H.E. Nyusi inaugurated for a second five-year term

World Cancer Day theme: “I Am And I Will”
INSIDE SADC

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ABOUT THE INSIDE SADC NEWSLETTER

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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 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.

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Letso S. Mpho
H.E. Nyusi of Mozambique inaugurated for a second five-year term

By Peter Mabaka & Maxwell Mkumba

His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique and Incoming Chairperson of SADC was sworn in for a second five-year term in office on 15th January 2020 in Maputo with a commitment to prioritise peace and improved livelihoods for the people of Mozambique.

The inauguration followed H.E. President Nyusi’s victory in historic general elections which took place on 15th October 2019 in which he amassed 73% of the votes. In his speech at the inauguration ceremony titled: “Our Agenda is to Develop Mozambique”, H.E. President Nyusi undertook “to uphold the Constitution and always act as the President of all Mozambicans, without discrimination based on sympathy, political membership, region of origin, race or any type of discrimination”. He emphasised that the agenda is to ensure development that is not at the expense of committing injustice, arrogance and inequalities.

President Nyusi outlined various national priorities, in the areas of economic infrastructure, energy, tourism and fisheries, blue economy, as well as agriculture and industrialisation, small and medium enterprises, youth employment, education, health, gender, environment and conservation. He also emphasised on the need to combat corruption, promote the justice system, separation of powers, as well as preservation of cultural values.

In the area of Foreign Policy, President Nyusi said that his Government will work towards consolidating cooperation and solidarity through bilateral and multilateral relations based on economic diplomacy. In this regard, President Nyusi said regional integration under the Southern African Development Community (SADC), will be at the top of his Government’s agenda, based on dialogue that promotes and deepens mutually beneficial friendly and economic cooperation. He also emphasised his Government’s commitment to the ideals of the African Union and its Agenda 2063 and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), as well as ideals of the United Nations and its role in fostering multilateralism, while advocating for the ongoing reforms, including the Security Council.

Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, SADC Executive Secretary, was among a cross section of foreign dignitaries that witnessed the inauguration which included, Angolan President H.E. João Lourenço, Botswana President H.E. Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi, Cape Verde President H.E. Jorge Carlos Fonseca, Namibian President H.E. Dr Hage G. Geingob, Portuguese President H.E. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, South African President H.E. Cyril Ramaphosa, Rwanda President H.E. Paul Kagame, Zambia President H.E. Edgar Chagwa Lungu and Zimbabwean President H.E. Emmerson Mnangagwa.

His Excellency President Nyusi is the fourth President of Mozambique since the country gained independence from Portugal on 25th June 1975.

SADC ES calls for humanitarian assistance to Madagascar following torrential rains and floods

By Innocent Mwundula

The SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax has appealed for immediate humanitarian assistance following torrential rains and floods that have affected over 106,000 people in seven regions of Madagascar, displacing over 16,000 people and leaving at least 170 people dead.

In a statement issued immediately after H.E. President Andry Rajoelina of the Republic of Madagascar declared a State of Emergency, H.E. Dr Tax expressed SADC’s appreciation to International Cooperating Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations for the support extended to the Government of Madagascar and called upon all partners, within and beyond the region, to continue supporting the rescue operations, and in providing the needed humanitarian assistance to the affected communities.
SADC ES pays courtesy call on Botswana’s Minister of Finance and Economic Development

By Innocent Mvundula

The Executive Secretary (ES) of SADC, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 23rd January, 2020 paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Finance and Economic Development of the Republic of Botswana, Hon. Dr. Thapelo Matsheka, MP.

H.E. Dr. Tax congratulated Hon. Dr Matsheka on his appointment as Minister of Finance and Economic Development, and as such becoming a member of the SADC Council of Ministers which oversees the implementation of SADC policies and the execution of SADC Programmes; and a member of the Ministerial Taskforce on Regional Economic Integration and also the Committee of SADC Ministers of Finance and Investment, which are key in driving economic integration and the transformation and industrialisation of SADC economies.

The Executive Secretary also commended the Republic of Botswana for the strategic role that it continues to play in SADC, not only as a host to the SADC Secretariat, but also through its contribution to SADC objectives and aspirations. On this note, she expressed gratitude to the Government of Botswana for allocating 19 hectares of land for the construction of the Regional Logistics Depot, at Rasase village, which is aimed at supporting regional peace operations. On the financing of SADC regional programmes, H.E. Dr Tax appreciated the support granted by International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) to SADC regional integration programmes, and highlighted the need for a sustainable source of financing SADC programmes through, among others, the operationalisation of the recently approved SADC Resource Mobilisation Framework. Noting that the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020) will expire this year, the SADC Executive Secretary informed the Minister that SADC has embarked on a consultative process to develop the post 2020 Agenda, which will include the SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030, and called upon Botswana to effectively participate in this critical process, which will guide the future direction of SADC.

On his part, Hon. Dr. Matsheka thanked the SADC Executive Secretary for the courtesy call and pledged continued commitment of his Ministry, as the coordinating Ministry of SADC activities, to support the SADC development and regional integration agenda. Hon. Dr. Thapelo Matsheka said Botswana believes in multilateralism and strong global partnerships as an effective approach for its national economic growth. In this regard, the Minister pledged Botswana’s commitment to the SADC Industrialisation agenda and support to infrastructure development, increased regional trade coordination and sustainable peace and security in the SADC region.

