusion for Industrial Development (with focus on Small to Medium Enterprises Development), Development of Industrial Parks and Women and Youth Empowerment. The strategy seeks to increase

cooperation between Arab States and Sub-Saharan African States through increased imports and exports between the two Regions.

The meeting agreed that the next step is to finalise and sign the MoU in order to make way for specific agreements and to explore the opportunities to come from Technical Assistance (TA) operations, which will include supporting SADC Member States to implement regional projects.

BADEA was represented by the General Manager, Dr. Tah, the Director of Operations – Dr. Tijani Nageh, the Legal Expert, Mr. Chafik Bellil and the Financial Analyst – Mr. Sami Kamal Gaafar Eissa. The Secretariat was represented by the Senior Programme Officer – Industrialisation and Competitiveness, Dr. Johansein Rutaihwa, Planning and Budget Support Officer - Mr. Mojakisane Mathaha and Legal Counsel – Mr. Mphatso Kachule.

SADC Public Security Sub-Committee convened



Mr Cardoso (left) and Dr Nawa-Mutale

By Letso S. Mpho

The Meeting of the SADC Public Security Sub-Committee (PSSC) of the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) was hosted at Travel Lodge on 16th-17th May 2019, in Gaborone, Botswana, chaired by the Republic of Zambia as the current Chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The PSSC is a technical advisory committee whose mandate, among others, is to review, and clear documents for consideration by higher statutory bodies such as the Ministerial of the Organs (MCO), SADC Council of Ministers meeting and the Summit of SADC Heads of States and Government.

The PSSC holds an annual statutory meeting to deliberate on progress achieved in the implementation of public security programmes as well as consider strategic matters for recommendation to the SADC Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation as Public Security is one of the main sectors of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Speaking on behalf of the SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, the Director of the Organ on Politics Defence and Security Affairs, Mr. Jorge Cardoso stated that Public Security

remains a key developmental agenda item towards Regional Integration. Mr Cardoso pointed out that the Committee has made strides in implementation of key strategic deliverables and highlighted the following;

- The completion of the Desk Top Study on the implementation of the African Migration Policy Framework in the SADC Region;
- The consolidation of the SADC Guidelines for Monitoring and Reporting on Trafficking in Persons which propose a robust monitoring and evaluation process for the data on Trafficking in Persons;
- The resuscitation of the UNIVISA Pilot Project with the four Pilot Member States

that have submitted their Security Assessments;

- Finalization of the Common Regional Refugees and Asylum Seekers Management Framework; and the implementation of the Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (LEAP) through establishment of multi-sectoral National Anti-Poaching Task Forces, establishment of National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structures and the conducting of Coordinated, concurrent and /or joint Operations.

Mr Cardoso also informed the Committee on the commencement of the implementation of the Pillar Assessed Grant and Delegation Agreement (PAGODA) support to Peace and Security Programme, supported by the European Union under the 11th EDF, which will support several Key Result Areas including Transnational Organized Crime, Gender Based Violence, Elections and Peace Mediation.

On her part, the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Home Affairs in Zambia, who is also the Chairperson of the PSSC, Dr Liya Nawa-Mutale emphasized the need to address issues of Public Security which have the potential to divide the SADC region; such as irregular and uncontrolled migration, Human and Drug Trafficking, as well as Illegal Trade in Wildlife products. She urged the committee to come up with interventions which will aid Member States in harnessing peace and order so as to accomplish national development, social harmony, as well as economic and political aspirations.



Meeting in session

Botswana launches the SADC Trade Related Facility



By Barbara Lopi

The Government of the Republic of Botswana launched the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Trade Related Facility programme which aims to enhance and advance the SADC regional economic integration developmental agenda.

The launch, which was held 4th June 2019, in Gaborone, Botswana, was witnessed by the European Union (EU) Ambassador to Botswana and SADC, His Excellency Jan Sadek, the Acting Director for Industrial Development and Trade at the SADC Secretariat Mr Calicious Tutilife, senior government officials, representatives from the Private Sector, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Media.

Speaking during the launch, Botswana's Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry Hon. Bogolo Kenewendo said that the Trade Related Facility will contribute towards easing international trade administration, competition policy issues, Custom administration as well as address technical barriers to Trade and Trade development through Electronic Commerce. The SADC TRF is funded under the 10th EU Development Fund (EDF), emanating from negotiations between the SADC Secretariat and the EU on ways of financing Regional Integration in SADC. The Contribution Agreement between the SADC Secretariat and the European Union, was signed in July 2014. The programme budget amounts to Euro32 million, of which the 12 benefitting Member States namely, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, share between Euro2.6 million and Euro1.4 million.

