

# SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

Annual Report  
Annual Report  
2001-2002  
2001-2002





**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT  
COMMUNITY**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**2001 – 2002**

**SADC Secretariat**



*Annual Report 2001-2002*



FOURTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT  
COMMUNITY

ANNUAL REPORT

2001-2002

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## Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ARD	Agricultural Research for Development
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ANHSN	Animal Health Surveillance Network
AU	African Union
AWTF	Africa Water Task Force
BLNS	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland
BPC	Botswana Power Corporation
CISNA	Committee on Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DDP	Dams and Development Project
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFID	Department For International Development
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DMC	Drought Monitoring Centre
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFA	Education For All
ELMS	Environment and Land Management Sector
EPAs	Economic Partnership Agreements
ENDU	Epidemiological Network on Drug Use
EU	European Union
Ex-FAR	Former Rwanda Armed Forces
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FANGR	Farm Animal Genetic Resources
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
G7	Group of 7
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
IARC	International Agricultural Resources Centre
ICD	Inter-Congolese Dialogue
ICM	Integrated Committee of Ministers
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
I&S	Infrastructure and Services
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IWMI	Inter-Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources and Management
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LIMCOM	Limpopo River Basin Commission

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MMTZ	Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia
MoE	Ministries of Education
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
ODL	Open and Distance Learning
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OIE	Office International des Epizootics
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission
PPP	Purchasing Parity Power
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RRSU	Regional Remote Sensing Unit
RSAP	Regional Strategic Action Plan
RWPC	Regional Women Parliamentarians Caucus
S&HD&SP	Social and Human Development & Special Programmes
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SARDC	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
SATCC	Southern African Transport and Communications Commission
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SPA	SADC Programme of Action
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SQAM	Standards, Quality Assurance and Metrology
TADs	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
TIFI	Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment
TNF	Trade Negotiation Forum
UACC	Upper Air Control Centre
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHMAS	United Nations Humanitarian Mine Action Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNITA	United Movement for the Total Independence of Angola
UXOs	Un-Exploded Ordinances
WID SAA	Women In Development Southern African Awareness
WTO	World Trade Organization
WSCU	Water Sector Coordinating Unit
WSRG	Water Sector Reference Group
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
ZACPLAN	Zambezi River Basin Action Plan
ZAMCOM	Zambezi River Basin Commission
ZAR	South African Rand
ZESA	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority
ZRA	Zambezi River Authority



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## FOREWORD BY SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



The overall objective of SADC remains the achievement of economic growth and sustainable development in the whole region through regional cooperation and integration. In the short term, SADC's main concern and priority is

poverty reduction and, in the long term, its ultimate eradication.

In 2001/2002 SADC concentrated its efforts on the implementation of institutional reforms in order to complete the process within a period of 2 years as directed by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government at their meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia, in March 2001.

In tandem with the implementation of the Restructuring Exercise, SADC continued the regular implementation of the SADC Programme of Action (SPA) in the various areas and sectors of regional cooperation and integration, namely in the areas of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI), Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), Infrastructure and Services (I&S), Social and Human Development and Special Programmes (S&HD&SP).

In all sectors of cooperation and integration, SADC action is guided by the existing Protocols and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs). In this regard, it should be noted by August 2002, 20 Protocols have been developed covering major areas of cooperation and integration such as transport and communications, water, trade, energy, mining, health, education and training. As of date, eleven of these protocols have entered into force and are, therefore, being implemented.

During the reporting year, work on Protocol Development continued and culminated in the signing of additional Protocols and MoUs by SADC Heads of State or Government at their Summit held in October 2002, in Luanda, Angola. These include the Protocol on Extradition, Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Protocol on Forestry and the Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal.

A recent Audit of SADC Assets, Programmes and Projects reveals, inter alia, that the SPA currently has a total of 404 projects with an estimated cost of US\$6.1 billion out of which only about US\$2.3 billion or 38% has been secured. This casts doubt on the sustainability of the SPA. The Restructuring Exercise alluded to earlier is partly intended to address this problem. The sustainability of the SPA is also expected to be addressed by project privatisation including a strong element of subsidiarity as well as the introduction of funding mechanisms. These mechanisms are currently being considered by competent organs of SADC.

SADC continues to face enormous challenges at the regional, continental and international levels and on several spheres. Clearly the most daunting challenges are those related to poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS pandemic, sound macroeconomic management, good governance and democracy as well as globalisation. Some of these challenges can also be regarded as opportunities which SADC should endeavour to fully harness, for the benefit of the region.

This report presents progress on SADC's main activities during the period 2001/2002 and is structured as follows: Part I describes the recent socio-economic, environmental, and political developments. It thus sets the context under which regional cooperation and integration activities took place. Part II reports on the activities undertaken in the main integration areas and also deals with some crosscutting issues such as Gender and Development, Legal Affairs, Statistics and Resource Mobilisation. Part III assesses the implementation of the restructuring process and considers the African Union and the NEPAD. Finally, Part IV presents the current status of the Restructuring Exercise and the way forward.

Finally, we wish to indicate that the current report was delayed mostly due to the internal process of restructuring of the SADC Secretariat.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Prega Ramsamy'.

Prega Ramsamy  
Executive Secretary



## SADC CORPORATE PROFILE

The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the forerunner of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April, 1980, following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation by the nine founding Member States.

The Declaration and Treaty establishing the Community which replaced the Co-ordination Conference, was signed at the Summit of Heads of State or Government on 17 August, 1992, in Windhoek, Namibia.

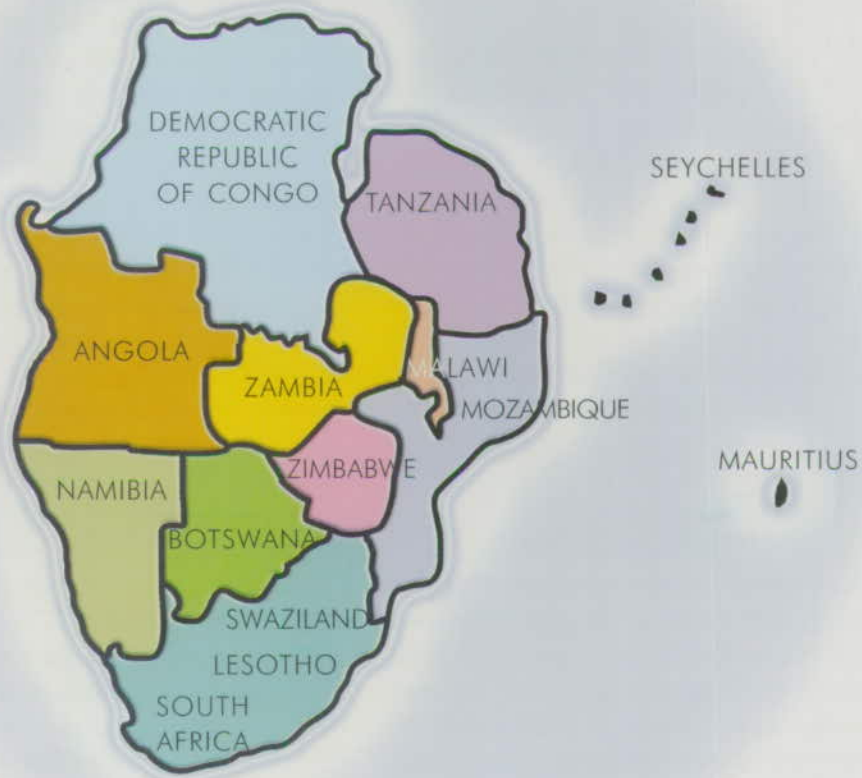
SADC has 14 Member States namely: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),

Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Each Member State has the responsibility to coordinate a sector or sectors on behalf of the others.

New Member States may be allowed to join by a unanimous decision of the SADC Summit and upon acceding to the SADC Treaty. However, there is currently moratorium on admission of new members.

SADC headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana.

The working languages are English, French and Portuguese.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the period under review Member States strove to improve their economic performance and some did very well indeed. Economic growth rates remained very high in Botswana and Mozambique at roughly 10% and 14% respectively. Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia also maintained impressive economic growth rates averaging 5%. However, the aggregate SADC GDP annual average growth dropped from 2.1% in 2000 to 1.9% in 2001. Thus, the region's economic growth continued to lag behind the average growth rate for Africa which increased from 3.5% in 2000 to 4.3% in 2001. Equally worrying is the fact that only Botswana and Namibia were able to sustain surpluses in their savings and investment balances. Negative fiscal balances in most Member States are also a cause for concern. So too is the high level of indebtedness of most Member States. Only in three countries – Botswana, Namibia and South Africa – is external debt stable at relatively low levels in relation to GDP.

Considerable progress has been made in the main areas of cooperation and integration. In the area of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI), Member States reached agreement on almost all outstanding rules of origin and on the need to eliminate all Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) with immediate effect. Member States also agreed to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability. In the area of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), SADC continued to implement on-going programmes and projects. However, there has been a setback in this sector. Food production has declined due to two consecutive years of drought.

There have been major achievements in the area of infrastructure and services. In particular, the coming into force of the Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology gave impetus to an integrated approach in the provision of transport which is strengthened by an appropriate regional legal framework introduced recently by the sector. As a result, transportation services now play a catalytic role to other sectors thus paving the way for supplementary investments and the exploitation of locational advantages.

Specifically, the Development Corridors and Spatial Development Initiatives have proved to be highly innovative means of fostering deeper integration. In this regard, the Maputo Development Corridor (MDC) deserves special mention, as it is a success story even by international standards.

On the human and social development front, the main challenge facing the region continued to be poverty alleviation and its ultimate eradication. Approximately 40% (or 76 million people) of the region's population is estimated to be living in extreme poverty. A compounding factor in efforts aimed at poverty reduction is the looming humanitarian crisis arising from the acute food shortage in most parts of the region.

There is also a continuing threat to the region's human development performance emanating from the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Past gains in human development have been eroded, especially in terms of longevity. Therefore, the importance of the fight against HIV/AIDS cannot be overemphasized. A vital ingredient in the fight against HIV/AIDS is tackling gender inequality. Statistics from all over the region show that due to their subordinate legal status, obsolete cultural beliefs, traditional attitudes and practices, women have borne the brunt of the HIV/AIDS pandemic more than men. Women, especially poor women, are not always in a position to insist on safe sex, and they are primarily responsible for nursing those afflicted by the virus. This underscores the need for an information, education and communication strategy aimed at changing socio-cultural practices towards gender relations and sexuality.

Notwithstanding these daunting challenges, the region has increasingly been enjoying peace and political stability. Peace is now a reality in Angola after nearly thirty years of civil war. The challenges facing Angola now are, *inter alia*, the reintegration of demobilised soldiers into civilian life, national reconstruction and peace-building. There are also encouraging signs of a possible political solution to the conflict in the DRC. In July 2002 the DRC Government signed an MoU with the Government of Rwanda stating, among



others, that Rwanda will withdraw its forces from the DRC. The DRC also signed a similar MoU with Uganda in August 2002. It is hoped that these developments will accelerate the return to normalcy in the Great Lakes Region.

Finally, the region hosted and spearheaded important international events and initiatives during the period under review. The first was the launching of the African Union (AU) in Durban, South Africa and the adoption of the respective protocol establishing the AU's Peace and Security Council. The second is the important role that SADC is playing in the conceptualisation, promotion and implementation of NEPAD. SADC will strive to work constructively with NEPAD and vigorously promote its goals and objectives. SADC views NEPAD as a genuine attempt to

grapple with and solve the myriad problems confronting the African continent. The region also hosted the International Conference on Racism and Xenophobia – a historic occasion given the fact that the region has, more than any other in the whole continent, suffered racial discrimination for hundreds of years. The hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development was another historic event and a unique opportunity for SADC to reflect on how best to promote and consolidate the sustenance of future generations. In conclusion, SADC will strive to shoulder its fair share of reversing the marginalisation of Africa in the world economy and in nurturing democratic governance in partnership with key players and initiatives such as the AU and NEPAD.



## PART I

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: OVERVIEW

#### 1.1 WORLD ECONOMY

The global economy slowed down in 2000/2001 as a result of weak economic performance in most industrialized countries. A sharp drop in aggregate demand led to significant declines in both world output and world trade. In 2001 global trade in goods and services increased by only less than 2% as compared with the growth rate of nearly 13% experienced in 2000.

Contrary to general belief, signs of economic slow down in the major industrialized countries began before September 11, 2001 or "black September". Between the first and second quarters of 2001, real GDP rose by just 0.1% in the United States (US) and the Euro Zone. In Japan real GDP fell sharply from 1% in the first quarter to -1.2%, -0.5% in the second and third quarters, respectively. In fact, the US National Bureau for Economic Research established that the recession started in March 2001 and that it brought to an end the longest economic expansion in the US since World War II. The strongest symptoms were experienced in the employment market where the country saw its heaviest job losses in 20 years – 213, 000 in September 2001 plus another 415, 000 in October 2001.

In the Euro Zone, the economic slow down started later than in the US – in the second quarter of 2001. Important signs of the slow down in the Euro Zone included, among others, weaker growth in private consumption and falling demands for exports.

The Euro Zone saw 230,000 jobs cut between January and October 2001. In the largest European economy Germany, more than 4 million people are unemployed. In addition, fixed investment declined. Consumer confidence was also depressed. Taking into account that Europe is the main African economic partner such developments would definitely have an important bearing on the African economy. The United Kingdom, which is not in the Euro Zone, is an

important African economic partner, was the only good news amongst the G8. Its economy grew by 0.5% in the third quarter and annual growth was predicted to be 2.2% in 2001 and 2.3% in 2002.

Japan is believed to have slipped into another recession in 2001. This is on top of the three recessions the Asian giant has experienced over the past decade. GDP grew by only 0.8% in the second quarter and industrial production was 4% lower in the third quarter than in the second. Business confidence, demand for exports and consumer's confidence all deteriorated in the second and third quarters of 2001. Exports fell by 6% in the second quarter, down 11% from the previous year. The decline in consumer confidence and excess idle capacity are expected to adversely affect both GDP growth and growth of exports.

