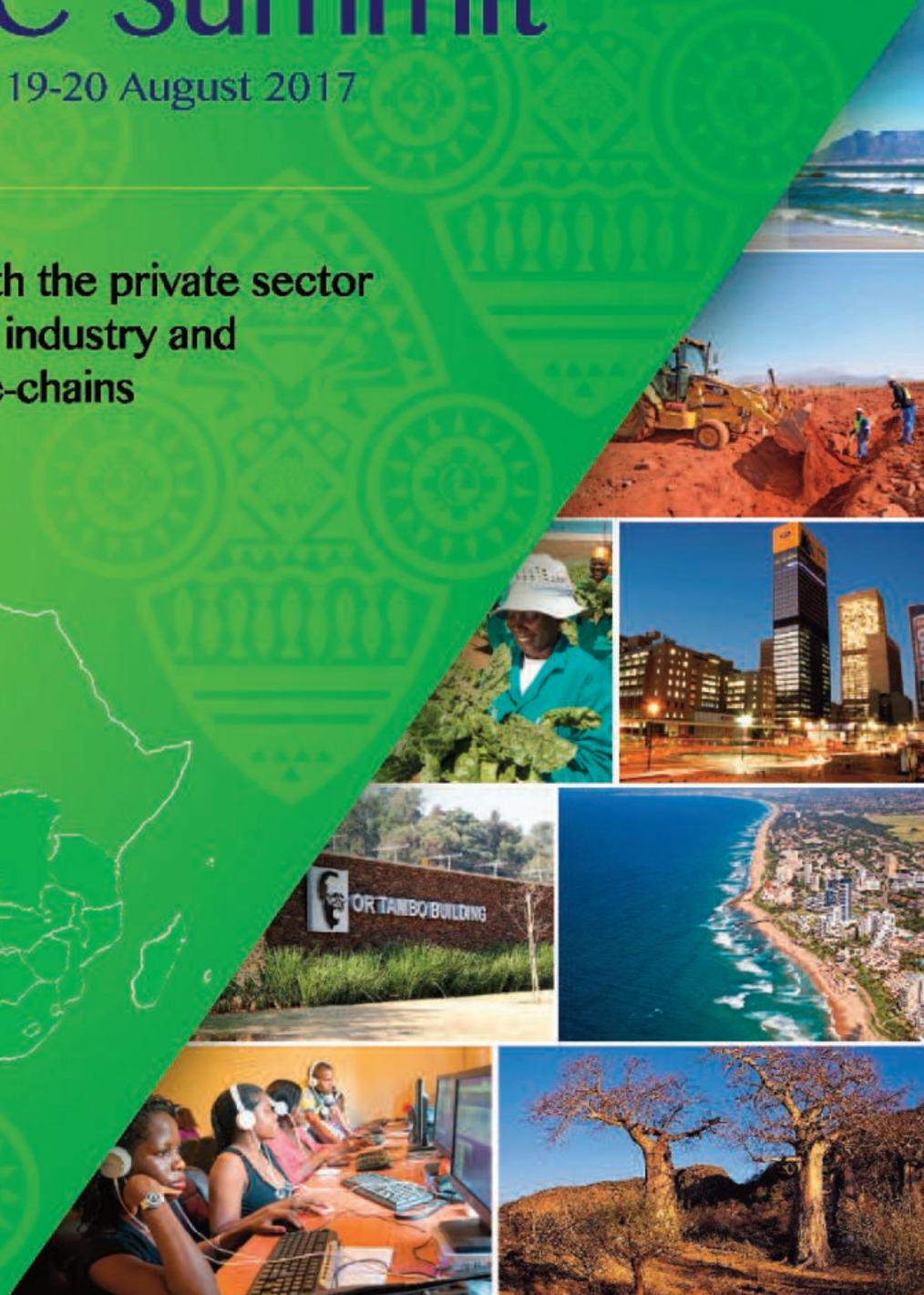




37th SADC Summit

South Africa, 19-20 August 2017

Partnering with the private sector
in developing industry and
regional value-chains







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"Partnering with the Private Sector in
Developing Industry and Regional
Value-Chains"

SADC Mission

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

SADC Vision

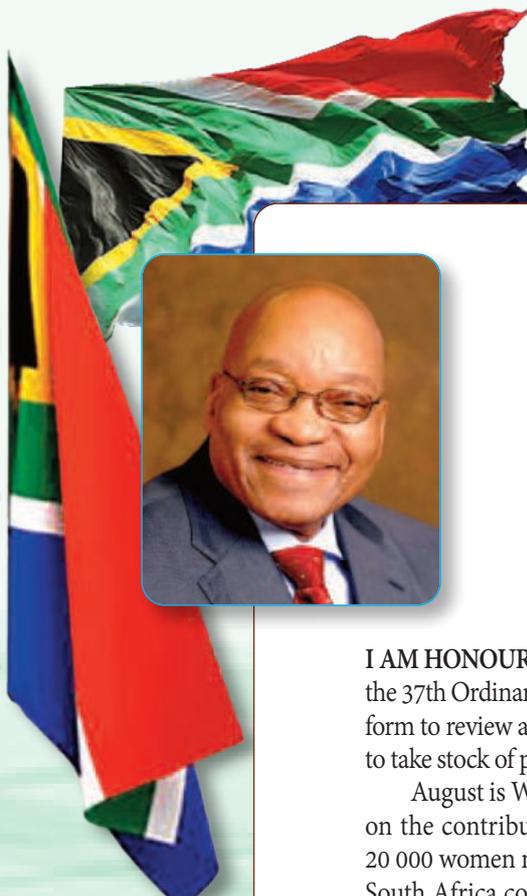
The SADC Vision is to build a region in which there will be a high degree of harmonisation and rationalisation, to enable the pooling of resources to achieve collective self-reliance in order to improve the living standards of the people of the region.

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

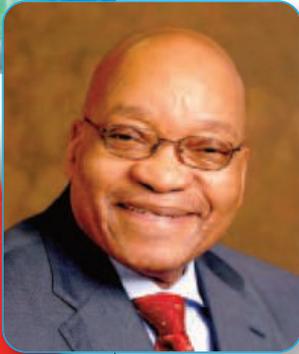
SADC Objectives

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





WELCOME MESSAGE



FROM HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JACOB ZUMA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND INCOMING CHAIR OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 37TH SADC SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA, 19 – 20 AUGUST 2017

I AM HONOURED to welcome you, the leaders of our family of nations, to the Republic of South Africa for the 37th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government. As is tradition, this Summit is our platform to review and deliberate on the year's work programme. The Summit provides us with an opportunity to take stock of progress as well as to identify challenges in the implementation of our programme.

August is Women's Month in South Africa's and every year during this time, we celebrate and reflect on the contribution of women to our society, economy and development. On 9 August 1956, about 20 000 women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the carrying of pass books. South Africa commemorates the role played by women, both in South Africa, and abroad, to highlight the injustices of past laws and programmes.

Global and domestic risks have impacted on the performance of our economies, which in turn, have made it difficult to realise the deliverables in our work programme. The onus is upon us as leaders of the SADC family to work to ensure economic growth, development and investment in our respective Member States and within our region.

Natural disasters such as floods, fires, drought and the impact of trans-boundary pests have affected the lives of the most vulnerable and poor in our region. As Incoming Chair of SADC, South Africa remains committed to regional efforts to collaborate and share expertise in responding to humanitarian disasters in our neighbourhood. In doing so, we will work towards ensuring that we mitigate and reduce the impact of these events on the lives and livelihoods of those most affected among us.

The region's prosperity and development are inextricably linked to the political and security situation. SADC remains stable, notwithstanding some challenges which have necessitated a regional approach towards their resolution. South Africa is confident that as Incoming Chair, our work with the Organ Troika Member States will result in a politically stable and secure environment which is vital for the achievement of our developmental priorities.

We are cognisant of the process initiated during Swaziland's Chairpersonship, which saw SADC embarking upon a project to renew its vision for the region. Specifically, the SADC Ministerial Retreat that took place in March 2017 in Ezulwini took its lead from the continental mandate. Consequently, the *SADC We Want* seeks to equally accelerate the implementation of past and existing regional initiatives for integration, economic growth and sustainable development which are strongly anchored in the continental transformative Agenda 2063. It is important to note that any regional plan implemented by Member States is realised if there is development at national level.

As a regional economic community, SADC has approved blueprints guiding our future direction. These include the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015 – 2020), Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), Regional Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO II), which focus on key objectives.

Notwithstanding our plans being in place, challenges such as implementation and resources persist and have been impacting on our progress. It is imperative that SADC continues its work to ensure implementation of our resource mobilisation strategy in order to seek financing for industrial and infrastructure development projects. Priority-setting of the most pertinent developmental deliverables is also a fundamental component that SADC has highlighted throughout the years. To address some of these obstacles, SADC has identified regional industrialisation as a key priority which forms the focus of our engagement with stakeholders and international cooperating partners.

Guided by previous themes of the republics of Zimbabwe and Botswana as well as the Kingdom of Swaziland, South Africa's theme for its tenure from August 2017 to August 2018 is "*Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value Chains*", to ensure continuity in our collective aspiration towards regional industrialisation.

Following the Summit's endorsement of the Regional Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap in April 2015 and the subsequent March 2017 approval of its Costed Action Plan, SADC has prioritised the identification and strengthening of regional value chains in agro-processing, minerals beneficiation and pharmaceuticals, with a view to building industries and improve productivity and competitiveness in these sectors.

What is required of us as leaders and as Member States is a focused effort across the region to identify key investment opportunities in each of our countries and their relative positioning within regional and global value chains. Driven by the private sector, such opportunities need to be supported and companies encouraged to invest in new capabilities that would make them more competitive within both regional and global value chains. If we are to truly modernise our industries and raise the standards of competition, it is critical that we invest in research and development as well as in the use of new technology, skills and innovation.

South Africa intends to build on efforts towards improved cooperation between Member States in identifying regional value chains to be developed with a view to growing the manufacturing sector in the organisation so that we are able to add value to our resources and increase intra-regional trade. The participation of the private sector in this process is critical, and therefore the Second Industrialisation Week held on 31 July - 4 August focused on the role of the private sector in implementing the Regional Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

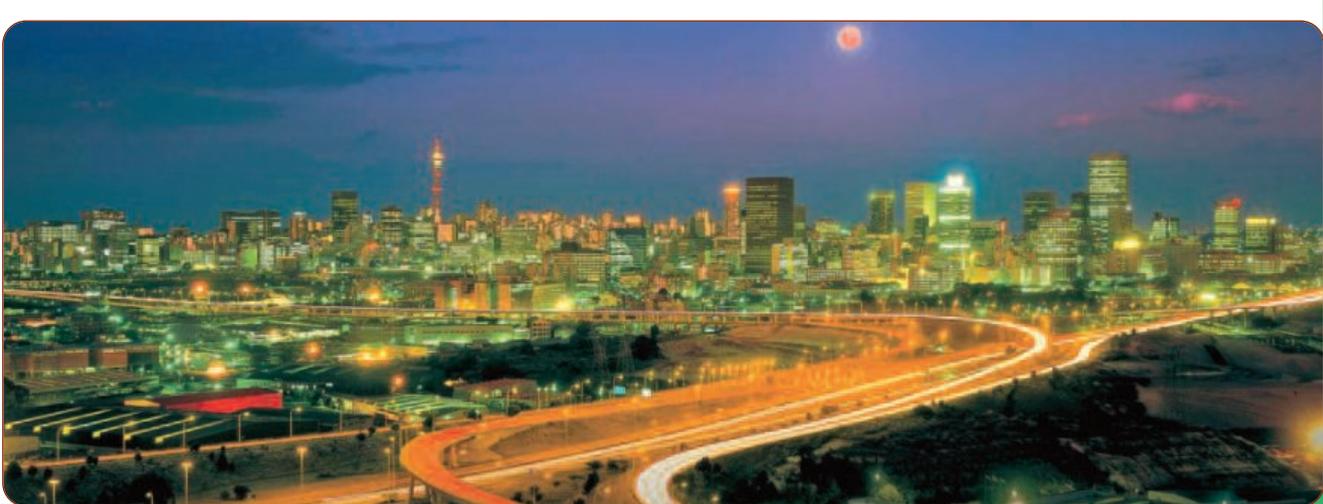
South Africa welcomes the approval of our new organisational structure, which is now aligned to key priorities as identified in regional plans. Moving forward, it is our hope that Member States and the Secretariat will work closely towards ensuring sound operational management of the SADC Secretariat in both the coordination and implementation of our programmes.

The roll-out of the online monitoring and evaluation tool is a welcome achievement and will improve our reporting of progress as well as challenges.

In conclusion, I wish to add that SADC remains a priority for South Africa. As such, we are committed to ensuring a pragmatic and realistic approach towards the implementation of our agreed plans

Again, I would like to welcome all delegates to the Republic of South Africa and trust that you enjoy your stay during this time. It is my hope that this Summit will be a time for reflection and renewed cooperation towards our shared common future.

JACOB ZUMA
President of The Republic of South Africa



BY HIS MAJESTY KING MSWATI III OF THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY 17 AUGUST 2017



Citizens of SADC Member States

It is with great honour and humility that I present to you my message as the SADC Chairperson on this occasion of SADC Day, which SADC commemorates annually on 17 August. This is a day when we reflect on the progress we have made as we implement the SADC Regional Integration Agenda and look into the future for prosperity.

Let me start off by paying tribute to the Founding Fathers of SADC for their vision for a common future for the SADC organization to improve the lives of their peoples. Since 1980, the institution they conceptualized and established has not only stood the test of time, but has also grown from strength to strength. I am happy that some of our Founding Fathers are still with us and they continue to be a valuable source of wisdom for SADC and future generations to come.

As we commemorate this special day for SADC, I am encouraged by the growing awareness and participation of our people in the implementation of the SADC Programmes and Projects. I do hope this will gradually move the region towards achieving the goals for which SADC was established, which is to reduce the levels of poverty and improve the standard of living of the people in the Region.

Let me acknowledge that in the past few years we have endeavoured to accelerate the pace of regional integration by reviewing our Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), reviewing the Strategic Plan for the Organ, development of a Regional Infrastructure Master Plan for all infrastructure projects, which was adopted in 2012, and development of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) in 2015 and its costed Action Plan adopted by the recent Extra-ordinary SADC Summit in March 2017. These are indeed milestones which cannot go unnoticed yet there is still a lot of effort we need to put to realize more results for the future growth of our region.

The need and importance of industrializing the SADC region cannot be over-emphasized and this calls for fast action in ensuring that the SADC macroeconomic policy environment is improved, developing capabilities and capacities to underpin transformation and strengthen competitive production, the need to remove infrastructural impediments to industrialization and identify key value-chains for global markets. In this regard, there is need to closely collaborate with the private sector as the engine of growth, and other stakeholders such as think tanks and academia.

Infrastructure development in the process of industrialization is a priority measure as it is required to support regional integration. In this regard, for the 36th Ordinary SADC Summit in 2016, the Kingdom of Swaziland presented the theme of *"Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for the Prosperity of the Region"*. The theme was intended to promote the process of resource mobilization by engaging international, regional and national investors, international cooperating partners and financial institutions to invest in sustainable energy infrastructure for industrialization.

The theme was adopted with the realization that our SADC Regional Agenda and plans lack the requisite funding for their implementation to be accelerated.

On 12-13 July 2017, SADC convened a High Level Ministerial Workshop and an Energy Investment Forum at Ezulwini Swaziland with the objective of mobilizing resources from investors. We hope this initiative will continue so that follow-up action can eventually bear the desired fruit for the region. The resource base for SADC has to be broadened by exploring alternative options and innovative approaches of sustainable financing in order to achieve our goals for Regional Integration.

It is my hope that by 2063, in line with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 as well as the African Union Agenda 2063, the SADC Region's industrial landscape will be completely different from what it is at present. SADC is opening wider the opportunities for our people to trade in the COMESA and EAC markets. The launch of the SADC-COMESA-EAC Free Trade Area in 2015 during the 3rd Tripartite Summit in Egypt was a sign of deepening regional integration. There is hope that these economic activities will create jobs and reduce the level of unemployment and poverty.

I am proud that the SADC Region continues to enjoy relative peace and stability. This is because the citizens and political leaders believe in resolving their differences amicably through contact and dialogue, recognizing that we are bound by common history, shared ancestry and above all, a common future as brothers and sisters.

Peace and security is one of the priorities for SADC due to the realization that without peace there cannot be any meaningful progress in the region. It is gratifying to see that SADC supported the Kingdom of Lesotho during their national elections which were held peacefully and successfully on 3 June 2017. As SADC we pledge to continue to support the Kingdom of Lesotho for lasting peace, security and political stability even after these elections.

While our SADC Region continues to be peaceful and stable, on the social and economic front there are potential issues that demand regional and national preventative and mitigation measures. These include food and water insecurity, energy insecurity, transnational drugs, human trafficking, smuggling, money laundering, cyber security, and climate change and environmental degradation.

In this regard, we will continue to strengthen the regional and national early warning centres on the need to exchange information and data through secure communications infrastructure. Through this initiative, the response to any form of disaster will improve, such as we observed in the management of the outbreak of the Fall Armyworm in the SADC region.

The challenge of unemployment, especially among our youth in the region, needs to be tackled through concerted effort and action from all sectors. The industrialization process in SADC should be inclusive to involve the youth and women so that they can benefit directly from the process of economic and technological transformation. One of the strategies to involve the youth is through education and training programmes, especially for vocational skills in the fields of science, technology and innovation which are relevant for industries.

Education is key in the process of development so that SADC can graduate to a competitive knowledge-based economy with high level specializations in science and engineering disciplines.

I am pleased to mention that preparations for the establishment of the SADC University of Transformation are progressing well. The University aims to enhance the human capital of the SADC region in the areas of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, innovation, and delivery of graduates who are empowered with requisite skills for the industrial development.

As we commemorate the 2017 SADC Day let us all reflect on the gains we have made as a region and pay particular attention to the development of interventions to address our challenges, so that our children should live in a region better than the one we have.

We should be mindful of the vision of the SADC Founding Fathers and strive to work towards “*The SADC We Want*” for the prosperity of the Region.

I wish you all a happy SADC Day and Prosperity of the Region.

I thank you.



HIS MAJESTY, KING MSWATI III
Kingdom Of Swaziland
Outgoing SADC Chairperson



PROFILE NEW LEADER



The Right Honourable Dr. Motsoahae Thomas Thabane Prime Minister of Lesotho

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE Dr. Motsoahae Thomas Thabane, the leader of the All Basotho Convention (ABC), was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho on 16 June 2017 following elections.

Early Life and Education

Dr. Thabane was born at Makhoakhoeng in the district of Maseru on 28 May 1939. He did his elementary education at Masianokeng Primary in the early 1950s. He went on to do his secondary and high school education at Maseru Day High School (commonly known as Control), and the then Thabeng Teachers Training College and Basutholand High School, now renamed Lesotho High School.

After completing his high school education, Dr. Thabane enrolled with the then Pius X1 College, later renamed University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) and now the National University of Lesotho (NUL). He graduated in 1964 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree with a major in Political Science and English. In 2012, he was conferred with an Honorary Doctorate in leadership by the Limkokwing University of Creative Technology, Maseru Campus.

Political Career

Dr. Thabane's first permanent appointment in government was First Clerk Assistant and Deputy Clerk to Senate in 1966-1970. In 1970, the then ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) led by the late Dr. Leabua Jonathan declared a state of emergency, and closed Parliament and all its institutions. The staff in the parliamentary institutions was deployed in various Ministries, and Dr. Thabane was deployed to the Ministry of Health and Education as Assistant Secretary (Administration) in the Department of Health.

Dr. Thabane is a long-serving civil servant with 26 years experience in the public service of the Kingdom of Lesotho. He served 19 years as Permanent Secretary in various Government Ministries, including that of Justice from 1972 to 1976; Interior, later renamed Home Affairs and Public Safety, (1976-1978), Health (1978-1983); Foreign Affairs (1983-1985), and back to Interior from 1985-1986.

In 1986, the BNP-led Government was toppled in a military coup led by Major General Justin Metsing Lekhanya, who until then had been a close confidante of the late Dr. Jonathan. The Military Government appointed Dr. Thabane as Secretary of Council of Ministers from 1986 to 1990. Dr. Thabane was later appointed by the Military Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Information and Broadcasting Minister, 1990 – 1991.

By this time, the Military was being persuaded by SADC, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now the African Union (AU), and the entire international community, to reinstate civilian rule. Dr. Thabane played a key role in convincing the military to accept this inevitable development to reinstate civilian rule in the Kingdom of Lesotho. It should be noted that this decision resulted in a split in the Military Council. However, the majority in the Council accepted the decision and changed the leadership of the Military Council to Major General Phit'soana Ramaema. National elections were held in 1993 and were won by the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) under the leadership of the late Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, who then requested Dr. Thabane to join his administration as Political Advisor, a post he held until 1998.

From 1998, Dr. Thabane participated actively in politics, and contested general elections for his constituency (Abia No. 36, now Abia No.37). He won the constituency and was appointed to a Cabinet position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations, and later on he was appointed Minister of Home Affairs and Public Safety after the 2002 general elections under the leadership of Dr. Pakalitha Mosisili of the Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD).

Dr. Thabane was also appointed Minister of Communications, Science and Technology in the administration of Dr. Mosisili. By this time relations between Dr. Thabane and Dr. Mosisili had deteriorated and Dr. Thabane left to form a new party, the All Basotho Convention (ABC). In doing so, he crossed the floor in Parliament to the opposition bench with 16 other Members of Parliament.

Elections

In the elections held in 2007, the ABC under his leadership won 17 constituencies and nine Proportional Representative (PR) seats, giving the party a total of 26 seats in Parliament as an opposition party, until 2012. After the 2012 general election, Dr. Thabane formed the 1st Coalition Government with two other political parties, the LCD and BNP.

Following the June 2017 snap elections, Dr. Thabane and his political party, ABC, formed the 3rd Coalition Government with three other political parties, the Alliance of Democrats, BNP, and the Reformed Congress of Lesotho.

Dr. Thabane is the 7th Prime Minister of Lesotho since independence in 1966, and the 3rd Coalition Head of Government.

Personal

Dr. Thabane likes reading, physical fitness, walking, light classic and traditional music, jazz, rhythm and blues.

