H.E MAGUFLILI calls for removal of sanctions on Zimbabwe

PHOTO COURTESY OF HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG

Tanzania to host SADC Summit

H.E MNANGAGWA - INCOMING CHAIR OF ORGAN

SAUD CHAIR PRESENTS STATUS OF INTEGRATION

SADC SECRETARIAT MONTHLY NEWSLETTER ISSUE 6, JUNE 2019

Inside SADC

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA to host 39th Ordinary SADC Summit in Dar es Salaam in August, 2019 (Story on page 3)

PHOTO COURTESY OF HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG

#SIW2019

4TH ANNUAL SADC INDUSTRIALISATION WEEK

5 - 9 August 2019, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

PAGE 10
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 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.

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.

CONTACTS
SADC Secretariat
Plot 54385 New CBD
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +267 395 1863
Fax: +267 397 2848/3181070
www.sadc.int
www.facebook.com/sadc.int
Twitter: @SADC_News

EDITORIAL TEAM
EXECUTIVE EDITOR:
Dr. Stegormena Lawrence Tax
(SADC Executive Secretary)
EDITOR: Barbara Lopi
(Head of C&PRU)
SUB EDITORS:
Jocelyne Lukundula
Innocent Mbvundula

WRITERS
Barbara Lopi
Innocent Mbvundula
Jocelyne Lukundula
Letso S. Mpho
Mukundi Mutasa
Panduleni Elago
Liwakala Mudengi
Anneline Morgan

DESIGN & LAYOUT
Letso S. Mpho
By Barbara Lopi

The 39th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and preceding meetings will be held at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre in Dar es Salaam, in the United Republic of Tanzania from the 5th to the 18th of August, 2019.

The United Republic of Tanzania, as the host, has proposed the theme titled: “A Conducive Business Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development” for Summit.

The SADC Summit is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the community, ultimately making it the policy-making institution of SADC. The SADC Summit is made up of all SADC Heads of States or Government and is managed on a Troika system that comprises the current SADC Chairperson, the incoming Chairperson and the immediate previous Chairperson. The ordinary SADC Summit usually meet once a year, around August or September, in a Member State of the incoming SADC Chairperson.

The current SADC troika comprises of H.E President Dr Hage G. Geingob, of Namibia as the Chairperson of SADC; his predecessor H.E. President Cyril Ramaphosa, of South Africa as the outgoing Chairperson and H.E. President Dr John Joseph Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania as the incoming Chairperson.

The troika for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation comprises of H.E. President Edgar Chagwa Lungu of Zambia as Chairperson of the Organ; his predecessor H.E. President João Lourenço, of Angola and H.E. President Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe as the incoming Chairperson of the Organ.

The United Republic of Tanzania last hosted the SADC Summit 16 years ago, in 2003, under the Chairpersonship of H.E former President Benjamin Mkapa.

The ordinary SADC Summit will be preceded by a series of meeting and events, namely, the meeting of the SADC Standing Committee of Senior Officials; the SADC Finance subcommittee; SADC Council of Ministers Meeting; as well as the Double Troika Senior Officials, and Ministerial Council of the Organ and Double Troika Summit.

United Republic of Tanzania to host 39th Ordinary SADC Summit in August

MEETINGS AND EVENTS PRECEDING THE SADC SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05 - 09 August 2019</td>
<td>4th Annual SADC Industrialization Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 - 12 August 2019</td>
<td>Standing Committee of Senior Officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 14 August 2019</td>
<td>Council of Ministers Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 August 2019</td>
<td>SADC Public Lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 August 2019</td>
<td>Organ Troika Senior Officials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SADC Secretariat attended the 15th Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programmes (CAADP) Partnership Platform in Nairobi, Kenya, which brought development and technical partners together, to reflect and share best practices, and identify strategies and policies that can foster integration for agricultural transformation at all levels.

The 15th CAADP PP which organised by the African Union Commission (AUC) and African Union Development Agency (AUDA/NEPAD) was officiated by the Vice President of the Government of Kenya, H.E. William Ruto who highlighted that the move to enhance trade and market access for accelerated agricultural transformation should be informed by a conviction that giving up revenues from tariffs for earnings from trade was an optimal trade off.