#### 1.2 AFRICAN ECONOMY

Contrary to what seemed to be obvious predictions after September 11, 2001 Africa was the only developing region to achieve faster growth in 2001. Most analysts believed, however, that economic growth in Africa was going to stagnate because of, inter alia, lower commodity prices, reduced Foreign Direct Investment and diminished capital flows.

Statistics from different sources show that Africa's combined GDP in 2001 increased by more than 4% and in some countries it even accelerated as was the case in Botswana (9.2% growth), Ethiopia (8.7% growth), Mauritius (5.4% growth), Mozambique (13.9% growth), and Uganda (5.4% growth).

Several reasons can explain this rather peculiar behaviour of the African economy as opposed to both the industrialized economies and other developing regions. These include the following:



- Weak integration of the African economy into the global economy;
- Lower oil prices which helped the majority of non-oil African countries by easing pressure on the need for foreign exchange, inflation and public spending;
- Significant improvements in agricultural output in some sub-regions and countries (e.g. East Africa, Morocco, Tunisia);
- Improvements in macroeconomic management resulting in stronger economic fundamentals in many countries;
- Significant increase in exports resulting, *inter alia*, from the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA);
- Strong macroeconomic fundamentals, including currency depreciations in the largest economy – South Africa.

The sustainability of this situation, however, will be determined by the pace of recovery of the world economy in the future. Should the current crisis in the world economy lead to a recession in most of the G7 economies, then the growth prospects of the African economy are likely to be compromised and negatively affected. The deterioration of the political and military situations in the Middle East and in the Gulf Region may also slow down the prospects for recovery of the African economy.

## 1.2.1 SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

#### Output Growth

In the year 2001 SADC Member States continued, both at regional and national levels, to renew efforts aimed at improving economic performance and ensuring higher economic growth in order to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. As a result, economic growth rates remained very high in the fast growing economies of Botswana and Mozambique at approximately 10% and 14% respectively. Similarly, Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia maintained relatively high rates of economic growth at 5.4% and 5% respectively. These trends are captured in Table 1:1 below.

Table 1.1: SADC Real GDP Growth Rates

Countries	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
SADC	-2.4	0.2	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.9
Angola	-5.1	-23.8	1.4	10.3	10.0	6.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	3.3
Botswana	3.0	2.0	3.6	5.1	6.9	4.0	3.5	4.1	8.1	9.2
DRC	-10.5	-13.5	-3.9	0.7	-0.9	-5.7	3.0	(-5.0)	1.0	(-4.0)
Lesotho	4.8	3.8	3.4	4.5	10.0	8.0	-5.0	2.0	2.1	2.6
Malawi	-7.3	9.7	-10.2	16.7	7.3	3.8	2.0	4.2	2.3	1.8
Mauritius	6.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.4	4.2	5.4
Mozambique	-8.1	8.7	7.5	4.3	7.1	11.1	11.9	7.3	1.5	13.9
Namibia	7.1	-1.7	6.4	3.7	2.1	2.6	2.4	4.3	3.9	1.6
Seychelles	7.2	6.2	-0.8	-0.6	4.7	4.3	2.0	2.9	2.2	-1.9
South Africa	-2.1	1.2	3.2	3.1	4.2	2.5	0.6	1.9	3.4	2.2
Swaziland	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.5
United Republic of Tanzania	0.6	1.2	1.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Zambia	-1.7	6.8	-8.7	-2.5	6.6	3.3	-1.9	2.4	3.0	5.0
Zimbabwe	-8.4	2.4	5.4	0.3	10.2	2.8	3.7	(-6.8)	(-4.1)	(-8.6)

Source: SADC Statistics, African Development Report 2001, World Bank



The aggregate SADC GDP annual average growth rate dropped slightly from 2.1% in 2000, to 1.9% in 2001. In this context, a few Member States, namely; Zimbabwe, DRC and Seychelles experienced negative growth rates at -8.6%, -4.0% and 1.9% respectively. These developments bring the overall growth trend to 2.2% for the period 1992-2001. They raise hope for enhanced market opportunities in SADC. SADC's economic growth, however, continued to lag behind the average growth rate for Africa, which increased to 4.3% in 2001 from 3.5% in 2000.

## GNP Per Capita

In measuring total domestic and net foreign value added per resident of a country or a region in a given year, GNP per capita shows the relationship between economic growth and its impact on human development. In the absence of a better indicator, GNP per capita is therefore a critical indicator of the level of peoples' welfare.

In the year 2000, SADC average GNP per capita stood at US\$1,887. The high-income countries in the region are Seychelles, Mauritius, Botswana and South Africa with GNP per capita levels ranging from US\$3090 in South Africa to US\$9920 in Seychelles. However, it should be noted that Seychelles' high GNP per capita significantly distorts SADC's average GNP per capita; because of its small population.

The low per capita income countries in the region with income levels below US\$350 are DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Angola and Zambia. In fact, these countries belong to the group of the poorest countries in the world according to the World Bank and UNDP ranking of countries. Various sources of statistics (World Bank, IMF, SADC) show that the GNP per capita in most SADC countries declined from the 1970s to date.

One of the most striking features in comparing per capita incomes of SADC countries is the level of disparities between the different countries. The ratio between the highest per capita country (Seychelles) and the lowest one (Malawi) is about 60:1. It should be noted, however, that Seychelles is, in size or scale, the smallest economy in the region with a population of just over 80,000 inhabitants and an annual GDP of US\$591 million in the year 2000. The same trend can be also observed between Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana on the one hand and the other LDCs in the region.

## Inflation and Interest Rates

In 2001, inflation continued to be an important economic target in most SADC Member States. The majority of them managed to stabilize or further reduce inflation at one digit level. This is reflected in the reduction of SADC's inflation average rate from approximately 11% in 2000, to 10% in 2001. Despite these improvements, inflation was still very high in DRC (403.60%), Angola (115%) and Zimbabwe (74.50%) in 2001.

The trend in interest rates reflected the level of inflation and therefore remained generally high

**Table 1:2 Estimates of Inflation in SADC (1999 - 2001)**

	1999	2000	2001
Angola	329.00	268.00	115.00
Botswana	7.20	8.50	6.60
DRC	243.00	552.60	403.60
Lesotho	12.27	8.60	6.90
Malawi	44.90	29.50	27.50
Mauritius	6.90	4.20	5.40
Mozambique	6.22	12.70	9.10
Namibia	8.60	9.30	9.20
Seychelles	5.20	5.30	5.70
South Africa	5.20	6.30	6.00
Swaziland	7.00	6.70	7.50
United Republic of Tanzania	7.80	5.90	5.10
Zambia	20.60	20.20	21.50
Zimbabwe	58.50	56.00	74.50
<b>SADC (average)</b>	<b>54.46</b>	<b>70.99</b>	<b>50.26</b>
<b>SADC (median)</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>8.30</b>



in the high inflation Member States and moderate in the low inflation countries, ranging from 14% in Botswana to 54% Malawi. These inflationary trends are reflected on the previous page in Table 1:2.

## Savings and Investments

With regard to domestic savings and investments, only Botswana and Namibia were able to sustain surpluses in their (savings and investment) balances. Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Lesotho, Seychelles and Swaziland continued to experience negative balances and therefore, high levels of resource gaps.

The economic slowdown experienced in the developed economies led to a sharp decline both in inflows and outflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The decline in FDI, however, was mainly concentrated in the developed economies in which FDI inflows shrank by 59% compared to 14% in developing countries. The share of developing countries in global FDI inflows reached 28% compared to an average of 18% in the preceding two years.

Despite that, FDI rose from US\$9 billion in 2000 to US\$17 billion in 2001. Africa remains a marginal recipient of FDI as compared to other regions. In the case of the SADC region, South Africa was the main recipient of FDI inflows which increased from just under US\$900 million in 2000 to US\$6.6 billion in 2001. FDI inflows also increased sharply in Angola and considerably in DRC, Mozambique, and United Republic of Tanzania. This made the SADC region one of the most attractive regions for FDI in 2001 despite the slowdown in the most developed economies in the world.

## Fiscal Balances (%GDP)

Despite efforts between 1990-2000 to bring negative fiscal balances to sustainable levels, SADC countries continue to operate at relatively high budget deficits. However, with few exceptions, notably Seychelles and, to a lesser extent, Mauritius, all SADC countries have improved their fiscal position during the 1990s and budget deficits have been reduced on average. The control of current and capital expenditures, tax administration reforms (including the improvement of tax collection and

the broadening of the tax base), and privatisation of state-owned enterprises were the underlying elements of these improvements.

But there have been setbacks as well. After making remarkable progress in streamlining its fiscal accounts, Lesotho has experienced a sharp reversal since 2000. One of the major factors identified to explain this reversal was the increase in public expenditure brought about by the recapitalisation of the Bank of Lesotho prior to its privatisation. But Angola and Malawi have significantly reduced their budget deficits by almost half and by three percentage points respectively. An increase in revenue from income taxes and taxes on international trade as well as the fall in wages and salaries as a proportion of GDP helped control the budget deficit in Malawi. However, Malawi's fiscal position remains highly dependent on grants.

Zambia has embarked on a stabilization effort with a tightening of its fiscal balance. In that context a number of restrictive measures aimed at controlling the budget were taken - including a sharp fall in purchases of goods and services and capital expenditures. On the revenue side, measures were taken to improve the collection and remittances of fees and charges. Special revenues were also drawn from specific measures such as vehicle registration fees. However, it is worth noting that fiscal performance in Zambia is also related to grants from abroad.

Mozambique and South Africa have improved their fiscal performance as well. Since 1996, budget deficits have been declining in Mozambique. However, this performance, which depended on grants, was lost in 2000. On the contrary, South Africa has maintained a declining trend in its fiscal deficit since 1994. Significant improvements in tax administration, particularly in the area of personal income tax, and the increased collection of tax arrears explain these records.

Between 1991 and 1999 United Republic of Tanzania recorded, on average, a budget surplus of 0.2% of GDP (including grants). This was a modest performance compared to other LDCs in the region. In fact, the country recorded budget surpluses in six of the nine years under analysis. Zimbabwe also depends strongly on grants received.





## Current Account Balance

An analysis of trends in current account balances, as shown in Table A1.4 reveals three categories of countries. The first category, represented by Botswana, Namibia, and to a certain extent Mauritius enjoyed current account surpluses throughout this period. Botswana's record is quite striking. The country's current account balance rose sharply from a deficit of 0.5% of GDP in 1990 to record surplus level of 14.5% of GDP in year 2000. In fact, the external position of Botswana has improved steadily over the past two decades owing to a combination of rapid export growth, prudent fiscal management and earnings from foreign reserves. The increasing surpluses along with the significant inflows in the financial account have led to an increase in international reserves from a level of 4.5 months of imports in 1982 to 36 months of imports in 2000. Mauritius has managed to improve its current account position from deficits of 5.3% and 5.1% GDP in 1990 and 1995 respectively to 6.5% and 7.0% of GDP in 1995 and 2000 respectively.

The second category includes South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe. These countries have experienced a modest level of current account deficits, which do not exceed, on average, 5% of GDP during the period under review. In the four years under consideration, Swaziland's current account balance has deteriorated from a surplus of 6.8% in 1990 to deficits of 2.3% and 1.5% of GDP in 1995 and 2000 respectively. After experiencing a sharp deterioration from 1990 (1.3% surplus) to 1995 (-8.7%), Seychelles managed to improve its external account position again to a surplus of 0.9% of GDP in 2000. The trend in Zimbabwe's current account position is similar to that of Seychelles. However, Zimbabwe's current account balance is expected to deteriorate given its weak economic performance.

The third category of countries, with high and deteriorating current account deficits include Angola, the DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Amongst these countries, Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola, United Republic of Tanzania and the DRC experienced the highest current account deficits as reflected in their respective annual averages,

between 1991-2000, ranging from 10% of GDP in the DRC to 29.8% of GDP in Lesotho.

One of the greatest improvements made under market oriented economic reforms in SADC has been in foreign exchange markets following several rounds of devaluation and the liberalisation of exchange rates. In this process, most SADC countries have almost eliminated premia in parallel markets for foreign exchange by the mid-1990s. Adjustment of exchange rates has had a positive impact on the relative prices of tradables, and exchange rates across SADC (with only few exceptions) are now closer to equilibrium levels than they were before. However, there is growing concern across SADC about the increasing instability in the external value of the South African Rand (ZAR) – the region's anchor currency – and its implications for the region.

## External Debt and Aid

Most SADC countries have experienced an increasing external debt burden over the last two decades. External debt in terms of GDP has more than doubled in Angola, the DRC, and Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In several countries, the debt burden has become extremely onerous. On average over the period 1992-2000, it represented 173 percent of GDP in Angola, 175% in DRC, 124% in Malawi, 116% in United Republic of Tanzania, 202% in Zambia and 238% in Mozambique (see Table 1:3 on page 16). The stock of external debt in SADC stood at US\$96 billion in 1999. It is important to note, however, that in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, external debt remained stable at relatively low levels in relations to GDP.

Due to their debt positions, low creditworthiness and generally underdeveloped financial systems, access to official sources of funds other than on highly concessional terms, international and domestic (and to regional) capital markets remain limited if not inaccessible for most SADC countries. Although largely resource-seeking, FDI and project finance associated with privatisation and public-private provision of infrastructural services have been sources for filling the savings-investment gap in these countries, they remain highly dependent on ODA for this purpose.



Consistent with that outcome, aid dependence in SADC remains high as it can be seen in Table 1:3 below.