During the meeting the Executive Secretary was accompanied by the Director of Finance, Investment and Customs at the SADC Secretariat, Mr Sadwick Mtona-Mandlebe; the Deputy Secretary for International Economic Policy Coordination, Ms. Kelly Moichubedi. The Minister was accompanied by the Ministry’s Permanent Secretary Dr Wilfred J. Mandlebe; the Deputy Secretary for Macro Economic Policy who is also the Acting SADC National Contact Point, Mr. Kelapile Ndobano; the Director for International Economic Policy Coordination, Ms. Masego Mogodu; and other officials.
Deepening regional integration in 2020 …as SADC celebrates 40 years

By Kizito Sikuka

Who said life begins at 40?
For southern Africa, the journey started in the late 1970s when representatives of the Frontline States sought to forge closer alliance, culminating into the formation of a vibrant regional organization, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980. SADCC was later transformed to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992. In this regard, the year 2020 provides an opportunity for SADC to not only review its integration agenda but also chart the region's development plan as it enters its 40 years of regional cooperation.

Towards Vision 2050
One of the priority focus areas for SADC in 2020 is the formulation of a new 30-year vision that will lay the foundation and set a strategic direction for the region to implement its programmes and activities until 2050. The current regional blueprint, the Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which was approved in 2015 is coming to an end in December 2020.

The proposed SADC Vision 2050 is expected to be predicated upon the existing SADC vision, which is that “of a common future in 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”.

The new vision will be aligned to the African Union Agenda 2063 and a resolution was also made by the region that the Strategic Plan 2020-2030 should be termed the RISDP 2020-2030. The two strategic documents are expected to be presented for approval at the 40th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government scheduled for August in Maputo, Mozambique.

Strengthening implementation of regional initiatives
Closely linked to the development of a new vision, the year 2020 is historic as it marks the last year of implementation of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020. SADC Member States are this year expected to intensify their efforts to implement activities set out in the plan as well as the industrial development strategy.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 provides a framework for major economic and technological transformations in southern Africa. To support its implementation, a SADC Protocol on Industry, which aims to improve the policy environment for industrial development was approved in August 2019.

The protocol is a stand-alone and binding legal instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and its related Cost-Action Plan and will ensure adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation both at the regional and national level.

Advancing gender development
On gender development, SADC will this year join the global community to mark the 25th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPFA).

The BDPFA is an agenda for empowerment of women that aims to entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and its related Cost-Action Plan and will ensure adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation both at the regional and national level.

While SADC has made significant progress to promote gender equality and equity, the year 2020 provides an opportunity for the region to celebrate the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women, while taking note of the barriers that hinder the acceleration of gender equality.

Addressing the regional energy situation
During the year, SADC will continue to strengthen energy development at regional level to address power shortages that have hindered economic growth and development since 2007, due to diminishing generation capacity and growth in demand.

SADC through the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), which coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity in southern Africa on behalf of member state utilities plans to commission a total of 8,781 megawatts of new electricity to the regional power grid in 2020.

Another priority in the energy sector is the finalization of the review of the SADC Protocol on Energy, which is now outdated and does not capture some of the changing dynamics in the energy sector such as the push towards greater uptake of renewable energy sources and technologies as well as the impact of climate change.
Deepening regional integration in 2020

Furthermore, SADC is expected to conclude a study on the modalities and operations of a regional policy framework to guide the exploration of gas and oil by April. The SADC region has some of the largest deposits of natural gas in the world, hence the development of a regional gas master plan will go a long way in enabling the region tap its potential and address its energy challenges.

Establishment of a regional parliament
SADC will remain seized with the proposed transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF) into a regional parliament. The 39th SADC Summit held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in August 2019 “directed the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the SADC PF Secretariat to develop the model that the proposed SADC Parliament would assume, in terms of mandate, powers and functions; and to develop a Roadmap towards the transformation of the SADC PF into a SADC Parliament.”

The model is expected to be finalized this year and presented for approval at the 40th SADC Summit scheduled for August in Mozambique. The proposed establishment of the SADC Regional Parliament will provide a representative institution for the SADC citizenry, thereby serving as a valid interlocutor for the needs and desires of the general public.

Silencing the Guns
Peace and stability are key ingredients for the success of regional integration and sustainable development. As such, mechanisms for peace-building and peace-keeping will be another focal area of attention for SADC in 2020.

Solidarity with Zimbabwe
On 25 October, SADC Member States will once again stand with Zimbabwe in challenging the imposition of economic sanctions on the country. The region declared the 25 October of each year as the date on which SADC Member States can collectively voice their disapproval of the sanctions through various activities and platforms until the sanctions are lifted. SADC Chairperson, President John Magufuli of Tanzania said the illegal sanctions “have not only affected the people of Zimbabwe and their government but our entire region.”

Zimbabwe has grappled with economic and banking sanctions since 2002 when the United States and its western allies imposed an embargo on the country in response to the land reform programme and the leading role played by Zimbabwe in the SADC intervention in Democratic Republic of Congo in 1998 in support of the government there.

Benefiting from an enlarged market
Another important issue for SADC in 2020 is making sure that the region fully benefits from the launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that became a reality in May 2019.

The AfCFTA is an enlarged market that brings together all the 55 AU member states, covering a market of more than 1.2 billion people and a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of more than US$3.4 trillion. The operationalization of the AfCFTA has the capacity to change the global economic landscape and boost intra-regional trade across the continent.

Striving for food security
Agriculture will once again come under the spotlight this year following subdued and low rainfall in previous farming seasons including adverse weather and climatic conditions such as floods, drought and cyclones. In this regard, SADC Member States are expected to approve as well as implement measures aimed at improving the food security situation in the region.

These measures include assisting affected populations with food supplies as well as providing emergency livestock supplementary feeding to save livestock, and importing grain to supplement their reduced yields. Other initiatives are the establishment of vibrant disaster risk strategies as well as the mainstream of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in all national and regional programmes to ensure better and coordinated response to address the effects of climate change.

40th SADC Summit
The region will convene its annual 40th SADC Summit in Mozambique in August to track and advance the implementation of its integration agenda. At the summit, Mozambican H.E President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi will assume the rotating SADC chair from his Tanzanian counterpart, H.E President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli.