The CAADP seek to transform the African economy by contributing to a prosperous, inclusive and uplifting for the African people adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerating Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shares Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods in 2014. The Partnership Platform (PP) meeting is convened annually, under different themes at the continental level, to allow all the African Union Member States, development and technical partners reflect together, share best practices and identify strategies and policies that can foster integration for agricultural transformation at all levels.

African Union Member States are requested to take into account the seven Commitments of the Malabo Declaration, namely Commitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process, Enhance Investment Finance in Agriculture, Ending Hunger by 2025, Halving Poverty by 2025 through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation, Boosting Intra-Trade in Agricultural Commodities and Services, Enhancing Resilience in Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Shocks, Mutual Accountability to Actions and Results. The theme for the 15th CAADP Partnership Platform was “Enhancing Trade and Market Access for Accelerated Agriculture Transformation” which is within the context of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) that was adopted in Kigali, Rwanda in March 2018 by the African Union Assembly.

African Union Commission’s Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, H.E. Amb. Josefa Sacko called for accelerated agricultural transformation as a means to boost the continent’s economy. “We all need to work hand in hand to agree on the roadmap and key policy actions that will position the agriculture sector to take full advantage of the single African market of 1.3 billion people and a cumulative GDP of over $3.4 trillion,” she said. The signing and ratification of the African Union’s AfCFTA agreement is considered as an opportunity to accelerate growth and sustainable investment by increasing investment and trade, including trade in agricultural commodities. Amb. Sacko informed the High Level Ministerial Forum for Agriculture Transformation at the PP that in order to foster agriculture transformation, African Union Commission (AUC) and African Union Development Agency (AUDA/NEPAD) were proposing an additional CAADP intervention, the Common Africa Agro Parks (CAAPs) that would take advantage of, and consolidate the AfCFTA. The meeting was attended by delegates from across the African continent, who included Ministers of Agriculture from 15 countries; Permanent Secretaries; Development Partners; Non State Actors, Ambassadors, Private Sector and Senior Representatives of Regional Economic Communities.
SADC Chairperson presents Status of Integration in the SADC Region at the inaugural Mid-Year Coordination Meeting of AU and RECs

His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) participated on 7-8 July 2019 in the 12th Extraordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly and in the inaugural Mid-Year Coordination Meeting of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). President Geingob delivered a statement in his capacity as Chairperson of SADC during the First Midyear Coordination Meeting of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities.

The Statement by the Chair of SADC to the inaugural meeting highlighted the achievements made by Member States towards regional integration, which include the establishment in 2008 of the SADC Free-Trade Area (FTA), increasing trade in the region from 16% to 22%. President Geingob informed that SADC had made significant strides in the development of roads and ports that further facilitates trade and promotes economic growth in the region. Applauding the inaugural meeting, President Geingob said: “This AU-REC Coordination Meeting, therefore, allows us to take a critical look at the progress made in implementing and meeting the objectives of our integration agenda, and provides us with a unique opportunity to take stock of our synergies with the AU Agenda and programmes. I am confident that we will learn from each other, and be able to chart our way forward in positioning ourselves to meet the Continental Agenda.”

The 12th Extraordinary Session served as the formal launch of the entry into force of the African Continental Free-Trade Area (AfCFTA) on 30 May 2019. To date twenty-seven (27) countries have ratified the Agreement establishing the AfCFTA, and fifty-four (54) have signed it. Trading between African countries under the AfCFTA will commence on 1 July 2020, while the Phase Two of the AfCFTA Negotiations on Investment Policy, Competition Policy, and Intellectual Property Rights are set to be concluded in December 2020.

SADC Secretariat welcomes the newly appointed Chief of staff

By Jocelyne Lukundula

SADC Secretariat bid farewell to Brigadier Michael M Mukokomani and welcomed Brigadier General Emmanuel Kaputa. This was during a handing over ceremony that took place on 27th June 2019 at SADC Headquarters.