**Table 1.3: SOUTHERN AFRICAN HEAVILY INDEBTED COUNTRIES & STATUS IN DEBTRELIEF INITIATIVE, OCTOBER 2001 (US\$ Millions)**

Country	Decision Point	Completion Point	Assistance Levels <sup>1</sup>				Reduction %		Reduction of NPV of debt <sup>2</sup>		Estimated Total nominal debt relief (in Million US\$)
			Total	Bilat	Multil	IMF	WB	of NPV	in NPV		
<i>SADC countries</i>											
Angola <sup>4</sup>	Not yet reached										
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Not yet reached										
Malawi	Dec-2000	Floating	643	163	480	30	331	643	44	1000	
Mozambique <sup>3</sup>	Apr. 2000	Floating	254	159	95	16	5.3	1970	NA	4300	
United Republic of Tanzania	Apr. 2000	Floating	2026	1006	1020	120	695	2026	54	3000	
Zambia	Dec-2000	Floating	2499	1168	1331	602	493	2499	63	3820	

Sources: IMF and World Bank Board decisions, completion point documents, decision point documents, preliminary HIPC documents, and staff calculations. NA: Data not available.

1. Assistance levels are at countries' respective decision or completion points, as applicable.
2. In percent of the net present value of debt at the decision or completion point (as applicable), after the full use of traditional debt-relief-mechanisms.
3. For Mozambique and Uganda the decision and completion point refer only to the enhanced framework of the HIPC
4. Angola and Kenya are expected to achieve debt sustainability after receiving debt relief under the traditional mechanisms
5. Preliminary document updated on Feb. 2001. It foresees Decision Point to be reached by fall 01
6. Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia have reached their floating completion point. In 1999, the IMF and IDA agreed to increase the assistance beyond the US\$2.9 billion originally committed in April 1998 to ensure that Mozambique reached the agreed debt sustainability target of an NPV of debt-to-export ratio of 200% The total external debt package was about US\$3.7 billion or US\$1.7 billion in NPV terms.

## 1.2.2 Human and Social Development

Poverty is a widespread phenomenon in SADC. Therefore, one of the main challenges and priorities of SADC is to eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development of the region (Article 5, 1992 Treaty). This section provides a brief profile of the regional poverty situation based on the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI).

The latest UNDP's HDI ranked Mauritius the

highest performer among SADC countries (61st of 175 countries with an HDI of 0.761) and Mozambique the lowest (168th with an HDI of 0.341). Surprisingly, however, especially given its exceptional growth, Botswana does not fair as well, ranking below South Africa, Swaziland and Namibia — but at par with Lesotho.

Attempts to provide a comparison of the prevalence of poverty between SADC countries can be difficult as different countries use different



definitions of poverty. The national poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

The question has been posed whether it is possible to hold the real value of the poverty line constant across countries. The commonly used US\$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPP), was first used in the *World Development Report 1990: Poverty*, and is said to typify the poverty lines in low-income countries.

Any attempt to use UN comparative methods to carry out a proper regional analysis of the incidence of poverty will need to be done with some circumspection, given that no consistent data at all is available for most SADC countries. However, it is possible to point to some commonalities in the figures currently available in some Member States.

For example, apart from South Africa at 35.8%, all other countries measured by the UNDP HDI have over 50 percent of their population living on less than US\$2 a day. Two of these, Mozambique and Zambia, have over 70% of their population living on less than \$2 a day. Of these countries, Zambia alone has over 60% of their people living in extreme poverty – at below US\$1 a day.

The World Bank has estimated that approximately 40 percent of the region's population or 76 million people are estimated to be living in extreme poverty. The following section will examine what are perceived as the major causes of poverty beginning with concerns over political good governance and democracy.

### 1.2.3 Political Developments

SADC is determined to make the region the most peaceful and conducive environment for economic and social prosperity. Indeed, the SADC region has increasingly enjoyed relative peace and political stability. The region also continued the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

## Consolidation of Democracy and Democratic Institutions

Three of the 14 SADC Member States namely Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe held successful Parliamentary and Presidential elections during the period under review. Despite scepticism about the post-elections political stability in some of these countries, the reality has shown the opposite.

Adherence to the rule of law in SADC is indicated by the principle of separation of powers between the executive and judiciary system that is enshrined in the Constitutions of most SADC Member States. Despite resource and capacity constraints, SADC judicial institutions are gaining credibility and reliability. Members of civil society are increasingly resorting to judicial institutions to lodge their complaints against state officials and corporate executives.

The challenge, however, is reconciling the desired independence of the judiciary with political and economic governance. There are several laws that reflect past injustices and which new governments have not been able to revise either due to resource or capacity constraints. The challenge, therefore, is to adjust old legislation to new political climate.

## Conflicts and Conflict Resolution

### (i) Peace in Angola

Peace is now a reality in Angola. The Government of Angola and UNITA Military Forces, within the spirit of tolerance and forgiveness, signed an MoU on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2002 complementary to the Lusaka Protocol that has led to an end of the armed conflict. One of the critical components in the implementation of the MoU was completed on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2002 with the integration of the former UNITA military personnel into the Angolan Armed Forces.

The challenges facing Angola in this process include the reintegration of the demobilised soldiers into civilian life, resettlement of displaced families and national reconstruction. The war left millions of planted landmines and Un-Exploded Ordinances (UXOs) that continue to claim victims



each day. Thousands of Angolans are scattered in neighbouring countries as refugees and millions are displaced internally. Thus, the return to normalcy constitutes a daunting task that will require not only regional but also international assistance.

## (ii) Peace and Reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

SADC Member States and the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) have been engaged in intensive diplomatic efforts to find a lasting political solution to the conflict in the DRC. Pursuant to this overriding objective, concerted efforts have been made in mobilizing adequate resources to hold an inclusive ICD. Indeed, the ICD was held in Sun City, South Africa, from 25 February to 19 April, 2002. However, the ICD could not reach an all-inclusive and consensual power-sharing agreement in a transitional government in spite of having reached consensus on all other matters. To this end, various SADC Heads of State have been working with the parties to the ICD and the UN, with the aim of facilitating an all-inclusive agreement in accordance with the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement.

As a result of the above efforts, the Government of the DRC and the Republic of Rwanda signed an MoU in Pretoria, South Africa, on 30 July 2002, pertaining to the withdrawal of Rwandan forces from the territory of the DRC and the dismantling of the former Rwanda Armed Forces (ex-FAR) and the Interahamwe hiding in the DRC. In the same vein, the DRC and the Republic of Uganda signed an MoU on 15 August 2002 in Luanda, Angola on the withdrawal of Ugandan military forces from the territory of the DRC, cooperation and the normalisation of relations between the two countries. The DRC and Uganda have since re-established diplomatic ties and this should accelerate the return to normalcy in the Great Lakes Region.

## The Refugees Dilemma

The SADC region is facing an unprecedented refugee problem. Apart from political motivations, peace and economic prosperity of most of SADC Member States is another motive for the influx of refugees into the region. The

economic asymmetries of the SADC membership oblige some refugees to demand repatriation to other countries either within or beyond the region.

As the phenomenon is a regional concern, SADC has an MoU with UNHCR intended to facilitate cooperation. With the operationalisation of the Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee, the implementation of this MoU will hopefully gain momentum.

## Disaster Management: Humanitarian Crisis

Six of the 14 SADC Member States namely, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique are facing a food deficit to the tune of 1.2 million tonnes of cereals and non-food requirements which require an estimated amount of US\$611 million to avert the crisis.

The UN and SADC have since launched an appeal amounting to the above mentioned estimates. However, SADC still has to work with the UN in order to establish a proper coordination in the use of resources and devising the best mechanism for food and non-food resource distribution.

The procurement of cereals and the transportation compounds the food crisis. Some donors have availed the Genetically Modified Maize (GMO) in response to humanitarian crisis. This is a serious challenge for SADC because if GMO maize is not handled properly, it can affect the indigenous gene pool. SADC Member States must also carefully manage GMO products to safeguard cultural and health considerations in the consumption of GMO foods. In this regard, SADC encourages milling of the donated maize. Furthermore, the costs of transportation are also increasing making it more expensive to get food to the needy communities.

While the above activities are on the response quadrant, SADC recognises that the current humanitarian crisis results from accumulated grain shortage and dependence on rain-fed arable agriculture. In this regard, and on the mitigation quadrant, SADC Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources are currently working on strategies to encourage ground water



irrigation schemes. Agrarian reform is one of the top priorities in most SADC Member States to ensure equitable and fair use of land by all citizens.

The chief objective of the agrarian reform in SADC is to fight perpetual poverty. Agrarian reform also seeks to encourage citizens to share best practices in agriculture and ranching activities. It is SADC's conviction that if successfully concluded, agrarian reform can mitigate the effects of future disasters.

As stated earlier, the current food crisis is aggravated by an agriculture that is dependent on unreliable rainfall and subsistence farming. There is no synergy nor cross fertilisation between family and commercial farming. The majority of the population is forced to eke a living from subsistence agriculture. The main reasons are lack of resources such as draught power, poor soil fertility and small size of land. The use of ground water for farming purposes is almost absent.

SADC approved a regional Disaster Management Strategy whose implementation is overseen by a Technical Disaster Management Committee. The strategy prioritises, among others, human resources development, risk and vulnerability mapping, policy development and resource mobilisation. The strategy also emphasizes institutional capacity building both at regional and national levels.

## Landmine Clearance

Landmines are a problem in six SADC Member States, namely; Angola, DRC, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. While planting one landmine may cost only as little as US\$3, its clearance may cost more than US\$2000 considering the cost of equipment, life insurance of the deminers, area reduction, maintenance of sniffer dogs and high honoraria for commercial demining companies.

These affected countries also face financial resource constraints to be able to finance demining operations. In addition, the national Defence Forces' Corp of Engineers also faces capacity problems. Regrettably, some donors are

not prepared to build the capacity of the concerned armies to enable a sustainable landmine clearance action.

In order to mitigate the situation, SADC created a regional Mine Action Programme aimed at devising strategies for mutual assistance. The programme has been receiving assistance from the European Commission. This assistance, however, was not directed to physical demining but rather to policy formulation and information management.

Nevertheless, that funding has helped SADC to establish a regional Mine Action Database expected to link Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. With the same assistance, SADC has been promoting technology innovation and creating managerial capacity of the Member States through training.

The SADC Mine Action programmes also serves as the Focal Point for the United Nations Humanitarian Mine Action Services (UNHMAS) in the region with regard to compliance with the provisions of the Landmine Ban Treaty, the Ottawa Treaty. The programmes further assist Member States in resource mobilisation through sensitisation of potential donors.

## 1.2.4. SADC and the Global Processes

During the period under review, the SADC region hosted and spearheaded important international political events. Top of the list is the launching of the African Union (AU) and the adoption of the respective Protocol establishing the African Union's Peace and Security Council.

SADC is also playing an important role in the conceptualisation, promotion and implementation of NEPAD. SADC regards this initiative as a strategic undertaking for accelerating Africa's political and economic development. In fact, NEPAD's approach to peace building and governance are the linchpins for the success of continental and sub-regional development agendas. SADC believes that the peer-review approach has the potential to promote mutual accountability and enhance transparency in governance.

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Besides the launching of the AU and active involvement in NEPAD, the region also hosted the International Conference on Racism and Xenophobia. As a region that has suffered discrimination for hundreds of years, the conference constituted a unique opportunity for repentance, recognition of the wrongs of the past and a time for forgiveness.

The natural resources of the SADC region require careful management and judicious utilization. Thus, the hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) constituted

another unique opportunity for SADC to reflect on the best practices that promote sustainable development.

Within the family of nations, SADC Member States contributed in the development of the UN Action Programme against illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons currently under implementation. SADC Member States were also instrumental in the negotiations and drafting of the Vienna Convention on Trans-national Crime.



## PART II

### SADC'S MAIN AREAS OF COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

SADC's main areas of cooperation and integration have increased from 9 in 1980 to 21 in 2001. Its SPA has expanded to more than 400 projects valued at more than US \$6 billion. Membership has also expanded from 9 countries in 1980 to the current 14.

This part of the Annual Report summarises the main developments that occurred in the main cooperation and integration areas now grouped into four clusters according to their affinities, namely;

- (i) Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; (TIFI)
- (ii) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources;(FANR)
- (iii) Infrastructure and Services;(IS) and
- (iv) Social and Human Development and Special Programmes(SHDSP).

#### 2.1 TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

The period from August 2001 to August 2002 was the first year for the coordination of virtually all the activities pertaining to the SADC development programmes for Trade, Industry Finance and Investment, and Mining, which were transferred from South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia respectively to be centralized under a new directorate of TIFI at the SADC Secretariat. The main achievements and challenges of TIFI activities are detailed below.

##### 2.1.1 Trade and Industry

The most important development in this sub-cluster is the implementation of the Trade Protocol – a process that started in September 2000.

By implementing the Trade Protocol, SADC seeks to create a Free Trade Area in which substantially all trade will be duty free by 2008. It is hoped that liberalization of country specific sensitive

products will be achieved by 2012. The analysis will now focus on specific developments in this sub-cluster since July 2001. The first of these is rules of origin. Member States have reached agreement on almost all outstanding rules of origin, except on wheat flour and products containing wheat flour, electrical machinery and appliances, and for optical fibres, syringes and needles and thermostats. It is expected that a compromise agreement on these items would be reached soon. The four headings in Chapter 90 and outstanding rules in Chapter 85 will also be attended to in due course.

The second concerns improved market access for BLNS countries. As a reciprocal measure, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (MMTZ countries) were expected to accommodate BLNS requests for further improved market access on specific products within their differentiated offers as a reciprocal measure to the favourable market access granted in the SACU joint offer on textiles and clothing. This is where the MMTZ countries can export these products into SACU after achieving one stage transformation at zero duties, however, these are controlled by quotas.

The third is customs cooperation. The Sub-Committee on Customs Cooperation has been devising measures for facilitating legitimate intra-SADC trade flows by ensuring that products comply with the rules of origin. The Sub-Committee has also been working on the development of a sustainable and effective system for Customs Cooperation. It also seeks to put in place harmonised and simplified customs procedures and to implement a system for the transit of goods within the SADC region. The Sub-committee is also putting emphasis on capacity building through modular training for customs officers with the aim of improving the border clearance efficiency and uphold customs integrity.