Hon. Kenewendo said the Euro2.6 million availed to Botswana will be used to implement various interventions including the development of an E-commerce strategy. Speaking on behalf of the Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Mr Tutilife explained that



Hon. Kenewendo

H.E. Ambassador Sadek

the SADC TRF is meant to support practical interventions in Member States which are aimed at facilitating a higher level of compliance and effective implementation of their commitments under the SADC Protocol on Trade; and to better prepare those that have concluded an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU, to effectively implement and benefit from it, particularly in terms of improved market access in both cases.

He further explained that the TRF also seeks to improve the management of Customs cooperation and Trade facilitation, and support policies and programmes in Industrial development, Trade in Services, competition policies, Trade defence, Trade promotion and Trade development, amongst others, as part of the consolidation of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) and facilitating the implementation of the SADC EPA.

SADC Finalizes Harmonized Position and Proposals of WRC-19 Agenda Items

By Dr. George AH-Thew

Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum and satellite orbital resources are finite and scarce natural resources that are vital for the provision of Communications services. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Radio Communication Conference (WRC) is usually convened every three to four years, to review the Radio Regulations so as to facilitate sharing and reuse of these resources. The growth of wireless communications continues to be a catalyst in various sectors of the Economy in Africa. Therefore, SADC has found it imperative to prepare and harmonize its position on all WRC Agenda items so as to influence the decisions of the of major importance to the SADC Region.

In preparations for the WRC-19 to be held from 28th October to 22nd November 2019 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt SADC Secretariat has convened six meetings, since December 2017 to date. The recently held Sixth SADC Preparatory Meeting for WRC-19

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SADC Member States urged to intensify efforts towards job creation and youth empowerment

By **Letso S. Mpho & Maxwell Parakokwa**

Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), should intensify their efforts towards employment creation and youth empowerment, in line with the 2015 SADC Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment.

This was said by the Minister of Sport, Youth and National Service of the Republic of Namibia, who is also the current Chairperson of the SADC Ministers responsible for Youth, Hon. Erastus Utoni, when he addressed the SADC Ministers responsible for Youth during their meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia on 23 -24th May 2019.

While noting the progress made in implementing the 38th SADC Summit theme on promoting infrastructure development and youth empowerment for sustainable development, Hon. Utoni highlighted that Member States should embrace new ideas and approaches to address the challenges affecting the youth in the region and in order to reap the youth demographic dividend.

The meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Youth deliberated on youth issues aimed at improving the quality of life for young people as well as providing a conducive environment for youth empowerment. The meeting also discussed thematic areas related to regional policy development and strengthening of institutional arrangements for advancing youth matters.



Group photo of Ministers

The SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo, stressed the need for youth to be fully integrated in the processes of industrialization in the region, as outlined in the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). He highlighted the regional industrialization priorities in agro-processing, mineral beneficiation as well as pharmaceuticals and emphasized the need for Member States to make greater progress in building digital and knowledge economies in which youth can easily participate.

Dr Mhlongo further emphasized the need for the region to make deliberate efforts aimed at amplifying youth voices through their representation and participation in decision-making structures.

The Chairperson of the Namibia National Youth Council, Mr. Josef van der Westhuizen, represented the SADC Youth Forum and presented the Forum's report of 13-14 December 2018, in which youth from the region called for the strengthening of youth coordination structures to facilitate effective youth involvement in development processes

in SADC, Mr Westhuizen said that young people, despite the myriad challenges they were facing, including high unemployment, they remained committed to playing their part in the search for lasting solutions. The Ministers welcomed the report and directed the Secretariat to embrace it when implementing youth programmes, and in the same vein urged Member States to implement the recommendations at national level. The Ministers received

the report from the SADC Secretariat on the implementation of the 38th SADC Summit Theme, which highlighted that various SADC sectors had mainstreamed youth dialogues and youth participation in different programmes, including in the Agriculture, Infrastructure, as well as in Trade and Industry sectors. The Ministers urged Member States to continue implementing the 38th SADC Summit Theme at national level.

Furthermore, the Ministers approved a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVVCY) which was developed under a project supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI).

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Hon. Uutoni (right) and Dr Mhlongo

Intensifying job creation and youth empowerment

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The framework will facilitate the tracking of national, regional and global trends to inform the development of effective interventions, policies, strategies, programs and priorities for orphans and other vulnerable children and youth in SADC. The Ministers also directed the Secretariat to develop a comprehensive SADC Youth Development Programme, through which concrete and coordinated interventions can be put in place to address issues related to youth employment, entrepreneurship, education and empowerment. To facilitate progress in this regard, the Ministers approved the establishment of a Working Group of Experts on Youth to oversee the development of the new regional programme before their next meeting.