Brigadier Mukokomani, from Botswana Defence Force (BDF), left SADC Secretariat after serving as Chief of staff of the SADC Planning Element (PLANELM) for 3 years. During his tenure, he amongst others supported the SADC Prevention Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho (SAPMIL) and co-conducted the Command Post Exercise called Exercise UMODZI (CPX) in Malawi.

He is succeeded by Brigadier General Emmanuel Kaputa from the Democratic Republic of Congo Army Forces (FARDC). Prior to joining SADC Secretariat, Brig. Gen. Kaputa served amongst others as an Expert for Joint Verification Mechanism at Interna
SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security, Fisheries and Aquaculture met in Windhoek, Namibia on 07 June 2019, to review the overall regional food security situation, progress made in the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) and implementation of Ministers Decisions from previous meetings.

The Ministers approved a report on “Contribution of fisheries to food and nutrition security in the SADC region”, the Monitoring tool for the Protocol on Fisheries, as well as the Guidelines for Aquaculture Management in the SADC region. The Ministers received a report on the status on the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries and encouraged Member States to further strengthen implementation of the protocol through regional programmes, especially aquaculture and the establishment of the SADC Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre in Maputo, Mozambique.

The Ministers considered progress on the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre (SPGRC) and noted the relevance and importance of the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development in Southern Africa (CCARDE- SA) and implored Member States to continue supporting the institution. In his opening remarks, SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo noted that the Regional food security situation was not looking good due to impacts of cyclones, floods and drought.

In his remarks, Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources from the Republic of Namibia Hon. Bernard Esau emphasised the importance of the meeting in advancing regional integration agenda and the need for effective monitoring of implementation of decisions of previous and current Ministerial meetings at Member State level.

His remarks were followed by the keynote address from the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Hon. Alpheus !Naruseb, who noted that the meeting came at the right time to provide policy decisions for the future of Agriculture as the region was facing challenges that included cyclones, droughts, disease outbreaks and food shortages, which further exacerbates poverty and inequality in the region. Hon. !Naruseb also indicated the need to put in place policies and strategies to reduce and mitigate the impact of drought and floods, and to make the agriculture and fisheries sectors in the region more resilient to adverse climatic conditions.

The Ministers noted the humanitarian situation as a result of several cyclones that caused extensive flooding in Member States, between January and April 2019. Due to the severe and devastating impacts of cyclones in particular Idai and Kenneth, over 3.3 million people were affected and required immediate humanitarian assistance, including food, shelter, clothing, potable water, sanitation and medical support. In total the regional disasters killed over 1,000 people; injured an estimated 3,000, damaged economic infrastructure, education and health facilities and destroyed over 800,000 hectares of cropland as well as crops and seed stocks.

They also noted the multi-sectoral approach to attain food security in the region through adopting the Water, Energy and Food (WEF) Nexus concept. The approach enhances synergies through collaborative efforts with water, energy and food sectors, in order to break silo approach in the sustainable economic development and optimal use of natural resources for improved agricultural performance, in the context of climate changes.
SADC ES Briefs H.E Mnangagwa as incoming Chair of the Organ

By Barbara Lopi & Mukundi Mutasa

The Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, paid a courtesy call on the Incoming Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at State House in Harare on 21st June, 2019.

President Mnangagwa will assume the Chair of the SADC Organ during the SADC Summit of Heads of States and Government to be held in August 2019 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

The Chairperson of the SADC Organ is rotated on an annual basis, and currently, his Excellency President Edgar Chagwa Lungu of the Republic of Zambia is the Chairperson, while Angola’s President, H.E Joao Manuel Goncalves Lourenco is the Outgoing Chairperson. During the meeting, the SADC Executive Secretary briefed the Incoming Chairperson of the SADC Organ on several issues including the legal premise of the Organ, its mandate and the role of the Chair; the political and security situation in the region; elections that will be conducted during Zimbabwe’s tenure as Chair of the Organ; and progress on the construction of the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot. The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is a structure established under Article 9 of the SADC Treaty. The specific mandate of the Chairperson of the SADC Organ is outlined in Article 4 of the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Among others, the Chairperson will be responsible for the overall policy direction and achievement of the objectives of the Organ, of promoting peace and security in the SADC Region, in consultation with the Troika of SADC.