The fourth is Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for facilitation of intra-regional trade particularly in agricultural products.



In view of the importance of trade in agricultural commodities, efforts towards eliminating trade barriers in this area are continuing. Harmonization of national SPS/TBT measures is in progress. Assessment of the national Sanitary and Phytosanitary/Technical Barriers to Trade (SPS/TBT) rules and regulations on the basis of the requirements of the WTO Agreements has already been completed. The overall objective is to harmonize SPS/TBT measures and practices in order to facilitate regional and international trade. Rules and procedures for drafting standards have also been adopted. Harmonization of standards has now begun in various products such as cement and tyres for motor vehicles and trailers. Discussions have been initiated with other stakeholders on harmonization of Technical Regulations.

Member States have reached agreement on the following areas:

- (a) Immediate elimination of all NTBs, namely: cumbersome trade licencing and permits, unnecessary trade quotas, bans and prohibitions and charges, single channel marketing, transit charges, visa requirements and unnecessary technical regulations. Substantial progress has been achieved in addressing NTBs pertaining to customs documents and procedures.
- (b) On a work plan for the regional and multilateral negotiations on trade in services, initially covering: transport and communications and telecommunication services sector; financial services sector; tourism: services sector; energy sector; and construction services sector.
- (c) On a programme to set up National Working Groups in Member States to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Protocol at national level. The aim is to ensure that all exporters and importers have a clear understanding of the provisions of the Protocol. This will in the long run ensure maximum utilization and efficient implementation of the Protocol.

Substantial progress has been made in the field of Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM)

The SQAM programmes are principally aimed at ensuring quality production of manufactured goods, increased capability for technology adaptation and transfer as well as facilitating information dissemination for the region. This will contribute to the strengthening of competitiveness of SADC manufactured exports in the world market.

The following achievements were underscored during the period under review:

- (a) Awareness seminars on Metrology were organized in Angola, while a number of specialised training courses were conducted at the SADC Centre for Metrology Education; and,
- (b) Document outlining a modular approach for the establishment of a regional accreditation body has been adopted. The document also outlines the requirements of the region for building of national capacities in Accreditation.
- (c) On legal metrology in respect of SADC labelling requirements. To that end, discussions have been initiated on possible harmonization of draft regulations for counter scales and beam scales.

## Trade In Sugar

Trade in sugar in terms of quota exports to the SACU market started in August 2001. The quota allocations made for market areas into SACU were not fully utilised due to the delayed implementation. It is expected that the new export quotas for 2002/2003 will be fully utilised. The Technical Committee on sugar has also embarked on an assessment of small holder producers to see how they could be assisted to contribute more to production and increase household incomes in the process.

## SADC AND OTHER TRADE ORGANIZATIONS AND INITIATIVES

### Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA)

Eleven SADC Member States; Botswana, Lesotho,





Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are now eligible for AGOA and have obtained visa approval to export textiles and clothing to the US under this initiative. During the first quarter of 2002 SADC Member States exported \$291 million under AGOA. Since the introduction of AGOA in 2000 there has been significant inward investment.

## World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Following a recommendation by Trade Ministers at their meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia, on 5 August 2002, to notify the SADC FTA to the WTO under Article XXIV of GATT 1994, Council endorsed this decision in Luanda. The notification process has commenced.

In view of the complexity of the negotiations at WTO, Member States have agreed to increase the numbers and capacity of staff at their Geneva-based missions to ensure adequate follow-up and monitoring of post-Doha and other issues and in preparing for the 5<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico.

Following the launching of negotiations on trade in services, last year, by WTO, SADC Ministers for Trade have decided that there should be negotiations on Trade in Services at regional level to cover the following:

- Transport and Communications;
- Tourism Sector;
- Energy Sector;
- Financial Services Sector; and
- Construction Sector.

Preparatory work has started but there is need to build capacity in this area in order to progress effectively.

## Economic Partnership Agreements

The Cotonou Agreement, which is a successor to the Lome Conventions, was signed in June 2000. The Agreement provides for the conclusion

of new WTO compatible trading agreements or Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the ACP and the EU. The EPAs are to be negotiated during the period September 2002 till December 2007. These negotiations were formally launched in Brussels on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2002.

The ACP has agreed that the negotiations be conducted in two phases: first, at an all-ACP level and second at national or regional level. The first phase will cover the one-year period from September 2002. It will aim at concluding an overall ACP-EU Agreement focusing on objectives and principles of EPAs and issues of common interest to the ACP states. The ACP would like negotiations to focus on, inter alia, principles and objectives, special and differential treatment, standards, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, rules of origin, customs and administrative cooperation and trade related issues.

SADC has already endorsed the two-stage approach. During their August 2002 meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, SADC Ministers of Trade and Industry directed the Trade Negotiation Forum (TNF) to identify issues of common interest at the ACP level and prepare for negotiations in the context of the two-stage approach. The Windhoek meeting agreed to set up a Ministerial Working Group to work in liaison with the Secretariat and Ambassadors in Brussels with a view to preparing a coordinated position on how to approach the negotiations with the EU.

## Industrial Development

All along SADC has been operating under an industrial policy approved in 1989, which is no longer in tune with the Trade Protocol. A new draft industrial policy document was prepared with the assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat. A workshop of stakeholders was held in November, 2002 to prepare regional final proposals for a new SADC Industrial Development Policy and Strategy. The industrial development plan is expected to strengthen the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol and to contribute more effectively to the regional integration and development process.



## 2.1.2 FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Substantial progress has also been made in the Finance and Investment sub-cluster. Member States have agreed to achieve macroeconomic stability and engineer economic credibility. In this regard, two MoUs have been developed and adopted; one on Macroeconomic Convergence and another on Cooperation in Taxation and Related Matters. The objective of the MoU on macroeconomic convergence is to establish a macroeconomic policy co-ordination framework that seeks to enhance macroeconomic stability in the SADC region.

The objective of the second MoU is to foster co-operation on capacity building in the area of taxation. It seeks to promote the application and treatment of tax incentives, direct taxes and treaties to avoid double taxation, indirect taxation, and develop a dispute settlement mechanism and a tax database.

These MoUs, along with others to be developed later, form the basis for the development of the protocol for Finance and Investment.

Member States recognize that to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability, all countries need to converge on stability-oriented economic policies through a sound institutional structure. They have therefore, agreed to converge on stability-oriented economic policies through a regional agreement managed by a regional economic unit hereafter referred to as a Mutual Stability Mechanism (MSM). The MSM will conduct macroeconomic surveillance and propel economic policies and key indicators to stable levels. The macroeconomic convergence indicators are centered on rates of inflation in each Member State, ratio of the budget deficit to GDP, the ratio of the public debt to GDP and the balance and structure of the external account.

A number of subcommittees have been established to deal with the following issues:

- Funding mechanisms for SADC Programme of Action;
- Insurance, security and non-boundary financing authority;
- Development of capital markets

The fourth Sub-Committee is on Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities (CISNA). The regulatory authorities of the following countries signed the Multilateral MOU for Insurance, Securities and Non-Banking Financial Authorities: Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. It was agreed that CISNA members might continue signing bilateral MoUs with each other to address specific needs.

The signatories agreed that CISNA should remain focused and committed to its Strategic Plan. A detailed operational plan for the achievement of the objectives of CISNA's Strategy and a progress report will be prepared for consideration. It was also agreed that all CISNA countries should have money laundering legislation in place to effectively combat crime.

The fifth Sub-Committee is on Capital Markets, whose first task is the assessment of securities regulation. Members of this sub-committee have undertaken to compile a written action plan to address the areas of non-compliance to be submitted to the Financial Services Board before the next meeting. Another area of action here whose responsibility has been assigned to South Africa and Zambia is training of regulators.

A third task of the Capital Markets Sub-Committee is Convergence of stock markets and exchanges. This poses a real challenge for regulators to harmonise their securities legislation as well as the rules and listing requirements of exchanges. However, it is encouraging that the Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) was launched at a meeting of Ministers in United Republic of Tanzania in 1999 to address issues of money laundering.

The Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG) has progressed with the preparation of MoUs in the areas of Exchange Control, Legal Framework for Central Bank Information Technology and Settlement of Payments Systems.

The CCBG has managed to establish electronic network of all Central Banks and established a statistical database on macroeconomic and



banking statistics. In the area of payments, the Committee has built capacity at national level in all countries and is now implementing the same at regional level.

The MoUs on Information Technology and Payment Systems are now being processed for signing. The MoUs on Exchange Control and Legal Framework for Central Banks are still under discussion.

## 2.1.3 MINING

Mining continues to be the mainstay of most SADC economies contributing 60% to foreign exchange earnings, 10% GDP and 5% to employment. A number of countries have made efforts to reform their policies and the regulatory environment. These reforms also aim at encouraging private sector participation, attracting new capital investments, technology and skills and stimulating exploration.

During 2001, Member States continued implementing mining policies in order to attract private investments into this sub-sector - including the promotion of small/medium scale mining which has been recognised as a means of fighting poverty and empowering local communities. Member States have also encouraged women participation in small scale mining. This undertaking will be supplemented by efforts of a newly created regional steering committee on small/medium scale mining. Equally important is the creation of a conducive climate for more investment in this sub-sector.

Mine development in the region has primarily focused on gold, diamonds and base metals. There is still great scope for more investments, especially in light of improving base metal prices.

During 2001, the total expenditure on exploration programmes in the region increased. The expenditure for the year is, however, comparatively speaking, far below the world average for mineral endowment despite the great potential found in the region. Exploration activities continue to be carried out by private companies in most countries.

The SADC region is a major producer of several of the world's most important minerals and metals

including Gold, PGM's, Diamonds, Manganese, Chromium, Nickel and Cobalt.

Diamond production in the region (excluding the DRC) increased from 41,988,460 in 2000 to 44,271,933 carats. The region remains the world's largest producer of gem quality diamonds producing around 50 percent of world production. An increase was also recorded in the production of copper and cobalt from 420,521 tonnes and 4,335 tonnes in 2000 to 438,761 tonnes and 4,830 tonnes in 2001, respectively, while gold production decreased from 510,311 kilogram's in 2000 to 445,976 kilograms in 2001. Mining also generates employment opportunities for thousands of SADC nationals.

During 2001, the total labour force in the SADC Mining Industry stood at 1,535,642 compared to 1,978,845 persons in 2000, a decrease of 22 percent, mainly due to rationalisation of the privatised previously state owned mining companies as well as closure of some mines due to exhaustion of mineral resources. Another cause was the declining world demand and production of minerals and the introduction of substitutes in the world market.

Member States pioneered the development of an international certification scheme for legitimate world trade in rough diamonds, known as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The scheme aims at eliminating conflict diamonds. The scheme was launched at a Ministerial meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2002 in Geneva, Switzerland. Mining priorities will continue to be identified in order to further strengthen and diversify this sub-sector.

The SADC Protocol on Mining has been translated into a SADC Mining Strategic Plan, highlighting the following actions which include harmonising policies, standards, legislative and regulatory frameworks, establishing an efficient data, knowledge acquisition and dissemination system, acquiring a competitive skills base capable of meeting the regional mining challenges and ensuring competitive growth for the sector; acquiring world class knowledge and technology base for meeting future mining challenges and aiding the future competitiveness of the mining sector; and developing a sustainable small/medium-scale mining sector.



## 2.2 FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The SADC FANR Cluster brings together Food Security, Crop and Livestock Development, Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Development and Training, Fisheries, Forestry, Wildlife step and Environment and Land Management.

There are 39 programmes and projects, which are currently running and estimated at a cost of US\$272 million. An overview of the activities, achievements, challenges and the way forward in the various sectors during 2001/2002 period is presented below.

### 2.2.1 Food Security

Food production in the region during 2001/2002 declined due to two successive seasons of droughts, floods, and in some cases, inappropriate national food policies. Chronic poverty, poor macroeconomic performance and the HIV/AIDS pandemic have aggravated the food crisis.

The 2001/2002 cropping season was characterized by an erratic and delayed onset of the rains during October-November 2001 in southern Mozambique, southern Zambia and Zimbabwe. Although the rainfall situation improved in December 2001, the onset of long dry spells in mid-January and February 2002 led to poor crop performance in many countries - including Swaziland, Botswana, parts of South Africa and Malawi. Good rains were experienced in United Republic of Tanzania and in some parts of South Africa.

Cereal production declined in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe due to the adverse weather factors mentioned above. Increased maize production was realized only in South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania.

Cereal production was estimated at 21.75 million tonnes, about the same production as last year but below the five-year average production of 22.44 million metric tonnes. Cereal supply projections show a combined all-cereals deficit of 5.42 million metric tonnes for the 2002/2003

marketing year against a smaller deficit of 2.70 million metric tonnes estimated for last year.

Maize production stands at 16.20 million metric tonnes, 3% higher than last year's output of 15.88 million metric tons. The regional maize deficit was estimated at 3.24 million metric tonnes compared to 1.16 metric tonnes for last year.

On individual country basis, all-cereals surpluses were available only for South Africa while domestic cereal shortfalls persist in most SADC Member States. Cereal deficits occurred in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADC/FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment for the six most affected countries indicate that 1.2 million metric tonnes of emergency food aid will be required to assist about 13 million people by March 2003.

To prevent humanitarian crisis that can be caused by the food shortage, a joint UN/SADC Appeal was launched in July 2002 for assistance to the tune of US\$611 million. Of this, US\$507 million is for food aid while the rest is earmarked for agricultural recovery, health, nutrition, logistical support, water supply and provision of sanitation facilities.

Progress in importing the required 5.76 million metric tonnes of cereals has been slow. Only 16% of the planned imports have been received. Regarding procurement of food aid, only 10% of the 1.2million metric tonnes had been received by July 2002. However, according to the Vulnerability Assessment done in December 2002 the number had increased to 15.2 million people.