FOREWORD

THE 37th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government set to take place in Pretoria, South Africa marks another important occasion for Southern Africa as it is expected to cement the resolve to enhance the region's technological and socio-economic transformation through industrialisation. This year's theme, "*Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value-Chains*", is expected to drive national value chains, while enhancing private sector participation, which are both critical catalysts for industrialisation.

This resonates well with the Conclusions of the Strategic Ministerial Retreat on the "SADC We Want", which were adopted by the Extraordinary Summit in March 2017 in the Kingdom of Swaziland. Among others, the Conclusions reaffirmed industrialisation and infrastructure development as major priorities for SADC, and the importance of an effective engagement mechanism to strengthen the participation of the private sector at all levels.

As you may recall, the past three Summits in 2014, 2015 and 2016 focused on driving and consolidating industrialisation, with the aim of unlocking the full potential of the SADC region. In this regard, the March 2017 Extraordinary Summit approved a Costed Action Plan of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063). The Action Plan establishes a coherent synergy and implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of time-bound targets set out in the Strategy and Roadmap.

These developments are described in greater detail in this publication, which also presents a report on Achievements/Milestones since the last Summit in August 2016, in Lozitha, Swaziland. The publication contains a Section on the SADC Secretariat, summarizing the key activities and programmes undertaken by different Directorates and Units in the past year. This allows stakeholders to understand and appreciate the sector-specific objectives and programmes, while tracking progress on implementation.

The Summit comes at a time when the region has decided to strengthen implementation of the integration agenda and promote inclusive participation by the citizens in regional programmes. As we move towards the "SADC We Want", the Secretariat is focusing on infrastructure development, industrialization and market integration, with peace and security as a prerequisite for economic development, and is producing a mechanism for tracking progress in the implementation of regional programmes.

This goes hand-in-hand with the creation of conditions that foster the participation of citizens in the region's activities. There is emphasis on the strengthening of SADC National Committees (SNCs), which are to become functional and more effective in coordinating the implementation of SADC decisions and programmes at national level. SNCs are an important platform for facilitating the participation of Member States and were established to provide input at national level in the formulation of regional policies and strategies, as well as coordinating and overseeing the implementation of programmes. They are to comprise of key stakeholders from government, private sector, and civil society in each Member State.

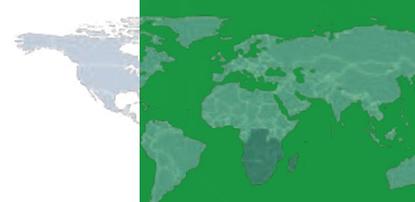
The publication dedicates a full section to the Republic of South Africa, as the Host Nation of the 37th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, and the Chairperson of SADC during 2017/18 under the leadership of His Excellency President Jacob Zuma, who becomes the Chairperson of SADC at this Summit.

The publication presents winners of the SADC Media Awards. These awards are an important platform for ensuring that regional programmes and activities are understood by the people of the region and beyond. They seek to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to support journalism excellence in the region. Each year we honour those who excelled during the past year in highlighting the successes and developments in the SADC Region.

The SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition is another integral part of efforts by the region to ensure that there is greater understanding of regional integration issues among all citizens, in this case schoolchildren. This is critical in engendering the spirit of togetherness among tomorrow's leaders.

Peace, security and political stability remain essential catalysts for regional economic integration and development, and as such on top of the SADC Agenda. During the year, a number of Member States held successful and credible elections, which were observed by SADC Electoral Observation Missions, contributing to further consolidation of democratic principles in the region. The region continued to play an active role in conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy and mediation processes aimed at securing a peaceful and politically stable environment to foster regional economic integration and development.

I am pleased to share with you the 37th SADC Summit Brochure. It is my hope, that you will find the publication useful. I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their support in preparing this publication.





SADC SECRETARIAT

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC, responsible for strategic planning, co-ordination and management of SADC programmes. It is also responsible for the implementation of decisions of SADC policy and institutions such as the Summit, the Troikas and Council of Ministers. It is headed by an Executive Secretary and has its headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana.

VISION

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

MISSION

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

VALUES

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

One region, 15 nations, working towards a common future

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MAJOR MILESTONES DURING THE YEAR August 2016 – August 2017



INTRODUCTION

The past 12 months were yet another successful period during which the SADC region consolidated gains towards building a Common Future in a Shared Regional Community. The period marked the second year of the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020, with major progress made in advancing the SADC agenda in industrialisation, infrastructure development, financial inclusion, peace, security and democracy, as well as in enhancing SADC visibility.

This report presents major achievements for the period August 2016 to August 2017.

THE SADC WE WANT

A major highlight during the year was the Ministerial Retreat held in Ezulwini, Swaziland in March 2017, whose conclusions were approved by the March 2017 SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit. The Retreat provided an opportunity for SADC Member States to assess progress made and discuss ways to strengthen implementation of the integration agenda and promote inclusive participation by citizens in regional programmes. Based on the Conclusions of the Retreat, the SADC Summit directed Secretariat to:



- ❖ prioritise programmes by focusing on infrastructure development, industrialisation and market integration, with peace and security as a prerequisite for economic development;
- ❖ develop a mechanism for tracking progress in the implementation of the regional integration agenda;
- ❖ develop effective compliance, monitoring and assurance mechanisms to track progress in implementation of SADC programmes as well as compliance to Protocols and legal instruments;
- ❖ focus on coordination of programmes, while Member States should focus on implementation;
- ❖ develop an effective engagement mechanism to strengthen participation of the private sector at all levels and to facilitate input by the business community into SADC processes and providing regular feedback;
- ❖ undertake a comprehensive review of SADC organs, including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, in order to rationalise and streamline decision-making and enhance efficiency and effectiveness;
- ❖ submit recommendations on sustainable financing for regional integration to Ministers of Finance to be considered during the finalisation of the ongoing work on the SADC Resource Mobilisation Framework.





IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIALISATION STRATEGY

Work on the implementation of the key milestones on SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 continued during the past year. The Costed Action Plan of the Strategy and Roadmap was approved by the Extraordinary Summit in the Kingdom of Swaziland in March 2017. The Action Plan outlines numerous actions and policy interventions to be undertaken to unlock industrial potential of the region. Furthermore, the mineral and pharmaceutical sectors have been profiled and areas for potential regional value chain development have been identified. The next steps are to undertake detailed value chain mapping on each product and develop regional value chain strategies, and roll out the Action Plan in all Member States.

TRADE LIBERALIZATION

Negotiations on Trade in Services continued during the year and 14 Member States have presented their offers in the first four priority sectors covering financial, tourism, transport and communication services. Technical negotiations have been concluded on nine offers submitted by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the four priority sectors and cross-sectoral (horizontal) commitments, including the movement of natural persons. Negotiations are close to conclusion on the offers presented by Botswana, Malawi and South Africa, while those with Namibia and Zimbabwe are still in progress. Angola is expected to do so soon.

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION

Five Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, DRC, Mozambique and Seychelles joined the SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) during the year under review, bringing the number of Member States participating in the SIRESS to 14. The Implementation Plan for the Strategy for Financial Inclusion and SMEs Access to Finance for 2017-2021 was developed during the year. The plan is to facilitate improved uptake, access, and utilization of quality financial services and products by consumers, including small and medium businesses for effective participation in industrial development in the region.

Three Member States, namely DRC, Namibia and Zimbabwe were peer reviewed against the macroeconomic convergence targets in 2016/17. The objective of the macroeconomic convergence programme is to enable Member States to implement stability-oriented macroeconomic policies, which are key to increasing both domestic and foreign investments.



12

SADC-EU ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The SADC-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) involving the EU and six SADC Member States, namely Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, entered into force in October 2016 following signature in June 2016 and ratification by September 2016. The seventh SADC EPA State, Angola, remains an observer.



INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

The Energy Investment Forum was held in July 2017 in Ezulwini, Swaziland as part of the operationalization of the 36th Summit Theme, and paved the way for investments in the Energy and Water Sectors. The Forum identified issues and constraints hampering the implementation of energy infrastructure projects and made recommendations and commitments to address these challenges, with commitment from Financiers and International Cooperating Partners to finance the projects that were showcased and others.

Furthermore, several regional infrastructure investment conferences were held during the year such as the joint ICT/Transport/Meteorology Infrastructure Investment Roundtable that was held in Swaziland, in October 2016, to showcase investment-ready projects in the respective sectors. A parallel Thematic Roundtable for Small Landlocked and Oceanic Member States also took place on the sidelines to respond to the special infrastructure needs of small landlocked countries and oceanic countries.

REGIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

Through the concerted efforts of Member States in implementing various energy Generation and Transmission Projects in the region in 2016, the Region exceeded the target to commission 3,757 MW generation capacity and instead commissioned 4,180 MW from new projects and rehabilitation of old power plants. As of the end of April 2017 the mainland Member States had an installed generation capacity of 59,539 MW and operating capacity of 54,397 MW against a demand and reserve of 53,478 MW. Therefore, when taking into account the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the Region has an excess capacity of 919 MW.

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) market continued to grow in 2016/2017 and the Coordination Centre was able to generate sufficient revenues to meet operational costs. There was a significant increase in trading activity on the competitive market in 2016/2017 when compared to 2015/2016. A total of 2,779,223 MWh was matched but only 1,023,056 MWh was traded on the market from April 2016 to March 2017. Transmission challenges still need to be addressed so that the available power can be transmitted to areas of demand.

SADC-AU PIDA ACCELERATION PROGRAMME

The SADC-PIDA Acceleration Programme on the Beira and North-South Corridors was launched in June 2016 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, under the approved list of projects following the criteria for prioritising projects. In addition, a roadmap for finalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding on the North-South Corridor (NSC) and the Agreement on the Beira Development Corridor (BDC) were also approved. The top five projects were successfully taken for pre-feasibility studies through technical assistance from World Bank's Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility to the SADC Development Finance Resource Centre (DFRC) Private Public Partnership (PPP) Network.

Other achievements on infrastructure development include the completion of the construction of the Climate Services Centre Laboratory and installation of climate monitoring equipment and the telecommunication system (TRANSMET/AMSS) connecting the Centre to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Global Telecommunication System and to the Global Producing Centre; and the launch in February 2017 of construction works for Phase 1 of the Kunene Transboundary Water Supply and Sanitation Project shared between Angola and Namibia, marking the construction of water treatment works and reticulation for the Caluaque village in Southern Angola.



OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE SADC UNIVERSITY OF TRANSFORMATION

Notable progress has been made towards operationalisation of the SADC University of Transformation located in the Kingdom of Swaziland, such as the development of a Concept Note and Road Map covering issues of governance, management, accreditation, registration and quality assurance, ownership, intellectual property, financing, sustainability and language of instruction. Furthermore, a regional scoping and skills needs assessment study has been concluded to inform the institutional set up, programmes, infrastructure and legal requirements of the University. Once operational, the University has the potential to address the provision of appropriate skills required for value addition, in the three agreed value chains of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY

The 2016/17 rainfall season was characterized by a slow onset during October and November 2016, but improved significantly in December 2016, and was well above normal until March 2017. The above average rains were received in the central and southern parts of the region, with over 150 percent of normal rainfall recorded in many areas over the December to March period. Overall, the 2017/18 food security situation across the region is expected to improve significantly as a result of better rainfall experienced during the 2016/17 growing season, except for the western and north eastern parts, where there was below normal rainfall. Preliminary estimates and projections of cereal (maize, wheat, sorghum, millet and rice) production indicate an increase of 38 percent in Malawi; 80 percent in Namibia; and 83 percent in South Africa over the previous season's harvest. Similar improved crop harvests are also expected in most other Member States.

Since the launch of the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal by the SADC Chairperson in July 2016, Member States and the international community contributed about US\$1.034 billion, with Member States contributing US\$222 million while the international community contributed US\$812 million. This represented 35 percent of the required amount of US\$2.9 billion.

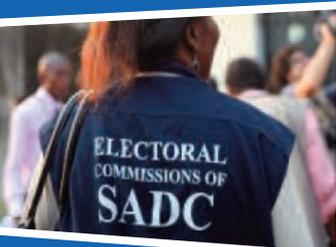
The development of a Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund is ongoing, which, once established, could in conjunction with the various resilience strategies currently under implementation in the region, support and reduce dependency on donors in cases of similar disasters in the future.

The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017-2022) was approved by Council in March 2017 to operationalize the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). The RAP is aimed at increasing agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; increasing access to markets and trade for agricultural products; increasing investments in and access to finance for agriculture; reducing social and economic vulnerability in the region; and improving food and nutrition security.

The establishment of an Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) as a Special Facility under the Regional Development Fund (RDF) in accordance with Article 8 of the Agreement has reached an advanced stage. Operationalisation of the Agriculture Development Fund will support the implementation of Regional Agricultural Investment Plan.

PEACE AND SECURITY SITUATION

The political and security situation in the region has remained peaceful and stable, notwithstanding a few challenges that continued to receive the utmost attention from SADC. Member States continued to adhere to democratic values and practices by holding regular national elections. Between August 2016 and July 2017, democratic elections were held in the Republic of Zambia, Republic of Seychelles and the Kingdom of Lesotho. In



Zambia, general elections were held on 11 August 2016, which were won by H.E. Edgar Lungu and the Patriotic Front Party, while in the Seychelles, the opposition coalition, the Linyon Demokratik Seselwa was victorious in parliamentary elections. On 16 October 2016, there was a smooth transition of power in Seychelles when then President James Michel resigned from office and was replaced by the former Deputy President, H.E. Danny Faure, to serve the rest of the four-year term of the Presidency as provided for in the Constitution of the country.

The Kingdom of Lesotho held snap elections on 3 June 2017 and the Right Honourable Dr. Thomas Thabane and the All Basotho Convention party won the elections and formed a coalition government with three other parties, namely the Alliance of Democrats, Basotho National Party, and the Reformed Congress of Lesotho.

In addition, a number of policy Instruments relating to politics, peace and security were developed and approved, including: the SADC Reference Manual on Election Observation; the SADC Conflict Prevention Strategy for Election-Related Conflicts; the SADC Mediation, Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy Structure Inception Guidelines; and the SADC Standby Force Command, Control, Communication and Information Systems (C3IS) Concept. These instruments are critical for strengthening peace and stability, and deepening and consolidation of democratic principles which underpin good governance in electoral processes in the Region; as well as enhancing the operational readiness of the SADC Standby Force.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2017



SADC leaders at 36th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government
30-31 August 2016, Mbabane, Swaziland

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SADC MINISTERIAL RETREAT

THE SADC WE WANT

SADC MEMBER States have agreed on a number of measures aimed at strengthening implementation of the integration agenda and promoting inclusive participation by citizens in regional programmes.

Among the measures agreed by the SADC Strategic Ministerial Retreat on the “SADC We Want” held in Ezulwini, Swaziland in March 2017 is the need to develop a mechanism for tracking progress in the implementation of the regional integration agenda.

The Ministerial Retreat directed the SADC Secretariat to develop effective compliance, monitoring and assurance mechanisms to track progress in implementation of SADC programmes as well as compliance to protocols and legal instruments.

The aspirations of Southern Africa are clearly spelt out in the Declaration and Treaty that established the shared community of SADC.

The aspirations are a united, prosperous and integrated region.

In pursuit of these targets, SADC has signed numerous protocols and other policy documents in various key areas, rang-

ing from trade and investment, peace and security, to transboundary natural resources and the empowerment of women and young people.

Since the transformation of SADC in 1992 from the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference, a total of 33 protocols have been signed by Member States to push forward the regional integration agenda. Twenty-six of these protocols have so far been ratified and entered into force.

According to SADC legal statutes, any signed regional protocol should be ratified by member countries for it to enter into force at national level in the 15 Member States. At least two-thirds of the Member States (10 countries) are required to ratify a protocol for it to enter into force.

The process of approval of a regional legal instrument requires, first, signing, and then ratification – a process that differs from country to country, with some requiring approval of Parliament.

The slow implementation of strategic documents by SADC countries has affected regional integration, resulting in most people in the region failing to fully





realize maximum benefits of belonging to a share community in southern Africa.

The retreat called on the SADC Secretariat to prioritise programmes by focusing on infrastructure development, industrialisation and market integration, with peace and security as a prerequisite for economic development.

In so doing, it recommended that the prioritization of regional programmes should “observe the principles of subsidiarity and additionality”. (See box)

It was agreed that the SADC Secretariat should focus on the coordination of programmes while Member States should focus on implementation.

The ministers noted that the main challenge for SADC is lack of prioritization that will have impact and that there is, therefore, need to devise more effective means to achieve the SADC aspirations, and to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of regional integration benefits across Member States.

The prioritization should also include a review of the SADC Infrastructure Project Portfolio to determine priorities that need to be focused on at regional vis-à-vis Member State levels.

The SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, adopted in 2012, identifies a total of 418 infrastructure projects to be implemented by 2027.

The master plan is a 15-year blueprint that will guide the implementation of

cross-border infrastructure projects between 2013 and 2027, covering the six priority sectors of information communication technology, energy, meteorology, tourism, transport and water.

The projects are being implemented over three five-year intervals – short term (2012-2017), medium term (2017-2022) and long term (2022-2027).

The Ministerial Retreat noted that in prioritising SADC programmes, cognisance must be given to the need to align legal instruments with the new thrust towards industrialisation.

It was felt that there is need for coordination across existing protocols so that they respond to the demands of the industrialisation agenda. These include the SADC Protocol on Energy, Protocol on Trade, Protocol on Finance and Investment, Protocol on Trade in Services, and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons.

A number of protocols came into effect before the industrialisation thrust was prioritised for the agenda.

Another major recommendation of the Ministerial Retreat was the need for the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive review of SADC organs, including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, in order to rationalise and streamline decision-making and enhance effectiveness and efficiency.

It was noted that the review should also propose delegation of decision-making to lower levels. For example, only key decisions should be taken to the Council of Ministers and the Summit of Heads of State and Government while other deci-



sion-making should be delegated to lower organs when it is cost-effective.

There is also need to strengthen SADC National Committees (SNCs) so that they become functional and more effective in coordinating the implementation of key SADC decisions at national level.

SADC National Committees were established to provide inputs at national level in the formulation of regional policies and strategies, as well as coordinate and oversee the implementation of programmes at national level.

The committees are also responsible for the initiation of SADC projects and issue papers as an input into the preparation of regional strategies. They comprise key stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society in each Member State.

There has, however, been concern about the effectiveness of the committees amid indications that they are only working well in a few SADC countries.

The retreat observed that strengthened SNCs would provide a link to national civil society organisations, which usually struggle to engage with SADC.

The retreat recommended that the SADC Secretariat should develop an effective engagement mechanism to strengthen participation of the private sector at all levels. It was noted that the lack of direct involvement by the private sector is a barrier to economic development.

The development of an engagement mechanism will, therefore, be crucial in facilitating input by the business community into SADC processes and providing regular feedback.



The Ministerial Retreat called upon the SADC Secretariat to submit recommendations on sustainable financing for regional integration to Ministers of Finance to be considered during the finalisation of the ongoing work on the SADC Resource Mobilisation Framework.

At least six options for innovative sources of financing regional integration in SADC were identified during the ministerial retreat. These are the introduction of an export and import tax; a tourism levy; a financial transaction tax; a lottery system; philanthropy; and regional events.

These alternative funding sources have the potential of mobilising more than US\$1.2 billion per year for financing SADC programmes and projects and could go a long way in weaning the region from over-reliance on donor support.

The Secretariat was tasked with working with the African Development Bank to develop the necessary instruments and frameworks such as infrastructure bonds, partial risk guarantees, insurance guarantees and partial credit guarantees for use in Member States. *sardc.net*

THE PRINCIPLE of subsidiarity was adopted by SADC Member States as one of the Community's core principles essential for facilitating delivery on SADC's Common Agenda.

By definition, the adoption of the principle of subsidiarity means that "... all programmes and activities should be undertaken at levels where they can best be handled based on consultations between governments and relevant stakeholders. The involvement of institutions, authorities, and agencies outside SADC structures to initiate and implement regional programmes using their own generated resources should be promoted and encouraged."

This will ensure that the available capacity of the Secretariat is most efficiently utilised for policy development and harmonisation, as well as programme coordination and management.

The principle of additionality requires that only programmes that add value to regional integration or enhance the capacity to achieve SADC objectives be implemented as priorities.

This principle is essential in the sense that Member States will respect the SADC programmes only to the extent that they are seen to be adding value or generating solutions to common problems faced by the region.

OUTCOMES OF THE EXTRA-ORDINARY SUMMIT

SADC approves costed industrialisation action plan

THE SADC vision of becoming an industrialised zone is taking shape following the approval of an action plan to cost the implementing an industrialisation strategy adopted by the region two years ago.

The SADC Extraordinary Summit held in Mbabane, Swaziland in March approved the Costed Action Plan for the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063.

“In approving the Action Plan, the Summit underscored high impact activities, effective monitoring and reporting, and the role of the private sector as a key player in the implementation of the SADC industrialisation agenda,” reads a communique issued at the end of the Extraordinary Summit.

The implementation of the action plan is estimated to cost US\$103 million at the regional level over the first 15 years of the strategy timeframe.

Member States were expected to come up with their own implementation costs estimates by the end of June 2017.

The action plan seeks to establish a coherent and synergistic implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of

time-bound targets set out in the strategy and roadmap.

It aims to create an enabling environment for sustaining industrial development as a driver of economic transformation; and establish an enduring alliance for industrialisation consisting of the public and private sectors as well as strategic partners.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap is anchored on three interdependent strategic pillars: industrialisation, as a champion of economic transformation; enhanced competitiveness; and, deeper regional integration.

Strategic interventions proposed under the action plan for each of these pillars are proposed.

These include an improved policy environment for industrial development, increased volume and efficiency of public and private sector investments in the SADC economy, creation of regional value chains and participation in related global processes, as well as increased value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products and services.

In order to improve the operating environment, there are plans to develop and opera-



tionalise a Protocol on Industry by 2020, which should lead to the development of industrialisation policies and strategies at national level.

Where Member States already have such policies and strategies, these should be reviewed and aligned to the Industrialisation Strategy and roadmap.

Member States will be required to develop national Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programmes (IUMPs) and implement these by 2020.

These should be in line with the SADC IUMP, which provides the basis for a sector-specific approach to industrialisation in the region, focusing on upgrading existing manufacturing capacities, modernising productive facilities, reinforcing the institutional support infrastructure, and strengthening regional capacity for research and innovation.