During the briefing, the Executive Secretary emphasised that while the SADC region is generally peaceful and stable, it needs to remain vigilant, adding that peace is essential for the attainment of social and economic development. The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections acknowledge that election observation is a fundamental component of democratic processes in the region. During Zimbabwe’s tenure as Chair of the SADC Organ, four SADC Member States namely Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia are scheduled to hold elections. As Chair, Zimbabwe will be responsible for deploying both Long-Term and Short-Term Election Observation Missions to the countries conducting elections, in line with the Principles and Guidelines on Elections.

His Excellency Emmerson Mnangagwa thanked the Executive Secretary of SADC for the good briefing and expressed Zimbabwe’s readiness to assume the SADC Organ Chairpersonship and continuously work with the SADC Secretariat as Zimbabwe executes her mandate from August 2019 for a period of one year.

Newly appointed Chief of staff from page 5

Brigadier Mukokomani (right) and Brigadier General Kaputa

The handover ceremony was attended by SADC Deputy Executive Secretary Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph Nourrice, FARDC Permanent Secretary, General Marcel Lukikwila Metikwiza (Permanent Secretary from the Democratic Republic of Congo) and SADC Directors and Heads of Unit.
SADC urged to harmonise education policies to facilitate mobility of skills and labour

By Anneline Morgan & Letso S. Mpho

SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation convened on 20 June 2019 in, Windhoek, Namibia.

The meeting was aimed at advancing the role of education, skills development and science, technology and innovation in supporting the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015-2020) and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063).

In her welcoming remarks, the Minister of Education, Arts and Culture Ministers from the Republic of Namibia, Hon Ms Katrina Hanse-Himarwa highlighted that, “strategic policy instruments such as the RISDP, the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 provided for an integration approach in the SADC region, with a special focus on promotion of industrial linkages and the effective use of regional resources”.

Hon. Hanse-Himarwa jointly chaired the meeting with the Minister of Higher Education, Arts and Culture Ministers from the Republic of Namibia, Hono Dr. Itah Kandjii-Murangi. In her opening statement, Hon Dr. Kandjii-Murangi concurred with her counterpart stating that knowledgeable workers, supported by modern and diversified infrastructure are key drivers for global competitive knowledge-based economy, and highlighted the need for the SADC region to transform, align and position the region’s tertiary education systems to help achieve the mission beyond the 4th Industrial Revolution.

The Ministers emphasised the importance of increased investments in Education, Science, Technology and Innovation to support Industrial development in the region and further highlighted the need to increase the uptake of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to support entrepreneurship and skills development as well as the importance of harmonising education policies in the region to facilitate mobility of skills and labour.

During their meeting, the SADC Ministers noted the progress on the implementation of the RISDP and SADC Industrialization Strategy (2015-2063) in relation to Education, Training; and Science, Technology and Innovation Programmes within the context of the RISDP 2015-2020; and considered key policy and strategic instruments for cooperation on regional integration in the areas of education and training; and science, technology and innovation (STI).

The Ministers also noted progress on:

- the establishment of the SADC University of Transformation;
- activities implemented during the period 2018/19 in the areas of human capacity development, policy exchange and learning and Cyber-infrastructure;
- the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF) and the SADC Technical and Vocational Education and Strategic Framework 2018-2027;
- the draft Concept Paper on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIR) to inform development of a Regional Digital Economy Strategy; and
- the draft SADC Intellectual Property Framework was approved by SADC Council of Ministers in August 2018 in Namibia.

Amongst others, the Ministers further; directed the Secretariat to work closely with existing national, regional, continental and global networks of science academies to support the region with knowledge production and scientific evidence based policy advise towards implementation of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020, Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) and Industrialisation Strategy; and urged Member States to sign the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organization (WISE-TO).