The Ministers noted a Report on the Status of African Youth presented by the African Union (AU) Commission as part of the implementation of the AU Roadmap on harnessing the demographic dividend through investments in youth, which highlighted that youth unemployment continued to be one of the biggest challenges on the continent. Ministers also noted a Report by the ILO Global Commission on the Future of Work, which emphasised a human centred approach to addressing challenges related to technological, climate and demographic transformations.

The United Republic of Tanzania, as incoming Chair of SADC, pledged to champion youth development during their chairpersonship of SADC, with a focus on accelerating the implementation of SADC priorities and strategies on employment creation. The Ministerial meeting was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Namibia, and was attended by SADC Ministers responsible for Youth or their representatives from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in attendance were representatives from United Nations Agencies, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), including among others the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Labour Organization (ILO), African Union Commission, REPSSI, Media in Education Trust (MIET)-Africa and Child Rights Network for Southern Africa (CRNSA). Youth delegates from the Namibia National Youth Council represented the SADC Youth Forum.

WRC-19 Agenda Items

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was convened from 28th to 31st May in Maseru, Lesotho. The event was attended by participants from 12 SADC Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Almost thirty ICT industry players from the region and beyond, participated as well as SADC's ICT Regional Implementing Agency, namely Communication Regulator of Southern Africa (CRASA).

The keynote address was delivered by Ms. Mabotle Damane, the Principal Secretary (PS) of the Ministry of Communications, Science and Technology of Lesotho on behalf of the Honourable Minister Chief Thesele Maseribane. Ms. Damane said that it is incumbent upon the SADC Experts to discuss and agree on the utilization of RF spectrum to facilitate the deployment of ICT services to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063 and best address the SADC common challenges and promote a connected SADC. She reminded participants that the SADC Region is facing several challenges from the provision of Internet broadband to threats emanating from Climate Change. There is an urgent need for the availability of reliable communication to keep SADC Citizens informed on Disaster warnings, enhance our readiness during Natural Disasters such as the recent spell of cyclones and flooding, she concluded.

SADC Senior Programme Officer ICT, Dr. George Ah-Thew indicated that SADC has been following trials of new technologies such as High Altitude Platform System (HAPS) [Facebook & Google Loon] and the Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite Internet access systems such as One Web [2 LEOs launched in February 2019] and SpaceX [60 LEOs launched in May 2019] but no trials have been undertaken in the SADC region. He invited the Industry Players to pursue trials in the SADC Region. Dr. Ah-Thew further urged them to explore manufacturing of user devices in the SADC region that will utilize the same RF spectrum being addressed by the SADC preparatory meeting.

He also urged National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) to release spectrum for the deployment of new wireless technologies that promises to be more cost effective in order to complement the SADC preparatory on WRC-19. Dr. Ah-Thew added that SADC needs to further empower women to be at the forefront participating in the WRC-19 and decision-making process where they can also contribute and make an impact.



Group photo of the Ministers and delegates attending the meeting

SADC Member States urged to improve living conditions of citizens

By **Letso S. Mpho & Moses Ntlamelle**

The Minister of Mines and Energy of the Republic of Namibia, and also Co-Chairperson for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Joint Ministers of Energy and Water, Honourable Tom K. Alweendo has called on SADC Member States to make decisions aimed at improving the lives and living conditions of the citizens.

The Minister made the call when he officially opened the Joint Meeting of SADC Ministers of Energy and Water, in Windhoek, Namibia on 24th May 2019. Hon. Alweendo noted that while the SADC region has made notable progress in the Energy and Water sectors in the region's demand for water and energy was increasing every time due to the ever changing climatic conditions, therefore the region needs to devise measures to address the overall Sustainable Development Goals.

The meeting reviewed progress in the implementation of the Energy and Water programmes and projects and discussed the Energy and Water supply status and challenges as well as the impact Food Security and Development in the SADC Region. The meeting was attendance by SADC Ministers or their representatives

from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and representatives from International Cooperating Partners, United Nations Agencies, other Implementing Agencies, Development Partners and Youth Representatives.

The SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo, called for Member State's guidance and support in the implementation of Water and Energy programmes that are aimed at contributing towards the realisation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 targets. Speaking on the performance of the sectors, Dr. Mhlongo said the performance in the water sector indicated that out of the over 300 million SADC population, approximately 60% has access to safe drinking water while only 40% has access to adequate sanitation facilities. He further said that in terms of supply and demand for electricity, the Region has installed generation capacity of 71,950 megawatts (MW), therefore, in regard to the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the Region has a deficit capacity of more than 650 MW.