To encourage the creation of regional value chains and participation in global processes, the region has identified five priority areas in which the value chains can be established and for which regional strategies should be developed by 2020.

These are in the areas of agro-processing, minerals beneficiation, consumer goods, capital goods, and services.

A detailed value chain study is proposed for specific products or services in the priority areas.

As part of the process of promoting value-chain participation, there are plans to develop model legislation and regulations for intra-SADC agro-processing, minerals beneficiation and other manufacturing activities and services.

Reduction or removal of structural impediments to industrialisation is another target being pursued by SADC. In this regard, there is need to improve power generation capacity and facilitate an increase in the development and use of renewable sources of energy as well as ensure adequate water supply.

The action plan also proposes an active role for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the SADC industrialisation agenda. SMEs are an important variable in SADC development plans, representing 90 percent of all businesses and accounting for more than 50 percent of employment.

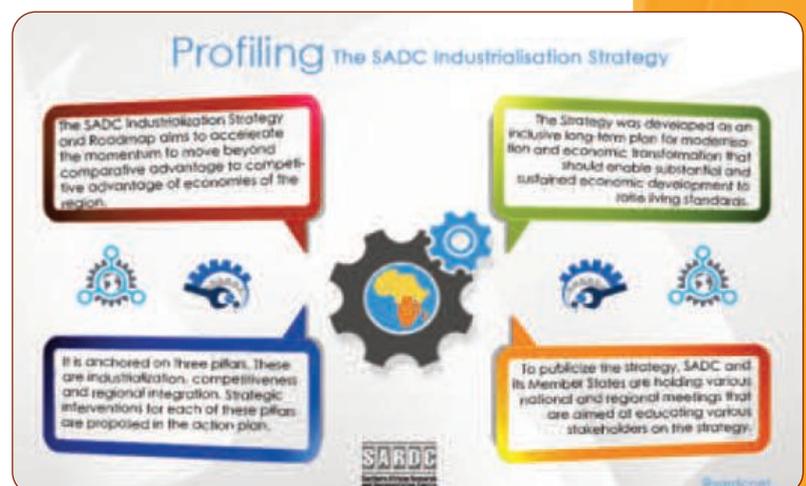


Interventions under the Competitive pillar are aimed at strengthening both the macroeconomic and microeconomic environments in the region.

Initiatives proposed include the development of industrial investment programmes to support SMEs by 2018; training for skills, entrepreneurial and managerial development; and centres of specialization for priority sectors.

The regional Integration pillar aims to widen the economic space for development and create incentives for industry to expand, thus providing opportunities for economies of scale, clustering and economic linkages.

Specific interventions under this pillar include full implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area to cover all Member States; a common external tariff by 2025; gradual phase-down and abolition of rules of origin by 2025; liberalization of exchange controls to allow free movement of capital within SADC by 2030; and ratification of the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services for implementation by 2020. *sardc.net*



Secretariat restructuring almost complete

THE SADC Secretariat has finalised its revised organisational structure that is meant to improve its capacity to coordinate implementation of regional programmes.

The revised structure includes a newly formed Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade.

Speaking during the Council of Ministers meeting held in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland in March, SADC Executive Secretary Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax said the proposed directorate “should be able to coordinate effective implementation of the SADC industrialisation agenda.”

“Following the finalisation of the proposed SADC Organisational Structure, I am confident that, upon its consideration and approval by Council, the Secretariat will speedily move towards its operationalization,” Dr Tax said.

“It would be remiss of me not to commend the Committee of Senior Officials and the Finance Sub-Committee for having worked diligently to finalise the SADC Secretariat Organisational Structure.”

The Executive Secretary revealed that Secretariat has so far recruited three new directors to replace those who left at the end of 2016 following the expiry of their contracts.

“I am pleased to inform you that following the end of tour of duty of the directors in various directorates, three director positions were filled in the last two months, namely Director of Policy, Planning and Resource Mobilisation (Zambia), Director of Budget and Finance (Namibia), and Director of Human Resources and Administration (Botswana),” she said.

Other SADC directors who retired at the end of 2016 were those responsible for Infrastructure and Services; Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI); Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Social and Human Development and Special Programmes.

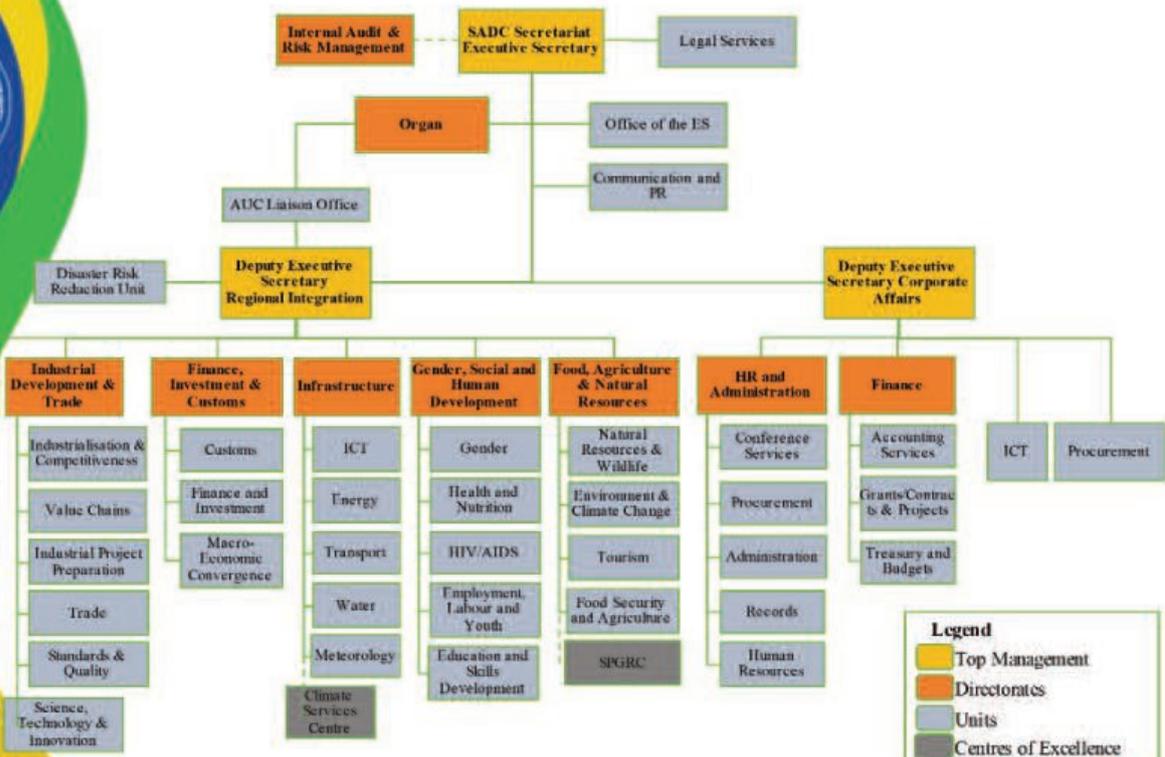
The TIFI directorate has now been split into two to include the newly formed Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade. (See Organogram for the revised SADC organisational structure). *sardc.net*

Overall Structure of the Secretariat

22



- Research & Statistics
- Policy and Strategy
- Planning and Programming
- Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting
- Project Management Support



SADC disaster fund on the cards

SADC PLANS to establish a fund that will support regional efforts to rapidly respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

The proposed SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund is expected to create a regional pool of resources from which the region can rapidly mobilise funds in the event that one of the Member States or several of them experience a natural disaster or emergency situation.

The fund is expected to be functional by the end of 2019 although modalities of how it will work are still being developed.

The regional fund is intended to complement Member State budgets for disaster preparedness and response as national governments remain the first-line responders to local emergency situations.

Taking adequate measures to prevent, reduce and respond to the impact of disasters has become a critical issue for southern Africa following an increase in the number of natural hazards affecting the region.

Natural hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones and earthquakes are now common in southern Africa and their impacts continue to threaten socio-economic development.

To address increasing vulnerability, the region has approved the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy 2016-2030.

The strategy is aimed at strengthening the preparedness and response mechanism for early warning as well as recovery from disasters in the region by 2030.

Through the strategy, southern Africa will focus on three main priority areas, namely improvement of risk and disaster management information systems, strengthening of disaster preparedness and response planning, and establishment of a Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund.

According to the implementation plan for the response strategy, SADC has set a deadline of 2020 to agree and operationalize the use of standardized early warning symbols that are understood by all Member States and communities that are at risk of natural disasters.

It is envisaged that by end of 2017 SADC Member States will have put in place a simple and accessible early warning system in the three regional languages – English, French and Portuguese.

Furthermore, SADC plans to develop and operationalize a regional database to record

losses from disasters by the end of 2018. The database will be updated regularly.

Apart from the Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy, the SADC region has proposed a number of projects aimed at strengthening regional preparedness to respond to natural disasters.

Some of the projects are contained in the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan and aim to strengthen the regional weather observation system as well as improve the meteorological early warning system.

Southern Africa has in the past suffered from extensive droughts in 1967-73, 1981-82, 1986-87, 1991-92, 1994-95, 2001-03 and in the 2015-16 agricultural seasons.

For example, a series of droughts that occurred from 1981 to 1992 caused water levels in Kariba Dam between Zambia and Zimbabwe to drop by 11.6 metres, affecting the dam's capacity to generate electricity.

In the 2015/16 agriculture season, an estimated 40 million people were left food-insecure due to a drought that affected southern Africa.

Floods and cyclones have had serious impacts in southern Africa. For example, the 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 rainfall seasons were dominated by cyclonic activity which caused considerable human suffering across parts of the region, with Cyclone Eline having the most devastating effects during this period.

In Mozambique alone, Cyclone Eline affected 150,000 families, resulting in physical damage valued at US\$273 million, and US\$295 million loss of agricultural production.

More recent, torrential rains caused by Cyclone Dineo during the 2016/17 agricultural season caused floods in Mozambique, resulting in an estimated loss of more than 29,000 hectares of crops such as maize, groundnuts, cassava and beans.

In Madagascar, floods caused by Cyclone Enawo devastated the country during the 2016/17 season, leaving close to 329,000 people homeless and more than 50 dead.

The increasing frequency of earthquakes has become another issue of concern in the region.

Southern Africa was this year hit by a strong earthquake that had a magnitude of 6.5 on Richter scale. The 3 April earthquake, which had its epicentre in Botswana, was felt as far as South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. sardc.net



Beyond Revised RISDP

SADC strategises on post-2020 development agenda

SADC HAS commenced the process of formulating a new cooperation and regional integration strategy to succeed the current development blueprint that is expected to end in 2020.

The Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Master Plan (RISDP), which was approved in 2015, is expected to end in 2020 and the wheels have already been set in motion to craft a new development blueprint to shape southern Africa's regional integration agenda post-2020.

To kick-start the process, the SADC Secretariat recently convened a Consultative Conference on the Post-2020 SADC Development Cooperation and Integration Strategy in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The purpose of the conference was to obtain expert assessments and analysis of the implementation of the Revised RISDP and the blueprint governing SADC cooperation in the political sector, the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Defence, Peace and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

The conference, which was attended by SADC officials, academia and researchers, provided the experts with an opportunity to “critically exercise the facilitative issues in regional cooperation and integration”, and to identify priorities for post-2020 SADC regional development cooperation and integration.

The consultative process is expected to lead to the development of a framework for a post-2020 regional strategy that takes into account SADC Principles and Common Strategy as well as continental and global processes such as the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

The experts noted that there is need to maximise synergies in the implementation of the two pillars of SADC activities – political and security cooperation as identified under SIPO, and developmental integration as covered by the RISDP.

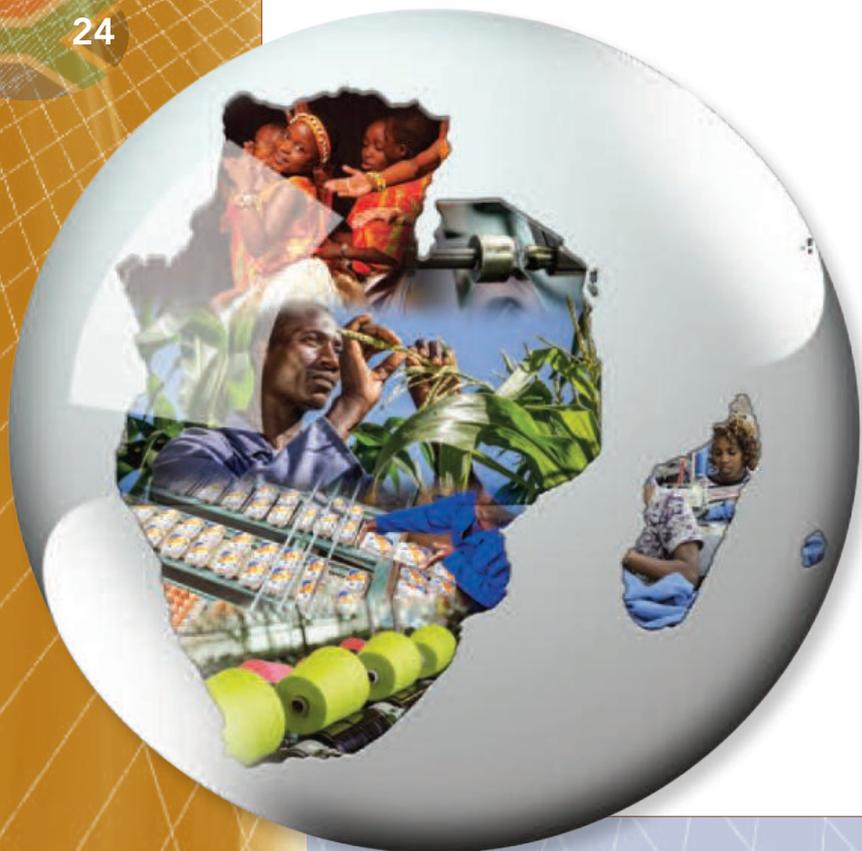
SIPO is a five-year strategic document that establishes SADC's institutional framework for policy coordination and implementation in politics, defence and security cooperation, and was approved in 2003.

The core objective of SIPO is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration.

The RISDP was first approved by SADC leaders in 2003 as a socio-economic blueprint for regional integration and development.

It was revised in 2015 as part of efforts to realign the region's development agenda in line with new realities and emerging global dynamics.

It is envisaged that the post-2020 SADC development cooperation Vision 2050 should provide a framework for a long-term vision for SADC as the region seeks to position itself in a context of emerging global and continental issues such as climate change, democratisation of the United Nations and increasing financial instability.



According to SADC chairperson, King Mswati III of Swaziland, the intention is to set in motion a development agenda that takes into account the dynamics of events and issues affecting not only the southern African region, but also the rest of the world.

Such dynamics include current regional efforts to introduce measures aimed at strengthening implementation of the integration agenda and promoting inclusive participation by citizens in regional programmes.

Among the measures agreed by the SADC Strategic Ministerial Retreat on the “SADC We Want” held in Ezulwini, Swaziland in March is the need to develop a mechanism for improving implementation of the regional integration agenda.

“What is important at this stage is to ensure that the conclusions of the Retreat assist in further defining the direction that SADC should take after the expiry of the Revised RISDP in 2020,” King Mswati said during a visit to the SADC Secretariat in May.

“The time to start thinking about the future of SADC post-2020 is now, and this process should be as consultative as possible for both the Member States and the various relevant stakeholders,” he added.

The ministerial retreat directed the SADC Secretariat to develop effective compliance, monitoring and assurance mechanisms to track progress in implementation of SADC programmes as well as compliance to protocols and legal instruments.

Since the transformation of SADC in 1992 from the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, a total of 33 protocols have been signed by Member States to push forward the regional integration agenda.

However, only 26 protocols have been ratified and entered into force to date.

According to SADC legal statutes, any signed regional protocol must be ratified for it to enter into force as a legal entity. At least two-thirds of the Member States (10 countries) are required to ratify a protocol for it to enter into force.

The approval of a regional legal instrument requires, first, signing, and then ratification – a process that differs from country to country, with some requiring approval of parliament.

The slow implementation of strategic documents by SADC countries has affected regional integration, resulting in most peo-

ple in the region failing to fully realize maximum benefits of belonging to a share community in southern Africa.

The retreat called on the SADC Secretariat to prioritise programmes by focusing on infrastructure development, industrialisation and market integration, with peace and security as a prerequisite for economic development.

The ministerial retreat called on the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive review of SADC organs, including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, in order to rationalise and streamline decision-making and enhance effectiveness and efficiency.

It was noted that the review should propose delegation of decision-making to lower levels. For example, only key decisions should be taken to the Council of Ministers and the Summit of Heads of State and Government while other decision-making should be delegated to lower organs when it is cost-effective.

The retreat recommended that the SADC Secretariat should develop an effective engagement mechanism to strengthen participation of the private sector at all levels. It was noted that the lack of direct involvement by the private sector is a barrier to economic development. *sardc.net*

THE REVISED Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan identifies four main priorities to be pursued by the region from 2015-2020.

Priority A seeks to promote industrial development and market integration through, among other things, strengthening the productive competitiveness and supply side capacity of Member States as well as improving movement of goods and facilitating financial market integration and monetary cooperation.

Priority B is on provision and improvement of infrastructure support for regional integration.

Priority D is on promotion of special programmes of regional dimension under clusters such as education and human resource development; health, HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases; food security and trans-boundary natural resources; environment; statistics; gender equality; and science, technology and innovation and research and development.

Priorities A, B and D are underpinned by Priority C on the promotion of peace and security. *sardc.net*





SHAPING THE IP LANDSCAPE IN AFRICA



THE AFRICAN REGIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION is an inter-governmental organization that facilitates cooperation among member states in Intellectual Property matters, with the objective of pooling financial and human resources, and seeking technological advancement for economic, social, technological, scientific and industrial development.

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Key
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 ■ 10 Observer States

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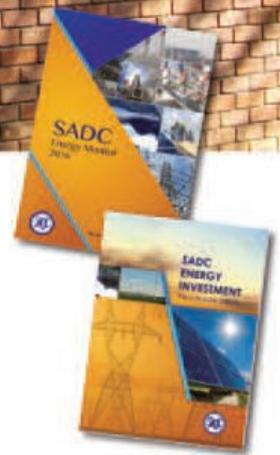


KNOWLEDGE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

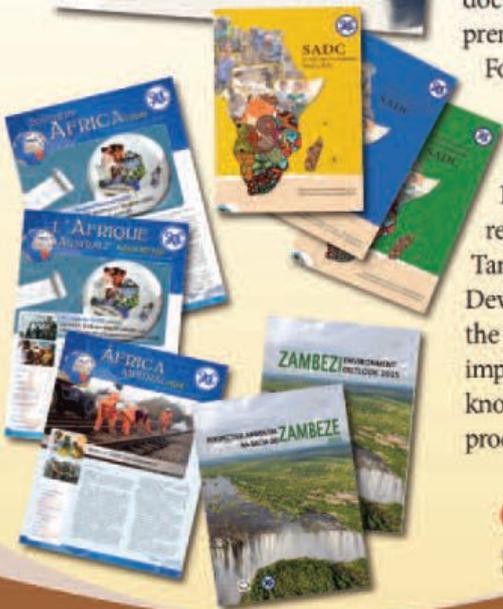
LEADERS IN REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT --- RESEARCH THAT INFORMS DEVELOPMENT

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



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



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





SADC identifies alternative funding sources

SOUTHERN AFRICA has the potential to mobilise more than US\$1.2 billion from alternative and innovative sources as part of efforts to reduce the reliance on donor support.

According to a series of studies commissioned by the SADC Secretariat, the Southern African Development Community could access a huge pool of resources available in the region if it adopts some or all of the six options on alternative and innovative sources of funding being proposed.

The six options for innovative sources of financing regional integration in SADC are the introduction of an export and import tax; a tourism levy; a finan-

cial transaction tax; a lottery system; philanthropy; and regional events.

The study on the Export and Import Levy found that a regional tax on exports and/or imports was a common practice for raising revenues by national governments or Regional Economic Communities (RECs) worldwide.

It noted that the use of an import tax is the most commonly pursued form of raising funds for other African RECs such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

A benchmarking with similar organizations on import levy revealed that

ECOWAS has operationalised a 0.5 per cent import levy on all goods and vehicles originating from outside its region. ECCAS has adopted; a 0.4 per cent regional integration tax on all goods originating from outside the region.

The African Union (AU) is in the process of introducing a similar tax. The AU Summit in 2016 approved a 0.2 per cent levy on eligible imports, with each AU region contributing about US\$65 million per year.

The study said a simulation on a potential SADC import tax showed that, based on 2014 trade figures, imposition of a 0.2 per cent levy on all SADC Member States imports from outside the region could generate at least US\$331.3 million revenue annually.

It said there is need for a dedicated legal instrument in the form of a protocol or agreement to strengthen the legal and policy framework provided by the SADC Treaty.

It will also be necessary that each member put in place national legislation to enable revenue authorities to collect the import tax. However the existing collection infrastructure makes it easy for national collection of the levy once adopted.

The study on the tourism revealed that a Regional Tourism Levy can be introduced in a number of ways but two options – tax on international travel tickets and a tourism levy – are most viable and recommended to start with.

The proposed Regional Tourism Levy is in line with continental and international best practices.

The AU Assembly has approved a tourism levy on tickets amounting to US\$2 for short trips and US\$5 for long trips. It also approved a 0.5 per cent tourism tax on income from tourism activities by Member States.

France and Germany implement similar levies and provide the current best practice.

Based on the study, it is recommended that SADC considers adopting a 5-10 per cent levy on tourism activities by SADC Member States.

It is estimated that US\$123 million per annum could be raised through levies on air tickets alone.

No domestic legislation is envisaged, but further studies may be necessary for the tourism activities to be operationalised.

The main challenges with this option, however, are that it is only viable in countries with significant tourist and other travel activities, and that the sector is sensitive and unpredictable.

A study on Regional Financial Transaction Taxes showed that such taxes are and can be a viable source of resource mobilization. They have considerable potential for SADC to harness in order to fund its development programmes.

Similar taxes have been used in a number of African, Asian and Latin American countries as well as in the United Kingdom.

The study recommended that SADC focuses on remittances sent through money transfer agencies.