The Ministers also commended the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Mauritius for signing the SADC Charter on SADC Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organization (WISETO), which brings the total to nine Member States who have signed the Charter.

SADC Deputy Executive Secretary-Regional Integration, Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo underscored the need to bridge the barriers for industrial development such as infrastructure in relation to connectivity and the need to address the skills gap in the region. The Deputy Executive Secretary-Regional Integration also highlighted the need to strengthen...
Regional Media Coordinators called to enhance communication about SADC achievements

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Deputy Minister of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) of the Republic of Namibia, Honourable Engel Nawatiseb, on 17 June, 2019 called on the SADC National Media Coordinators to step up efforts in communicating the achievements of SADC.

Honourable Engel Nawatiseb made the call at the official opening of the 24th annual Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) meeting held at Thuringerhof Hotel in Windhoek, Namibia. The Deputy Minister highlighted that, since the inception of SADC in 1980, the region has recorded a number of milestones, which have contributed to the advancement of socio-economic development, political stability and consolidation of Democracy in the region.

He urged the National Media Coordinators to continue supporting the Secretariat in telling the world about the region’s successes, particularly, how the SADC protocols, policies and programmes are impacting people’s lives. In her remarks, Head of Communication and Public Relations at the SADC Secretariat, Ms. Barbara Lopi, expressed the Secretariat’s gratitude to the Member States for their support and commitment towards making SADC regional programmes visible. Ms. Lopi thanked the SADC Council of Ministers for their support towards enhancing SADC visibility, citing the approval by the Council of Ministers to introduce the singing of SADC anthem and hosting of SADC flag during SADC meetings as a demonstration of leadership commitment.

The 24th RAC Meeting was attended by ten Member States; Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A total of 31 entries in the four categories of Photography, Television, Radio and Print were submitted to the RAC for adjudication.

First prize winners in each of the four categories will receive USD2,500 and travel to the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, while their runners up will receive USD1000 each through their National Contact Points in the Member States.

SADC urged to harmonise education policies

from page 8

linkages between industry and academia in order to support industrial development. “In terms of improving knowledge production and knowledge utilization to support SADC industrialisation, the ‘Needs and Numbers Study’ had been completed, and it investigates the demand for, and supply of engineering technologists and engineering technicians” Said Dr. Mhlongo.

The Meeting was attended by SADC Ministers or their representatives from Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in attendance, were representatives from regional, continental and international organizations: African Union Commission, International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Science Council, Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Development, NEPAD – Southern African Water Sciences Centres of Excellence, and Implementing Agencies and was preceded by a three-day meeting of Senior Officials responsible for Education and Training; and Science, Technology and Innovation.

Prior to the meeting, a Ministerial Policy Dialogue was held on the 19 June 2019 under the theme: “Entrepreneurship, Education and the Fourth Industrial Revolution in Africa.”
United Republic of Tanzania to host 4th Annual SADC Industrialisation Week

By Innocent Mbvundula

The United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Industry and Trade will on 5-9 August, 2019, Dar es Salaam, will host the 4th Annual SADC Industrialisation Week under the theme; A Conducive Business Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development.

The SADC Council of Ministers endorsed the convening of the annual SADC Industrialization Week under the theme, A Conducive Business Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development.

The SADC Council of Ministers endorsed the convening of the annual SADC Industrialization Week to intensify engagement with various partners, including the Private Sector in order to accelerate the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063.

The SADC Industrialisation Week is a public-private engagement platform that helps to foster new opportunities for intra-African trade and investment in the southern African region. Last year, the SADC Industrialisation Week was held in Windhoek, Namibia under the theme: Promoting Infrastructure and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.