In the Energy sector, the deliberations further focused on security of energy supply, energy infrastructure development, and progress on targets from the previous Ministerial meeting decisions. The meeting also reviewed the regional power programmes and projects, petroleum and gas sub programmes, renewable energy and energy efficiency issues, energy sector regulatory sub programme implemented by the subsidiary organisations and the International Cooperating Partners supporting SADC Energy programme. The Ministers reviewed progress on regional gas sub programme and the ongoing regional infrastructure development initiatives in support of the regional integration.

Ministers noted progress made in the amendment of the Protocol on Energy of 1996 and approved the Roadmap to finalize the review and amendment of the Protocol, and urged Member States who have not yet acceded to the Protocol to do so. The meeting urged Member States to commit to the Regional Priority Power Projects aimed at enhancing security of energy supply and directed the Secretariat to present a comprehensive report on energy projects that are under

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SADC Member States urged to improve living conditions of citizens

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preparation and development by regional project preparation facilities and directed the Secretariat, assisted by Regional Energy Regulatory Association of Southern Africa (RERA), to establish appropriate structures to develop and implement regional regulatory initiatives pertaining to other energy sub-sectors namely; petroleum, gas and renewable energy under its expanded mandate.

In Summary, Ministers amongst other decisions:

- Expressed their commitment to the regional priority power projects aimed at enhancing security of energy supply;
- approved the SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme (SIEEP) as a programme to promote energy efficiency and energy conservation practices at SADC industrial sector.
- approved the three (3) Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) membership Categories of National Power Utility Member, Operating Member and Market Participant Member in order to bring clarity to the roles of the various membership categories in light of the changes in the power sector and electricity markets.
- Commended Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia for joining Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe in phasing out high sulphur content diesel and fully migrating to 50 ppm sulphur content diesel; and urged Member States to consider and adopt low carbon fuel standards and specifications for petroleum products as well as regulations related to air quality within the SADC region.

Ministers also noted that the Secretariat in collaboration with SACREEE received support from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to undertake a project aimed to engage youth who are entrepreneurs to formulate bankable and sustainable projects.

Ministers commended the Republics of Zambia and Zimbabwe for the signing of SACREEE Inter-Governmental



Ministers of the Republics of Zambia and Zimbabwe signing the SACREEE IGMoA

Memorandum of Agreement (IGMoA) which constitutes the formal founding act and status of the establishment of SACREEE by SADC Member States as a Centre of Excellence. The Ministers encouraged Member States who are still to sign the IGMoA to do so by the end of June 2019 in order to facilitate implementation of the SADC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REESAP).

In the Water sector, the Ministers reviewed progress in the implementation of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan Phase (RSAP) IV, and other programmes and projects implemented by the Subsidiary organisations and the River Basin Organisations affiliated to SADC. The Ministers further reviewed progress on status of regional groundwater management programme, Regional Water fund, cross-border water supply and sanitation projects, other projects in the Water Chapter of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), programmes of River Basin Organisations.

Furthermore, the Ministers from both energy and water sectors jointly discussed Water, Energy and Food (WEF) Nexus Programme and urged Member States to set up coordination mechanisms for Nexus initiatives in their respective countries and directed the Secretariat to

fast track the development of the Nexus Framework.

Furthermore, the Ministers directed the Secretariat in collaboration with regional implementing agencies in the Energy and Water Sectors, to compile a report on gender and youth mainstreaming programmes and develop strategies and action plans, and provide regular updates on progress achieved.

Ministers encouraged Member States participating in Strategic Water Projects under implementation such as the Songwe River Basin Development, Congo Water Transfer Project, the Lesotho-Botswana Water Transfer Project to continue to pursue the implementation of the projects in their respective territories for the benefit of the SADC citizens.

Ministers also commended efforts made by Member States for the progress made on the following river basin programmes; Cuvelai Watercourse Commission (CUVECOM); Incomati and Maputo River Basins (INCOMAPUTO); Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM); Okavango River Basin Commission (OKACOM); Orange Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM); Zambezi River Basin Commission (ZAMCOM) Programmes.

Corruption destroys institutions and inhibit economic growth



Dr. Tax (front row, third from left) with senior officials during a group photo session



Dr. Tax (right) and Ms. Nkonde-Khuzwayo

By Letso S. Mpho

The Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax has highlighted that corruption destroys institutions, impacts negatively on the provision of services, investments and business operations, thereby inhibiting economic growth and development. Dr Tax made this remarks during the meeting of the SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee (SACC) which was held in Gaborone, Botswana on 13th May 2019.

Dr. Tax encouraged the Committee to deliberate on and devise strategies that can have lasting impact on the fight against corruption. She urged the SADC

Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee (SACC) to put in place measures to assist SADC Member States to curb all forms of corruption practices. The SACC is an Annual Statutory meeting convened to reflect on progress achieved in the implementation of Anti-Corruption initiatives as well as the implementation of the SADC Protocol against Corruption.