The potential risk of Genetically Modified Foods complicated the distribution of food to populations who are starving as some Member States refused to accept GMO relief maize. To minimize the problem, SADC provided guidelines to Member States on how to handle GMO maize while long term measures and a regional approach are being worked out to address GMOs issues.

To facilitate the movement of GMO grain



Member States were advised to launch awareness campaigns to ensure that GMO maize is not planted and that Member States should ensure that all GMO maize is milled into flour before any distribution to beneficiaries.

Additional measures to address the food shortage were recommended by FANR Ministers as follows:

- increasing budgetary resources allocated to agriculture;
- provision of relief food to vulnerable populations;
- winter cropping using residual moisture and irrigation;
- implementation of recovery programmes for the next crop seasons such as improved distribution of agricultural inputs and provision of draught power to affected farming communities;
- accord high priority to irrigation development.

## 2.2.2 Crop Development

Arable agriculture is an important activity in the region. It employs over 70-80 % of the region's population. Its potential is immense. Unfortunately, production has failed to keep pace with population growth. Consequently, the region is a net importer of food. Food dependence has an adverse effect on trade balances and food security.

The SADC region has a dual agricultural economy: well-developed commercial farms co-existing with subsistence-oriented ploughing fields in rural areas. Major constraints depressing agricultural output and impoverishing the latter are the loss of genetic biodiversity, insufficient level of inputs and technology, inadequate control and containment of plant diseases and pest and HIV/AIDS. To address these constraints and to ensure effective poverty reduction in the region, peasants should shift away from subsistence production and be integrated in the market economy (locally, regionally and internationally). In line herewith, the FANR Directorate is developing regional programmes

to promote crop production, plant protection, processing, storage, and utilisation of all crops, including perennials. Land reforms are of critical importance, and they are being addressed in the different Member States.

Issues of regional importance receiving FANR's attention under Crop Development are plant diseases and migratory pests of which the most important are Locusts, the Armyworm and the Red-billed Quelea bird. In the year under review, FANR through its plant protection Network continued to monitor these pests. Programmes for controlling the Larger Grain Borer (*Prostephanus truncatus*) have been developed.

Availability of quality seeds to smallholders in the region is also a priority in the Crop Development Action Plan. The seed issue is intimately linked to the sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic improvement. To deal with the complex issues related to seeds, the SADC Seed Security Network has developed a five-year action plan.

SADC farmers are confronted with major trade partners (EU, US) protecting their agricultural sector through subsidies and strict adherence to international agreements negotiated to their advantage, such as the WTO-SPS Agreement, TBT Agreement and the Agreement on Agriculture.

Trade distortions together with the high transport costs and limited marketing infrastructure in the region, are the major challenges to export and crop development of the region. It is recognised, however, that for the region to reach its full potential in agricultural trade, rules and procedures need to be adopted on commodity standards, grades and quality. Harmonization of legislation, for instance on SPS, is a priority area of action in future.

## 2.2.3 Livestock Development

Livestock constitutes an important natural resource in the SADC Region. Over 60% of the total land area is suitable for livestock farming. Farm animal resources of SADC are rich and immensely diverse. Traditionally, farm animals are a source of food, skins, fertilizer, traction power, medicine and other raw materials. As human populations have expanded, 'Livestock and



human' conflicts are becoming more prevalent. The central policy of the SADC livestock sector includes management and sustainable use of farm animal resources for rural development. In this regard, all species of farm animals, including those that may currently be considered insignificant have potential for sustainable use.

Guiding principles of Livestock Development are intended to develop the potential of animal resources, achieve sustainable utilization of economic benefits and reduce detrimental effects of livestock diseases, especially those of transboundary nature. The Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FANGR) Network Programme supports Member States at National and Local levels to develop sustainable use and management of indigenous and locally adapted breeds to improve income generation and household food security. The overall aim is to ensure survival of optimum numbers of livestock species managed for sustainable use under appropriate carrying capacities. Sustainable national use of livestock is focused on community-based approach taking into account public and private delivery of goods and services.

Surveillance of animal health is important to support safe trade of livestock, animal products and foods of animal origin. Surveillance of animal health is also important for public health. SADC has a strong network of professionals in animal health, food inspection and extension education. This infrastructure is the SADC Animal Health Surveillance Network (SADC - AHSN). Ministries responsible for livestock provide core members of staff to SADC-AHSN. This core group has specialties in veterinary epidemiology, pathology, animal diseases outbreak investigations, food inspection, and research. The network maintains links to other disease intelligence systems at continental and international levels through the Office International des Epizooties (OIE).

There have been significant improvements of methods to link animal health, food safety and public health information. Progress has also been made to link animal health databases to permit mapping of surveillance data at different levels using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology.

Member States and other stakeholders, including the International Agencies (FAO and OIE), have confidence in the health and safety of SADC livestock, animal products and foods of animal origin due to the effectiveness of SADC AHSN.

In future livestock will play a much greater role in poverty reduction and food security as long as the effects of livestock on the environment are adequately managed. This will happen only if more appropriate policy frameworks are put in place to enable the introduction and use of appropriate technologies.

The demand for animal products is expected to grow significantly as the industry is transformed. Production of meat and milk should increase by at least 5% per year and even higher increases in poultry and pig production. Consumer concerns and alternative animal feeds may shift the balance back and forth between red and white meat production.

In line with other international and collaborating partners, SADC will develop deeper understanding of the key aspects of designing pro-poor targeted livestock development policies, strategies and programmes - including increased livestock development skills and enhanced awareness of decision makers involved in poverty reduction and rural development programmes.

For a stronger focus on mitigation of the negative effects of livestock development, there will be mainstreaming of sound ecological farming practices such as integration of crops and livestock and development of markets for organic products.

SADC livestock policies and programmes will concentrate more on policies related to food safety for domestic consumption and export, control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and emerging diseases especially those of veterinary public health importance (zoonoses). Focus will also be directed towards the adoption of appropriate local food preparation legislation that stipulates the roles of the public sector in food safety and the partnerships with the private sector and consumers. This requires institutional capacity building to sustain best practices in managing the food chain and informed participation in setting national and regional/



international standards as required under the WTO SPS Agreement.

The SADC Secretariat will develop closer cooperation between Member States and Cooperating Partners and together show how commercialisation of livestock can be used for poverty alleviation.

## 2.2.4 Fisheries

The SADC region is one of the regions with high potential for fish production. It has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 6 million square kilometres and a continental shelf of 503,646 square kilometers.

All SADC Member States have freshwaters, which can be better used to increase fish output using cages. These include the large deep waters of the rift valley in the Great Lakes and the relatively shallow lakes of Malombe in Malawi, Chilwa on the border between Malawi and Mozambique and various dams and other water bodies.

The SADC region also has considerable potential in terms of land for aquaculture development. About 250 million hectares of land has been identified as ideal for aquaculture. Putting them to use could increase production, by more than 250,000 metric tonnes per year. For example, cage culture on Lake Kariba using the Nile tilapia has demonstrated that this fish production can be increased substantially. Currently, the Lake Kariba (Zimbabwe) operation is producing 3,500 metric tonnes per year and the target is to reach 7,000 metric tonnes annually.

Indicative figures show that the region has a potential to catch 3, 455,500 metric tonnes. About 71% of this potential is from marine waters (2,644,300 metric tonnes) while 29% is from inland waters (689,610 metric tonnes).

Eighty-two per cent of the marine fisheries potential waters is located in the west coast distributed as follows; 893,800 metric tonnes in Angola, 565,600 metric tonnes in Namibia and 558,300 metric tonnes in South Africa. Regarding the SADC potential in inland waters, United Republic of Tanzania owns about 54% followed by Angola with 17%. The remaining 12 Member States constitute 29%.

The estimated average catch for the last 5 years is 2,028 million metric tonnes of fish per year. About 75% of these landings are from marine waters while 25% are from inland waters. Namibia, South Africa, Angola are responsible for 79% of the total regional fish landings. Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania account for 17% of the landings. The remaining 4% are from Zimbabwe (28 metric tons), Seychelles (22.8 metric tonnes), Mauritius (11.9 metric tonnes), Botswana (2 metric tonnes), DRC (1.2 metric tonnes and Lesotho (0.02 metric tonnes).

It is estimated that the fisheries sector employs approximately 0.8% of the SADC inhabitants. This translates into approximately 1.5 heads of households working in the fisheries sector or around 5.5 million people dependent on fisheries. Seventy percent of these are in inland fisheries while 30% are in marine fisheries.

United Republic of Tanzania employs more people in fisheries accounting for 25%, followed by Zambia with 20%, Angola and Malawi with 17% each and Namibia and Mozambique 8% each. The rest of 8 Member States share the remaining 5%.

In the SADC region, the fisheries sector remains an important source of food, income, export earnings and a means of poverty reduction. Regional fish consumption in 2002 is estimated at 1,541 metric tonnes, with a wide variation between Member States. The lowest per capita is in Zimbabwe, estimated at only 2 kg/year and the highest is in Seychelles, estimated at 60 kg/year. The average per capita fish consumption in the SADC region is estimated at 8 kg/year against the 15 kg/year average worldwide.

Revenue accruing from fish landings within the SADC region (excluding Angola) is estimated to be above US\$3,000 million. Available statistics indicate that Namibia earns more than half of total revenue from fisheries (US\$2,341 million). In 2001, regional fisheries exports amounted to about 201,000 metric tonnes valued at about US\$3,295 million while fish imports amounted to US\$298 million.



It is estimated that the oceans can only sustain annual catches of about 120 million metric tonnes of fish. It is projected that by 2030 the demand of fish to feed humanity will be about 180 million metric tonnes. This figure is higher than the oceans can produce.

There is therefore, an urgent need to develop fish farming which currently produces 36 million tonnes. Its potential contribution to local food security and livelihood can be very significant, especially in remote and resource poor areas.

## 2.2.5 Forestry

The total forest area of the 14 SADC Member States is estimated at 263 million hectares. This represents a forest cover of 29% of total land area. The biggest long-term threats to forestry resources are deforestation, forest degradation and desertification. These threats, in most cases are linked to human population growth and poverty. Annual rates of deforestation among Member States range from 0.75% to 2.2% with Angola and Malawi having the lowest and highest rates of deforestation, respectively.

With the shortage of agricultural land, it becomes very difficult to safeguard forest and forest lands. Consequently, forestry will increasingly be challenged to meet the rising demand for forests and forest products created by population growth and economic development.

These challenges present the need to develop sustainable forest management, develop new and more efficient industrial processing technologies, and promote a comprehensive understanding of the role of forests in the global environment.

The forestry industry potential for the SADC region has not been fully exploited. Wood processing mills operate below capacity while the local and national demand for sawn and processed timber products remains unmet. SADC region continues to produce more round wood than other regions in Africa. South Africa is at the top followed by Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi. Member States such as the DRC, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique have the potential to pick-up the region's forestry industry based on the natural indigenous forests and forest plantations.

The RISDP will provide the basic policy statement for establishing the relevant forestry sector programme and the framework with which sectoral programmes should be devised. Intra-regional trade in forest products seems to be fraught with competition between the forest industries and beset by high tariff barriers, which will be addressed through the SADC Protocol on Trade. Limited training opportunities, coupled with the reluctance of the private sector forest industry to train their technicians compounds the problem.

The SADC Protocol on Forestry has been developed and efforts are underway to have it finalized for approval and signature. The aim of the SADC Protocol on Forestry is to establish common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of forests and forest resources in the SADC region. It emphasizes the principle of developing appropriate forestry industry and trade within the SADC region and provides for entry into agreements to promote interstate co-operative and integrated management of transboundary forests and protected areas.

## 2.2.6 Wildlife

The countries of SADC have an estimated 3.661 million square kilometers of land, covering 39% of the total surface area. Huge blocks of habitat have large mammals, predators and a plethora of birds, indigenous plants and other biodiversity providing a unique comparative advantage for the region.

The Southern African forests and savannah woodlands and grasslands support a large population of wildlife, especially large game. Of the 615,269 elephants in Africa, 39% reside in the SADC region. Of these, 106,000 and 80,000 are found in Botswana and Zimbabwe respectively.

The region's priority is to conserve and judiciously utilize this natural resource from a transboundary perspective, uniting SADC Member States in a coordinated conservation and sustainable development programme. To this effect, the SADC Heads of State and Government signed, in 1999, the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement. The Protocol seeks to





establish common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources. This protocol has not yet been ratified by the required number of Member States for it to come into force. So far only seven Member States have ratified the Protocol. Meanwhile, efforts are underway to put in place mechanisms for its implementation once it is ratified.

SADC continues to tackle the challenges of transboundary ecosystems and natural resources by combining high-level political support and technical co-operation on the ground to achieve integrated planning and investment. The Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park Project has been launched and similar initiatives are under negotiation. The Peace Park Foundation is conducting a study to come up with an inventory of existing initiatives and potential transfrontier conservation areas, in recognition of the impact they have on the development in the region.

Developing wildlife as a resource to compliment conventional forms of food production in the region is one of the biggest regional challenges. There is ample evidence that wildlife production is a feasible and viable form of land use in SADC, whether managed as wild populations in protected areas, farmed as wild populations on game ranches, or as domesticated species. The nutritional value of bush meat compares favourably to meat from livestock in many respects. In some aspects, for instance, low levels of fat, bush meat is superior. Wild animals also possess several advantages over livestock in terms of rangeland management, physiological and ecological adaptations to the environment, disease tolerance and productivity. A number of wild animal species in protected areas in SADC Member States can sustainably contribute to national economies and food security.

## 2.2.7 Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Training

SADC economies must grow by at least 7% annually if economic growth is to make any significant impact on poverty alleviation. An increase in food production and food security through the improvement of productivity is no longer the only issue agricultural research and training should focus on. The competitiveness

and quality of agricultural products, labour relationships and income generation, equity and gender awareness, environmental concerns and management of natural resources, all these need to be taken into consideration.