President Mokgweetsi Masisi of Botswana will become the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation from President Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe. The SADC Organ is responsible for promoting peace and security in the SADC region. It is mandated to steer and provide Member States with direction regarding matters that threaten peace, security and stability in the region.

(sardc.net)
SADC continues to mobilise resources to address energy deficits

By Moses Ntlamelle

To enhance regional integration through energy infrastructure development, the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is mobilising resources with support from the International Co-operating Partners (ICPs), to develop and implement transmission interconnector projects that will connect Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) network by 2022.

The SADC region has suffered from inadequate power supply in the recent years where the installed and available power generation capacity could not meet the growing demand, resulting in a deficit operating capacity of 1,829 MW.

In this regard, the SADC Secretariat is exploring techniques on piloting development of Mega Solar projects that will include installation of solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems and Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) systems especially in Member States with high solar irradiance such as Botswana and Namibia through the Southern Africa Solar Accelerator (SASA) programme.

With the recent discovery of natural gas resources in the region, the SADC Secretariat is also developing a Regional Gas Master Plan (RGMP) to diversify and increase the share of these natural resources and low carbon energy sources in the energy mix while creating jobs and contributing towards industrialisation.

Furthermore, the Secretariat is prioritising to build power transmission corridors across the Member States to enable evacuation of power from new and existing power plants to load centres and to ensure that Member States with excess capacity such as Angola and Mozambique will be able to trade through bilateral power purchase agreements and through the multilateral competitive electricity market platforms operated by SAPP.

The power supply situation in the region stands at an installed generation capacity of 72,725 Mega Watts (MW) and this includes installed capacity of 1,160 MW from the Oceanic Member States namely Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles respectively. Coal-fired plants still dominate the installed capacity in the region although their share has decreased from 74% to 62%, while hydropower remained constant at 21% between 2013 and 2019. The recent investments in the renewable energy technologies (wind, solar, biomass) and the commissioned gas-fired power plants increased their share from 1% in 2014 to 10% in 2019 in the regional power generation mix.

In terms of analysing the power supply and demand, including availability as of the end of December 2019, nine SADC mainland Member States participating and interconnected through the SAPP network had an installed generation capacity of 64,690 MW and operating capacity of 52,237 MW against a peak demand and reserve margin of 54,066 MW. Therefore, when taking into account the current peak demand and generation reserve margins, the Region has a deficit operating capacity of 1,829 MW.

The deficit emerged because of reduced operating capacity due to planned and unplanned maintenance in major power plants during the last quarter of 2019 and part of January 2020. The prolonged drought and delayed summer rains also affected hydropower plants mainly in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Table below illustrates the status of supply and demand in the region in January 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>UTILITY</th>
<th>INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)</th>
<th>OPERATING CAPACITY (MW)</th>
<th>CURRENT PEAK DEMAND (MW)</th>
<th>PEAK DEMAND PLUS RESERVES (MW)</th>
<th>RESERVES PLUS DEMAND (MW)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>RNT</td>
<td>5236</td>
<td>4425</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>2543</td>
<td>1,882</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
<td>BPC</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>(216)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>SNEP</td>
<td>2624</td>
<td>1588.6</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>(116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>(218)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>LEC</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>(103)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>ESCOM</td>
<td>496.5</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>316.5</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>(43)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>EDM/HCB/MOTRACO</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>2,128</td>
<td>151</td>
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<td>Namibia</td>
<td>NamPower</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>389.5</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>(305.5)</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Eskom</td>
<td>52,096</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>37,769</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>TANESCO</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>ZESCO/CEC/LHPC/Ndola Energy</td>
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<td>2,736</td>
<td>2,510</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>(151)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>ZESA</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,724</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>(496)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL All SAPP Member Utilities</td>
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<td>71,565</td>
<td>58,057</td>
<td>50,775</td>
<td>58,065</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Operating Members Only</td>
<td></td>
<td>64,690</td>
<td>52,237</td>
<td>47,300</td>
<td>54,066</td>
<td>(1,829)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SAPP January 2020
SADC Macroeconomic Convergence programme: A milestone to the region’s integration agenda

By Barbara Lopi & Samuel Dlamini

In line with its mandate of strengthening Regional Integration throughout Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is implementing a Macroeconomic Convergence programme in the region, where Member States committed to implement stability-oriented macroeconomic policies.

To achieve the SADC’s Regional Integration aspirations, the need to accelerate growth, investment, employment through increased co-operation, co-ordination and management of macro-economic policies, came to the fore as macroeconomic stability is a prerequisite for poverty eradication through sustainable economic growth and development.

SADC Member States signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Macroeconomic Convergence in 2002, which was subsequently annexed into the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment which was established in 2006, thereby committing themselves to implement stability-oriented macroeconomic policies in the region.

Article 1 of Annex 2 of the Protocol on Finance and Investment defines macroeconomic convergence targets by Member States of low and stable inflation; sustainable budget deficits, public and publicly guaranteed debt and current account balance. Other convergence indicators are categorised as secondary and third set of indicators. Convergence on these indicators in turn fosters economic development, as it provides a predictable and attractive environment for investment and business.

In May 2013, the Peer Review Panel (PRP) approved the Macroeconomic Surveillance Mechanism as a mutually agreed instrument for self-monitoring of stability-oriented economic policies by Member States.

The targets used on the Macroeconomic Surveillance Mechanism (MCSM) for the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Program are:

- Annual inflation in the range of 3–7 per cent;
- Fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of GDP;
- Public debt of less than 60 per cent of GDP; and
- GDP growth of 7 per cent.

The overall aim of the MCSM is to foster the adoption of economic policies and economic management standards and practices that facilitate regional economic and financial integration that will lead to economic growth, sustainable development and poverty alleviation, thereby enhancing the standard and quality of life of the citizens of Member States.