It is projected that a 0.1 per cent levy on these transactions has a potential of raising US\$691 million per annum, enough to fund the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

Although a legal framework is required, it is largely provided for under the SADC Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Taxation and Related Matters of 2002, and also appears in Annex 3 of the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment.

Philanthropic initiatives are fast emerging as another innovative way of mobilizing resources for development.

These are in the rise in Africa as new sources of innovative financing. Several studies show that there are huge amounts of money from high net worth individuals, foundations and private sector that flows from and to Africa. It is estimated that Africa gets between US\$1.25 billion and US\$3 billion from philanthropic activities.

The United Nations and AU have taken advantage of this by forming the United



Nations Foundation and the African Union Foundation, respectively, to mobilise resources in this regard.

The proposal is for SADC to also establish a SADC Foundation as a platform for mobilising resources from the private sector, philanthropic foundations and individuals.

The Foundation could be used as a fundraising instrument for the proposed SADC Regional Development Fund.

According to a Global Gambling and Consultants Report of 2002, SADC has the potential to raise over US\$30 million per annum from lottery games.

A legal framework is required to provide for a lottery-based revenue sharing formula amongst Member States.

The institutional arrangements for collections at national and regional levels as well as format of the lottery governance would need to be worked out.

A separate study on the possibility of raising resources through regional events showed that a number of events can be undertaken at regional level to generate funding for regional integration development projects.

These include organisation of regional trade fairs, sports events, business summits, expositions and many others.

As in the cases of philanthropy and lottery, this option of funding requires a professional manager in the form of a foundation or a similar institution.

Other long run sources of funding that the SADC region can consider for funding its regional integration agenda are introduction of a carbon levy, blended finance, transport levy, venture capital and curbing illicit financial flows.

The need to look for alternative and innovative sources of financing SADC programmes was one of the major decisions of the 35th Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Botswana in August 2015.

This was in realization of the fact that the current situation – where most SADC activities, programmes and projects are supported by development partners – is not ideal and sustainable.

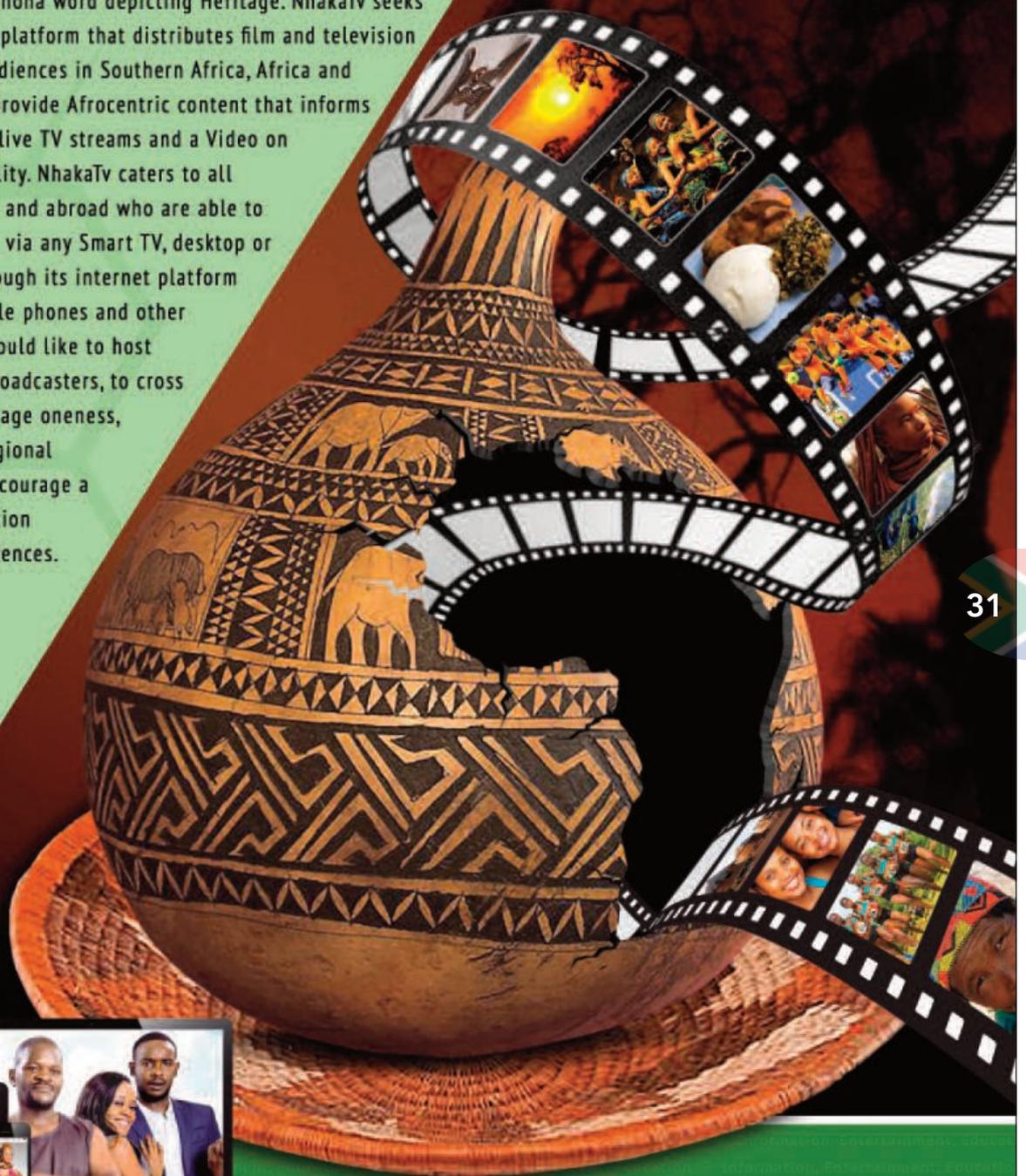
It is estimated that less than 10 percent of regional projects are presently funded by SADC Member States while the balance comes from International Cooperating Partners, according to the SADC Secretariat.

This situation has compromised the ownership and sustainability of regional programmes. *sardc.net*



The purpose of NhakaTv is to provide a creative and entertaining means for Africans to tell the African story in their own inspiring and empowering way. It is about moving away from an African story that was historically represented exclusively by Western filmmakers and storytellers, and nurturing the African identity. Its purpose is to groom African pride, foster economic growth and cultural development in an African way through shared African values. It seeks to do this by exploring heritage, roots and the great treasure which is Africa.

The concept and substance of NhakaTv is formed around the word Nhaka, which is a Shona word depicting Heritage. NhakaTv seeks to provide an IPTV platform that distributes film and television programming to audiences in Southern Africa, Africa and the World; and to provide Afrocentric content that informs and entertains via live TV streams and a Video on Demand (VOD) facility. NhakaTv caters to all audiences in Africa and abroad who are able to access the internet via any Smart TV, desktop or mobile device. Through its internet platform accessible on mobile phones and other devices, NhakaTv would like to host African National broadcasters, to cross borders and encourage oneness, stimulate trade, regional integration, and encourage a sharing of information among African audiences.



SADC HISTORY

“Legacy of SADC Founding Fathers should be maintained”

SOUTHERN AFRICA should continue to uphold the ideals of the Founding Fathers for the benefit of future generations.

This was said by His Majesty King Mswati III of Swaziland, the current Chairperson of SADC, during his familiarization tour of the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana.

This golden generation of selfless leaders includes the founding Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, respectively Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda and Seretse Khama, who sacrificed the economic freedom of their countries to ensure that the rest of the region achieved political independence. They formed the core leadership of the Frontline States. In addition Tanzania hosted the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The Founding Fathers of SADC, namely leaders of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe met in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980 to establish the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which was transformed into the Southern African Development Community in 1992.

Speaking during a tour of the SADC Secretariat on 9 May, King Mswati III said it is important for SADC to uphold the aspirations of the Founding Fathers of the organisation who believed in a united region where all the citizens enjoy high living standards and peace.

King Mswati III's father, King Sobhuza II, was a strong supporter of liberation, and quietly fought the apartheid system in his giant neighbour, South Africa, through allowing access and support for trained cadres of the African National Congress, passing from Mozambique to South Africa.

“SADC as a regional body was established with a solid foundation because of the vision that our founding members had to liberate the peoples of the region and offer them sustainable peace, stability, prosperity and sustainable development,” King Mswati III said.

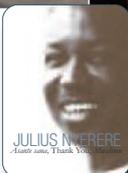
“In this regard, we cannot let down the Founding Fathers. We have a greater responsibility, more than ever, to ensure that the foundation pillars of this organization are sustained and we are able to deliver beyond what was initially expected.”

King Mswati III said while significant progress has been made to consolidate the gains of independence, it was also critical for SADC Member States to continue to render full support to the Secretariat and ensure that the region remains a reference point for regional cooperation, integration and prosperity.

“As leaders we urge you (SADC Secretariat) to continue with the selfless and hardworking spirit in executing the SADC programmes and activities in unity so that all the dreams and goals of SADC are realised,” King Mswati III said. *sardc.net*



The SADC Chairperson, King Mswati III of Swaziland, with the Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, during his visit to the SADC Secretariat in Botswana





José Eduardo dos Santos became President of Angola in 1979 after the death of the founding father, Dr Agostinho Neto. Dos Santos also played a key role in Angola's independence struggle and served in various capacities in the MPLA party before becoming President. He will stand down as President of the country after the national elections on 23 August 2017.



Seretse Khama served as President of Botswana from 1966 until his death in 1980. He was succeeded by Ketumile Masire who had been his deputy since 1965. Masire became the second President of Botswana from 1980 to 1998. He passed away on 22 June 2017 at age 91. He was widely respected in Africa and a key figure in Botswana's economic prosperity.



SADC Founding Fathers in Lusaka in April 1980

Namibia and South Africa were not yet free when SADC was formed on 1 April 1980, and Zimbabwe was represented by the Prime Minister-designate in anticipation of Independence two weeks later on 18 April. *Back from left:* Dick Matenje, Malawi; Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe; Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister of Swaziland; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kingdom of Lesotho. *Front from left:* H.E. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; H.E. Seretse Khama, founding President of Botswana; H.E. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, founding President of Zambia; H.E. Samora Moises Machel, founding President of Mozambique; H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania.



Oliver Reginald (OR) Tambo was a teacher and lawyer, President and National Chairperson of the African National Congress, and leader in the mobilization against apartheid, working closely with the Front Line States and the SADC Founding Fathers. He met Nelson Mandela at Fort Hare College, and they opened a law firm together in 1951, after establishing with Walter Sisulu and others the ANC Youth League that was formalized at Congress in 1943. Tambo was elected Secretary-General of ANC in 1953, and became acting President in 1960. He was President of ANC from 1969 until 1991 when his health began to deteriorate and he proudly handed over to Mandela. He died in 1993 in Johannesburg after 30 years in exile.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



O.R. TAMBO 1917 - 2017

IN HIS FOOTSTEPS ...

PASSION. PATRIOTISM. INTEGRITY. HUMILITY



SADC IN PICTURES



King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Swaziland welcomes guests to the 2016 Reed Dance. The cultural event is an eight-day festival commemorated in late August or early September each year. It involves the cutting of reeds by young girls who are childless and unmarried, who then present them to the Queen Mother to repair her royal residence – and then dance in celebration. This signifies the preservation of their chastity, a tribute of labour to the Queen Mother, and shows solidarity in working together. Some of the SADC leaders who attended the Reed Dance held ahead of the 36th SADC Summit in August 2016 hosted by the Kingdom of Swaziland, shown here with the King, were (from left to right) H.E. Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique, H.E. Lt Gen Dr Seretse Khama of Botswana, H.E. Jacob Zuma of South Africa and H.E. Hage Geingob of Namibia.



SADC Executive Secretary Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax (centre) pays a visit to the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot Site in Botswana in January 2017. The depot will house general purpose equipment for the police, military and civilian components of the SADC Standby Force. The depot is expected to enhance the region's ability to manage and deploy peace support operations in line with the African Standby Force roster.



Former Lesotho Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili (left) shakes hands with the new Prime Minister Thomas Thabane during the inauguration ceremony held on 16 June 2017. A number of SADC leaders, including Zambian President Edgar Lungu, Swazi Prime Minister Barnabas Dlamini, and South African Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa, witnessed the swearing-in ceremony.



Edgar Lungu was re-elected as President of Zambia on 13 September 2016. In his acceptance speech, he called for peace and national unity. Lungu is the sixth President since Zambian independence in 1964.



SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership, convened the 7th River Basin Organisations workshop in South Africa in June 2017. The workshop theme was "Improved Regional Integration through River Health and Nexus Approaches".



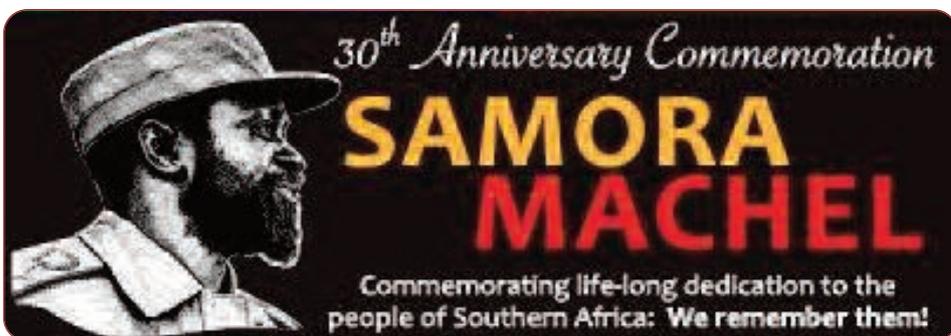
Pre-Summit briefing of diplomats accredited to Swaziland in August 2016 by SADC Deputy Executive Secretary (Regional Integration), Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo (centre), and Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Bertram B. Stewart (second from right)



SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax gives four publications launched at the 36th SADC Summit to the regional media. The media has a critical role to play in the integration agenda through educating and informing SADC citizens about the benefits of belonging to a shared community of southern Africa. The publications launched at the 36th SADC Summit deal with energy, gender, trafficking in persons, and managing economic transformation.



The 4th Meeting of the SADC Committee of Ambassadors and High Commissioners accredited to Botswana was held on 17 February 2017 at SADC House in Gaborone, Botswana.



19 October 2016 marked 30 years since the tragic death of Samora Machel, the first President of Mozambique, who supported the liberation of neighbouring countries after his own country gained independence in 1975. Machel died, together with 33 others including some of his closest aides and advisors, when the presidential plane, returning from a summit in Zambia, crashed on a hillside just inside South African territory, at Mbuzini. SADC Member States joined Mozambique in commemorating the 30th anniversary of the death of one of the SADC founding fathers. As per tradition, the official ceremony was held at Mbuzini.





FOCUS ON HOST NATION

Republic of South Africa

FAST FACTS

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Head of State: | President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma |
| Government: | Constitutional multiparty democracy, with three spheres – local, provincial and national government. |
| National Day: | Freedom Day, 27 April. Freedom Day commemorates the first democratic elections held in South Africa on 27 April 1994. |
| Population: | 55.91 million (Male 27.38 million [49%] and female 28.53 million [51%]) |
| Life Expectancy: | Life expectancy at birth is estimated at 59.7 years for males and 65.1 years for females |
| Languages: | The country is multilingual with 11 official languages, each of which is guaranteed equal status. Most South Africans are multilingual and able to speak at least two or more of the official languages. The languages are: Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga. Attention is also paid to the Khoi, Nama and San languages and to sign language. |
| Religion: | South Africa is a secular democracy with freedom of religion. Many religions are represented in the ethnic and regional diversity of the population. The majority of South Africans or 79.8%, are Christian. |
| Land Surface Area: | 1,219,602 square kilometres |
| Capitals: | Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judicial). The Constitutional Court is located in Johannesburg. |
| Provinces: | Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West and Western Cape. |
| Currency: | Rand (ZAR) – 100 cents equals one rand. |
| Time: | GMT +2 hours |



SOUTH AFRICA is a country where various cultures merge to form a unique nation proud of its heritage. The country boasts some of the world's most breathtaking scenery and features an amazing display of bird and wildlife species, which include the Big Five -- Lion, Leopard, Elephant, Buffalo and Rhino. South Africa's biggest asset is its people – a rainbow nation with rich and diverse cultures. South Africa is often called a “Cradle of Humankind” for this is where archaeologists discovered 2.5-million-year-old fossils of our some of our earliest ancestors, as well as 100,000-year-old remains of modern man.

Geography

South Africa occupies the southernmost tip of Africa. The country stretches latitudinally from 22° to 35° S and longitudinally from 17° to 33° E. Its surface area is 1,219,090 square kilometres.

The country has common boundaries with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, as well as Mozambique and Swaziland which lie to the north-east. Completely enclosed by South African territory in the south-east is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. To the west, south and east, South Africa borders on the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Isolated, some 1,920 km south-east of Cape Town in the Atlantic, lie the Prince Edward and Marion islands, annexed by South Africa in 1947.

The country's physical features range from bushveld through deserts and forests, up majestic mountain peaks and down to wide unspoilt beaches and coastal wetlands.

Oceans

South Africa's largest neighbours are the Atlantic and Indian oceans, which meet at the south-western corner of the continent. The warm Mozambique-Agulhas Current skirts the east and south coasts as far as Cape Agulhas, while the cold Benguela Current flows northwards along the west coast as far as southern Angola. The contrast in temperature between these two currents partly accounts for important differences in climate

and vegetation between the east and west coasts of South Africa. The coastline stretches more than 3,000 km and is an even, closed one with few bays or indentations naturally suitable for harbours.

Climatic Features

Although the country is classified as semi-arid, it has considerable variation in climate. The subtropical location, on either side of 30° S, accounts for the warm temperate conditions so typical of South Africa, making it a popular destination for foreign tourists. Being in the southern hemisphere, the seasons in South Africa are opposite to those of Europe and North America. The country also falls squarely within the subtropical belt of high pressure, making it dry with an abundance of sunshine. Although Durban (east coast) and Port Nolloth (west coast) lie more or less on the same latitude, there is a difference of at least 6° C in their mean annual temperatures.

Temperature conditions in South Africa are characterised by three main features. The temperatures tend to be lower than in other regions at similar latitudes, for example, Australia, due primarily to the greater elevation of the subcontinent above sea level. Despite a latitudinal span of 13°, average annual temperatures are remarkably uniform throughout the country, although there is a striking contrast between temperatures on the east and west coasts. Owing to the increase in the height of the plateau towards the north-east, there is hardly any increase in temperature from south to north.

Temperatures above 32° C are fairly common in summer, and frequently exceed 38° C in the lower Orange River Valley and the Mpumalanga Lowveld.

Spring: September, October, November

Summer: December through February

Autumn: March, April, May

Winter: June through August

Population

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimated the mid-year population for 2016 as 55.91 million. Approximately 51% (ap-





proximately 28.53 million) of the population is female.

Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 13.5 million people (24%) live in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second-largest population, with 11.1 million people (19.9%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1.19 million people (2.1%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.

About 30.1% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8.0% (4.47 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 23.0% (3.86 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 20.4% (3.43 million) live in Gauteng. Of those aged 60 years and older, the highest percentage of 26.1% (1.17 million) reside in Gauteng. The proportion of persons aged 60 and older is increasing over time.

Government System

South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary. The national, provincial and local levels of government all have legislative and executive authority in their own sphere, and are defined in the Constitution as distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. Operating at both national and provincial levels are advisory bodies drawn from South Africa's traditional leaders. It is a stated intention in the Constitution that the country be run on a system of cooperative governance.

Government is committed to the building of a free, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and successful South Africa.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). Parliamentary sittings are open to the public. Several measures have been implemented to make Parliament more accessible and accountable.

The National Assembly consists of no fewer than 350 and no more than 400 members, elected through a system of proportional representation for a five-year

term. It elects the President and scrutinises the executive.

The NCOP consists of 54 permanent members and 36 special delegates. The purpose of the NCOP is to represent the interests of the provinces in the national sphere of government.

Constitution

South Africa's Constitution is one of the most progressive in the world and enjoys high acclaim internationally. Human rights are given clear prominence in the Constitution.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 was approved by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996 and took effect on 4 February 1997. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. No other law or government action can supersede the provisions of the Constitution.

Judicial System

The judicial authority in South Africa is vested in the courts, which are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the law. No person or organ of State may interfere with the functioning of the courts, and an order or decision of a court binds all organs of State and people to whom it applies. The Constitution provides for the following:

- Constitutional Court
- Supreme Court of Appeal
- High Courts, including any High Court of Appeal that may be established by an Act of Parliament to hear appeals from high courts
- Magistrates' courts
- Any other court established or recognised in terms of an Act of Parliament, including any court of a status similar to either high courts or magistrates' courts.

Other courts include: Income tax Courts, the Labour Court and the Labour Appeal Court, the Land Claims Court, the Competition Appeal Court, the Electoral Court, divorce courts, small claims courts, military courts and equality courts.

Decisions of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal and the high courts are an important source of law. These courts uphold and enforce the Constitution

International Relations

South Africa's unique approach to global issues has found expression in the concept of Ubuntu. This concept informs the country's particular approach to diplomacy. This philosophy translates into an approach to international relations that respects all nations, peoples and cultures. It recognises that it is in South Africa's national interest to promote and support the positive development of others. South Africa therefore accords central importance to:

- its immediate African neighbourhood and continent
- working with countries of the South to address shared challenges of underdevelopment promoting global equity and social justice
- working with countries of the North to develop a true and effective partnership for a better world
- doing its part to strengthen the multi-lateral system, including its transformation, to reflect the diversity of nations and ensure its centrality in global governance.

By prioritising Africa and promoting its renewal, development and reconstruction, South Africa is contributing to building a better Africa, which is the central foreign policy goal of the South African Government.

After the democratic elections in 1994, South Africa ceased to be the pariah of the world; and regained its rightful place in Africa, in the United Nations (UN) and in the family of nations. South Africa emerged as a democratic country into a fundamentally transformed world with a visionary foreign policy that promotes relations with other countries.

South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with countries and international organisations through 124 missions in 107 countries abroad, and through the accreditation of more than 160 countries and international organisations resident in South Africa. The diplomatic and consular missions implement South Africa's foreign policy to enhance its international profile and serve as strategic mechanisms for the

achievement of national interest. South Africa is a member of various regional, continental and international organisations.

Economy and Finance

South Africa is a dynamic and stable economy with solid economic fundamentals. It has a sound financial system, highly regulated banking sector, world-class infrastructure and is investor-friendly. The country has the most diversified economy on the continent and advocates for Africa's advancement.