In most Member States the agricultural research (crops and livestock) is conducted by National Agricultural Research System (NARS) bringing together all the research institutions i.e. Universities, Faculties of Agriculture, NGOs, and the private sector. The International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), at regional and continental levels are involved in Agricultural Research for Development (ARD).

SADC NARS continued to implement research network programmes which are regionally coordinated under the umbrella of the SADC-AR&D. Despite the continuing challenges for agricultural production, agricultural research has gone a long way in developing technologies that can increase production. The current cultivated varieties of sorghum, maize and other staple crops have been released from SADC agricultural research institutions. A new Heart Water vaccine and a tick control decoy have been developed through a regional Heartwater research project. However, many of the technologies remain "on shelf" due to inadequate dissemination. This in turn results in poor adoption and limited impact. As a result, yields and off-take rates from small farmers remain low compared to other regions of the world. In addition, yields and off-take rates have not kept up with the population growth.

The challenges for agricultural research and development are daunting. In particular, the need to develop new technologies is very important especially when environmental stress and new plant and animal diseases continue to constrain crop and animal agriculture. To meet these challenges, it is necessary to continue with the development of new improved crop varieties and animal breeds that are tolerant and perform better in the prevailing physical and biotic stresses. This also includes development of sustainable soil, water, crop and animal production management technologies. The new agricultural innovations are not only necessary for SADC to increase production but also for the region to compete effectively in the world market.



These challenges are currently being met by pursuing a research paradigm shift whereby research programmes are designed to be market-led and demand-driven following the commodity chain approach. Emphasis is also on partnerships to facilitate dissemination of information to achieve spill-over effects. Review of priorities for agricultural research for rural development in the SADC region has identified the following four broad themes as priority areas:

- Improvement of sustainable market-oriented smallholders production;
- Regional training programme and empowerment of institutions for rural development, information and communication management;
- Sustainable management of natural resources & environment; and
- Regional training programme.

The SADC Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Training is in the process of developing a competitive fund system as a mechanism for supporting regional Agricultural and Natural Resources Research activities. SADC FANR and members of the donor community view this as a tool for effectively addressing priorities and ensuring competitiveness in research.

## 2.2.8 Environment and Land Management

The SADC Policy and Strategy for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development continues to be the basis for development and implementation of SADC programmes and projects to address environmental and sustainable development issues in the region. The overall goals of the policy and strategy are to accelerate economic growth of the poor majority and to ensure equitable and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Sustainable utilization of these resources is constrained by among other things the following:

- Rapid population growth resulting in more pressure on the land and therefore increased land degradation;

- Inadequate participation of women in the management of natural resources;
- Inadequate financial, institutional, technological and human resources;
- Increasing environmental pollution due to industrial development and urbanization;
- Increasing armed conflicts, resulting in displacement of millions of people;
- HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases; and,
- The impacts of climate change.

On the basis of knowledge and experience gained through a number of initiatives, the sector developed the SADC Policy and Strategy for Environment and Sustainable Development as an overall policy guidance for the management of natural resources and environment protection. To implement this Policy and Strategy, the sector has developed various policy frameworks and guidelines outlining how SADC Member States will cooperate and harmonize their activities on environmental protection and standards.

Policy frameworks and guidelines developed include, among others, Environmental Information Systems Data Policy Framework; Fundamentals of Natural Resources Policy Analysis; Environmental Education Policy; SADC-ELMS Gender Strategy; and the Brown Environment Strategy and Programme for Southern Africa. Others are Monitoring of Pesticides Residues and Guidelines to Better Land Husbandry. The Sector has translated these policies and strategies into programmes, projects and activities on land management, environment management, information and waste management/pollution control programmes.

Having adopted Agenda 21 and the principles of sustainable development as the basis for sustainable development strategies, SADC Member States ratified the three Rio Conventions, namely the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. National action plans have been developed to implement these provisions.



The Environment and Land Management Sector coordinated the preparations for the 2002 WSSD and produced a SADC Common Position. The sector will coordinate the preparations of the SADC Plan of Action for implementation of the WSSD outcome.

During the first meeting of SADC Ministers of Environment held in Cape Town, South Africa in October 1999, Ministers directed the initiation of a process to develop the Protocol on Environment. The SADC Protocol on Environment will be an over-arching legal framework committing SADC Member States to cooperation on all issues and priorities relating to environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources. It will bind Member States on key environmental and natural resource management priorities namely; Land Degradation and Desertification Control; Climate Change; Biodiversity; Pollution and Waste Management; Water Resource Management; and Agriculture. The Protocol development process will start after the freeze on development of new SADC Protocols is lifted.

## **2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES**

### **2.3.1 Transport, Communications and Meteorology**

The coming into force of the protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology in July 1998 was a major breakthrough giving impetus to regional cooperation for the development of integrated/connected transport, communications and meteorology networks.

The Protocol contains regional goals, objectives, policies and strategies which are binding to all its signatories. Since 1999, the following annexes have been incorporated into the Protocol: Common definition of SADC Regional Trunk Roads and Common Route Numbers; Harmonized Codes and Format for Driving Licenses; and Establishment and Management of the SADC Permanent Mission to ICAO. The strategy adopted by SATCC – TU in the development of the Protocol and to facilitate the implementation of tenets of the Protocol is to pursue the development of Model Legislative

Provisions and Model Policies which are intended to be used by Member States as guidelines in the preparation of national legislation and policies for reforming the Transport, Communications and Meteorology sector.

In March 2002, SATCC formed an Integrated Transport Committee (Integrated SCOM) - the last of the eight sectoral committees intended to deliver on SADC's transport agenda as defined in the Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology. It is an acknowledgement that working and developing separately, the different transport sub-sectors (modes) can achieve both positive and negative results. The positive results can be a pursuit of internal (modal) efficiencies while these could at the same time result in sub-optimal systems at regional level which may not lead to significant reductions on overall transport costs which in turn could slow regional integration. The aim of the Integrated SCOM is to "programme and facilitate detailed implementation of sectoral and sub-sectoral strategies, evaluate performance, survey results and identify strengths and weaknesses assisted by regional bodies acting in a consultative capacity". It is designed to provide the wide view that is necessary for the evolution of a complimentary yet liberalized regional transport system. It provides a forum where cross-cutting issues arising from the road transport, railways and maritime and civil aviation committees can be discussed. It also covers any other issues which may not be sufficiently resolved within each transport mode committee. The integrated approach to transport provision is consistent with contemporary global thinking on effective and sustainable transport systems.

The Yamoussokro Decision entered into force on August 12, 2000 with a grace period of two years. During the period, SADC has been looking into the implications of implementing the Decision.

The objective of the project is to integrate the air traffic services in the upper airspace under one UACC run by an autonomous SADC regional CNS/ATM Company. The UACC will provide ATM services in the upper Airspace of the entire SADC area thus maximizing the benefits from CNS/ATM implementation and regional cooperation in the whole SADC airspace.



The transformation of the Telecommunications sub-sector has progressed quite satisfactorily during the year. Most of the Member States have in place transparent policies, legal frameworks and regulations. However, there are still those who are in the process of formulating these regulatory mechanisms. Nonetheless, there is visible awareness that predictable policy, legislation and regulatory regimes are a necessity in providing an enabling environment for the development of SADC information-based economy.

The region has adopted a strategy of Development Corridors and Spatial Development Initiatives as an innovative approach towards regional development which takes into account other development activities from other sectors along the transport corridor such as agriculture, mining, tourism, commerce, etc. Thus, the concept of Development Corridors is based on the existence of proven, inherent, under-utilised economic development potential. The transportation services therefore play a catalytic role to the other sectors and set the impetus for supplementary investments in these sectors exploiting their locational advantages in relation to the transport corridor. All SADC transport corridors are now being transformed into development corridors with Beira, Trans-Kalahari and Maputo Corridors being at the forefront. The Maputo Development Corridor (MDC) is a success story in terms of its corridor development strategy and is internationally recognized - including by Cooperating Partners who are now financially backing-up the strategy.

Investments of more than US\$6 billion have been made in the MDC. Most of the key projects to improve transportation and communications infrastructure have been completed. The MDC initiative, launched some six years ago, seeks to re-establish the historical transportation route between South Africa's landlocked northern provinces and their closest port in the Mozambican capital of Maputo as a basis for facilitating broad-based economic growth along the Corridor. The private sector has invested an estimated US\$600 million in the development of infrastructure - including the upgrading of the N4 into a toll route. The N4 Maputo Corridor highway links the Gauteng Province of South Africa with Maputo.

Other investments such as the Mozambique Aluminium (Mozal) smelter in Maputo and others along the Corridor are estimated at US\$5.5 billion. These investments are estimated to have created 15,000 jobs. The upgrading into a toll route of the N4 highway has been completed by the private sector consortium, Trans-African Concessions (Trac). More than 700 sub-contracts worth ZAR304 million were awarded to small, medium and micro enterprises. Over 6,000 permanent, temporary and casual jobs were created and over 20,000 people in the communities along the route underwent various training programmes.

The rehabilitation of the port of Maputo is still underway. The government of Mozambique will soon award a 15-year concession contract to a consortium -Maputo Development Company (MPDC) headed by the British company, Merseyside Docks. The upgrading process of the port is expected to consume an estimated US\$65 million.

Trade between South Africa and Mozambique is likely to grow even bigger following Government's decision to award a South African consortium a US\$80 million deal to operate the Ressano Garcia rail line linking the two countries. The consortium is made up of the South African rail utility Spoornet, Rennie's and the South African Infrastructure Fund. The consortium has been awarded a 15-year concession to rehabilitate, manage and operate the line. Meanwhile, agreements with other parties have been reached on the concessioning of the Limpopo line to Zimbabwe, the Goba line to Swaziland including the marshalling yards near Maputo.

Construction of new power lines linking Mozambique with South Africa and Swaziland has been completed in a joint venture between the South African power utility Eskom, Mozambique's EDM and Swaziland Electricity Board. Two 400 KV lines have been built: one from South Africa into Mozambique and the other from Swaziland into Mozambique. This ensures power supplies to the Mozal plant and opens the way for the supply of electricity to communities along the route of the new lines. Significant improvements have been made to the Ressano Garcia border post between South Africa and Mozambique considerably easing congestion.



## Roads

### Road Traffic Signs: Acting Regionally to Conform Globally

The major development in the region in respect of road traffic policy has been a move towards harmonisation of the road traffic acts and their subsidiary regulations, mainly based on the UN Vienna Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Traffic Signs and Signals of 1968. Several countries have redrafted road traffic legislation based on the SATCC Model Statute. In parallel, harmonisation work was carried out on traffic signs and signals resulting in the reconciliation of the different road traffic signs in the region. So, while several SADC States have not ratified the UN convention, agreement in mid-2002 to implement the SADC Road Traffic Signs Manual has led to the realisation of the same objective as the convention. SADC has indeed conformed globally by acting regionally to improve the road traffic environment of the region.

### Third Party Motor vehicle Insurance

The existence of the three different types of insurance is an impediment to the smooth flow of international traffic in the region. There is an urgent demand by the transporters for the harmonization of the Yellow Card Scheme, fuel levy and cash system. A Task Team comprising the COMESA Secretariat, SATCC-TU, Federation of Eastern and Southern Africa Road Transport Associations (FESARTA), Road Accident Fund (RAF) of South Africa, Chairperson of the Yellow Card Council of Bureaux (The Insurance Association of Malawi), the Chairperson of the Roads SCOM Working Group on Regional Third Party Insurance (Zimbabwe), and the Insurance Council of Zimbabwe was formed. The Team was tasked with working out the modalities for harmonizing the Yellow Card Scheme with the fuel levy system currently used in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland and the cash system used in Mozambique. The Task Team held one meeting in November 2001. One of the handicaps to further Task Team meetings were funding constraints. SATCC-TU, through SADC Secretariat has secured funding amounting to 70 000 Euros under the EU-funded Regional Integration and Capacity Building Project to facilitate further meetings of the Task Team.

## Railways

The Protocol calls for institutional restructuring of railways and development of a new policy and regulatory framework buttressed by a sound and an investor friendly legislation. Concessions are increasing in the railway sub-sector and this environment requires the establishment of an autonomous railway regulator or railway authority to monitor compliance with such a policy and legislation. So far the following Railways have been concessioned: Malawi Railways, CFM North and South of Mozambique, Beitbridge-Bulawayo Line of Zimbabwe. The concessioning of the Zambia Railways is at the tender evaluation stage. The Railways Subsector Committee in March 2002 agreed that all SADC Member States should establish regulatory authorities as such separating operations from the regulatory function.

### Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

SATCC-TU has the responsibility of promoting the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the SADC region. On this front, the SADC Heads of State and Government signed a declaration on ICT which committed Member States to prioritising ICT so as to turn the SADC region into an information based economy. An assessment study on e-readiness status of SADC Member States was undertaken and it has confirmed that there is a need to develop ICT policies, legislation and regulatory frameworks, and capacity building in terms of both information infrastructure and human resources.

Not all SADC Member States are evolving at the same level as far as e-readiness is concerned. It must be pointed out that some countries are far advanced in terms of infrastructure and regulatory issues than others. However, Member States can benefit from the experience of those countries that have had successes in their ICT implementation. For instance, United Republic of Tanzania has liberalized Voice over Internet Processing (VoIP) and as a result hundreds of cyber cafés have come up in the capital city, which have made the cost of Internet access the cheapest in the SADC region. Furthermore, this policy has increased the



number of Internet subscribers to such an extent that United Republic of Tanzania has moved to the second position after South Africa in the SADC region. The key to an information-based economy is skilled human resources. Member States should put emphasis on reform of their education and skill development policies to facilitate the use of ICT. National governments must act now to bridge the digital divide and arm themselves to face the challenges of globalisation.