The MCSM is implemented through a Peer Review Mechanism under which member states peer review each other and submit their observations or findings to a Peer Review Panel (PRP) which comprise Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors. As a peer review process, the ultimate goal of the MCSM is to encourage the reviewed Member States to improve their policy making capacity, adopt best practices and comply with agreed standards and principles under the macroeconomic convergence framework.

For more information, a copy of the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment which highlights the Macroeconomic Convergence Programme in Annex 2, can be accessed from the SADC Website www.sadc.int

Mandate and functions of the SADC Secretariat

By Barbara Lopi

The SADC Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC, responsible for strategic planning, facilitation and co-ordination and management of all SADC Programmes to meet its objectives and overall goal of poverty eradication and regional integration.

As stipulated in Article 14 of the SADC Treaty, the mandate and functions of the Secretariat include:

- strategic planning and management of the programme of SADC;
- implementation of the decisions of the Summit, Troika of the Summit, Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation, Council, Troika of the Council, Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees and Troika of the Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees;
- organisation and management of SADC;
- financial and general administration;
- representation and promotion of SADC;
- coordination and harmonisation of the policies and strategies of Member States;
- gender mainstreaming in all SADC programmes and activities;
- submission of harmonised policies and programmes to the Council for consideration and approval;
- monitoring and evaluating the implementation of regional policies and programmes;
- collation and dissemination of information on the Community and maintenance of a reliable database;
- development of capacity, infrastructure and maintenance of intra-regional information communication technology;
- mobilisation of resources, co-ordination and harmonisation of programmes and projects with cooperating partners;
- devising appropriate strategies for self-financing and income generating activities and investment;
- management of special programmes and projects;
- undertaking research on Community building and the integration process; and
- preparation and submission to the Council, for approval, administrative regulations, standing orders and rules for management of the affairs of SADC.

The Secretariat is headed by the Executive Secretary assisted by Deputy Executive Secretary – Regional Integration and the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary – Corporate Affairs.
SADC ES engages SADC Business Council on effective participation of Private Sector in SADC regional integration

By Innocent Mbvundula

The SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, on 29th January 2020 met the representatives of the SADC Business Council (SBC), led by the Executive Director of the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation, Mr. Godfrey Sembeye, who represented the Chairperson of the SADC Business Council, Ms. Angeline Ngalula. The objective of the meeting was to discuss ways of ensuring effective participation of the SADC Private Sector in the SADC regional integration initiatives, and present priorities for implementation during the tenure of Tanzania.

In his presentation, Mr. Sembeye noted that the private sector in the SADC region faces a number of challenges that are hampering trade and development. These include Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) such as border delays, transit permits, restrictive ship and cargo laws. He informed the SADC Executive Secretary that, among the priorities set for the year 2020, the SBC intends to focus on reducing the NTBs, the finalization of the SBC Constitution and Rules of Engagement, and convening of an Investment Forum, with special focus on the pharmaceutical sector.

On her part, Her Excellency Dr. Tax welcomed the representatives of the SADC Business Council to the SADC Secretariat, and underscored the importance of the private sector in the implementation of the SADC regional integration agenda through effective public-private partnership. She highlighted that the annual SADC Industrial Development Forum (IDF), and SADC Industrialisation Week (SIW) are platforms for advancing industrial development agenda of the SADC region, which bring on board a number of stakeholders, including the public sector, private sector, think tanks and international cooperating partners.

She called upon the private sector to use these fora pragmatically and effectively. She also expressed gratitude to the NEPAD Business Foundation for serving as the interim Secretariat of the SADC Business Council. On this note, she applauded the plans by the SADC Business Council to establish a substantive Secretariat in Botswana, noting that such a move will ensure effective coordination and constant feedback between SADC and the SBC.

The two parties agreed to expeditiously finalise the Private Sector Engagement Mechanism which will define mode of engagement between the SADC Member States, SADC Secretariat and the SADC Business Council.

The SADC Business Council was officially launched in August 2019, during the 4th SADC Industrialisation Week in the Dar es Salaam United Republic of Tanzania. It is a regional apex body established in accordance Article 5(2b) of the SADC Treaty, aimed at providing a platform for private and public sector engagement.

During the meeting, the SADC Executive Secretary was accompanied by the Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph Nourrice; Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Domingos Gove; Acting Director for Industrial Development and Trade, Mr. Calicous Tutalife; Acting Director for Policy Planning and Resource Mobilisation, Mr. Joseph Kamwenyi; Senior Programme Officer for Industrialisation and Competitiveness, Dr. Johansein Rutaihwa; and Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Maxwell Mkumba.

The Executive Director the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation, Mr. Sembeye, was accompanied by Mr. Peter Varnell, Executive Director of the NEPAD Business Foundation.
Zambia and Zimbabwe agree to strengthen co-management and value chains of shared fisheries resources and aquaculture of Lake Kariba

By Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo & Mr. Vasco Schmidt

Authorities from the Republics of Zambia and Zimbabwe on 05-06 December 2019 held the first ever Joint Fisheries Management Committee (JFMC) meeting in Lusaka, Zambia to evaluate the status of the fisheries and aquaculture of Lake Kariba, and discuss ways on improving management and development of these resources.

This meeting was held on the basis of the Protocol on Economic and Technical Co-operation between Zambia and Zimbabwe concerning management and development of the fisheries of Lake Kariba and transboundary waters of the Zambezi River. The protocol was formulated from the SADC Protocol on Fisheries and SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses and it stipulates that Zimbabwe should have a share of 55% from the Lake and Zambia should have 45%.

The meeting which was co-chaired by Permanent Secretaries responsible for fisheries from both countries, Dr. Benson Mwenya (Zambia) and Mr. Munesu Munodawafa (Zimbabwe) was attended by senior fisheries and aquaculture officials from both countries, and was supported by SADC Secretariat, COMESA Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Also in attendance were representatives from the associations of artisanal fishers, kapenta operators and fish farming associations from the two countries.