Dr Tax highlighted that the transnational nature of corruption demands collaborative efforts at regional, continental and global levels, and added that the SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan for 2018-2022 coupled with other continental and global frameworks, such as the African Union Convention on

Preventing and Combating Corruption and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, offer a robust integration of strategies to mitigate the effects of crime in the Region.

“It is important to highlight that SADC Member States embrace and commit to regional instruments, which complement national efforts. In doing so Member States pull together resources and collaborate to combat corruption at national and regional levels.” She stated.

Following the adoption of the SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan for 2018-2022, by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ in June 2018, implementation of the Strategy has commenced with the operationalization of the two Sub-sub committees of SACC; namely, the Prevention, Policy, Good Governance and Capacity Building; as well as, the Investigation, Prosecution and Civil Litigation Sub-Sub Committees, to coordinate regional anti-corruption efforts by bringing necessary impetus to the Strategy’s implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The Chairperson of the SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee (SACC), Mrs Rosemary Nkonde-Khuzwayo also graced the occasion and informed Committee members that fighting corruption demands not only national but regional and global concerted efforts. She said corruption is recognized as the single greatest obstacle to social-economic development and further added that corruption has resulted in some developing nations losing funds estimated at 10 times the amount of official development assistance.

The Committee deliberated on the SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan for 2018-2022 which comprises activities that will be undertaken to enhance regional collaboration against corruption and highlighted four strategic activities that will be implemented for the rest of the Year. These include, Regional Assessment, Regional Monitoring and Evaluation, the development of a Regional Standardized Curriculum, and a Regional Information Sharing Centre.



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE DRUM

SADC facilitates citizens to move freely across its borders

By **Barbara Lopi**

Most Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have abolished visa requirements from citizens of other Member States, thereby allowing citizens in the region to move freely across borders.

According to Africa Visa Openness Report 2018, which was jointly published by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission in January 2019, SADC has the largest number of countries in the top 20 of states with open borders. The Republic of Seychelles, a SADC Member State, was ranked the country with the most open borders on the continent as it does not require visas from citizens of all other African countries.

Other SADC Member States in the top 20 are; Mozambique (ranked number 10 in Africa), Mauritius (12), Comoros and Madagascar (joint number 14), United Republic of Tanzania (18) and Zimbabwe (20). Three SADC Member States, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe have abolished visa requirements from citizens of all other SADC Member States, while almost all the countries in the region are in bilateral agreements and negotiations between themselves at different stages, aimed at removing obstacles in the movement of persons.

In addition to relaxation of visa requirements, the SADC region has established more mechanisms that allow

people to move freely across borders. These include measures to simplify immigration procedures, which has made it easy for people to travel across borders in the region. One such initiative is the establishment of dedicated desks to cater for SADC citizens at all points of entry in the region.

To facilitate the fulfilment of the objectives of the SADC Treaty, which requires Member States to develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services and of the people of the Region generally among Member States, a SADC developed a Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons which was signed 2005.

The Protocol is instrumental in increasing the traffic of regular migrants across the Region, thereby facilitating increased trade and tourism which most economies in the Region depend on. The rationale for facilitating free movement of persons in SADC region is anchored on the realization that full participation in the process of building the region is only possible where the citizens of the region can enjoy freedom of movement across borders.

According to SADC legal statutes, any signed regional protocol should be ratified by at least two-thirds of the 16 Member States (12 countries), for it to enter into force. The process of approval of a regional legal instrument requires,

first, signing, and then ratification – a process that differs from country to country, with some requiring approval of parliament. Ratification of a protocol will only be complete when a Member State deposits its instrument of ratification with the SADC Secretariat.

Although the Protocol has not come into effect, its implementation will be done in three phases, covering measures to do with entry of citizens of one Member State into another Member State; measures regarding residency and right to establishment of citizens of one country in another country in the region; and measures regarding the controls at border posts.

The timeframe of implementation of the objectives of the Protocol will be determined by an Implementation Framework to be agreed by the State Parties once the Protocol enters into force.

Despite the fact that the Protocol is not yet in force, the region has made some strides in implementation of some of the targets under the three phases mentioned above. SADC has adopted a gradual process of removing barriers to free movement of people and Member States are becoming more open to citizens of another. This is being achieved through removing visa requirements and reducing the time and cost of acquiring a visa as well as the time spent on immigration formalities at border posts.