## 2.3.2 Energy

The broad policy goals of the SADC Energy Sector aim at ensuring the availability of sufficient reliable and least cost energy services that will assist in the attainment of economic efficiency, whilst ensuring environmental sustainability. Commercial energy resources available in the region include electricity, natural gas, oil and coal. SADC is also endowed with a bountiful of renewable energy resources such as solar, water, wind biomass and geothermal.

The challenge is to promote the sustainable supply of energy to the people through regional integration and to alleviate poverty through increased access to modern energy technologies - including renewables, promote more efficient use of traditional fuels and support private investments in the Energy Sector of the region.

SADC Energy Sector is aware of the future challenges that the new era brings. Some of the challenges that the Energy Sector faces are: the influence of globalisation trends, innovation technologies, lack of investments and know-how, the need to integrate environmental consideration and the need to uplift economically and socially disadvantaged communities by giving them access to clean forms of energy.

The SADC Energy Sector offers a wide variety of investment opportunities existing in the region. Considerable efforts are being made to harmonise frameworks applicable to energy sector investors, financiers and operators to facilitate and promote the Sector's development, improve its general performance, especially efficient energy services provision to the region. Policy, legal, regulatory and institutional changes are taking place, aimed at attracting investment,

particularly investment from the private sector.

## Regional Energy Situation

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), created in 1995, is now progressing from a cooperative to a competitive pool. This is a result of new policies adopted in the region aimed at introducing competition in the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI). SAPP has succeeded in increasing interconnectivity, trade, and quality of supply and reliability of the regional power grid.

The current installed regional production capacity for electricity exceeds 49,000MW, and its regional peak demand was over 36,000 MW in 2001. The region's electricity consumption in that year was estimated at 220TWh. 85% of all power generated and 83% of power consumed in the region is accounted for by South Africa alone, the largest energy market in the region.

Electricity is generated through thermal and hydroelectric resources and one nuclear facility is available in South Africa. The region has massive hydropower resources, with an identified potential of 100,000 MW in the DRC alone, of which about 44,000 MW is at the Inga site. Other countries with major hydropower resources include Angola, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The total estimated potential is around 142,000 MW. Natural gas is becoming more significant to the SADC Energy Sector as large fields off Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia are developed.

Angola, the DRC and South Africa produce oil in the region. In the last few years, Angola has become a world-class petroleum exploration player due to several major discoveries in the Congo Basin Deep Water. These have contributed to an increase in crude oil reserves by over 7 billion barrels. Crude oil production in Angola exceeds 800,000 bbl/d. South Africa's crude oil production only represents 3% of the total requirements, however, South Africa has a highly developed synthetic fuels industry. South Africa's total refining capacity is estimated at 666,000 bbl/d, while the refining capacity of the DRC is 16,500 bbl/d.

Angola is developing plans for a new 200,000-bbl/d refinery, to be located in the central coastal



town of Lobito. The refinery will facilitate future developments of the petrochemical industry in the SADC region. Sonangol is willing to invite strategic partners and companies from the SADC region to be project shareholders. The total investment cost of the new project is estimated at US\$3,3 billion and Sonangol expects that 10% of the investment cost can be sourced from within SADC Member States.

A new source of gas in the region is the coal-bed methane. Zimbabwe and South Africa are actively investigating its potential and, if successful, other countries in the region with coal resources may follow.

Most of the regional coal reserves are located in South Africa, accounting for as much as 90% of the regional reserves estimated at about 58 billion tonnes. Coal is the primary fuel produced and consumed in South Africa and is one of the country's largest sources of foreign exchange. Other countries with major coal reserve include Botswana, DRC, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Coal is mainly exported, and used for power generation as feedstock in the South African synthetic fuels industry and for general industrial applications.

SADC is also endowed with a bountiful of renewable energy resources (RERs) such as solar, water, wind, biomass and geothermal. While a number of technically proven and commercially viable technologies are now available to harness RERs for power, heat and liquid fuels production, RERs have until now made very little impact on the overall regional energy mix and the majority of the people are still without access to modern energy services. Lessons from RER projects point to the existence of barriers of a technical, economic, scale, organisational, information and market nature, which are inhibiting investment in this area. Due to low electrification levels in the region, dependence on biomass for energy is nearly total in the majority of households (60% - 98%), except for Seychelles and Mauritius, which are nearly 100% electrified.

The following were the major highlights and developments in the Energy Sector during the period under review.

## ■ Energy Investment Conference and Exhibition

SADC Energy Commission together with the SAPP organized its first Energy Investment Conference and Exhibition in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in September 2001. 235 delegates attended the meeting. The Conference brought together SADC Energy Ministers and Officials, SAPP Chief Executive Officers of power utilities, and key players like Anglo American, BHP Billiton, Shell, DBSA, USAID, World Bank, DFID, including delegates from ECOWAS, West Africa and South East Asia. The Conference emphasized the urgency to accelerate electrification in rural areas and the need for peace and regional stability to attract investments. During the Conference, a Donor Workshop was held and resulted in an "aide memoire" indicating the donor's willingness to support SAPP projects with US\$139 million. Investment packages for infrastructure power projects are being designed with the view to market the region's power potential to identified investors.

## ■ SAPP Short Term Energy Market

The energy traded on the Short Term Energy Market (STEM) has increased from almost 2 GWh in April 2001 to over 42,000 GWh by the end of January 2002. This market started with two players ZESA and ESKOM and later, others such as Nampower and Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) also joined the market. Four more utilities have signed the documents and will soon be joining the market. They are: Electricidade de Mozambique, Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa, Kariba North Bank and Swaziland Electricity Board.

### 2.3.3 Tourism development

Global tourist arrivals experienced a decline of 1.3% in 2001 compared to 2000. Total arrivals declined from 697.6 million in 2000 to 692 million in 2001. The stagnation during the year was a direct response to the events of September 11<sup>th</sup> in the US. However, the African region recorded an overall increase of 4% with the total arrivals increasing from 27.6 million in 2000 to

# S E A D C



• SADC Heads of State and Government posing for a group photograph during the 2002 SADC Summit in Luanda.



• SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Prega Ramsamy (right) held discussions with China's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Cooperation Mr. Wei Jianguo who had also attended the 2002 SADC Consultative Conference.



• SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Prega Ramsamy (seated left) and Prof. Sam Tulya-Muhika of International Development Consultants signing the service contract for the provision of technical assistance and consultancy services under the SADC/EU Regional Statistical Training Project. Looking on are SADC and EU officials.



• Some of the participants to the 2002 SADC Consultative Conference held in Gaborone in October.

# C U L T U R E S



• Botswana launched its SADC National Committee in Molepolole, a village 50 km northwest of Gaborone, in September 2002. Various entertaining activities marked the day, as the picture shows Botswana youths having made a formation that translates into "SADC".



• Angolan traditional dance troupe welcoming guests to the 2002 SADC Summit held in Luanda in October.



• Students of the Pudulogong Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Mochudi village (Botswana) started commemoration of SADC Day with a march through the village. The 2002 event that was jointly organized with the Secretariat was characterised by speeches, song and dance.



• President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique (seated fifth from right) posing for a group photograph with delegates to the SADC-EU Ministerial Conference, which he had earlier officially opened in Maputo early November 2002.



• The Cuban Deputy Minister, Honourable Ramon Ripoll (center) and the Cuban Ambassador to Botswana and Special Representative to SADC, Mrs. Ana Vilma Vallejera (left) paid a courtesy call on SADC Executive Secretary in October 2002.



• President Festus Mogae of Botswana (middle) after officially opening the 2002 SADC Consultative Conference in October in Gaborone. He is flanked by SADC Ministers with their counterparts from the International Cooperating Partners.



• Winners of the 2002 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition, the theme of which was natural resources and the environment in the context of sustainable development, were awarded their prizes at the SADC Summit in Luanda in October. The three finalists were: Vicky K. Luchman (right) from Mauritius who got the first prize, second prize went to Melissa Meyer of Namibia who is not in the photo, while the third prize was taken by Kagiso Jani (middle) of Botswana. Two of the finalists are seen here with SADC Information Officer (left), Mrs. Petronilla Ndebele.





28.8 million in 2001. Arrivals to the SADC region declined from 12.2 million in 2000 to 12 million in 2001.

The general decline of tourist arrivals in the SADC region was a result of the September 11<sup>th</sup> events and the persistent political instability in some of the region's Member States which continued to attract negative publicity in the source markets.

## Marketing and Promotion

The marketing and promotion programme for the 2001 and 2002 financial year was geared at intensifying the counteracting of negative publicity on the region as well as increasing tour operators' confidence on Southern Africa as a viable holiday destination. A close collaboration with airlines, hotels and inbound tour operators resulted in the region being able to host 62 journalists and tour operators on educational tours. The journalists groups included representatives from both the electronic and print media. They ranged from those that focus on the consumers to those that specialize on the travel trade. The participants were invited from Germany, France, Australia, the United Kingdom, the US and South Africa.

Countries visited by the group were Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The advertisement value of the articles produced by the journalists amounted to US\$2.3 million. Besides increasing the profile of the region to the potential tourists, the articles also helped to buttress the confidence on Southern Africa as safe value for money holiday destination.

The overseas public relations representatives in Australia, France and the US intensified their promotional programmes in the respective markets. These included distribution of promotional material to the travel trade and consumers, periodic issuing of press releases on tourism related issues in the SADC region to both the consumer and travel trade media, periodic meetings with tour operators to update them on developments in the region, coordination of media and tour operator educational tours to the region and holding of periodic interviews with

leading media with a view of maintaining visibility of the region in the market.

With the financial assistance of the Regional Centre for Southern Africa (USAID), the organization successfully carried out a detailed study on the status of natural resources community based tourism in the region. The study produced a report on the status of the sub-sector as well as a marketing strategy for community based tourism. The organization utilized the data from the study to publish a directory of community based tourism products in the region. The directory which was launched at the I.T.B travel fair in Berlin has proved to be a valuable source of information for tour operators who wish to package these types of products in their tours. The publication has also helped to expose for the first time community based tourism products to the international markets.

## 2.3.4 Water

Recognizing the importance of water in the region in achieving the strategic and development objectives of alleviating poverty, achieving food security and industrial development, the SADC Water Sector committed itself towards meeting the challenge of providing adequate water supply and sanitation services including the protection of the environment that yields this precious and finite resource. The sector has therefore put in place legal, institutional and implementation frameworks in-order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives. Among others, the sector has carried out the following activities, programmes, projects and initiatives:

### Revision of the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems

As a legal basis for cooperation among SADC Member States in sharing, developing and managing shared watercourses in the region, the SADC Water Sector developed a Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in 1995. The Protocol entered into force on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1998. In the year 2000, the Protocol was subsequently revised with a view to aligning it with other international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1996). The Revised Protocol was



subsequently signed by the SADC Heads of State and/or Government at their Summit in August 2000, in Windhoek, Namibia. Eight Member States have ratified the Revised Protocol while others are at advanced stages of ratification. Only one Member State is required to ratify the Revised Protocol for it to enter into force. The original Protocol will remain in force for all the State Parties and will be repealed as provided for in Article 16 of the Revised Protocol. Negotiations between the Riparian States are going on for the establishment of River Basin Commissions. Just to mention few, negotiations are going on to establish the Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM), and the Zambezi River Basin Commission (ZAMCOM). Those that already exist such as the Orange-Senqu River Basin Commission (ORASECOM) efforts are being made to strengthen them to be able to effectively and efficiently implement the Protocol.

## Regional Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (1999 – 2004)

In order to guide its Programme of Action, the sector developed a five-year (1999 – 2004) Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management (IWRD&M) between 1997 and 1998 in a participatory and consultative manner. The RSAP contains 31 priority projects, mainly of soft infrastructure nature aimed at creating an enabling environment for future hard infrastructure projects. The total cost for the implementation of the RSAP is US\$186 million of which 24% has so far been secured from various Cooperating Partners. Commitment has been made by Member States to bear 10% of the total cost as their contribution to the implementation of the RSAP.

Substantial financial resources have been secured from different Cooperating Partners and have been utilised for the preparation of project documents. A lot of technical support was also received for the elaboration of project concept notes into project documents. A basis for broad participation by stakeholders has been created as key networking arrangements have been established with NGOs, Water Utilities, Corporations and others. Resource mobilisation, implementation and coordination of projects

activities are also guided by the SADC Water Strategy Reference Group (WSRG) consisting of the SADC Secretariat, WSCU, and over 12 Cooperating Partners (Donors). The WSRG meets twice a year. This Group was formed immediately after the first SADC-UNDP Round Table Conference (RTC) which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 1998. Most of the projects will be piloted in selected shared river basins. Lessons learnt from such pilot river basins will then be replicated in other river basins to cover the entire Region.

## SADC Hydrological Cycle Observing Systems Project (SADC HYCOS)

The SADC Hydrological Cycle Observing Systems (SADC – HYCOS) project aims at improving and providing a common system for the collection, processing and dissemination of hydrometeorological and environmental data on a continuous basis within the region. Phase one of this project was formally concluded in August 2001. Forty three (43) Data Collection Platforms (DCPs) have been installed at selected strategic sites in the shared watercourses in the region. A maximum of 50 DCPs were planned to be installed at the end of the project, but this was not achieved due to unforeseen circumstances. The project was supported by the European Commission (EC) to the tune of Euro1,964,000. The project was implemented by WSCU and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF) of South Africa. Another collaborating institution is the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Phase 2 of the SADC HYCOS has been captured under the RSAP as project number 15, titled "Consolidation and Expansion of SADC HYCOS". Resource mobilization for the implementation of this project is very advanced.

## The Southern African Vision for Water, Life and Environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

A 25-year (2000 – 2025) Southern African Vision for Water, Life and Environment in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century was developed by the SADC Water Sector under the auspices of the Global Water Partnership – Southern Africa in 1999. The Framework For Action (FFA) for the implementation of the Vision is being developed by a core group of regional institutions covering the main areas identified in the Vision. The following process is envisaged:



National FFAs will be developed in three countries at a pilot stage. Guidelines for the formulation of national FFAs for the rest of the Member States will be developed from the experience and lessons learnt from the three pilot Member States. A monitoring and evaluation plan for the national FFA will also be developed. The Regional FFA will be harmonised with the RSAP on the actions whose duration will be up to 2004.