The shared resources from Lake Kariba and transboundary waters of the Zambezi River are very important for the communities around these water bodies, as well as for the economies of the two countries. In particular, the freshwater sardines and tilapia are important sources of protein and minerals for people. The lake resources have significant markets and potential for improving livelihoods and income generation, provided that improved management and value-chain approaches are taken.

To sustain livelihood and income of the people, a sound management of the fisheries resources is critical, and without well-organized value chains, this will be difficult. Well-organized value chains will generate enough resources to finance the management of the fishery resources. There is a great potential to develop the freshwater aquaculture value-chain in the SADC region, in particular in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The meeting of the JFMC:
- Agreed to implement their 2014 plan to reduce fishing rigs operating in Lake Kariba to 500, to ensure the survival of the industry. The two countries which have over 1,500 rigs on the lake, had agreed in 2014 to reduce this in line with scientific studies that recommended that the lake can only sustain a maximum of 500 rigs.
- Committed to reducing the Kapenta fishing nights as result of indications that the total fishing nights are about three times above the sustainable level at 324,000 nights instead of 109,000 nights.
- Agreed to ban some destructive fishing gears, and implementation of a joint Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), in an effort to improve fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS).
- Recommended the development and implementation of joint protocols and programs on artisanal and industrial fisheries management and development, and aquatic animal health and genetics for sustainable aquaculture development.

SADC Secretariat and FAO will use lessons learned on Lake Kariba to assist in improving and strengthening of management of shared resources of Lakes Cahora Bassa, Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and Tanganyika, which are equally important to the development of inland fisheries in the SADC region.
Within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region only South Africa and Mauritius have national accreditation bodies. The remaining 14 countries namely: Angola; Comoros; Botswana; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe do not have national accreditation bodies.

In this regard, the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS) has been established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers (calibration/testing/medical laboratories, certification and inspection bodies) operating in those SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body.

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SADCAS issues 121 accreditation certificates in 2018/2019 financial year

By Barbara Lopi

Within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region only South Africa and Mauritius have national accreditation bodies. The remaining 14 countries namely: Angola; Comoros; Botswana; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe do not have national accreditation bodies.

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By assuring technical competence through accreditation, SADCAS plays a key role towards the achievement of SADC goals in trade facilitation and in the protection of health, safety and the environment.

SADCAS was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2007 as a Subsidiarity Institution of SADC and its relationship SADC is formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on General Cooperation.

In order to achieve its mandate and in line with international best practice, accreditation assessments are undertaken on behalf of SADCAS, by a pool of registered Assessors who make recommendations for accreditation decision by the SADCAS Accreditation Approvals Committee (AAC), Advisory Committees (AC) advise SADCAS on technical matters.

National Accreditation Focal Points (NAFPs) have been established in SADC Member States using the services of SADCAS serve as the administrative link between SADCAS and clients or potential clients in Member States to promote accreditation and marketing of SADCAS services offered in their respective countries.

According to SADCAS regulations, accreditation is granted to conformity assessment service providers who have demonstrated that they fully meet the requirements of the relevant international standards.

The SADCAS annual Report for 2018/19 reveals that a total of 115 assessments were undertaken out of a target of 129 assessments, and by 31st March 2019, the organization had issued 121 accreditation certificates to 101 accredited facilities in 12 SADC member states; namely Angola (1), Botswana (18), DRC (6), Madagascar (1) Malawi (2), Mozambique (2), Namibia (8) Seychelles (2), Swazini (6), United Republic of Tanzania (25), Zambia (9) and Zimbabwe (20). Accreditation applies to conformity assessment service providers in:

- Testing laboratories e.g. medical, chemical, microbiology, food and associated products, engineering, textiles etc.
- Certification bodies e.g. management systems (quality/environment/occupational health and safety/food management system etc.), product and personnel.
- Inspection bodies e.g. import/export, pressure equipment, etc.
- Proficiency Testing service providers.
- Reference Materials Producers.
- Accreditation also applies to Calibration laboratories e.g. mass, volume, dimension, temperature, pressure, electrical, etc.

Government bodies and regulators are constantly called upon to make decisions related to:

- Protecting the health and welfare of consumers and the public.
- Protecting the environment.
- Developing new regulations and requirements.
- Measuring compliance with regulatory and legal requirements.
- Allocating resources, both technical and financial.

In order to make informed decisions, government bodies and regulators must have confidence in the data generated by conformity assessment bodies (laboratories, certification bodies (management systems/product/personnel) and inspection bodies, therefore, using accredited conformity assessment bodies and calibration service providers can help to establish and assure this confidence. For more information on SADCAS services visit their website: https://www.sadcas.org
New World Bank Country Director pays a courtesy call to the SADC Secretariat

By Peter Mabaka

The new World Bank Country Director responsible for Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa, Ms. Marie Françoise Marie-Nelly, who is based in Pretoria, Republic of South Africa, paid a courtesy call to Her Excellency, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, the SADC Executive Secretary, in Gaborone, Botswana, on the 21st January 2020.

Her Excellency Dr. Tax congratulated Ms Marie-Nelly on her appointment, and warmly welcomed her and the delegation to the SADC Secretariat. She thanked the Director for the continued cooperation and collaboration with the World Bank in a number of areas. Her Excellency Dr. Tax underscored the importance of ensuring that there is more focus on both regional and national programmes to enhance effective delivery of development projects and avoid duplication of efforts. She also pointed out the need for joint initiatives with other development partners, such as the African Development Bank and the European, to create synergies. For her part, Ms Marie-Nelly thanked the Executive Secretary for the warm welcome and reiterated, the World Bank commitment and desire to work closely with SADC Secretariat and Member States to assist in the industrialisation of the region. She also underscored the need to ensure that the priorities of the World Bank are aligned to those of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as SADC. In this regard, the World Bank will engage SADC and other RECs in the validation of the World Bank Regional Integration Strategy.