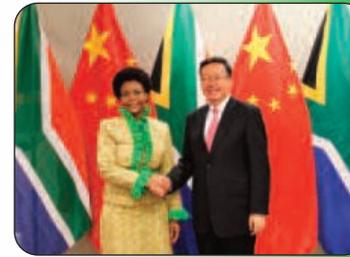
The implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) is the cornerstone of the country's democracy. As the strategy for reducing unemployment, inequality and poverty by 2030, the NDP provides a strong platform for collaboration among business, government, labour and civil society. The plan promotes enhanced competitiveness, expanded infrastructure, greater spatial efficiency in growing cities and accelerated rural development. It prioritises measures to build a capable, effective state that delivers services to citizens while encouraging business investment and growth.

Transport

South Africa has a modern and well-developed transport infrastructure. The air and rail networks are the largest on the continent, and the roads in good condition. The country's ports provide a natural stopover for shipping to and from Europe, the Americas, Asia, Australasia and both coasts of Africa.

South Africa's three major international airports are OR Tambo International Airport (Johannesburg); Cape Town International Airport; and King Shaka International Airport (Durban). There are also many regional airports, including the Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport in Mbombela (Nelspruit).

Public transport in major cities include the Gautrain between Johannesburg and Pretoria and the Bus Rapid Transport System in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria.





Mineral Wealth

South Africa's mineral wealth translates into, among others, 96% of known global reserves of platinum-group metals, 74% of chrome, 80% of manganese, 25% of vanadium and 11% of gold reserves. Mining is one of the centres of South Africa's economy. It accounts for 7.9% of gross domestic product (GDP) and employs almost 460,000 people.



Agriculture

Agriculture is a catalyst for economic growth and the current contribution of the sector towards the GDP of about 2.5% is far below the capacity of the sector. The sector contributes another 12% to the GDP through value added from related manufacturing and processing.



The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries products of the total South African trade is approximately 12% and South Africa remains in a positive trade balance. The value of exports increased from R134.9 billion in 2014 to R144.4 billion in 2015. In the same period, South Africa's exports into other African countries increased from R59 billion to R62 billion and into Asia from R34.5 billion to R37.1 billion.



Communications

South Africa has a well-developed communications infrastructure. A number of cellphone providers offer national coverage and there are well-established landline phone networks. Internet and Wi Fi are easily accessible in most urban areas.



Media

South Africa has a vibrant, independent media. According to the Bill of Rights, as contained in the Constitution, everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes:

- freedom of the press and other media
- freedom to receive or impart information or ideas
- freedom of artistic creativity
- academic freedom and freedom of scientific research.



The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) is the country's only public service broadcaster. The SABC is made up of 18 radio stations, which cater for the country's 11 official languages, as well as the iXun and Khwe language, and four television channels, which include a 24-hour news channel. There are a number of private and community radio and television stations in South Africa.

Technical handling of the print media in South Africa rates among the best in the world. This is one reason why newspapers and magazines have held their own in a volatile information era, characterised by the vast development of various new forms of media-delivery platforms via the Internet. Most South African newspapers and magazines are organised into several major publishing houses.

Health

South Africa has been well known for its medical skill since Professor Christiaan Barnard performed the first successful human heart transplant in the country in 1967. There are many world-class private hospitals and medical centres around the country, especially in the urban areas, while many state hospitals also offer excellent care, among them Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town. Most of South Africa is malaria-free, but visitors to the Kruger National Park or low-lying parts of northern KwaZulu-Natal are entering malarial areas and should take precautions in the form of prophylactic medication.

Tourism

South Africa's tourism industry is well established, with an exciting sector of emerging entrepreneurs. The country is strong on adventure, sport, nature and wildlife, and is a pioneer and global leader in responsible tourism. In the past year, South Africa recorded 13% growth in the international tourist arrivals. The sector is already contributing to the economy by supporting over 1.5 million jobs in total and bringing in about 9% to GDP.

Popular tourist attractions include:

- Kruger National Park on the border of Limpopo and Mpumalanga
- Table Mountain and Robben Island in the Western Cape
- Durban's beaches and the Drakensberg mountain range in KwaZulu-Natal
- Mapungubwe in Limpopo which is a UNESCO World Heritage
- Site of Addo Elephant National Park and the Wild Coast in the Eastern Cape
- Apartheid Museum and the Cradle of Humankind in Gauteng
- Pilanesberg Game Reserve and Sun City in North West
- Vredefort Dome and the eastern Free State
- The Big Hole and the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in the Northern Cape.



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PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED RISDP 2015–2020 PRIORITIES

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Work on the implementation of key milestones of the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap continued in 2016/17, as outlined in the Implementation Framework of the Revised RISDP 2015-2020. The Ministerial Task Force (MTF) on Regional Economic Integration noted progress in July 2016 on the development of a Draft Costed Action Plan and referred it for further consultations at national level.

Following the consultations at the national level, meetings of the Private Sector and Senior Officials of the Task Force were convened to provide input into the revised Draft Action Plan in November 2016. The Action Plan was approved by Summit in March 2017, after it was recommended by the MTF which met in the margins of Council in March 2017. The Action Plan details the key actions organized with reference to the three pillars of the Strategy (industrialization, competitiveness and regional integration), and outlines the requisite activities as well as the key enablers needed to unlock industrial potential. The next steps are to roll out the Action Plan in all Member States, including its costing at national level.

In addition, the Mineral Processing Sub Committee considered the study on Profiling the Mineral Sector and the Assessment Needs of Skills in SADC region.

The Industrial Development and Trade Directorate has been established within the Secretariat to strengthen the institutional set-up to effectively implement the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2063.

MACROECONOMIC CONVERGENCE

SADC Member States have committed to implementing a Macroeconomic Convergence programme which seeks to limit inflation to low and stable levels, maintaining a prudent fiscal stance based on the avoidance of large budget deficits and low levels of public and publicly guaranteed debt. This programme is designed to facilitate macroeconomic convergence, hence catapulting regional economic integration. It is also a key driver to the attainment of the SADC's regional agenda of industrial development.

In May 2013, SADC launched the peer review process, where Member States peer reviewed each other's progress in the implementation of the agreed targets of the macroeconomic convergence programme. Lesotho and Malawi were the first Member States to be reviewed in 2014/15; Angola and Namibia were the peer reviewers. In 2015/16, Angola, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania were reviewed by Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. In February 2017, DRC, Namibia and Zimbabwe were reviewed by Malawi, Mauritius and Tanzania.



Provisional data provided by Member States in March 2017 indicate that the downward trend in economic growth since the global economic crisis in 2009, continued in 2016 compounded further by shocks emanating from weather related factors and natural disasters the region faced in recent years. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have slowed down from 3.3 percent in 2015 to an average of 2.6 percent in 2016. Only one Member State (Tanzania) recorded satisfactory economic growth in line with the regional target of 7 percent.

Cost-push factors largely driven by food shortages as a result of drought in some parts of the region in 2015-16 season, have resulted in most Member States recording rising inflation in 2016. Provisional figures indicate that the region recorded an average inflation rate of 10.3 percent in 2016 compared to an average rate of 5.8 percent in 2015. In 2015, all Member States except for Angola, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia met the regional inflation target range of 3-7 percent. In 2016, only half of the Member States (Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) met the regional inflation target range of 3-7 percent.

Poor economic performance has resulted in low government revenues, in turn affecting fiscal balance positions in the face of increased expenditures to support relief and humanitarian efforts. Fiscal space for a majority of Member States has been exhausted with only Seychelles recording a fiscal surplus in 2016. The region is estimated to have recorded a fiscal deficit of 4.7 percent of GDP in 2016 compared to a deficit of 3.7 percent of GDP in 2015. Only four Member States (DRC, Lesotho, Mauritius and Seychelles) met the regional fiscal deficit target of 3 percent of GDP in 2016 compared to five Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Madagascar and Seychelles) in 2015.

Consequently, public debt has risen across almost all Member States. The region is estimated to have recorded a public debt of 49.5 percent of GDP in 2016 compared to 45.1 percent of GDP recorded in 2015. All Member States except for Mauritius, Mozambique and Seychelles met the regional target of public debt of 60 percent of GDP, both in 2015 and 2016.

In order to resolve the challenges facing the region especially the dampened growth, Member States are formulating and implementing policies aimed at addressing the vulnerabilities of their economies against shocks that undermine economic growth. Most of the Member States are scaling up efforts aimed at diversifying their economies including identification of new sources of growth.

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

The Finance and Investment Programme is responsible for the development, strengthening and deepening of the financial and capital markets, attainment of deeper monetary cooperation and facilitation of intra-SADC investment and foreign direct investment through an improved investment climate.

The SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS) was initially launched in four countries of the Common Monetary Area (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland) in July 2013 to effect cross-border payment instead of using correspondent bank payment system. To date, SIRESS has been rolled out to 14 Member States. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that the remaining Member State (Madagascar) joins SIRESS soon. As at end of March 2017, SIRESS had settled a total of 712,099 transactions representing ZAR 3.1 trillion. SIRESS has a total of 83 participating banks, including central banks.

Discussions are underway to transform SIRESS into a multicurrency settlement system where all SADC currencies including the US Dollar will be used to settle transactions in the system. There are also proposals to consider inclusion of the Chinese yuan in the system. There is also need to broaden the payment system to cater for low-value transactions as a means of promoting financial inclusion. Efforts are underway to have the SIRESS registered as the official SADC electronic settlement system in the region.

With regard to project preparation, the SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC - PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development for cross-border regional infrastructure projects in energy, transport, and ICT and trans-boundary water. This directly supports the region's integration and industrialization efforts as well as trade in goods and services, and helps to improve the quality of lives of its people by improving access to infrastructure services – electricity, transport, communications and water.

The PPDF which is currently funded by the European Union and KfW and hosted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), supports SADC countries to undertake feasibility, technical and engineering designs, environmental and social impact assessment studies, as well as preparation of tender documents and transaction advisory services to make projects bankable for financing and implementation.

In 2016, the PPDF approved a total of US\$15.4 million for the preparation of eight re-



gional projects covering energy, transport and water which is expected to generate US\$5.6 billion in infrastructure investment. This has also the huge potential of unlocking business opportunities across the “infrastructure value chain”, not just in advisory services, but also financing, construction, equipment supply, technology and skills as well as operations and maintenance. The eight regional projects are:

- Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa inter-connectivity project;
- Second Alaska-Sherwood 400 kV line;
- Kasomeno-Mwenda Toll Road;
- Rehabilitation and upgrade of the North South Rail Corridor;
- Luapula Hydro Power Development;
- Angola-Namibia Transmission Interconnector;
- Mulembo Lelya Hydro Electric Power; and,
- Africa GreenCo.

Work on the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund (RDF) is ongoing. The Agreement on the Operationalisation of the SADC RDF was finalised and seven Member States have signed the Agreement -- Angola,

DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. None have yet submitted instruments of ratification of the Agreement with the Secretariat.

The Regional Action Programme on Investment (RAPI) was initiated in 2013 with the objective of improving the business and investment climate in the SADC region and ultimately to attract greater flow of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in the region. The SADC Investment Policy Framework (IPF) has been developed together with Implementing and Monitoring Indicators in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Some Member States which include Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and Zambia have started the process of developing their National Investment Action Programmes with assistance from the Southern Africa Trade and Investment Hub. The SADC Bilateral Investment Treaty Model Template is being reviewed to address and adjust to global economic changes. Annex 1 of the Protocol on Finance and Investment (FIP) – Cooperation on Investment, has also been amended and approved by Summit in August 2016.



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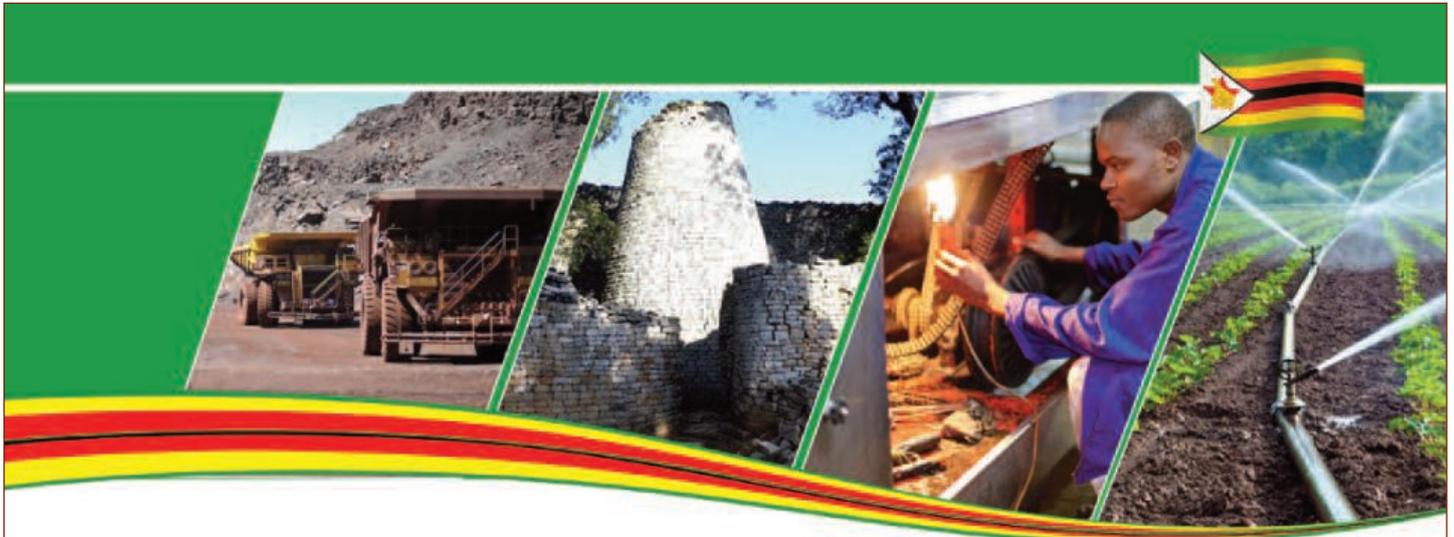
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The Government of Zimbabwe has identified ministries and relevant regulatory authorities that have already started implementing approved reforms while some of the recommendations await the necessary administrative and legislative procedures. Among the agreed reforms is the need to transform the Zimbabwe Investment Authority into a One-Stop Shop that takes care of the entire spectrum of investor needs while guaranteeing improved coordination of all government agencies responsible for attracting investment. This covers processes including business registration, access to finance, protection of minority investors, contracts enforcement, environmental clearances and other requirements which support the priority sectors of manufacturing, mining, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure and energy.

Milestones achieved:

- Several key pieces of legislation such as the Companies Act of 1952 being reviewed to improve the business environment;
- Administrative procedures, timelines and costs including issuance of permits have been reviewed and streamlined;
- Online company name search introduced, resulting in reduced lead time for name search applications;
- Computerised employee registration with national social security has reduced turnaround time from 14 days to 1 day;
- Improved banking legislation.

Attracting local as well as Foreign Direct Investment remains critical for Zimbabwe's economic recovery. Addressing the administrative and legislative bottlenecks that affect local and foreign investment has therefore become a priority for government.

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SADC ACCREDITATION SERVICE (SADCAS)

Accreditation

In an increasingly competitive business environment, companies, small and large, across the globe have one main goal in common – to save time and money while increasing sales.

Accreditation is one tool that can help businesses reach this target, especially those with ambitions to expand into other international markets. In essence, accreditation is a tool for ensuring the competence of an organization to carry out one or more specified tasks. Accreditation provides confidence in the companies that either hold or utilise services that have achieved accredited certification status. Accreditation is the basis of trust.

In Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the task of implementing the necessary infrastructure falls on the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS).

SADCAS is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade 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 the 13 SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body. In other words, SADCAS “checks the checkers.”

Certification applies to standards that relate to business operation, the most commonly used being ISO 9001 for Quality Management Systems (QMS) and ISO 14001 for Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Inspection regimes cover product design, products, materials and equipment, installations, plant, processes and services. Some of these areas will be subject to legislation that demands regular inspection. Product testing and calibration are used to demonstrate that a product meets a specification. This might be a customer requirement, a part of a product development regime, or even a legal obligation.

There are more than 62 accredited conformity assessment bodies, most of which are testing laboratories, in the 13 SADC Member States serviced by SADCAS, with 37 under process by SADCAS.

Exporting

Companies looking to expand their business on the global market can benefit in several ways from holding accredited certification. The first and most important is that it can provide access to markets that would otherwise be closed to that organization. This is made possible by a series of Mutual Recognition Arrangements/Agreements (MRAs). These operate as catalysts for the respective economies in two ways. In addition to helping companies with SADCAS accreditation or accredited certification to pitch for business abroad, it also enables companies to have confidence in the results for accredited facilities in other countries.

One of the best examples of an effective MRA is that operated by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). ILAC membership reaches across the globe, boasting 80 members, covering a total of 70 different economies. Following SADCAS’ achievement of signatory status in the ILAC MRA in November 2015, laboratories holding SADCAS accreditation have better access to 70 foreign markets. SADCAS has just undergone peer evaluation for scope extension to inspection and medical testing and aims to achieve signatory status in by end of December 2017.

An increasing number of organizations, in both the public and private sectors are specifying accreditation as a precondition to tendering for contracts. A company that either holds or utilises accredited certification services is, therefore, able overcome this hurdle and widen the potential market for its goods or services. As accreditation is recognized internationally it can open doors abroad equally well as those in the domestic market.

A larger playing field is just one of the ways in which accredited certification can help to increase sales. It can be utilized as a credential to designate an organization as qualified to provide a particular service. This demonstration of confidence provides credible evidence of best practice and can be used to distinguish one organisation from its competition.

Business Benefits

In addition to increasing potential business, accreditation also has a key role to play in saving businesses time and money. As anyone running a business knows, sourcing the right people or organizations to carry out particular key services can be a time-consuming process that is fraught with “unknowns”.

However, using SADCAS-accredited services can make sourcing an appropriate supplier a lot easier and quicker. At first glance, achieving SADCAS-accredited certification status may appear to be yet another distraction that prevents the time-strapped business owners from concentrating on providing the company's products or services. In fact, the opposite is true, as accreditation can help business owners devote more time to the sharp end of their business.

Light Touch Regulation

At a macro level, accreditation can help to reduce the regulatory burden on commercial organizations. Making regulation more effective and less onerous is a common goal for governments across the world. Testing, inspection, calibration and certification collectively known as conformity assessment services, all play a vital role in underpinning and demonstrating compliance to these standards. However, in order for businesses and governments to have confidence in the work done by these assessment organizations, the assessment organizations themselves also need to be independently assessed and verified. This is where accreditation comes in. With confidence in the conformity assessment process underpinned by accreditation, standards can be used to support a lighter touch approach to regulation, which in turn means business owners spend less time tied up in bureaucracy.

Increasing Efficiency

Accredited certification to a QMS standard, such as ISO 9001 can also help businesses at a micro level. It can provide a regular and objective "check-up" that helps an organisation's management to identify and implement operational improvements. In addition to increasing process efficiency, having an effective QMS in place reduces costs by limiting the rate of product failure and down time. Just as achieving accredited certification status is not about having a certificate to hang on the wall, there is more to using accredited services than merely ticking compliance boxes.

A conformity assessment service accredited by SADCAS has proved that it complies with the best practices of the particular industry. It has also demonstrated that it is competent to deliver a consistently reliable, impartial, and accurate service, which meets

the appropriate internationally recognised standard. When a business chooses an accredited supplier, it can be sure that it is receiving the best and most appropriate service for its needs. Owing to increased client confidence in the accreditation process, business productivity can be increased as the number of time-consuming client audits is reduced. The MRAs mean that products do not have to be re-tested for new international markets, which further reduces paperwork and improves operational efficiency. Using an accredited supplier takes the guesswork out of choosing an evaluation body, giving the company confidence that they will get the service that best fulfils their requirements.

Other Benefits

In addition to clients, the staff of a company that holds accredited certification can also benefit. Employees can have a profound influence on how a prospective client perceives the company. Undergoing regular assessment visits provides employees with an increased sense of professionalism and pride in their work. This encourages them to stay on the "cutting edge" of the relevant technological developments in their field. Staff are also more likely to be committed to observing the firm's QMS and standards of performance.

Accredited services also play a vital part in risk management. Obtaining adequate insurance cover can be dependent on the ability to demonstrate that a company has thorough processes. It is also worth remembering that in the event of legal action, the use of accredited bodies to carry out independent evaluations can help to demonstrate due diligence.

Governments and economies across the world are increasingly turning to accreditation as a means of improving business performance. Using the services of an accredited body allows a business to make informed choices. It can help them save time and money while increasing efficiency. For companies looking to expand abroad, it can open the door to new markets. It provides confidence in the goods or services being provided, helping to win new business and establishing credibility in the absence of a track record with that client.

Not only does the use of accredited services show best practice, it can also provide credible evidence of due diligence should anything ever go wrong.

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INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION

INFRASTRUCTURE DIRECTORATE

African region by unlocking opportunities for industrialization, trade and economic competitiveness across the region. The overall goal of the Directorate is “Infrastructure in Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation” and the specific objective is “to ensure the availability of sufficient, integrated, efficient and cost-effective infrastructure to support and promote regional economic development, trade, investment and agriculture for poverty alleviation”. The resultant increase in pace of regional development improves services, creates an enabling environment to facilitate investment in infrastructure, and reduces the cost of doing business in the region.

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

- ❖ Supply of adequate energy in the Region – **Energy Sector/Unit**
- ❖ Universal access to affordable Information Communications Technologies – **ICT Sector/Unit**
- ❖ Promoting the provision of adequate, integrated and efficient Transport Infrastructure and Services – **Transport Sector/Unit**
- ❖ Promoting efficient and effective management of shared watercourses and improved development of strategic water infrastructure – **Water Sector/Unit**

- ❖ Provision of timely and credible meteorological and climate information – **Meteorology Sector/Unit**

- ❖ Promoting investment in regional infrastructure development – **All Sectors**

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

ENERGY SECTOR

Achievements

Power Generation

In 2016, the mainland Member States commissioned generation capacity amounting to 4,180 Megawatts (MW) from new projects in Angola (780 MW); Malawi (10MW); Mozambique (175MW); South Africa (2,550MW); the United Republic of Tanzania (150); Zambia (300 MW); and Zimbabwe (200 MW). The commissioned capacity exceeded the scheduled capacity of 3,771MW that was planned for 2016.