According to the Acting Director of Industrial Development and Trade, Mr Calicious Tutalife, commemoration of the 2019 SADC Industrialisation Week will aim at, among other things, spreading knowledge and building coalitions among governments, Private Sector, Academia, Research institutions and THINK TANKS and members of the public. The event is being co-organised by the SADC Secretariat, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the United Republic of Tanzania and the SADC Business Council through the interim Secretariat, the NEPAD Business Foundation. The sectors earmarked to participate in the 2019 Industrialization Week include; Mineral beneficiation, Agro processing, Pharmaceuticals, Fast Moving Consumer Goods, Infrastructure and logistics (to support trade and investment), Light manufacturing; Automotive and Financial Sector.
JL: Explain what role SADC Secretariat is playing towards the achievement of the November 2017 SADC Ministerial Commitment on ending HIV and AIDS by 2030?

AM: The SADC Secretariat’s mandate is to assist Member States to have harmonized policies, frameworks, and guidelines to address HIV and AIDS in the Region, to mobilize resources and to facilitate capacity building and strengthen monitoring and evaluation. The Secretariat developed, among others, the SADC Regional Strategy for HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care, the SADC Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Human Rights among Key Populations which was approved in 2017. Prevention is at the center stage of the interventions towards ending HIV. In this regards SADC Ministers directed the Secretariat in collaboration with partners to revitalize HIV prevention interventions in the region.

JL: What is the general status of implementation of your action plan?

AM: The SADC Region has aligned itself to the global commitment to end HIV and AIDS by 2030. Currently plans and interventions in place in the region are mainly focused to reduce, by 2020, new HIV infections by 75% in comparison to the 2010 rate, and to Fast Track the “90-90-90 Targets” which recommend that by 2020 at least 90% of people leaving with HIV (PLHIV) are aware of their status, 90% of PLHIV are receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 90% of those receiving ART have 90% reduction of the viral load. Member States are at different levels in their progress towards the attainment of these targets, with some countries having made more progress than others. If efforts are sustained, most of the SADC countries are likely to meet these targets in 2020. However, results are fragile. In order to sustain the successes of SADC HIV and AIDS programmes, partnerships are needed between governments, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. Maintaining the gains and sustaining them will require bold approaches, conducive policy environments, sustainable funding and political will.

SADC Region is the most affected region in the world by the HIV pandemic; 44% of the world’s population. Adolescent girls and young women are heavily affected by the epidemic; More than 600 AGYW aged between 15-24 years are infected daily in the region. (UNAIDS, 2018).

JL: What are the measures put in place so far?

AM: SADC has revitalized the HIV prevention, including:
- Ensuring 90% coverage of Adolescents, Girls and Young Women with combination prevention
- Reaching 90% of Key populations (Men having Sex with Men, Sex Workers and Injected Drugs Users) with combination prevention

Dr. Mulumba
SADC Human Resources and Administration Committee meets in Gaborone, Botswana

By Barbara Lopi

The Human Resources and Administration Committee (HRAC) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) convened from 2-5 July 2019 at the SADC House in Gaborone, Botswana to review and clear documents on Human Resources and Administration issues.

The HRAC is a technical advisory committee comprising of SADC Member States that meet to review and clear documents on Human Resources and Administration-related issues for submission to the SADC Council of Ministers for consideration.

The current HRAC include the following SADC Member States; Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, as Chair, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Namibia.

HIV prevention in SADC

from page 11

- Ensuring 90% coverage of condoms to high risk populations
- Achieving national target of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) of 90% among adolescent boys and young men
- Launching of Pre Exposure Prophylaxis as a national prevention option

We are work towards reducing stigma and discrimination against HIV and AIDS and the creation of a conducive and protective legal environment

JL: Are the measures affordable to all SADC citizens?

AM: Measures are generally affordable to all SADC citizens where challenges and various barriers to access services have been addressed

JL: What are the challenges if any?

AM: Some of the challenges include:
- Weaknesses and limited coverage of prevention programmes resulting in the failure to reduce the incidence of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women and other vulnerable groups, key populations and men;
- Stigma and discrimination coupled with restrictive laws and policies, including age of consent laws and adult-oriented HIV services that are perceived as intimidating and of poor quality, which discourage service uptake among adolescents and young people;
- Insufficient human resources for health including public funding and capacity building for Community Health Workers;
- Inefficiencies in drug production, procurement and supply chain management;

JL: What would be your message as a Medical practitioner to our readers?