Table: Visa requirements for citizens of other SADC Member States

MEMBER STATE	VISA REQUIRED	COMMENTS
Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diplomatic and official passports of SADC Member States are exempted; Bilateral visa exemption agreements signed with Namibia, Mozambique, and South Africa; Unilateral visa exemptions for citizens of Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe; Process for visa exemption for Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia is at an advanced stage.
Botswana	Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diplomatic and official passports holders of DRC and Madagascar are exempted from visa requirements
Comoros	Visa on arrival for all SADC Member States	
Democratic Republic of Congo	All SADC Member States except Madagascar, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
Eswatini	Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eswatini to initiate consultations with Angola and DRC
Lesotho	Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diplomatic and official passport holders from Angola and DRC are given visas upon arrival gratis; and Consultations are ongoing for ordinary passports holders from Angola.
Madagascar	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa	
Malawi	Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations are ongoing and holders of diplomatic and official passports are required to apply for visas, which are granted gratis
Mauritius		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Member States exempted from visa requirements
Mozambique	Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only ordinary passport holders from DRC and Madagascar are required to obtain visas.
Namibia	Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are ongoing consultations with DRC and Madagascar
Seychelles		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States exempted from visa requirements
South Africa	Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diplomatic and official passports are exempted in respect of DRC Consultations will commence with Madagascar
United Republic of Tanzania	Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holders of diplomatic and official passports from Angola and DRC are exempted Consultations are ongoing with respect to ordinary passports holders from Angola.
Zambia	Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angola (currently only Diplomatic and official passports are exempted) Negotiations with Angola have been concluded and MOU due to be signed Consultations are ongoing with Madagascar.
Zimbabwe		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Member States exempted from visa requirements

Source: SADC Secretariat 2019

Millions affected by impacts of Tropical Cyclone IDAI still need humanitarian support

On 11th April, 2019, the SADC Chairperson, H.E. Dr Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia launched a US\$323million Appeal for millions affected by the devastating impacts of Tropical Cyclone IDAI in three of its Member States; Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe at the State House in Windhoek. Innocent Mbvundula (IM) interviewed the Senior Programme Officer for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at the SADC Secretariat, Ms. Sithembiso Gina (SG), to find out more on the response since the Appeal was launched.

QUESTION & ANSWER

IM: What does this appeal entail to the SADC region?

SG: The objective of the appeal is to provide coordinated regional response actions to meet the immediate humanitarian needs and early recovery actions aimed at saving lives and alleviating Human suffering by ensuring that the support reaches the affected people and communities on time.

The Appeal also seeks to maximize complementarities for implementation of response efforts at national level mounted by the National Disaster Management entities in the three Member States affected by the Cyclone, Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the Regional Appeal, which built on the requests for assistance made by the three affected countries, was a formal regional request to the international community to provide assistance to affected Member States who require immediate humanitarian assistance, including food, shelter, clothing, potable water, sanitation and medical support, considering the occurrence for cholera and other diarrheal infections, malaria and water borne and water related diseases.

IM: Overall, what was the extent of the damage and loss that the three Member States, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe experienced?

SG: Tropical Cyclone IDAI caused extensive damage to property, infrastructure, livelihoods as about 778,822 hectares of cropland have been



Ms. Gina

destroyed in the three Member State, a situation which will further compound the already drought compromised food security situation in the affected areas. Furthermore, about 3,344 classrooms were destroyed in the three Member State disrupting 150,854 students from accessing Education as both the learning facilities and materials were destroyed. Specifically, the extent of the damage was as follows:

IM: During the launch, the SADC Executive Secretary indicated that super storms and cyclones are inevitable, and looking ahead, what are some of the measures that SADC has put in place to mitigate the impact of these occurrences?

SG: To mitigate the adverse impacts of

disasters, the SADC Secretariat is currently doing the following:

We are working on operationalising the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund which was approved by the Summit of Heads of State and Government. We are also working on setting-up a SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) that will have Standard Operating Procedures which will be communicated to Member States and Stakeholders in order to clarify roles and responsibilities, thereby optimizing response time. There is a plan to set up an Emergency Roster that can be deployed to facilitate timely response to disasters. We will also be supporting regular hazard-based simulation exercises by Member States.

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Millions affected by impacts of Tropical Cyclone IDAI still need humanitarian support

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IM: Since the launch of the Appeal, what has been the response of the International Community and partners?

SG: Support from the International Community as May 2019 is as follows: Malawi had an emergency needs requirement costed at \$45.2 Million and received 87.4%, Mozambique had a requirement for \$386 Million (for Tropical Cyclones Kenneth and Idai) and received 29.8%, and Zimbabwe with a requirement of \$63million received 32%. The assistance provided for emergency support was for over 1.5 Million people affected in the region which is only half of the number people that were affected by the floods. There are still some critical humanitarian needs as there are some people that are still in the temporal camps, needing water, food, medicine to address the reported disease outbreaks such as cholera and malaria, education and health services, resettlement assistance for the internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as reconstruction and recovery.