Southern Africa experienced surplus electricity generation capacity for the first time in a decade, thanks to the success of regional cooperation in energy planning during the past few years. The commissioned capacity in 2016 was a record high since 2004.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

SADC developed a draft Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) with assistance from European Union Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). The REEESAP, which spans the period 2016-2030, aims to provide a framework for SADC Member States to develop renewable energy strategies, leading to the greater uptake of RE resources as well as mobilization of financial resources in the sector. As part of the process, the consultants who developed the REEESAP visited seven Member



States and convened two Regional workshops to discuss and validate the draft REEESAP.

In the period under review, SADC completed the process of recruiting the Executive Director of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), who started work in September 2016. The Ministry of Mines and Energy in Namibia and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) seconded officers to assist the Executive Director to start up the office, which is based in Namibia. The main objective of SACREEE is to spearhead the promotion of renewable energy development in the SADC region.

Petroleum and Gas Initiatives

The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development in Zimbabwe convened a meeting of the Petroleum and Gas Subcommittee (P&G SCOM) in March 2017. The meeting, held in Harare, recommended the need for Ministers responsible for Energy to consider and approve the following:

- Fuel-importing Member States to phase out high sulphur content diesel and migrate to 50 parts per million (ppm) sulphur content diesel by 2020;
- Member States with refineries to phase out high sulphur content diesel and migrate to 50 ppm sulphur content diesel by 2022;
- All Member States migrate to ultra-low-sulphur diesel (10 ppm) by 2030; and
- Member States to use the SADC Framework for Sustainable Biofuels as the common minimum guide for blending of biofuels

Energy Investors Conference

In August 2016, Council endorsed “*Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation and for the Prosperity of the Region*” as the 2016 Summit Theme. As part of operationalization of the theme, the Secretariat in collaboration with the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland successfully hosted a High Level Workshop and Energy Investors Conference on 12-13 July 2017, aimed at addressing the challenges facing the development of sustainable energy infrastructure in the region through mobilization of resources. The Extraordinary Summit in March 2017 endorsed the convening of the Resources Mobilization Workshop and Energy Investors Conference.

Challenges

Regional Power Generation Challenges

Since 2008, the power sector in the region is widely characterized by low generation and limited transmission capacity; low levels of effi-



ciency; and high costs of electricity generation which resulted in unreliable supply and power outages, especially during winter months (April-September) and peak hours. The low capacity of commissioned power projects was mainly affected by low tariffs which discourages investments, and by inadequate capital investment, an absence of power off-takers and delayed Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) as well as inconsistent policy or regulatory frameworks. In addition, inadequate project preparation and unattractive packaging of projects affected timely implementation and commissioning of several regional projects. In order to reach the preferred level of installed capacity and reserves, the region has to commission an average of 5000MW per annum between 2017 and 2022.

Regional Electricity Access

Access to electricity and modern commercial energy services remains a challenge for decades. The region is facing a number of challenges with regard to energy availability, delivery, access and affordability. The weighted average electricity access for the Region increased from 36 percent in 2013/14 to approximately 45 percent in 2016/17 in terms of connectivity.

Regional Electricity Transmission and Trade Constraints

Power transmission infrastructure is operating under constraints mainly due to growing demand over the past years and appreciation of electricity markets by the operating member utilities of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP). Between April 2016 and March 2017, a total electrical energy of 2.5 million MWh was matched. However, only 34 percent was traded in the SAPP markets. Therefore, the remaining 66 percent of matched energy volumes could not be traded due to transmission constraints.

Regional Electricity Regulatory Issues

Twelve SADC Member States have introduced some kind of regulatory oversight in the form of an energy or electricity regulatory authority. The remaining three Member States without regulators (Botswana, DRC and Mauritius) are at advanced stages of establishing energy regulatory



agencies after promulgating the necessary enabling legislation. By the end of 2016, only Tanzania and Namibia reached cost-reflective tariffs. Other Member States are expected to gradually adjust their tariffs to be cost reflective by the end of 2019, according to a SADC Council Decision of August 2015.

ICT SECTOR

Achievements

Digital SADC 2027

The baseline status for the ICT Sector for the Digital SADC 2027 depicted the Average mobile penetration at 60 percent (ranging from 20-100 percent) and the Internet User Penetration at 4 percent (ranging from 1-40 percent), using ITU statistics of December 2011.

The ultimate targets for the Digital SADC 2027 is 20 percent Internet User Penetration and 80-90 percent of households and businesses with Internet access. As of December 2015, the Average mobile penetration was 80.84 percent (ranging from 35 percent to 169 percent) and the Internet User Penetration was 16.03 percent (ranging from 4 percent to 58 percent).

SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Model Laws

All the 15 SADC Member States now have either adapted some of the SADC Harmonized Model Laws on Cyber Security (e-Commerce/E-Transaction, Personal Data Protection & Cyber Crime Model Laws) or have a cyber security legal framework in place.

SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR)

The first phase of implementing the SHAR was to allow transparency to consumers on roaming services and pricing. This phase has been com-

pleted and the SADC Transparency Guidelines played a vital role. The second phase, which commenced in January 2015 entails the National Regulation Authority (NRA) through price regulation to introduce price caps for both wholesale and retail roaming prices, following the SADC Roaming Glide Paths. Eight Member States are already implementing the SADC Roaming Glide Paths on a reciprocal basis and enjoying significant reduction in the roaming tariffs. These are Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Kingdom of Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Recent efforts are towards the development of the SADC Roaming Cost Model in order for the region to progress to the next and final phase of the SHAR to ensure that the roaming prices are cost-based.

SADC Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT)

Migration

Five SADC Member States have completed the SADC DTT Migration process (Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland and Tanzania) while most of the remaining Member States are at an advanced stage of having turned on their DTT transmitters and working towards dual-illumination before the final Analogue Switch Off (ASO) stage. The SADC Secretariat is in the process of conducting a DTT Impact Assessment to establish the DTT migration status of all SADC Member States and its socio-economic impact and to also inform the development of a Post DTT Programme that would ensure that the Region is able to benefit fully from the release of digital dividend frequencies.

METEOROLOGY SECTOR

Achievements

Quality Management System (QMS) in SADC National Meteorological Services

The provision of meteorological service to international air navigation is highly standardized and harmonized through standards and recommended practices developed by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The ICAO and WMO have achieved certification to the ISO 9001:2008 standard for quality management systems. Certification to ISO 9001-2008 reinforces both ICAO and WMO's commitment to further improving the quality and effectiveness of air transport activities to the benefit of our Member States and the wider global aviation community.

Five SADC Member States are undergoing the advanced stage of the certification process and 10 have already complied. The Secretariat has fol-



lowed up with the outstanding countries. Seychelles and Swaziland are at advanced stage to complete the process in the course of the current year. The compliance on Quality Management System (QMS) provide the users with assurance that the meteorological information supplied is in line with the stated requirements in terms of the geographical and spatial coverage, format and content, time and frequency of issuance and period of validity, as well as the accuracy of measurements, observations and forecasts.

While the ISO 9001:2008 deadline was in December 2016, the ISO 9001:2015 has entered in force with a deadline in September 2018. The specific requirements for the current quality management system are based on:

- ❖ The ability of an organization to demonstrate consistently the provision of products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and,
- ❖ The enhancement of customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Non-compliance would have far-reaching consequences for Member States as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will flag the State as having a high safety risk.

Reliable Climate Information for Early Warning System

Through the SADC Climate Services Centre, the sector continues to play a prominent role in the generation of Early Warning products and services in the region through the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). In this connection, the annual SARCOF-20 held in Zimbabwe, accurately projected the extensive augmentation of seasonal rains in the 2016/2017 rainfall season in the bulk of SADC region. The Secretariat continued to enhance the capacity of Member States to generate and apply reliable information and products at the national level.

Climate Services Centre and National Meteorological Services Strengthened

The SADC Climate Services Centre has installed and commissioned the new Early Warning System equipment in the new laboratory hosted by the Botswana Meteorological Services. This new equipment will help the Centre to issue the early warning products and services for the preparedness and the prevention of weather and climate-related disasters. Member States will benefit on the facility for their planning and contingency plan.

Based on the Meteorological chapter of the Regional Infrastructure Master Plan Development

(RIMPD) and in consultation with Member States, the Secretariat had submitted a proposal to African Development Bank (AfDB) to support the implementation of Southern African Regional Climate Information for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCID), as a follow-up to the AfDB-funded Institutional Support to African Climate Institutions Project (ISACIP). The project has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank and is waiting for the signing of a Financial Agreement. The project aims to increase the capability of SADC countries to respond to climate-induced disasters and reduce loss of lives and damages of property. The project is in line with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and European Union (ACP-EU) Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction entitled: "Building Disaster Resilience to Natural Hazards in Sub-Saharan African Regions, Countries and Communities", the purpose of which is to provide the analytical basis and accelerate the effective implementation of an African comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework.

This investment underpins the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2015-2020) in the focus area of "Establishment of regional institutions and frameworks (centre of excellence) (in areas such as river basins, transport corridors, power pools, trans-frontier tourism areas, meteorology, and regional regulatory oversight organisations)". It also supports the Revised RISDP targeted output on Regional and National Climate Services strengthened to be compliant to international standards and practices by 2020, under the second priority area -- Infrastructure support to regional integration.

Satellite Receiver Stations (73) have been provided to National Meteorological Services (NMSs), ministries of Agriculture and ministries of Environment of all 15 SADC Member States through support from the MESA project. In addition, satellite receiver stations have been installed in 15 universities in Member States for research purposes and to ensure the sustainability of generating reliable climate and weather information. These efforts reflect the commitment of decision makers



to build sustainable development capable of coping with the vagaries of the climate.

Challenges

Human Resource Constrains

The mandatory functions of the Meteorological Sector and the Climate Services Centre (CSC) are implemented by the same staff overstretched under constraint of an acute shortage of human resources. It is also critical to note that two distinct programmes should run under Meteorology:

- Policy, Regulatory and Capacity Building; and

- Management of the Climate Services Centre.

These would require separate staffing arrangements and demarcate responsibility and accountability accordingly. Unfortunately, the new structure has moved the Climate Expert position from the Meteorology sector to the Climate Change Unit in the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR). The Climate Expert used to serve as an interim measure to run the operations of the Centre such as issuing Early Warning products and services. This means that from now onwards there will be no staff to run the Centre.



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SASSCAL

Southern African
Science Service Centre for
Climate Change and
Adaptive Land Management

our Mission is to strengthen the regional capacity to generate and use scientific knowledge products and services for decision making in climate change and adaptive land management through research management, human capital development and services provision

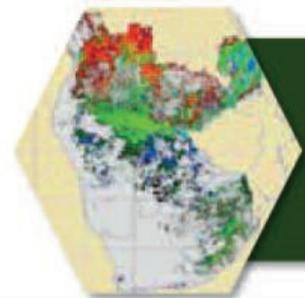
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RESEARCH



CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT



SERVICES &
PRODUCTS

TRANSPORT SECTOR

Achievements

SADC Corridor Development Programme

- ❖ Facilitated the implementation of SADC Acceleration Programme in the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA);
- ❖ Focused on fast-tracking the preparation of transport infrastructure projects in the North South and Beira Corridors, and approval of legal and institutional frameworks for the corridors: The North South Corridor Memorandum of Understanding; and the Agreement on Beira Development Corridor;
- ❖ Participated in an appraisal mission for the proposed Lobito Development Corridor Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme to be funded by the African Development Bank, and consultations concerning the design of Trade and Transport Facilitation Agreement along the Lobito Development Corridor using a holistic approach that addresses industrialisation, trade and transport facilitation and infrastructure development.

Investment Conferences/Roundtables

A High Level Transport Investment Conference in Support of the Small Landlocked and Oceanic States in SADC was convened in collaboration with Partners in October 2016 in Matsapha, Swaziland. The key outcomes included the following endorsement of the acceleration approach for the Small Landlocked and Oceanic States in SADC; the need for establishment of institutional arrangements, in particular, the task forces to progress the identification of projects; and the need to develop action plans to ensure that the “acceleration” could be measured based on targets and deadlines.

Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTFP)

Development of policy, standards, strategic and regulatory frameworks of regional transport infrastructure networks

- ❖ Approval of the Tripartite Vehicle Load Management Strategy and Implementation Plan



which highlights the following key elements: Policy Enabling Framework; Institutional Arrangements; Legislation and Regulations; Weighbridge Infrastructure and Equipment; Weighbridge Operations and Management; Human Resources and Training; Public Awareness and Support; and Monitoring and Evaluation;

- ❖ Endorsement of the Regional Weighbridge Location Plan;
- ❖ Conducted the TTFP Baseline Survey: The focus of the Baseline Survey is on the harmonization of policy, legal, regulatory, systems and institutional matters related to road transport in each of 22 countries, and regional transport corridors with those of the agreed Tripartite Harmonized Transport and Transit Regulatory Regime;
- ❖ Endorsement of Monitoring, and Evaluation Plan: To assist in the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation levels of the regional agreements and standardized documentation in order to assist countries to effectively implement harmonized legislation, policies, laws, regulations, standards and systems;
- ❖ Financing Agreement for TTFP signed between the European Union (EU) and SADC as the lead REC under the Tripartite programme;
- ❖ Participated in the SADC El Nino Drought Disaster Logistics and Response Coordination team leading the Transport Cell. Facilitated development and coordination of the SADC transport and logistics plan for the import and movement of an estimated 9.3 million metric tonnes of cereals and other





non-food items. Conducted the troubleshooting mission to avert congestion on the Beira Development Corridor.

Development and Implementation of Common Policies and Programmes at Tripartite, Continental and International Levels

- ❖ Participated at the 39th Session of the ICAO Assembly that took place in Montreal, Canada on 27 September to 7 October 2016. One of the key outcomes was the re-election of the two SADC Member States into the ICAO Council: South Africa (Part II) and United Republic of Tanzania (Part III).

Challenges

A major challenge is the slow pace of concluding agreements as well as signing of agreements to move various projects and programmes forward.

WATER SECTOR

Achievements

Several achievements were recorded in the period under review. Some of these include the up-scaling of resource mobilization for the implementation of the fourth phase of the water sector Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) for the period 2016-2020. Intensive networking and negotiations with various International Co-operating Partners (ICPs) have been made. The networking has attracted the interest of various partners such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in supporting some initiatives such as strengthening of the Cuvelai River Commission (CuveCom) between Angola and Namibia; support on the identification of some joint interventions between GIZ and SADC to support some Island States such as Madagascar; and support for project preparation (feasibility study) for one more cross-border water project in the prioritized development corridors in the region (North South or Beira Corridors).

Various other ICPs such as UNICEF, UNESCO, World Bank, and IMWI have expressed interest to either support or partner with SADC in the implementation of the water sector

programme. Discussions are underway on identification of possible areas of support or partnership.

In January 2017 the construction phase of the Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project between the Republic of Angola and the Republic of Namibia was launched. The ongoing construction phase will deliver an improved water supply network (reticulation) at Calqueque in Angola, improved water treatment plant, provision of proper canal off-takes for irrigation, and repair of the pipeline that transfers water to the transboundary water canal into Namibia. The launch also celebrated the completion of rehabilitation of the Calueque Dam, as well as the upstream implementation component of the project, which has increased the storage for the cross-border water transfer scheme to at least 4.5 million cubic metres.

Two other cross-border water supply projects received funding support from the SADC Regional Water Fund which is being hosted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa. One project (Kazungula Water Supply Scheme in Zambia) received full funding for construction from the Regional Water Fund while the other (Lomahasha/Namaacha Cross-Border Water Supply and Sanitation Project between Mozambique and Swaziland) received at least 80 percent of the total support towards construction of the hard infrastructure.

The beneficiary Member States are contributing at least 10 percent of the total project costs. Once completed, the two projects will provide potable water supply to at least 37,000 people in border towns and communities of Namaacha (Mozambique), Lomahasha (Swaziland) and Kazungula (Zambia).

Challenges

The main challenge of water infrastructure development is both the readiness of projects for investment and the high investment cost for infrastructure development. In some cases, investment financiers are not keen to fund the preparatory phase (pre-feasibility and Feasibility studies) yet once projects are prepared, the uptake towards implementation is again low due to capacities of Member States to secure loan financing for projects—few hard infrastructure projects are purely fundable through grant financing. Information flow from Member States is often slow to adequately help the Secretariat be appraised on exact project funding or implementation status at the Member State level. Capacity of the Secretariat in terms of staffing is another limiting factor to effectively provide needed support to Member States and River Basin Institutions.



17 Years of the Orange-Senqu River Commission 2000 -2017

Advancing Transboundary Water Cooperation

THE ORANGE-SENQU RIVER COMMISSION was established through an agreement signed in November 2000 by the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa. The Commission seeks to promote equitable and sustainable development of the water resources of the Orange-Senqu River Basin. The basin level cooperation framework advances the common future as espoused in regional instruments including the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Treaty and in the sector-specific Protocols and Agreements. Since the four State Parties share their natural resources, including water, achieving sustainable management for socio-economic development requires regional cooperation, an integrated ecosystems approach, and a common understanding of the resource base.

For the past 17 years the Commission undertook a journey that first focused on common understanding of both the natural resource base, then demands placed on the resources. The premise to these efforts was around the saying, "you cannot manage what you do not know".

Parallel to the common understanding actions, the Commission agreed on targets that would lead its work programme towards a strategic basin level plan for joint management and development. Six thematic areas were adopted beginning with institutional establishment and strengthening, skills and capacity development for Member States; gap-filling studies; hydrological and demand data alignment and modelling; environmental/ecological flows assessment; climate change projection and resilience building; future projections; joint surveys and monitoring; and ultimately the consolidation of a basin level integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plan. We can now proudly submit that the Commission has defined a basin level IWRM plan that provides forecasts up to at least 2040. The plan incorporates all infrastructure options, optimises further projects, and includes conservation interventions from the four Member States into one plan. This demonstrates the level of transparency, trust and confidence prevailing within the Orange-Senqu River Basin and among ORASECOM States.

"If you look at transboundary water cooperation, the whole issue of having an open ear and understanding your partners and not only looking at your own interests is very prominent, and this applies in the Orange Senqu River Basin. ORASECOM is really an organ for interests of the basin and secondly, for interests of the respective countries". – Harold Koch, former Namibia Commissioner

Cooperation between Member States in relation to international watercourses has strengthened since the establishment of ORASECOM. There is a growing political commitment to basin-wide cooperation in water resources management.

The institutional setup and operations for ORASECOM allow Commissioners to meet regularly to discuss issues and resolve differences. The Forum of Ministers established in 2011 meets once a year to direct the Commission and review the overall programme of work. The Senior Officials meet once a year to consider the Commission's work programme and budget, and prepare submissions to Ministers. The Council meets twice a year to review and discuss progress on the programme of work and budget, and to discuss bilateral cooperation projects, and exchange information on national development projects of transboundary significance. Task Teams meet at least twice a year to discuss respective activities of the Commission and prepare technical updates for Council, while the Secretariat oversees implementation of the programme of work and is the corporate arm of the Commission.





ZAMBEZI WATERCOURSE COMMISSION



THE ZAMBEZI WATERCOURSE COMMISSION is a major river basin organization in the SADC region. It was established in 2014 as an intergovernmental organization that brings together eight Riparian States, all members of SADC – Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. ZAMCOM is headquartered in Harare, Zimbabwe. The vision of the Commission is:

A future characterized by equitable and sustainable utilization of water for social and environmental justice, regional integration and economic benefit for present and future generations.

THE ZAMBEZI RIVER BASIN is central to the realization of the visions of development in Southern Africa, hydropower development, agriculture, industrial development, fisheries, tourism and so on. In recognition of that fact, ZAMCOM coordinates basin-wide river basin management and planning; knowledge management; provision of information and data; prevention and resolution of disputes; and basin-wide monitoring of trends including climate variation and change. However, while working with SADC, ZAMCOM has positioned itself as a key institution in coordinating, facilitating and enabling the realization of the benefits of trans-boundary water cooperation in the Zambezi River Basin.

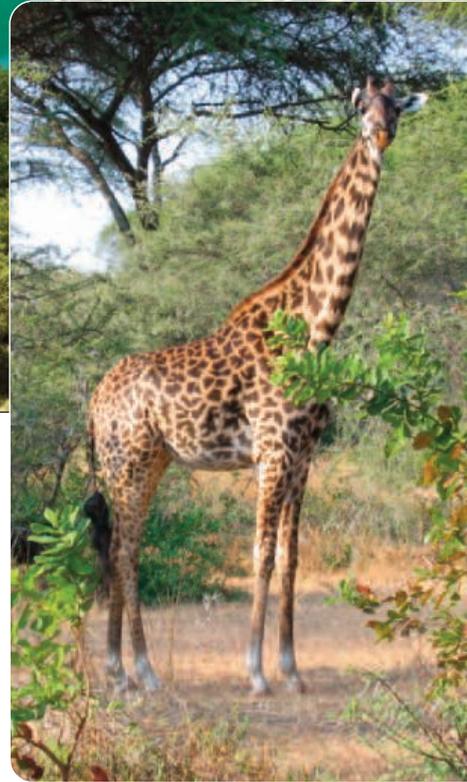
THESE BENEFITS include strengthening regional development and integration through water-related transnational infrastructure and other investments; economies of scale resulting in increased economic resilience and growth in key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, mining and energy; reduction in impact of floods and drought through better information, coordination and planning; social and environmental benefits including ecological integrity; opportunities for environmental restoration and improved water quality; secure water supplies and responsible use of basin resources (upstream and downstream); peace and security benefits of sustained trans-boundary water cooperation and reduced risk of spill-over conflicts beyond just water; governance benefits through shared practices leading to improved domestic water governance through the various interactions including information sharing.

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



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

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TOURISM SECTOR

Achievements

The institutional transformation of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) has been completed in line with the decision of the Ministers of Tourism taken in July 2016. The completion of the transformation process marks an important milestone in the endeavour to strategically position the region as a destination of choice in the global tourism market. The transformed RETOSA, supported by the newly established Tourism Development Desk at the SADC Secretariat, will continue to play a leading role in promoting the region as a single multi-faceted tourism destination by providing policy guidance and coordination for the sector, thus enabling RETOSA to effectively undertake the regional tourism marketing function.