AM: HIV epidemic is still around and no complacency is allowed. We all need to join our efforts to end HIV and AIDS pandemic.

To view the Approved 2018 SADC HIV Prevention Score Card visit: https://www.sadc.int/documents-publications/show/6830
Notable quotes from the SADC ES, H.E. Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on International Commemorations

Compiled by
Innocent Mbroundula

12th June 2019- World Day Against Child Labour

With over 150 million children still estimated to be in Child Labour across the world today, and with Africa accounting for the largest share, SADC calls for sustained partnerships involving, among others, governments, employers’ and workers’ organisations in order to accelerate action to end Child Labour, if the 2025 eradication target is to be attained. As a region, we commit to make our fullest contribution towards this urgent and most noble target so that children in SADC and beyond can have the full opportunity to work on their dreams and, more importantly, to realise them.

13th June, 2019- International Albinism Awareness Day

SADC reiterates its unwavering commitment to stand in solidarity with persons with Albinism around the world, recognising that persons with Albinism continue to face violations of their human rights in various forms, ranging from stigma and discrimination, low access to Health and Education services, as well as, social and political exclusion. It is for this reason that SADC continues to condemn, in the strongest terms, all forms of violations and abuse against persons living with Albinism. We note, with contentment that, despite the numerous challenges that persons with Albinism face, they have remained positive and are STILL STANDING STRONG.

26th June 2019- International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

SADC recognizes that, like the rest of Africa, drug and substance abuse and trafficking is a cause for great concern, because of the many challenges it presents to society, such as family disintegration and slowed economic growth, and is particularly concerned with the proliferation of drugs in schools, colleges and universities, which is affecting young people on whose shoulders the future of the region lies. This year’s commemoration should remind us of the urgent need for collaborative efforts to strengthen information sharing systems, enhance bilateral and joint operations and enforcement of laws to counter drug abuse and trafficking. The future and our aspirations may be in jeopardy if we allow drug abuse and illicit trafficking to thrive in the region.
SADC Secretariat Library

By Liwakala Mudengi

The SADC Secretariat Library exists to provide unique information sources tailored for 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 and 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 phased out SADC Water Sector.
- **FANR Collection** – includes materials on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources from the phased out Food Security Sector.
- **SATCC Collection** – this collection holds documents on Transport and Communications from the phased out Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission.
- **Portuguese & French collection:** While the library is dominantly English literature, our aim is to balance the collection and grow the small Portuguese and French collection which we have as part of our collection. We will depend on Secretariat Portuguese and French speaking community to assist us in that regard.
- **Historical pictures & Audio Visual Collection:** The Library has a collection of photos going way back to the establishment of SADCC to SADC
- **Council and Summit Records:** The library has a collection of council and summit records as old as 1980. All council and summit records which took place more than 5 years ago should be available and accessed by public.
- **Online Catalogue:** Online catalogue called Amlib will is available on the website and fully functional. The library users have an opportunity to browse our collection from the comfort of their offices.
- **Library Subscriptions:** The library also subscribes to:
  - **Online databases:** Emerald and Fitch
  - **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 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.
Contact Liwakala@ Ext: 1776 or Kitso @ Ext: 1014
It has come 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
Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities

Keynote Speaker

H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa
Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania

15th August, 2019 from 0900 - 1200 Hrs

Venue: Library Auditorium, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
The Seychelles consist of an archipelago of about 100 islands in the Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar. The Seychelles were uninhabited when the British East India Company arrived on the archipelago in 1609. Thereafter, they became a favorite pirate haven. The French claimed the islands in 1756 and administered them as part of the colony of Mauritius. The British gained control of the islands through the Treaty of Paris (1814) and changed the islands’ name from the French Séchelles to the Anglicized Seychelles.