Both parties agreed to continue working on the identified priorities, which include the development of the regional value chains, infrastructure, energy, disaster risk management, finance and investment, and statistics.

The meeting was also attended by SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Dr. Joseph Nourrice; Director of Policy, Planning and Resource Mobilization, Dr. Mubita Luwabelwa; Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Domingos Gove; Director for Infrastructure, Ms Mapolao Mokoena; Director Finance, Investment and Customs, Mr Sadwick L. Mtonakutha; Acting Director for Industrial Development and Trade, Mr. Calicious Tutalife; Senior Officer (Energy), Mr. Moses Ntlamelle; and Mr Maxwell Mkumba, Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Executive Secretary.

Minister challenges Malawian Journalists on SADC Media Awards

By Tionge Kasolota and Innocent Mbvundula

Malawi’s Minister of Information, Civic Education and Communications Technology, Hon. Mark Botomani, has challenged Journalists in the country to bring out brilliant stories on regional integration to win awards in the SADC Media Awards. The minister said this during the national launch of the 2020 SADC Media Awards which was meant to raise awareness among journalists on the awards.

Hon. Botomani urged journalists to think of brilliant ideas and stories that can successfully compete at the SADC regional level. He also urged editors to engage to step up their efforts in sharpening journalists in their newsroom. In concurring with the Hon. Minister, the Director of Information who is also Malawi’s SADC
By Peter Mabaka

The British High Commissioner to Botswana, Her Excellency Ms Katy Ransome, met with Southern African Development Community (SADC) Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, on 29th January 2020. The purpose of the meeting was for the High Commissioner to bid farewell to Her Excellency Dr. Tax, as her tour of duty to Botswana comes to an end.

Her Excellency Ms. Ransome informed the Executive Secretary that her tour of duty as High Commissioner to Botswana was come to an end, and that she would be leaving the country on 17 February 2020. She further informed the Executive Secretary that her successor will be coming to Botswana at the end of February 2020. Her Excellency Ms Ransome briefed the Executive Secretary that the United Kingdom was withdrawing from the European Union as of 1 February 2020, and this will be followed by a one-year transitional period.

She, however, assured the Executive Secretary that the United Kingdom will continue to cooperate with SADC in the post-Brexit epoch. Her Excellency Ms Ransome said that the British Government has, among other things, put aside the sum of £200 million for the Southern Africa Regional Trade and Connectivity Programme (2020 – 2027). She highlighted that the Programme is envisaged to facilitate trade, and contribute to climate-smart, resilient and inclusive growth across the region.

Her Excellency Dr. Tax thanked Her Excellency Ms. Ransome for the excellent working relationship which have led to positive contribution in the facilitation of cooperation between SADC and the British Government during her tenure in Botswana. She also wished her well in her future endeavours.

Her Excellency Dr. Tax further congratulated the United Kingdom for the successful elections which were held on 12 December 2019, and applauded the British Government for finalizing the Brexit process. She wished the British people well as they pursue development initiatives outside of the European Union.

Her Excellency Dr. Tax reiterated SADC’s commitment to continue partnering with the United Kingdom. In this respect, she mentioned that SADC will continue assessing the implications of Brexit on the on-going programmes and projects, and engage the United Kingdom as may be required. Her Excellency Dr. Tax was accompanied by Acting Director of Industrial Development and Trade, Mr. Calicious Tutalife; Acting Director of Policy Planning and Resource Mobilization, Mr. Joseph Kamwenyi; and Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Maxwell Mkumba.

Minister challenges Malawi Journalists on SADC Media Awards

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National Media Coordinator, Mr Mzati Nkolokosa, said there is need for the local media in Malawi to work extra hard to gain recognition at regional level. Present at the launch of the awards was one of the previous winners of the SADC Media Awards, Mr Vincent Khonyongwa, Director of News and Programmes at the State-owned Malawi Broadcasting Corporation who won the SADC awards in electronic media category in 2013. Other Malawian recipients of the awards include Mr Winston Mwale, Mr Mallick Mnela and late Mr Bonnex Julius.

The SADC Media Awards were established in 1996 to recognise best media work in disseminating information on SADC to support the process of regional co-operation and integration in the Region. The Awards are open to journalists from the SADC Member States in four categories namely; Photo, Print, Television and Radio Journalism. This year, the first prize winners will receive their prizes and certificates signed by the SADC Chairperson, H.E. Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, President of the United Republic of Tanzania during the opening ceremony of the 40th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in the Republic of Mozambique in August 2020.
SADC, ITC discuss role of women and youth in sustainable development

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Deputy Executive Director of the International Trade Centre (ITC) Ms Dorothy Tembo on 10th December, 2019 held discussions with two SADC Deputy Executive Secretaries where the two parties discussed the role of women and youth in sustainable development.

Ms. Tembo met with the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, (DES-RI) Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo and the Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs (DES-CA), Ambassador Joseph Nourrice.

She said gender equality and the empowerment of women and young people are central to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She indicated that ITC believes that, increasing the income opportunities for young entrepreneurs, especially in relation to trade, is good for the future growth of the economy and inclusiveness of society.

On women empowerment, Ms Tembo, indicated that advancing women’s equality could add US$ 28 trillion to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2025, thereby enabling economies to unlock their full potential. She said the SheTrades initiative by the ITC seeks to address trade barriers and create greater opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

In his remarks, the Deputy Executive Secretary-Regional Integration, Dr Mhlongo indicated that SADC has a lot to learn from ITC work in the area of women and youth empowerment, particularly on how they can effectively participate in the regional value chains and the digital economy to contribute to sustainable development.