RETOSA continued to support Member States on soft infrastructure development and enhancement of tourism services as part of the Regional Tourism Growth and Development Strategy. RETOSA also produced the revised Southern Africa Harmonised Star Grading Standards which have been adopted by Member States. This is a comprehensive standards list covering more than 1,850 standards ranging across six categories of accommodation. These categories are: urban hotels; vacation hotels and resorts; self-service accommodation; guest houses and B&Bs; nature lodges; and campgrounds and caravan camps.

The Online Certified Southern Africa Travel and Tourism Training Programme for Service Providers launched during 2015 has trained over 200 learners who were certified during 2016. It is expected that the number of certified practitioners will continue to increase after completion of the development of Portuguese and French versions of the e-learning programme on marketing the region as a tourism destination of choice.

PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

Organ on Politics, Defence and Security

Peace and Security

Support to Lesotho

Peace and Security remains a critical catalyst of regional integration, democracy and good governance. In its efforts to ensure sustainable peace and security in the region, the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs continues to closely facilitate and monitor implementation of Summit decisions on the Kingdom of Lesotho to ensure Constitutional and Security Sector reforms. In this regard, the Oversight Committee to Lesotho was deployed to monitor the situation and progress on implementation of Summit decisions and further



assist the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho in implementing the decisions, and prepare for peaceful and credible elections in June 2017.

The Organ through the Regional Political Cooperation (RPC) Programme, funded under European Development Fund (EDF) 10, ensured that the Kingdom of Lesotho became the first SADC Member State to receive localised SADC Regional Mediation Training. The SADC Secretariat facilitated two Mediation Training workshops for national stakeholders on 8-13 May and 15-20 May 2017, as part of the Kingdom of Lesotho's preparations for the June 3 2017 elections. Representatives from key stakeholders were taken through the Mediation training, making Lesotho the first Member State to receive the training within her borders since the curriculum was rolled out in November 2016.

A total of 100 participants comprising representatives of key stakeholders from Senior Government Officials, various Ministries, Senior Representatives of Political Parties, both in government and in opposition, and also representatives of Faith-Based Organisations including the Christian Council of Lesotho, NGOs, students and other influential individuals, cutting across the generational and gender divides were trained in mediation. In line with the objectives set out in the Contribution Agreement of the Regional Political Cooperation Programme, "Regional Mediation Capacities Enhanced", nine mediation trainings, reaching 311 trainees have been conducted at Regional Level. To this end, national elections were successfully conducted in the Kingdom of Lesotho on 3 June 2017, and it is hoped that this will enhance implementation of Constitutional and Security Sector reforms and strengthen peace and tranquillity for the Basotho citizens and the region.

Support to DRC

The Organ also continues to closely monitor matters related to the resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) relating to Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRR).

Enhancement of the SADC Standby Force Full Operational Capability

The Standby Force (SSF) is one of the building blocks of the African Standby Force (ASF) of the

African Union (AU), whose purpose is to provide the AU with capabilities to respond to conflicts through the deployment of peacekeeping forces and to undertake interventions pursuant to Article 4(h) and (i) of the AU Constitutive Act. The SSF was officially launched at the 27th Ordinary Summit of the SADC Heads of States and Government in Lusaka, Zambia on the 17th August 2007 in accordance with African Standby Force Roadmap.

It was declared fully operational in November 2015 after the successful conduct of Exercise Amani Africa Field Training Exercise held at the South African Army Combat Training Centre. Consequently, the ASF, which comprises the standby forces for the African Regional Economic Communities / Regional Mechanisms was also declared fully operational during the same event in November 2015 after the conduct of Amani Africa II Field Training Exercise.

In order to ensure that the SSF remains up-to-date in terms of policy and legal frameworks as well as capabilities, the Organ through the SSF Planning Element has been working towards establishment of the SSF Regional Logistics Depot (RLD), and to date the following have been endorsed: the SSF Regional Movement Coordination Centre / Joint Operations Centre (RMCC/JOC); SSF Roster Model; the SSF Regional Logistics Depot (RLD); and Integrated Mission Planning.

Transnational Organised and Cross Border Crime

In order to strengthen measures against transnational organised cross border crime in the region, the following strategies/policies were approved:

- ❖ Regional Strategy to Combat Illegal Migration, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons – the strategy complement implementation of the SADC Strategic Plan of Action to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (2009-2016), which also undergone implementation review. The Regional strategy encourages a multifaceted approach against illegal migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.
- ❖ Extension of the SADC-UNODC Regional Programme "Making the Southern Africa Community Region Safer from Drugs and Crime" 2013-2016 to 2020 – the programme is aimed at building capacity for Law Enforcement Departments, to investigate and prosecute drug trafficking, money laundering and other associated transnational organised cross-border crime.



SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)

The overall goal of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate is to promote agricultural productivity and food security at household, national and regional levels; and to promote efficient development, utilization and conservation of natural resources.

The mandate of the FANR Directorate is derived from the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020. The Directorate has the following Key Result Areas:

- ❖ Sustainable production, productivity and competitiveness of crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and wildlife to support trade, industry and food security in the region;
- ❖ Market access for agricultural products (crops, livestock and natural resources);
- ❖ Regional value chains and value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products;
- ❖ Social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security;
- ❖ Sustainable management and conservation of wildlife and transboundary natural resources;
- ❖ Sustainable management of environment for socio-economic development in the region;
- ❖ Conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations; and,
- ❖ Strengthening Institutional Frameworks and Capacity Building.

Agriculture and Food Security

In contrast to one of the worst droughts in history that was experienced in the 2015/16 crop growing season, the 2016/17 rainfall season was characterised by a slow onset during October and November 2016, which improved significantly in December 2016 and was well above normal until March 2017. Above average rains were received in the central and southern parts of the region, with over 150 percent of normal rainfall recorded in many areas over the December to March period.

The increased rainfall generally resulted in significant increases in dam levels, which will positively impact on irrigation potential in many areas. The high rains contributed to good soil moisture conditions conducive for crop development with prospects of improved harvests across the region. However, in some parts of the region,

the high rainfall led to flooding in countries such as Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, resulting in increased risk for waterborne disease outbreaks, damage to crops and properties, and the loss of human life and livestock. Cases of waterlogging and leaching of soil nutrients were reported in some areas. The high rains were also accompanied with below average temperatures for extended periods, which has extended the time that crops take to reach maturity.

In contrast to the high rains received in the central and southern areas of the region, western and north-eastern parts of the region received well below average rainfall. Areas affected include western parts of Angola and Namibia, northern parts of Mozambique and northern and eastern parts of Madagascar, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The poor rains, combined with high temperatures in these areas are likely to negatively affect crop development and may reduce harvests in the affected areas.

During the reporting period, the fall armyworm, a new pest to the region, was confirmed in 10 Member States with very high rates of infestation of up to 40 percent in some countries. However, the impact on crop production is estimated to have been limited this season due to the excessive rains that had a suppressing effect on the pest. There is still high production potential due to the favourable climatic conditions, and the rapid control measures applied by national governments. Going forward, integrated pest management needs to be practiced for sustainability.

In response to the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal which was launched on 26 July 2016, due to the devastating impacts of the El Niño on agriculture, food security and livelihoods in the previous (2015/16) season, Member States and International Community pledged and contributed USD 1.034 billion towards the amount of US\$2.9 billion that was required in the appeal.

The Southern African Regional Climatic Outlook Forecast for the 2017/18 seasonal rainfall season will be released in August 2017. In the meantime, the La Niña event, which contributed to above normal rains in much of the region, is now over, with the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) condition having transitioned to a neutral phase. The region will continue to monitor for possible changes that may occur over the coming months so as to ensure early warning for appropriate preparations to be taken to mitigate any potential risk that may arise from El Niño conditions for the 2017/18 season.

Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through Intra-Regional Fish Trade

The SADC Secretariat, working in partnership with the WorldFish Centre through its Regional





Office for Southern Africa based in Zambia, participated in a project titled “Improving Food Security and Reducing Poverty through intra-regional Fish Trade”, otherwise commonly known as Fish-Trade project. The first phase of the project involved corridor analysis to determine information on the structure, products and value of intra-regional fish trade in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The project identified a lot of challenges hampering intra-regional fish trade, one of them being the lack of an enabling environment for fish processors and traders to sell fish across borders, especially to access formal markets within the region.

Article 16 of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries proposes,

- ❖ promotion of trade and investments in fisheries by reducing barriers to trade and investment,
- ❖ cooperation in establishing regional capacity to implement internationally acceptable standards on quality control and certification of quality, and,
- ❖ establishing of common positions with regard to sustainable trade, eco-labelling of fish products and other fish trade issues of relevance to State Parties.

This is in line with the SADC Protocol on Trade which was established in 1996. The SADC Protocol on Trade aims to provide for the elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade. One of the objectives of the Protocol on Trade under the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex (No. 8) is to establish a common technical regulation framework, which is supported by seven regional TBT Cooperation Structures. The TBT Annex places an obligation on Member States to pursue harmonization of standards and this is done through the SADC Cooperation in Standardisation (SADCSTAN) which is one of the seven regional TBT Cooperation Structures.

As a start to promote intra-regional fish trade, SADC Secretariat, WorldFish Centre and SADC Member States, working with the SADCSTAN, which is based in Lusaka, Zambia, developed 11 harmonized fish standards for the SADC region as phase two of the Fish-Trade projects. This activity was requested by Member States at the 35th meeting of the SADC Technical Com-

mittee on Fisheries held in Gaborone, Botswana in June 2016, and is in line with the SADC Protocols on Fisheries and on Trade. These standards and specifications include:

- Specification for dried freshwater small pelagics;
- Standard for farmed tilapia (bream);
- Specification for fresh and frozen whole finfish;
- Standard for fresh and chilled fish;
- Standard for quick frozen fish fillets;
- Standard for smoked finfish, smoke-flavoured finfish and smoke-dried finfish;
- Standard for salted fish and dried salted fish;
- Standard for fish sausages;
- Specification for fish snacks (crackers from marine and freshwater fish, crustaceans and molluscan shellfish); and
- Good aquaculture practices for bream (tilapia) farming/culture.

These standards are helping to increase capacities for trade amongst private sector associations, in particular women fish processors and traders, and aquaculture producers, to make better use of expanding trade opportunities through competitive small and medium-scale enterprises. In Zambia, the project supported development of fish value chains for the Kafue Women’s Fish Processors Association (KWFPFA), and one of the leading small woman-led enterprise, Lotuno Enterprises Ltd.

Members of the association are assisted with storage to prolong the shelf life of the fish and educated on strategies to overcome challenges within the fish trade business and hygienic ways of han-



dling fish. The association also promotes an entrepreneurial culture amongst women. The group has been acknowledged through their chairperson who received awards such as *Zambian Women of the Year in Aquaculture Award 2016*, the *SmartFish Award in 2016 for Best Innovative Fish Products* and the *Zambia Association of Manufacturers Young Woman of the Year Award 2017*.

This group has been processing and selling products in the local markets. The standards, especially for fish sausages and fish snacks, have helped the group to improve their processing, and are already negotiating markets outside Zambia.

Through support from another SADC partner project, SmartFish project, Kafue Women's Fish Processors Association (KWFPFA) and Lotuno Enterprises Ltd participated in the Agricultural Trade event in Lusaka, Zambia, during August 2016, and Agritech in Chisamba, Zambia, during April 2017. This is expected to build on efforts to access other regional markets.

Combatting Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products

Southern Africa is endowed with abundant wildlife resources including wildlife, forests, marine and fresh fish stocks as well as other marine life. Most of these resources are transboundary in nature and important for the economic development of the region. More than 50 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Member States is earned primarily from the agriculture, mining, forestry, fisheries, tourism and wildlife sectors. About 75 percent of rural communities depend directly on these natural resources for their livelihoods.

Recently, there has been a dramatic increase in illegal harvesting and hunting of wildlife resources and trade in their products, affecting a broad range of protected flora and fauna species in both aquatic and terrestrial environments. Consequently, SADC countries are under serious pressure to address the unprecedented levels of poaching and illicit wildlife trade, illegal logging and commercial timber trade, and illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. This trend, if it remains unchecked, could lead to loss of species and habitats thereby threatening the survival of targeted species. It would also continue to generate monetary gains for organized crime syndicates while depriving the region of income accrued from sustainable utilization of natural resources as well as its natural capital and cultural heritage that are fundamental for economic growth.

As a response to this challenge, the SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, has developed the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy. The strategy aims at reducing the levels of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife fauna and flora and enhance law

enforcement capacity in the SADC Region by 2021 focusing on the following areas: enhancement of legislation and judicial processes;

- minimization of wildlife crime and illegal trade;
- improvement and strengthening of field protection;
- integration of people and nature in natural resources management; and,
- ensuring sustainable trade and use of natural resources.

The LEAP strategy has been approved by SADC Ministers of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security and the Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources at their joint extraordinary meeting held in February 2017. The following month, in March 2017, Council approved the establishment of a coordination, assessment and monitoring mechanism in the form of a Joint Committee of Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources, the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security and other relevant authorities to oversee implementation of the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy which will meet annually. This development is welcomed as it will facilitate the much needed collaboration of the conservation and security sectors in addressing the wildlife crime and trafficking challenges.

Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources

Genetic resources are living material that includes genes of present and potential value for humans. Plant genetic resources include all agricultural crops and some of their wild relatives due to their valuable traits. Only a few crops are used in modern agriculture and these often have a narrow genetic base compared to a large number of varieties with a substantial genetic variation used by earlier generations. The increasing genetic impoverishment may have serious consequences, especially in the wake of changing climate. In the event of disease breakouts, crop varieties with a narrow genetic base can be completely destroyed, prompting breeders to return to older varieties or closely related wild species in order to find resistant genes for the disease.



Conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources in the SADC region is coordinated and implemented by the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) based in Lusaka, Zambia. The Centre works closely with National Plant Genetic Resources Centres (NPGRCs) established in each SADC Member State. More than 18,000 seed samples held by SPGRC are for long-term conservation while about 47,000 held by NPGRCs are maintained under medium- to long-term conditions, using internationally preferred standards (Bioversity Genebank Standards). Using custom made seed driers, materials are dried to moisture contents below 7 percent at temperatures between 15-20°C and relative humidity of around 15 percent. Most NPGRCs use freezers for seed storage at sub-zero temperatures. Heat-sealed aluminium foil packets are used for packing seeds. A number of NPGRCs maintain field collections of plant species that are vegetatively propagated or are more conveniently managed as live plants rather than seeds.

Achievements

Over the past three decades since its establishment in 1989, the SPGRC network has achieved the following:

(a) Global Policy Awareness

The SPGRC programme has made it possible for the region to recognise the role of global policy instruments relevant to plant genetic resources and to facilitate the effective participation of the SADC region at international fora that include International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) which has been dealing with issues such as the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA), Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), Farmers' Rights, to mention a few.

(b) Coordination of Plant Genetic Resources Activities

The network has developed strong internal coordination mechanism with National Plant Genetic Resources Committees (NPGRCs) providing guidance at national level while the SPGRC Board provides the lead at regional level. The diverse composition NPGRCs provides an opportunity for the NPGRCs to link well with other scientists and institutions in the countries.

(c) Acquisition of Basic Facilities

While these are to an acceptable minimum standard, basic facilities have been acquired by the network for maintenance. The basic facilities include SPGRC infrastructure and facilities for germplasm conservation for NPGRCs.

(d) Training

The network has benefited from a training agenda that has resulted in building a team of competent and committed staff. An average of three people per country has been trained to Master of Science (MSc) level in plant genetic resources management. A total of seven scientists from the region have been trained to PhD level; whereas, about 350 genebank staff have undertaken short training courses in plant genetic resources conservation.

(e) Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge Documentation

The network has been promoting collection and documentation of indigenous knowledge, systems, innovations and practices of farming communities that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources. This knowledge is of tremendous value but is being lost rapidly. Through the NPGRCs, and the willingness of farmers, access to on-farm diversity and associated indigenous knowledge has been and will continue to be utilized.

(f) Awareness on Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources

The network has created awareness throughout the SADC region on the importance of, and the need to conserve plant genetic resources not just for immediate use but for future generations through various means, through national and regional workshops, publications, participation in shows and exhibitions, etc. Yet, there is need to address new issues such as the effects of environmental disasters, economic constraints and the threats posed to in-situ resources by large-scale introduction of exotic germplasm.

(g) Data Management and Exchange Facilities

Information in the network is stored in the SPGRC Documentation and Information System (SDIS), which is web-based. Efforts are underway to upgrade Internet connectivity at both SPGRC and NPGRCs to improve exchange and sharing of data and information.

(h) Distribution/Links to Users

Linkage to users of material and information is achieved through the collaboration of NPGRCs with breeders in NARS and NGOs with farmers. Similarly, SPGRC disseminates information widely from the network to regional and international organisations. NGOs have proved to be a good link to farmers who need genebank materials. Strengthening the use of participatory approaches/methods in plant breeding can increase the opportunities to access the right materials by users.





SADC-GMI Becoming the Centre of Excellence in Groundwater Management in the SADC Region

September 2016 saw the launch of the Southern African Development Community Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI), a centre of excellence for groundwater management and development in the SADC region. Since its inception, SADC-GMI has grown in leaps and bounds, currently implementing "The Sustainable Groundwater Management in the SADC Member States project." The project is funded by the World Bank (through the support of the Global Environment Facility and the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa trust fund).

SADC-GMI is hosted by the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, South Africa, under the strategic guidance of the SADC Secretariat, in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management in the SADC Member States project aims to catalyse multi-state cooperation in balancing conflicting water uses particularly in transboundary groundwater basins. The project prioritises climatic variability and change, and supports foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted needs for joint ecosystem-based management of transboundary water systems.

On the project, SADC-GMI promotes sustainable groundwater management and solutions to groundwater challenges in the SADC region through building capacity, providing training, advancing research, supporting infrastructure development, and enabling dialogue and exchange of groundwater information.

Since its launch in 2016, SADC GMI has worked and collaborated with other key partners in the water sector to accomplish a number of successful initiatives to advance the groundwater agenda in the region, namely:

1 SADC-GMI reviewed previous pilot projects implemented under the predecessor SADC Groundwater and Drought Management project to identify best practices for up scaling future groundwater interventions under the current project.

2 Engaged the Netherlands based International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) to resuscitate the SADC Hydrogeological Map which had become unavailable online since its initial development in 2010. SADC-GMI is also joining forces with IGRAC and the Institute for Groundwater Studies (IGS) to implement a regional capacity building programme for data collection and management, involving all 15 SADC Member States.

3 A process is also underway to review the policy, legal and institutional frameworks for the effective management of groundwater resources in the SADC region focusing on both the national and regional level protocols.

4 SADC-GMI is also driving the integration of groundwater in the overall water resources management discourses especially through collaboration with River Basins Organizations (RBOs), currently engaging ORASECOM, ZIMCOM and GIZ to advance this agenda.

5 The institute is also contributing to the academic body of knowledge in the groundwater sector research to improve understanding, management and utilization of the resource.

Going forward, SADC-GMI is in the process of establishing national focal groups composed of stakeholders from the 15 Member States within the groundwater sector, and promote their capacity for the sustainability of groundwater resources in the region.

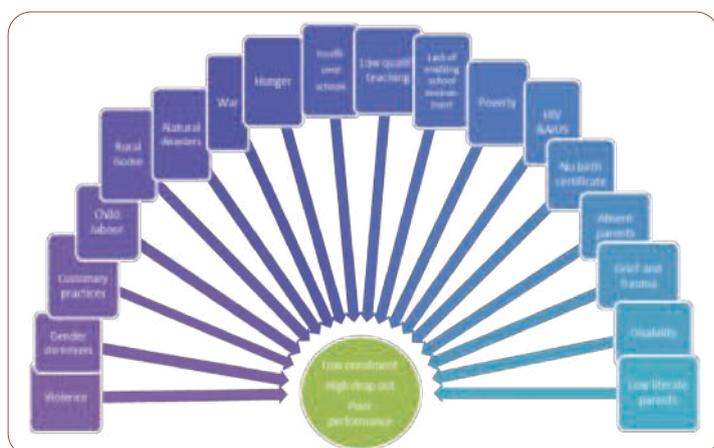
With the challenge of rapidly growing water demand in Southern Africa, the need to strengthen the management and development of groundwater for social and economic development cannot be underestimated.

GENDER, SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Education and Skills Development

Ensuring that Children and Youth Realize their Rights to Education Through Mainstreaming Care and Support in the Education Sector

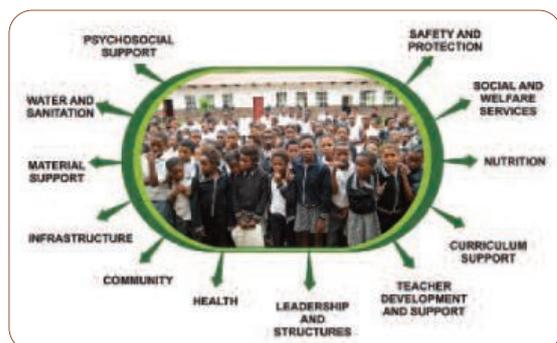
Universal access to quality and relevant education is key to attaining the vision of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). However, children and youth across the region face a number of barriers to education that often co-occur, especially among vulnerable groups of children, thereby increasing their risk of educational exclusion.



The SADC region is mainstreaming care and support in the Education Sector by implementing a Regional Programme on Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) that provides a comprehensive approach to addressing the barriers to teaching and learning that are associated with health and poverty related challenges. It supports the education sector to effectively perform its primary responsibility of ensuring that all children and youth have equal access to quality and relevant education so that they acquire the skills, knowledge and competencies necessary for a

healthy, safe and productive life. The Regional Policy CSTL Framework that advocates the provision of a comprehensive package depicted below is currently being domesticated and implemented by SADC Member States.

To date, seven Member States (Democratic



Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are direct beneficiaries of the Programme and have developed CSTL national models for CSTL; established multi-sectoral structures and committees; developed advocacy strategies and policies for promoting the rights and protection of marginalized and vulnerable children; and strengthened teacher training programmes by developing core pre-service teacher modules on CSTL to equip teachers for teaching care and support. This has resulted in an increase in enrolment, improved attendance of learners, especially orphans and vulnerable of learners and youth in schools.