The islands became self-governing in 1975 and independent on June 29, 1976. They have remained a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Their first president, James Mancham, was overthrown in 1977 by the prime minister, France-Albert René. At first René created a Socialist state with a one-party system, but later he reintroduced a multiparty system as well as various reforms. While the islands spent years under European rule, the population was mainly of African origin, with immigration also from sub-continental Asia, Madagascar and other island nations of the Indian Ocean. The result is a creole culture which mixes the best bits from a global range of influences that have somehow combined on the archipelago. There are some, steepling and granite-based, which rise dramatically out of the sea and afford spectacular views to the energetic traveller willing to forego a day on the sun lounger, while the coral islands are largely for observers of wildlife and flora.

Source: https://www.infoplease.com/country/seychelles

In 1908, the Parliament of Belgium, in spite of unwillingness in the beginning, bent over to global demands (particularly that from Great Britain) and occupied the Congo Free State in the form of a Belgian settlement from the King. Subsequently, it was known as the Belgian Congo and was governed by the nominated administration of Belgium. In 1959, a fierce black-autonomist revolt compelled majority of the European settlers to depart the Belgian Congo. The nation achieved independence from Belgium in 1960, and in 1966, the name of Léopoldville was changed to Kinshasa and the name was derived from a rural community of the 19th century.

Source: https://www.mapsofworld.com/democratic-republic-of-congo/independence-day.html

Democratic Republic of the Congo Independence Day is a national holiday, which is celebrated to commemorate the country’s liberation from Belgium in 1960. The day is observed on June 30 every year. The people of Democratic Republic of the Congo think of it as the most important occasion in their life. Democratic Republic of the Congo was a colony of Belgium from 1908 to 1960. Independence Day is celebrated on June 30 and it is observed to pay tribute to the people who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the independence of their country.

The Republic of Zaire is the previous name of the present Democratic Republic of the Congo or République démocratique du Congo (in French language). The country was also known in other names such as Belgian Congo, the Congo Free State, Congo-Kinshasa, and Congo-Léopoldville.

Source: https://www.mapsofworld.com/democratic-republic-of-congo/independence-day.html

MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

June 25. This holiday celebrates the day, when Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975. The first Europeans set foot on the territory of Mozambique in 1498, when the Portuguese sailors from the voyage of Vasco Da Gama arrived to the country.

The Portuguese trading posts started to appear in about 1500, displacing the Arabic commercial and military hegemony. After World War II the colonies of Portugal were not granted independence and they were declared to be overseas territory.

Many other African countries one by one gained independence from their protectorates. This wave led to the Mozambican War of Independence that lasted from 1964 to 1974.

Source: https://anydayguide.com/calendar/2147

REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles consist of an archipelago of about 100 islands in the Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar. The Seychelles were uninhabited when the British East India Company arrived on the archipelago in 1609. Thereafter, they became a favorite pirate haven. The French claimed the islands in 1756 and administered them as part of the colony of Mauritius. The British gained control of the islands through the Treaty of Paris (1814) and changed the islands’ name from the French Sérichelles to the Anglicized Seychelles.

The islands became self-governing in 1975 and independent on June 29, 1976. They have remained a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Their first president, James Mancham, was overthrown in 1977 by the prime minister, France-Albert René. At first René created a Socialist state with a one-party system, but later he reintroduced a multiparty system as well as various reforms. While the islands spent years under European rule, the population was mainly of African origin, with immigration also from sub-continental Asia, Madagascar and other island nations of the Indian Ocean. The result is a creole culture which mixes the best bits from a global range of influences that have somehow combined on the archipelago. There are some, steepling and granite-based, which rise dramatically out of the sea and afford spectacular views to the energetic traveller willing to forego a day on the sun lounger, while the coral islands are largely for observers of wildlife and flora.

Source: https://www.infoplease.com/country/seychelles
You can have access to the SADCC/ SADC Summit and Council Records through the library OPAC using the following ling.

http://amlibsrv.sadc.int:81/Main.aspx and you can contact the Librarian if you need any material through lmudengi@sadc.int.

### JULY | JUILLET | JULHO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: 30th World Day Against Trafficking in Persons*