The three affected countries have prepared Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for reconstruction and rebuilding: Mozambique assessed and costed the strategic needs at \$3.171 Million, while Malawi costed at \$370 Million and Zimbabwe is finalising the assessment. Tropical Cyclone IDAI left a trail of destruction in the three countries, and as you can see, we still have gaps and we call upon the international communities, partners, the private sectors and everyone else who can provide support to do so as the the three countries continue to deal with the devastating impacts of Tropical Cyclone IDAI.

IM: There are also some areas that are often affected by floods and similar disasters, what measures would you recommend for communities in such areas?

SG: We recommend stocking of food and water; and conducting information dissemination such as on where HIV and non-communication diseases (NCDs) medication would be obtained during an emergency and conducting and community response simulations;

 MALAWI	 MOZAMBIQUE	 ZIMBABWE
 868,900 people affected	 1,850,000 people affected	 270,000 people affected
 86,976 people displaced	 110,000 people displaced	 4,500 people displaced
 60 deaths	 598 deaths	 181 deaths
 672 people injured	 1,500 people injured	 175 people injured

At the resilience building level, actions could include; building housing and shelter with material that can withstand the calamities such as strong winds and hailstorms, and this should be combined with both community leaders and urban authorities complying with resettlement standards, for example, not allowing construction of homes within demarcated flood-lines. It could also include promoting Climate Change Adaption (CCA) through catchment and ecosystem-based management. Community actions should involve growing of trees for improved landscape water retention, which for example would limit the destructive flow of floods. It is important to note that the National Disaster Management Authorities and Protection Units in Members States have developed multi-sectoral contingency plans with preparedness and response actions for national, sub-national and community actions. These plans ideally should have Gender-responsive roles and responsibilities for the different structures at the different levels, and have been decentralised to enhance grassroots actions in most countries.

Of importance is for communities to organise and assign these roles and responsibilities as advised by the plans, and work in collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisation (NGOs), for example, establishment of Food Security committees at community level that would be responsible for distributing food during emergencies response. For the communities at risk of disasters, they are advised to act timely on Early Warning alerts' and facilitate

quick flow of information, which can be strengthened through social media and other means such as innovation and indigenous tools (drums) have also played an important role in this regard. They also need to take the most appropriate actions to prevent the risk, decrease exposure to the risk or mitigate the impact of the risk, such as timely evacuations; and finally, they are required to assist in the response by including all, in particular the women and youth for quicker early recovery.

IM: what are the contact details for those who may want to provide support to the affected Members States.

SG: For those who may wish to assist the affected Member States, they can do so through donating through the central emergency response fund (CERF). They can also contact the following in the affected Member States;

- **MALAWI:**
Mr. James Chiusiwa, National Coordinator - Department of Disaster Management Affairs Tel: +2651789188 Email: chiusiwaj@yahoo.com

- **MOZAMBIQUE:**
Mrs. Augusta Maita, Director General - National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) Tel: +258 21477211/22 Email: ingc@gov.mz

- **ZIMBABWE:**
Mr. Nathan Nkomo, Director - Department of Civil Protection Tel: +263 4791287 Email: eprzim@eprzim-co.zw

DID YOU KNOW THAT ?

Principal objectives of the SADCC or the Conference

- The SADCC or the Conference was formed with four principal objectives, namely:
- a) To reduce Member States dependence, particularly but not only, on apartheid South Africa;
 - b) To implement programs and projects with national and regional impact;
 - c) To mobilise Member States resources, in the quest for collective self-reliance; and
 - d) To secure international understanding and support.

Compiled by: Liwakala Mudengi

EXHIBITION ?

1st Prize in Diplomatic Mission Award Category at the 25th Business Botswana Northern Trade Fair



SADC Secretariat made strides in sharing information about its mandate at the 25th Business Botswana Northern Trade Fair held from 28th May - 1st June 2019 in Francistown, Botswana. The Secretariat received 1st Prize in Diplomatic Mission Award Category

MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



Cassinga Day in Namibia is in honour of those who died in the Cassinga massacre in 1978. The public holiday is celebrated on 4 May each year. On 4 May 1978, approximately 400 paratroopers with the South African Air Force were dropped near the town of Cassinga where it was believed a Namibian refugee camp existed. Bombs were dropped on the South West Africa People's Organisation refugee camp as well as the People's Liberation Army of Namibia's military base. The paratroopers and other ground forces attacked after the bombings, killing more than 600 people, mostly women and children.