Dr Mhlongo said SADC and ITC share a common commitment to uplifting the lives of women and the youth. He indicated that, with SADC Industrialisation Agenda, women and the youth have a unique opportunity to participate in the identified priority sectors of value chains, whilst increasing intra-regional trade and building the capacity of women and youth on regional value chains. The two parties agreed to closely work together to create platforms for sharing research findings and for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to learn from each other and participate in regional value chains. The meeting agreed to develop a Memorandum of Understanding which will outline common areas of collaboration.

The ITC which is based in Geneva, Switzerland is a multilateral agency dedicated to supporting the internationalisation of SMEs. Its joint mandate combines a focus on expanding trade opportunities with the aim of fostering sustainable development.

SADC calls for increased cooperation with the State of Kuwait

By Innocent Mbvundula

Ambassador of the Republic of Botswana to the State of Kuwait, H.E. Manyepedza Lesetedi on 24 January, 2020 met with the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo where the two agreed to seize trade and investment opportunities from Kuwait by showcasing SADC infrastructure and value chains projects.

H.E. Ambassador Lesetedi who is the Dean of SADC Ambassadors to Kuwait informed that the State of Kuwait, through its Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Kuwait Investment Authority, is ready and open for close collaboration with SADC in the area of trade and investment.

The two parties agreed to develop a concept note, outlining the major infrastructure and regional value chains projects for partnership and investment.
We aim to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth, and socio-economic development, in our 16 Member States through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, durable peace and security.

Our overarching priorities are focused on:

- Development and Market Integration
- Infrastructure in support of regional integration
- Peace and security cooperation
- Special programmes of regional dimension

We are 1 Region, 16 Nations working towards a common future
The SADC Protocol on Mining

By Peter Mabaka

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is home to over 340 million people and the region is endowed with abundance of mineral resources. It is against this backdrop that the Heads of State and Government of SADC Member States decided to develop and harmonize the legislation in the mineral sector for the region as a whole, hence the development of the Protocol on Mining. The SADC Protocol on Mining was signed on 8th September 1997 and entered into force 10th February 2000.

The General Principles of the Protocol in Mining are contained in Article 2 and are as follows:

- Member States recognise that a thriving mining sector can contribute to economic development, poverty alleviation and improvement of the standard and quality of life throughout the Region.
- Member States shall seek to harmonise national and regional policies, strategies and programmes related to the development and exploitation of mineral resources.
- Member States agree to decide all matters related to the implementation of the Protocol by consensus.
- Member States agree to cooperate in facilitating the development of human and technological capacity.
- Member States shall encourage the development, transfer and mastery of science and technology throughout the Region.
- Member States shall encourage private sector participation in the exploitation of mineral resources.
- Member States shall promote economic empowerment of the historically disadvantaged in the mining sector.
- Member States agree that their governments and SADC shall improve the availability of public information to the private sector, Member States and other countries.
- Member States undertake to jointly develop and observe internationally accepted standards of health, mining safety and environmental protection. Member States have through this Protocol, henceforth agreed to cooperate on a number of spheres, some of which are:

**Information exchange**
- Member States shall coordinate their efforts in creating and managing a database on exploitable mineral resources in the Region.
- Member States shall cooperate in capacity building in the creation of data dissemination media.
- Member States shall encourage information dissemination and sharing through, amongst other, things, the networking of institutions and industry.
- Member States shall encourage multilateral research in compilation of mineral occurrence data and other relevant data.
- Member States shall strive to improve the organisation and dissemination of technical, investment and marketing information through, among other things, Bureaus and Chambers of Mines and other appropriate institutional mechanisms.
- Member States have agreed to adopt policies that encourage the exploration for and commercial exploration of mineral resources by the private sector.
- Member States have agreed to develop mechanism that enable the private sector’s continued participation in the mining sector.
- Member States have agreed to strive to create a conducive environment for attracting local and foreign investment to the Region and to the mining sector in particular.

**Environmental protection**
- As a way of ensuring sustainable environmental protection, Member States have agreed to:
  - promote sustainable development by ensuring that a balance between mineral development and environmental protection is attained;
  - encourage regional approach in conducting environment impact assessments especially in relation to shared systems and across border environmental effects
  - collaborate in the development of programmes to train environmental scientists in fields related to the mining sector; and
  - share information on environmental protection and rehabilitation.

Occupational health and safety

A copy of the SADC Protocol on Mining can be accessed from the SADC website on this link: [https://www.sadc.int/documents-publications/show/808](https://www.sadc.int/documents-publications/show/808)
Coronavirus: Symptoms, general precautionary measures and travel recommendations

Answer: The new Coronavirus appeared at the end of December in the city of Wuhan, in central China and is related to the SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) virus that caused fatal epidemics worldwide in the 90’s. It is called “novel” because it’s new, not known to humans until the first case was identified in China. Considering that this virus is new, there is still more to learn on how it affects the people who are sick with it, how they can be treated, and what countries can do to respond to it. Current estimates of the incubation period of the virus range from 2-10 days. The transmission is essentially from humans to humans, through air droplets (coughing, sneezing, contact with contaminated objects and surfaces).

What are the symptoms of the 2019-nCoV?

Answer: The coronavirus is a respiratory virus. The main symptoms are fever, flu-like syndrome, headache, pain in the joints and muscles at first. Secondly, respiratory signs may appear with cough, sputum and shortness of breath, or pneumonia which can be severe and lead to death.

Since the symptoms of the 2019-nCoV are similar to those of the common-cold (flu-like) virus, the concern should be whether the affected person has travelled to countries that have an active outbreak of the Corona virus (e.g. China) or has been in contact with an infected person, essentially someone who has travelled to China and has developed the symptoms described above. Like any other viral illness, this virus is more fatal in people with reduced immunity (HIV patients, the elderly etc.) than in those with good health.