Revitalization of Technical and Vocational Education and Training in the SADC Region

The SADC region has been undertaking policy shift that recognizes the importance of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as important component of the human resource development process, because it contributes to overall social and economic development and poverty reduction. This is pertinent to the SADC region which has a relatively young population, with an estimated 76.4 percent of its population under the age of 35 and a population growth rate of approximately 2.1 percent. An educated and skilled human resource is a necessary pre-requisite for the achievement of the sustainable and equitable socio-cultural, economic, and industrial development of the region.

The SADC Strategic Framework and Programme of Action for Technical and Vocational Education and Training 2012-2016 currently being revised is a recognition of the important role of TVET in sustainable development in the Region. Most SADC countries have developed policies, strategies and programs for their TVET systems. These include improved coordination and organization through establishment of national TVET bodies or TVET authorities which allow greater participation of the private sector; diversified funding strategies, including charging training levies to the private sector; development of TVET or national qualification frameworks; introduction of competency-based modular training; incorporation of entrepreneurial skills into the curriculum; and diversified provision for upper secondary education. In addition, SADC Member States are regularly sharing experiences on reforms such as development and implementation of TVET and

National qualification frameworks based on learning outcome and undertaking national skills competition.

In some Member States such as Zambia, these initiatives have led towards the integration of TVET in the General Education System, through the provision of additional learning pathways, youth in TVET colleges participating during the first National Skills Competition and Expo in Namibia.

The evaluation of the Better Education for Africa Rise (BEAR) Project implemented by five SADC Member States (Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia) shows significant progress made toward increasing the relevance of TVET to the needs of individuals and industry as 744 teachers have received training and 12 new curricula has been developed in the five beneficiary countries; over 2,200 learners in secondary schools completed and were assessed in the new vocational courses; and TVET leaders capacitated through policy dialogue.

HIV and AIDS

The SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund -- A Demonstration of Political Commitment through Financing Regional HIV and AIDS Programme in the Region

The SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund was established by SADC Heads of State and Governments to contribute to the fight against HIV and AIDS in the region. The purpose of the SADC HIV and AIDS Fund is to finance joint projects (involving at least three Member States) intended to enhance the capacity, output, or impact of existing HIV and AIDS programmes in Member States. Since November 2014, 10 joint projects amounting to a total budget of US\$ 4,770,785 are being funded and implemented in 14 SADC Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

Some of the achievements include: building confidence in communities on HIV Prevention; increased use of HIV Counselling and testing in communities; increased debate on HIV prevention and stigma and discrimination in communities.

Contributing to the 90-90-90 HIV Target -- SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative (CBI)

The SADC Secretariat with funding from the Global Fund is implementing a project to target the cross-border population who travel across regional land borders. The initiative aims to reduce the HIV incidence and morbidity associated with HIV and AIDS, and HIV/TB co-infection among long-distance truck drivers (LDTDs) and sex workers (SWs) and mitigate their associated impact in the



SADC region. A total of 32 cross-border Wellness Sites/Clinics, operating in modern fabricated containers serve as the infrastructure for the wellness sites, and at least two have been established in each of the 12 SADC mainland Member States.

Each of these cross-border Wellness Clinics incorporates broadly similar activities such as Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) diagnosis and treatment, integrated TB/HIV care and community outreach programs. From April 2015 to December 2017, a total of 83,139 target group members have been reached with HIV and AIDS services, STI, TB, Malaria and primary health in the 10 wellness sites which are fully functional during this period.

SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

The SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was reviewed in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 as well as the Beijing + 20 Review Report. The revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development has since been adopted and the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development has to date been signed by nine Member States. These are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Botswana is the latest Member State to accede to the Protocol on Gender and Development and also signing the Agreement Amending the Protocol on 10 May 2017 when H.E. President Lieutenant-General Dr. Seretse Khama Ian Khama signed the instruments in Gaborone, witnessed by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax. This brings to 14 the number of SADC Member States who are now signatories to the regional protocol that aims to advance women's empowerment to achieve gender equality and equity in Southern Africa.





SADC-Sponsored UN CSW Resolution 60/2 On Women, The Girl Child and HIV and AIDS

SADC has since 1999 consistently sponsored the UN Resolution on Women, the Girl Child and HIV and AIDS. Due to the high prevalence rate and the effect that the HIV epidemic has on the southern African region, the resolution has been reviewed and updated every two years and tabled by SADC during the UN sessions on the Commission on the Status of Women. The resolution is the only UN resolution that is comprehensively dedicated to women, girls, gender equality, and HIV and AIDS.

The resolution was approved in January 2016 and submitted to the 60th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, which took place from 14– 24 March 2016, where it was adopted by consensus.

The resolution serves as a tool for mobilizing resources towards the fight against, and mitigating the impacts of, HIV and AIDS in the region, especially among women and girls.

A SADC Plan of Action (PoA) to implement the UN CSW Resolution 60/2, that will catalyze an accelerated implementation of the Resolution 60/2 at the national and regional levels within SADC Member States was developed and has been approved.

The PoA is centred around the following key thematic areas on which key actions have been identified:

- ❖ Promotion of equal economic opportunities and decent work for women and girls;
- ❖ Ensuring the full engagement of men and boys;
- ❖ Promotion of access to, retention in and completion of education by girls;
- ❖ Enactment and intensification of implementation of laws, policies and strategies to eliminate Gender Based Violence (GBV); and
- ❖ Scaling up of scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive HIV and AIDS education.

The PoA was developed through a multi-sectoral consultative process leveraging on the existing work within Member

States that is targeting young women and the girl child in relation to HIV and AIDS in the short to medium term.

SADC as the sponsor of the Resolution is geared to show leadership and demonstrate and report progress on the implementation of the Resolution at the 62nd session of the CSW set for March 2018. This effort will also contribute to fulfilling the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment commitments in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 (A/RES/70/266).

2017 International Women's Day

The SADC Secretariat and the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, as the SADC Chairperson, jointly commemorated the International Women's Day on 8 March 2017 under the theme "Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030" in Manzini, the Kingdom of Swaziland. The objective of the commemoration was to recognize women for their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political.

International Women's Day is an occasion for looking back on past struggles and accomplishments, and more importantly, for looking ahead to the untapped potential and opportunities that await future generations of women. The commemoration also profiled the Woman Farmer of the Year 2016; the Junior Achiever Africa Winner 2016 and the Swaziland Women Economic Empowerment Trust (SWEET) as some of the effective practices and programmes being implemented in line with the 2017 theme.

The event, which was well-attended, was officially addressed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Senator Paul Dlamini, while the SADC Secretariat was represented by the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Ms. Emilie Mushobekwa. The event was also attended by Members of Parliament; Ministers, Diplomatic missions, as well as representatives of other International Cooperating Partners such as the United Nations.

Women in Politics and Decision Making Positions

SADC Member States continue to make notable progress towards representation by women in politics and decision-making positions at various levels of governance, including the main institutions of State, namely the Legislature (Parliament), the Executive (Cabinet) and the Judiciary (Courts), although this falls short of the 50:50 target.

Performance continues to be varied across the region, with some Member States doing well in facilitating gender parity in decision-making

Women in Politics and Decision Making Positions (August 2016)

| Member States | Parliament | | | Ministers | | | Deputy Ministers | | | Ambassadors | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------|
| | Total Seats | Number of Women | % of Women | Total No. | No. of Women | % of Women | Total No. | No. of Women | % of Women | % Men Women | % of |
| Angola | 220 | 81 | 36.8 | 35 | 9 | 23 | 47 | 13 | 16.6 | 84 | 16 |
| Botswana | 63 | 6 | 9.5 | 24 | 4 | 16.7 | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 76 | 24 |
| DRC | | | | 36 | 3 | 8.3 | - | 3 | - | 88 | 12 |
| | 492 | 44 | 8.9 | | | | | | | 77* | 23 |
| Lesotho | 120 | 30 | 25 | 34 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 33 | 76 | 24 |
| Madagascar | | | | 30 | 6 | 20 | - | - | - | 100 | 0 |
| | 151 | 31 | 20.5 | | | | | | | 53* | 47 |
| Malawi | 193 | 32 | 16.7 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 25 |
| Mauritius | 70 | 8 | 11.4 | 24 | 2 | 8.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 15 |
| Mozambique | 250 | 99 | 39.6 | 20 | 9 | 45 | 20 | 9 | 45 | 76 | 24 |
| Namibia | 104 | 46 | 41.3 | 26 | 7 | 27 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 68 | 32 |
| Seychelles | 32 | 7 | 22 | 13 | 4 | 31 | - | - | - | 67 | 33 |
| South Africa | 400 | 166 | 41.5 | 35 | 14 | 42.9 | 37 | 17 | 45.9 | 76 | 24 |
| Swaziland | 65 | 10 | 15.3 | 20 | 4 | 25 | - | - | - | 77 | 23 |
| Tanzania | 350 | 126 | 36 | 29 | 10 | 34 | 25 | 5 | 20 | - | - |
| Zambia | 158 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 25 | 38 | 6 | 15.8 | 77 | 23 |
| Zimbabwe | 270 | 85 | 31.5 | 28 | 3 | 10.7 | 28 | 5 | 17.8 | 76 | 24 |

* Percentage of Charge d'Affaires out of the total percentage of ambassadors

Source: Member States and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2016

positions, while others are lagging behind. Although most Member States show achievements towards gender parity in some parts of the spectrum of governance, generally the trend illustrates the limited but growing participation of women in structures of power and decision-making, largely depending on political will and professional structures at various levels as well as the determination of qualified women to participate.

The representation of women in elected positions of authority fluctuates over time, particularly in-between elections, while a few others have sustained a steady upward path towards gender equality and equity over the past 20 years. At the management level, women are seen mainly in the middle and lower management positions, with few women in top management of the public sector, state-owned enterprises and private sector.

Progress Towards Gender Parity at SADC Secretariat

The SADC Secretariat continues to adhere to the principle of women's empowerment and gender equality in line with provisions of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development as well as other related institutional human resources policies. Measures have been put in place to ensure attainment of gender parity within the SADC Secretariat. Although there is progress, some challenges still exist.

Progress on Gender Parity at the SADC Secretariat as at May 2017

| Positions | Total | Male | Female | % Female |
|------------------------------|-------|------|--------|----------|
| Executive Secretary | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Deputy Executive Secretaries | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| Directors | 4 | 3 | 1 | 33 |
| Senior Programme Officers | 39 | 30 | 9 | 23 |
| Programme Officers | 40 | 25 | 15 | 37.5 |
| Assistant Finance Officers | 30 | 18 | 12 | 40 |
| Personal Assistants | 4 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| Senior Secretaries | 13 | 0 | 13 | 100 |
| Secretaries | 11 | 0 | 11 | 100 |
| Drivers | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| PROJECT STAFF | | | | |
| Senior Programme Officers | 19 | 15 | 4 | 21 |
| Technical Advisors | 35 | 23 | 12 | 34 |
| Programme Officers | 27 | 18 | 9 | 33 |
| Assistant Finance Officers | 7 | 0 | 7 | 100 |
| Senior Secretaries | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Secretaries | 8 | 0 | 8 | 100 |

The following table shows the status of representation of male and female employees at the Secretariat:

It is also worth noting that the SADC Administrative Tribunal judges were appointed and sworn in on 9th May 2017, in Gaborone, Botswana, and that of the seven (7) Judges, four (4) are women, representing 57%.

Trafficking in Persons

The regional trafficking in persons research report was launched on the margins of Summit of Heads of State and Government in the Kingdom of Swaziland in August 2016. The publication, titled *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: a Baseline Report*, identifies trafficking in persons as a public security concern in the region. Policy briefs were also developed based on the findings and recommendations presented in the Baseline Report.

Cooperation on addressing trafficking in persons is critical as the crime is largely transnational in nature. In this regard, the trafficking in persons focal persons in Member States identified and defined parameters for their bilateral and/or multilateral cooperation on trafficking in

persons. The SADC Trafficking in Persons Network (SADCTIPNet), a brainchild of the focal persons drawn from all Member States, was subsequently launched by the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Hon Barnabas Dlamini, in June 2017. The SADCTIPNet is also responsible for defining the rules for data sharing on trafficking in persons within the region, and collection and management of data through the SADC Regional Trafficking in Persons Database that was developed in 2014.

The SADC Secretariat also supported the training of law enforcement officers and relevant stakeholders in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania in December 2016, October 2016 and May 2016 respectively. The development of capacity on trafficking in persons is critical to enhancing the response to the crime and making the region safer from crime. This is complimented by the development of legislation – principal and/or subordinate – on trafficking in persons. In this regard, Secretariat supported the Republics of Angola (March 2017), Botswana (December 2016) and Malawi (March 2017) in developing and/or validating their respective national action plans on trafficking in persons.

It is expected that the capacity that has been developed through the contribution of the Counter Trafficking in Persons activities of the Regional Political Cooperation (RPC) Programme will lead to timely and effective response to the crime in the region, and support to the identified victims/ survivors of the crime.



Head of SADC Gender Unit Dr Joseph Pitso, Mr Adatas Magere of the Tanzania Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee and Ms Tamara Keating of International Organisation for Migration during training of law enforcement officers and relevant stakeholders in Tanzania in December 2017



President Lt Gen Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana signs the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, witnessed by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 10 May 2017.

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The 22nd meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) on the SADC Media Awards competitions for 2017 was held in Ezulwini, Swaziland from 19-24 June, 2017. Launched in 1996, the main objective of the annual SADC Media Awards is to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region.

The 22nd RAC meeting was attended by adjudicators from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The outgoing SADC Chairperson, His Majesty King Mswati III will present the SADC Media Awards to the winners during the 37th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Pretoria, South Africa on 19-20 August 2017 in the categories of print, radio, television and photo journalism.



PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The Print Category was won by Mr. Patson Phiri from Zambia for his entry on efforts by SADC to address energy challenges as part of measures to ensure the smooth implementation of the region's industrialisation agenda.



TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The award for the Television Category was jointly won by Mr. Msibi Nkosini Samuel and Mr. Dennis Tshethane from South Africa for their entry on the illicit trade of minerals in the SADC region and the growing number of illegal miners operating in South Africa.



RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Aristides Kito Afonso Jorge from Angola received the Radio Category award with an entry that highlighted the importance of conservation and protection of cultural heritage in Southern Africa as a factor for regional integration.



PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Gasietsiwe Moruakgomo from Botswana is the winner of the Photo Journalism award after his entry on ferry transport linking Botswana and Zambia in Kasane was judged to be the best among all entries received.

SADC MEDIA AWARD WINNER FOR PRINT CATEGORY

SADC tackles energy deficit

by Patson Phiri

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is fast cruising out of the dark after a decade of power black-outs that were catapulted by the lack of integrated investment in electricity generation to correspond with industrial growth.

The story is about how SADC is defeating its own past achievements with a pile of new policies to set the region in motion for the second coming of industrial revolution.

Regional leaders are now knitting a new thinking that places emphasis on interfacing innovation with increased electricity generation to rewrite the energy integration story.

For starters, SADC has been experiencing energy shortfalls for more than a decade due to growth in demand while investment in generation remained static. This has forced most countries to implement demand side management programmes, with the infamous load-shedding taking the lead.

SADC leaders are now coursing a new chemistry to breathe life into a decomposed energy system and send load-shedding back to sender. Significant progress has been made to develop an integrated regional strategy that will allow southern Africa to increase the uptake of cleaner and alternative energy sources.

There is intense effort to develop innovative ways of using less energy to power SADC's development agenda.

Energy experts from the SADC region approved the Regional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) at a validation meeting held in October 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The REEESAP, which spans the period 2016-2030, aims to provide a framework for SADC Member States to develop renewable energy strategies, leading to the greater uptake of renewable energy resources as well as mobilization of financial resources in the sector. This will be achieved by a variety of measures, including establishing renewable energy agencies in all 15 SADC member states.

The renewable energy agencies will have specific mandate for off-grid systems, as well as developing and adopting guidelines to meet the integrated SADC target of cost-reflective tariffs by 2019 while ensuring that the poor are not prejudiced.

In July 2015, SADC secretariat infrastructure and services director Remmy Makumbe told a council of Ministers meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa that it was still possible for SADC member states to transit to cost reflective tariffs by 2019.

Zambian President Edgar Lungu reversed the implementation of cost reflective tariffs in 2015 that were aimed at launching the transition to cost reflective tariffs. President Lungu said there had been concerns from both the industry and citizens that the action would slow down economic growth and compromise electricity use.

SADC still has electricity shortfall of around 8,200 MW but Zimbabwe Energy and Power Development minister Samuel Undenge said at the same meeting that some 24,000 MW was being added to the region's power needs.

Other proposed measures by SADC include raising awareness on the value and benefits of renewable energy and introducing sustainable integrated energy issues in school curricula and tertiary education.

The REEESAP also proposes to create a special purpose regional investment fund for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects of less than 10 megawatts (MW). The fund is expected, among other things, to support packaging of bankable projects

The adoption of the REEESAP will not only change the landscape of renewable energy development in SADC, but is also critical to encouraging the region to adopt innovative ways of using less energy to support development initiatives.

This is because SADC has vast renewable energy sources, ranging from wind, solar, gas to hydro and biofuels.

According to the African Development Bank, the overall hydropower potential in SADC countries is estimated at about 1,080 terawatt hours per year (TWh/year) but capacity being utilised at present is just under 31 TWh/year. A terawatt is equal to one million megawatts.

With regard to geothermal, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility estimate that about 4,000MW of electricity is available along the Rift Valley in the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

Approval of the REEESAP is expected to attract significant investment into the SADC renewable energy sector, allowing the region to increase energy access and availability.

In the same light, REEESAP is expected to promote technological innovation in the sector to ensure that the region uses less energy to provide the same service. This will be achieved through various measures including the use of remote electric geyser switches, water sensor dispatching equipment and time-controlled shower units for institutions.

Other measures include banning the use of incandescent light bulbs, electric geysers, boilers and other inefficient water heating and lighting equipment.

The use of compact florescent lamps can save up to 80 percent of the electricity consumption compared to incandescent bulbs. Solar water heaters are another energy conservation device. Research shows that use of solar water heaters could reduce household electricity bills by 40 percent or more.

Implementation of these energy efficiency measures in southern Africa has resulted in combined savings of about 4,561MW of electricity between 2009 and 2015. It is envisaged that the SADC region will save more than 6,000MW by 2018 if such initiatives are integrated and implemented according to plan.

Speaking at the validation meeting of the REEESAP, director in Swaziland's Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Henry Shongwe said it is critical for the region to improve access and availability of integrated energy to promote socio-economic development. Without this, Mr Shongwe said, the industrialisation agenda of SADC will not be accomplished, hence "sustainable energy is key as an enabler" in the region's integration agenda.

Senior Programme Officer responsible for Energy at the SADC Secretariat, Moses Ntlamelle, concurred adding that the development of REEESAP "is a step forward" as it will help the region mobilize resources in a coordinated and structured manner.

Following its endorsement, the REEESAP is now expected to be presented to SADC Energy Ministers for consideration at their annual meeting scheduled for June 2017 in Malawi. Once approved by the energy ministers, the REEESAP will then be sent to the SADC Council of Ministers and ultimately to the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit for final adoption at their annual summit scheduled for South Africa in August 2017.

The validation meeting of the REEESAP was attended by various stakeholders, including representatives of the SADC Secretariat, energy ministries and departments from SADC Member States and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC).

The main implementation agency of the REEESAP will be the newly established SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) based in Namibia.

The development of the REEESAP was initiated some time ago, but accelerated after the 34th SADC Energy Ministers meeting held in South Africa in 2015 tasked the Secretariat to conclude the development of the strategy.

In April 2016, the SADC Directorate of Infrastructure and Services launched a broad consultative process on the development of the strategy with the support of the European Union Technical Assistance Facility for the "Sustainable Energy for All" Initiative (SE4ALL) – Eastern and Southern Africa.

Initiatives on the table have new teeth to envelop the boring story of load-shedding into 'tired mode.' That dream for SADC to tip-toe out of the dark is the second coming of industrial revolution that is set to intercourse with increased electricity generation to put energy integration to safety. (*Times of Zambia*)





"Harnessing Sustainable Energy for Regional Economic Development"

THE SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition has become a permanent fixture on the education calendar of secondary schools in the SADC region. Secondary school youths in all SADC Member States were invited to participate in the 2017 essay competition by submitting entries of between 1,000 and 2,000 words.

The topic for the competition was "Harnessing Sustainable Energy for Regional Economic Development" and this was in line with the 36th Ordinary SADC Summit theme on "Resource Mobilisation for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for an Inclusive SADC Industrialisation and for the Prosperity of the Region". This alignment was intended to enhance awareness of the SADC theme for 2016.

The adjudication committee for the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competitions was conducted in Botswana in July 2017.

WINNERS

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1st Prize Malawi | Mr. Paul Jiva |
| 2nd Prize Botswana | Mr. Boemo Tamocho |
| 3rd Prize Zimbabwe | Ms. Prudence Mavura |

The winners will be presented with their prizes and certificates during the opening ceremony of the 37th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Pretoria, South Africa in August 2017. The certificates for regional winners number 4 to 10 will be given to the respective SADC National Contact Points. All certificates are signed by the SADC Executive Secretary.



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 SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL
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 SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
 DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

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 SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION RE-
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HINO DA SADC Portuguese

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 SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTE-
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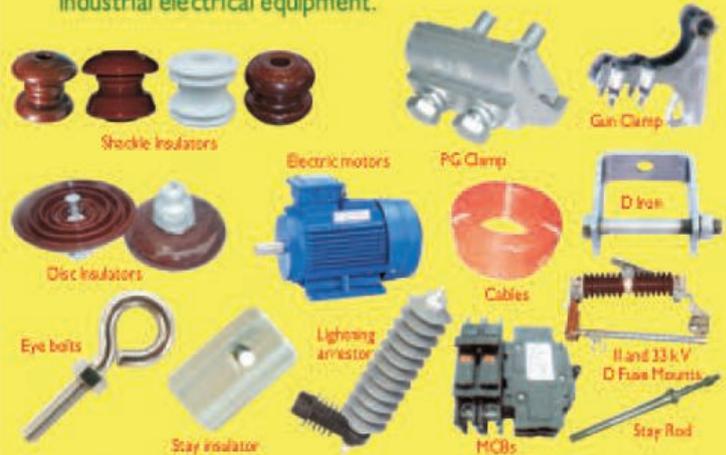
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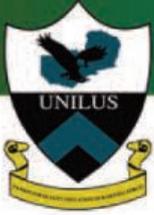


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