The United Nations condemned the attack, saying it was both "criminal in legal terms and savage in moral terms." The government claimed it was a retaliatory raid against small strikes made by the South West African People's

Organisation. The battle weakened the reputation of the South African government and paved the way for Namibia, which was then known as South West Africa, to gain independence on 21 March 1990.

The Cassinga Massacre was the first major assault on a refugee camp and military base. A few weeks after the massacre, over 600 Namibian children arrived in Cuba, most of them survivors of the attack at Cassinga. Cuba accepted the Namibian refugees, providing them with housing and education they would have been unable to receive in their homeland. Cuba provided significant assistance to Namibia as the country fought for independence.

Source: <https://publicholidays.africa/namibia/cassing-a-day/>

AFRICA DAY

Africa Day was first held in 1963 in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, when 32 countries formed the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). In the more than half a decade since, 21 additional countries have joined the OAU, with South Africa the last country to join in 1994 after Apartheid ended.

The OAU's original mission was to bring freedom to African countries that were still under colonial rule in the 60s, defend their sovereignty, uphold human rights and restore the dignity of the African people. Nowadays, Africa Day is a national holiday in a handful of countries and is widely celebrated by Africans.

It sowed the seeds of what would become the Organization of African Unity (later rebranded in 2001 as the African Union) launched on May 25, 1963 by 32 free nations, led by Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, Sékou Touré of Guinea and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Every year since, Africa Day has been celebrated on May 25.

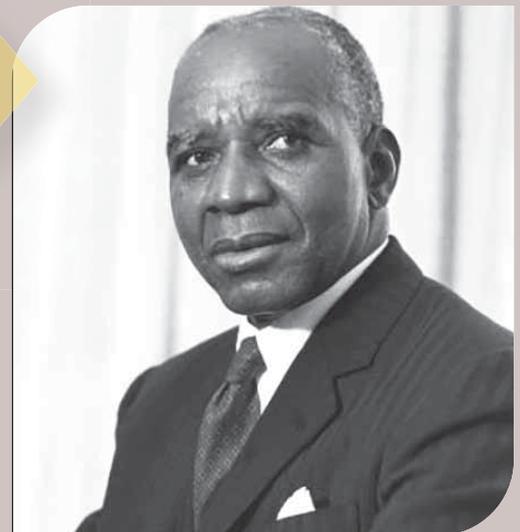
More than half a century later, colonialism is no longer the common enemy, and finding a clear message from a community of states has become more difficult. The African Union uses Africa Day to highlight certain development themes—this year it's youth—but what that means in practical implication often gets lost. Progress remains the broad objective, but getting there is quite literally proving difficult.

Source: <https://qz.com/991610/may-25-is-africa-day-but-what-does-that-mean-today/>

UNION OF COMOROS



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI



Hastings Kamuzu Banda

Kamuzu Day is a public holiday in the Republic of Malawi celebrated on May 14. It honors Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the country's first president who led Malawi to independence and ruled it for more than 30 years. Hastings Kamuzu Banda was born circa March or April 1898. His actual birth date is unknown because there was no birth registration at the time, but during Banda's rule his official birthday was celebrated on May 14.

Having graduated from a mission school, he left for Johannesburg where he worked at a mine. In 1925, Banda left for the United States. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1937 and then got a second medical degree in Scotland. While practicing medicine in England, Banda got involved in the struggle for the independence of Nyasaland (now Malawi). He returned to Nyasaland in 1958 and began touring the country, speaking against the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In 1959, Banda was arrested and imprisoned. He was released from prison in 1960 and soon became de facto Prime Minister of Nyasaland. The title was granted to him officially in 1963. In 1964, Nyasaland gained independence. The country's new name "Malawi" was chosen by Banda. In 1966, Banda proclaimed Malawi a republic. He became the first president and ruled the country until 1994.

Source: (<https://anydayguide.com/calendar/1984>)

JUNE | JUIN | JUNHO

Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
22							1
23	2	3	4	5 World Environment Day	6	7	8
24	9 World Accreditation Day	10	11	12 World Day Against Child Labour	13 International Abolition Awareness	14	15
25	16	17 World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought	18	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	25	26 International day against Drug Abuse & Illicit trafficking	27	28	29
27	30						

**INTERNATIONAL
COMMEMORATION
DAYS**



SADC MEDIA AWARDS

Every year, SADC organises Media Awards to recognise best media work and to encourage Journalists in the Region to play a leading role in disseminating information on SADC in order to support the process of regional co-operation and integration. The SADC Media Awards are in four categories of Photo, Print, Radio and Television and first prize winners get USD 2,500 while their runner-up get USD 1000 per category.

MEMBER STATES