3. How to prevent the spread of 2019-nCoV – General precautionary measures

Answer:

- Avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections.
- Frequent hand-washing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- People with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practice cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands).
- Within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

Individual precautions

- Basic hygiene precautions such hand washing must be observed at all time. After coughing, sneezing or caring for sick people.
- Cover nose and mouth when coughing and sneezing with tissue or flexed elbow. Dispose the tissue in a closed bin.
- Avoid close contact with anyone with common cold or flu-like symptoms
- A person with a history of recent stay in China with fever and flu-like symptoms must be treated as potentially infectious
- Avoid unprotected contacts with wild animals

Institutional/Member states precautionary measures

- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients, this include a mandatory fever screening at point of entry and isolation as necessary.
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities and counter misinformation; Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.
- Preventing further international spread from China

Travel recommendations

WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, the travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider.
The SADC Secretariat Library exists to provide unique information sources tailored for a variety of Southern African development sectors, to support research and enhance informed decision making in the process. The SADC library caters for SADC staff, researchers (students and lecturers) and the general public at large. The library has materials in three SADC official languages being; English, French and Portuguese. The library is found on the second floor of the SADC House. The SADC library collection includes the following:

- **General Collection** – the collection is on general subjects such as computer science, philosophy, psychology, religion, language, social sciences, technology, management, arts, literature and history.
- **SADC Collection** – covers materials produced by SADC Secretariat, SADC sectors/commissions and other materials produced elsewhere about SADC. Emphasis is on materials on or about SADC as a community.
- **Gender Collection** – this collection includes publications, reports and other documents on gender in SADC and from outside the region.
- **HIV/AIDS Collection** – the collection comprises of materials on HIV, AIDS and related literature.
- **Water Collection** – this collection holds documents on water and related issues from the SADC Water Programmes.
- **FANR Collection** – includes materials on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources from the Food Security-related Sectors.
- **SATCC Collection** – this collection holds documents on Transport and Communications from the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission.

**LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTIONS**
The library also subscribes to:

- **Emerald** is a scholarly database consisting of online journals and books in the areas of economics and business management, social sciences, engineering, education, library and information studies. It offers full text access to over 200 management journals and over 2000 books.
- **Fitch** offers sovereign credit ratings that describe each nation’s ability to meet its debt obligations and an economic focus.

**Newspapers**: both local and other country’s newspapers are subscribed to; such as the voice, Mmegi, the Botswana Guardian, the Gazette, the Southern Times, the Star and Mail and Guardian.

**ISBN**: The library also facilitates the acquisition of ISBN from the National Library of Botswana. This also enables SADC Secretariat as an institution to maintain preservation of its publications as two of each publication are sent to the National Library of Botswana as legal deposit.

**LIBRARY OPENING HOURS**
Monday-Friday 0730hrs-1630hrs
The library closes on weekends and public holidays.

Library Staff can be contacted through email: Liwakala is at lmudengi@sadc.int and Kitso at kgosekwang@sadc.int or the Unit's email at prinfo@sadc.int.

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**DID YOU KNOW THAT**

That the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) was formed on April 01, 1980 Lusaka, Zambia, with Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland (now Eswatini), United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe as Member States. The SADCC was subsequently formalised by means of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference on 20th July 1981.


 Compiled By Kitso Gosekwang
It has come to the attention of the SADC Secretariat that there are organisations that are using the name “Southern African Development Community” or the acronym “SADC” to identify their organisation, products, services or their causes.

The SADC Secretariat wishes to inform the general public that the name “Southern African Development Community”; the acronym “SADC”; and the SADC logo are registered and protected trademarks for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, hence the use of these trademarks without prior authorization from the SADC Secretariat infringes Intellectual Property Rights that we are enjoying.

We, therefore, urge the general public to desist from using these registered and protected trademarks, as they can only be exclusively used by the Southern African Development Community, a regional body comprising 16 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For more information or advice, please contact the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana on prinfo@sadc.int or telephone +267 364 1863

Visit: www.sadc.int
Mozambique celebrates Heroe’s Day yearly every 3rd day of February. It was instituted to commemorate the lives of fallen soldiers who fought bravely for the country’s independence in 1975, specifically to the assassinated leader of Mozambican independence movement political party, Eduardo Mondlane.

When Mozambique was still under Portuguese rule, a guerrilla group called Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), a political party formed in 1962 under the leadership of Eduardo Mondlane, initiated a campaign to fight for the country’s independence. This war, later called Portuguese Colonial War, lasted from 1961–1974. Initially, Portuguese concentrated their control on urban centers while the FRELIMO guerrillas took control of rural and tribal areas in the northern and western part of Mozambique.

To receive local support for the liberation of Mozambique, FRELIMO began conducting social and economic improvement on the lives of the people on the controlled territory in the northern portion of the country. In one unfortunate event, Mondlane was assassinated in his office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania by Portuguese secret police. Through the resistance and persistence to achieve independence of the ensuing FRELIMO leadership, the country achieved its independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975.

Source: http://aglobalworld.com/holidays-around-the-world/heroes-day-mozambique/

Abolition of Slavery is celebrated on the 1st February to mark the anniversary of the slavery abolition bill of 1833.

In 1808, slave trade became illegal in British colonies because of mounting opposition against such treatment. When the British took possession of the island in 1810, slavery was prohibited yet it was still going on to help in the development of the island. Slaves were still being ill-treated and many of them ran away whenever they could to hide in the forests and mountains.

The Slavery Abolition Bill was passed in 1833 under King William IV throughout the British Empire and as such slavery was abolished on the 1st February 1835 in Mauritius. Slaves were freed from their masters and became free men.

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Source: http://aglobalworld.com/holidays-around-the-world/heroes-day-mozambique/
TRADE
The SADC Summit of the Heads of State and Government, that was held in August 2019, in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania approved the Protocol on Industry. The Protocol is meant to promote the development of diversified, innovative and globally competitive regional and national industrial bases to enable the Region achieve sustainable and inclusive industrial development.