## Desk Study on the Utilisation of the waters of the Congo

A desk study to determine the feasibility of utilising the waters of the Congo River for supplying water stressed Member States commenced in April 2001. The study has come up with a number of recommendations, which are now being considered by the Sector. The outcome of this study is expected to guide follow-up studies in the future.

## Zambezi River Basin Action Plan (ZACPLAN)

The ZACPLAN which consists of 19 projects was incorporated into the SADC Projects' portfolio in 1987. The aim of the ZACPLAN is to ensure Integrated Water Resources Development and Management in the Zambezi River Basin. Two projects namely: phase 2 of project number 6, abbreviated ZACPRO 6.2, and titled "Development of an Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Strategy for the Zambezi"; and Project Number 2, abbreviated ZACPRO 2, and titled "Establishment of the Zambezi River Basin Commission (ZAMCOM)" are under implementation. ZACPRO 6.2 officially started in October 2001. Under ZACPRO 2, negotiations on the establishment of ZAMCOM were resumed in April 2002, in Johannesburg, South Africa. The ZACPLAN is managed and implemented by the Zambezi River Authority (ZRA) on behalf of the SADC-WSCU through an MoU. A financing agreement for the projects has been signed between SADC Water Sector and donors from the Nordic countries. The first year of the project implementation will be dedicated to the establishment of an enabling environment. There are plans to review the ZACPLAN and align it with the RSAP.

## The Regional Floods and Drought Management Strategy

Following a directive by the SADC Council of Ministers at their meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia, in August 2000, a strategy to systematically address the problems of floods and drought in the region was developed by the Sector and approved by Council in August 2001. This Strategy was subsequently incorporated into the Regional Multi-Sectoral Disaster Management Strategy. Financial and technical assistance has been obtained from GWP-SATAC and USAID. The strategy was developed in close consultation with relevant regional institutions dealing with disaster preparedness and management issues. These include the Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC); Regional Early Warning Unit (REWU); Regional Remote Sensing Unit (RRSU); Disaster Management Unit at the SADC Secretariat and other institutions which took part in the floods that occurred in the region during 2000/01. To date the following progress has been made:

- The establishment of Post and Pre-Rainy Season Assessment Fora;
- The development of the Limpopo Basin Rainfall/Runoff model;
- The development of the Regional Drought Hazard Index Map;
- The establishment of the Joint Regional Floods and Drought Website; and,
- The creation of the Floods and Drought Early Warning Systems at national and regional level.

## Progress On United Nations Convention To Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

The SADC-WSCU was designated in 1999 as an institutional focal point for a network on integrated management of international rivers, lakes and hydro-geological basins in the context of the Regional Action Programme (RAP) to combat desertification in Africa.

## Progress on Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector Programmes

The SADC Water Sector is one of the few sectors for which a gender audit was carried out in 2000 under the auspices of the SADC Secretariat.



Consideration and dissemination of the findings of the gender audit study have been carried out. One other opportunity through which mainstreaming of gender will be systematically undertaken is project 26 "Empowerment of Women in Water Issues" in the RSAP. Some of the main outputs of this project will be capacity building, gender policy and strategy and guidelines for gender mainstreaming. Resource mobilisation for the implementation of this project is very advanced.

## Position Paper On The World Commission On Dams Report

This report was presented to the Sector by the World Commission on Dams (WCD) in the year 2001 for consideration. This report proposes a set of guidelines to be considered during the development of any dam initiative. Ministers responsible for Water then urged Member States to hold national consultations involving all stakeholders with a view to come up with national positions regarding the WCD Report. Member States are at different levels of preparations for this exercise. UNEP has commissioned a project titled "Dams and Development Project (DDP)", which aims at disseminating the report further, with a particular focus on building consensus on the core values proposed by the report. Through this project, Member States can be assisted in the consolidation of their national positions. National positions will then be synthesised into a Regional Position by WSCU.

## Water Sector Participation at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, 28 August to 4 September 2002

Among other arrangements at the WSSD, the Africa Water Task Force (AWTF) comprising various United Nations Agencies, the African Development Bank, Sub-regional Organisations involved in Water resources in Africa, Global Water Partnership (GWP) and Cooperating Partners, organised a comprehensive exhibition on water in the Water Dome. The Water Dome offered an opportunity for intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, the private sector, African countries, River Basin Organisations etc. to display their projects and programmes to the world within the African Water village in the Water

Dome. Water was the central theme for all exhibits. Daily activities included debates and presentations carrying special water related sub-themes.

A report on "Defining and Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability in Water Resources Management in Southern Africa" was launched in the Water Dome as part of SADC's contribution to the WSSD process. The WSCU exhibited the Water Sector's Programme and some regional projects. Other activities included the following:

- The signing of the Inco-Maputo Agreement by the three riparian States;
- The launching by ORASECOM of the Project supported by FGEF;
- The signing of an Accord between the AMCOW and the EU for funding of water programme in Africa
- The launching of the Africa Water Facility

## 2.4 SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMEMES

### 2.4.1 Education

Through the implementation of the Protocol on Education and Training ratified in 2000, the SADC Human Resource Development Sector is contributing to education and skills development in the region. It does this mainly by increasing its focus on the harmonisation of educational structures and processes, mutual institution building, sharing of experiences, expertise, information and fostering policy dialogue and co-operation among its Member States. The Sector has increasingly attracted the attention of organisations such as the AU, ADEA, UNESCO and other development partners as providing models of best practice for the rest of the continent.

SADC has made strong inroads in developing new strategies and programmes to address challenges facing education in the region. The key challenges remain the escalating HIV/AIDS pandemic, the worsening poverty levels as a result of regional droughts resulting in poor crop output and the widening gap between information knowledge-based economies and those based



on manufacturing and primary production. The launching of NEPAD this year is giving added impetus to the achievement of universal primary education, establishment of regional Centres of Excellence and strategies to eradicate poverty. The region has been responsive and innovative in many instances. For example, Ministries of Education (MoE) seek to provide quality education with constrained resources and are facing challenges on an unprecedented scale.

At policy and strategic levels, the Education For All (EFA) goals agreed under the Dakar Framework for Action (2000), which largely focuses on improving access to education for all social groups, are being factored into the national education sector plans of most member countries. The consultation processes with civil society and external partners on these plans are increasingly becoming institutionalised in education sector planning across the region. This exercise has created opportunities for capacity building and more structured policy dialogue with all sectors within countries.

In many Member States the issues of access to basic education, redressing gender disparities, the provision of vocational and life-skills education and tackling adult illiteracy have been integrated into sector plans for a number of years. In a number of instances, Member States are beginning to address the challenges of quality in education – developing curriculum and new ways of education delivery in response to the globalisation of knowledge-based economies as the benchmark of international competitiveness. The sharing of experiences on innovation among MoE in the region is providing useful lessons and promoting the transfer and circulation of best practices among all the Member States.

Considerable policy debate on the feasibility of free rather than cost-sharing in the provision of primary schooling has taken place this year, particularly in Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. These countries have either implemented this policy or are seriously considering its implementation. A number of innovations on using information technologies - using satellite communication to support resource networks in rural schools, radio learning for out-of-school children; and telecentres for empowering disadvantaged communities have

been piloted in the region during the past year. Strategies for the redress of poverty through education provision – targeting additional funding to disadvantaged schools, developing school infrastructure and improving access to basic education; fee exemptions for poor families; and increased provision of learner textbooks – are currently being implemented in various ways in member countries. There is a high level of interest in the region on further policy dialogue and sharing of experiences on this issue. Ways of making education systems more efficient and more relevant to local needs is recognized as a regional priority and an area of regional innovation. MoE in a number of countries are devolving control of operations and finances to local, regional or district levels as a way of increasing education system effectiveness. A variety of models of decentralisation have been adopted and assessments on their relative values still need to be made.

The region has increasingly placed importance on giving recognition to learners with disabilities and special needs as a crosscutting issue requiring attention at all levels of education provision. This is an under-researched area where many member countries have yet to develop appropriate policy and allocate sufficient resources. Regional collaboration is focusing on an assessment of resources and areas of agreement for co-operation. Policy dialogue among Member States has focused on the need to mainstream special needs in the formal education systems – schools, colleges and universities. It is also recognised that considerable advocacy needs to take place to give sufficient educational recognition to these socially disadvantaged groups. A key strategy is seen as regional information and resource sharing across Member States.

In order to accelerate the numeracy and literacy rates in the region, Member States, through the proposed co-operation recommended in the Protocol on Education and Training, have created regional structures and processes to focus on Lifelong Learning. Most member countries have recognised that education and training is a lifelong process and thus it is imperative to have a seamless path for learners with articulation at all levels as well as to give recognition to prior learning. Central to strategies on Lifelong



Learning is recognised national and regional qualification frameworks.

The concept of a qualifications framework has gained popularity in the region as a mechanism to encourage life-long learning, mobility of qualification and credits and establishment of qualification routes. Currently, South Africa and Namibia have put in place national qualifications frameworks while Botswana has established a vocational qualifications framework. Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Seychelles are at advanced stages. The other countries are either at preparatory stages or have not started at all.

Member States are reviewing and developing policy that takes into account the needs of learners to be accredited for training provided by non-formal education providers. This accredited training needs to be recognised as transferable across various education systems. Underscoring this approach is a visionary call for an open learning society operating through a multiplicity of education networks and enabling people to learn at different times, in different ways for different purposes at various stages of their lives and careers. In contexts such as is experienced by the SADC region, where large numbers of adults are illiterate or lacking a basic education, the focus is on providing the foundations for Lifelong Learning to such disadvantaged sectors. SADC is considering the establishment of a Regional Centre that specialises in Lifelong Learning to rally against the abovementioned concerns.

Member States have recognized the critical role of open and distance learning in increasing access and reducing the cost of education and training. Nearly all Member States have established national distance learning institutions and some have developed policies to improve the delivery and quality of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes. The challenge that many universities in our region are grappling with is whether or not to shift towards providing courses whose pedagogic orientation is a more ICT based even in their contact courses.

## 2.4.2 Health

A Sectoral Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan was developed in anticipation

of and as an input to the RISDP of SADC that is being developed. The Health Sector also participated in a meeting of the sectors that will form part of the Social and Human Development and Special Programmes Directorate.

The fight against HIV/AIDS intensified with the creation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The region, led by the SADC Health Ministers, was instrumental in shaping the final institutional arrangements for the fund. As far as possible, Ministers ensured that the Fund had a comprehensive approach to providing funds for countries to fight these three diseases. A number of countries from the region submitted proposals and some were successful in securing the funds. The region also submitted a proposal but this was not considered because stipulations are that all 14 country-coordinating mechanisms have to endorse the proposal. A regional proposal will be submitted for the next round.

The sector prepared itself very well for a major international event, the WSSD. SADC Health Ministers met in January 2002 together with some 9 countries to develop the health sector's response to the summit. A declaration, The Johannesburg Declaration, was the product of the meeting. The declaration formed the foundation for a resolution that was ultimately adopted by the World Health Assembly in Geneva, in May 2002, and was also used for the Chairperson's text for the Summit. This served as a good example of a regional initiative that was ultimately accepted internationally.

SADC Malaria Day celebrations were successfully held in a number of countries. The high note for the celebrations was the launch of the SADC Malaria Strategy by three SADC Health Ministers, in KwaZulu –Natal, South Africa. This was part of the launch of the malaria control component of the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative. Good results in the control of malaria are already being produced by the initiative.

On occupational health a lot of strides are being made in human resource development. This is in collaboration with the SADC Employment and Labour Sector. An eight-year project was approved by the SADC Health Ministers on capacity building in occupational health in the region. This project was subsequently also



approved by the Employment and Labour Ministers. Collaboration on training through the Fogarty programme is also being pursued, with the placement of a number of students for training in occupational health in the region.

## 2.4.3 Labour and Employment

It is difficult to assess employment levels in the region due to inadequate data. This could be attributed to most Member States in the region not having conducted labour-force surveys in recent years. However, available Statistics indicate that there is a steady increase in the formal sector employment in Botswana, Mauritius and South Africa. In the rest of the Member States, there is a general decline in formal sector employment.

Unemployment levels in the region have also been increasing rapidly with the growth of the population and large number of youth entering the labour force bracket.

Most Member States have realised that low standards of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) at workplace have a negative impact on the growth of the economy resulting from loss of human resource, person-hours and above all damage to property (capital). In this regard, Member States continued to implement their programmes on OHS.

There has been a significant improvement in Labour Relation trends in most industries of the majority of Member States. This has been attributed to increased tripartite consultations among Social Partners. In this regard, the Employment and Labour Sector with other Cooperating Partners are putting up strategies to encourage and strengthen industrial harmony to achieve high levels of productivity in the region.

Swedish SIDA supported a preparatory meeting on the study to be undertaken in the region on working life. The objective of the study is to contribute to the national and regional capacity development for the promotion of OHS in the SADC region.

In view of the restructuring process of SADC Institutions, the Frederick Ebert Stiftung supported

a preparatory meeting to the sectoral meeting on how the Employment and Labour Sector will fit in the new (restructured) SADC. It is envisaged that the recommendations of the meeting would be taken on board during the Employment and Labour Sector meeting on SADC restructuring.

In an effort to enhance industrial harmony, a workshop on Social Dialogue and Conflict Resolution was held with the assistance of the ILO/SWISS Project.

## 2.4.4 Culture, Information and Sport

The Sector held its last meeting in May 2002, in Luanda and reviewed the major achievements as follows:

*In the field of Culture:* A number of programmes have been undertaken and include: The SADC Visual Arts and Crafts Exhibition held from 26 August to 4 September 2000, in Windhoek, the hosting of the Inter-Ministerial Conference on the Role and Place of Culture in the Process of Regional Integration, from 27-30 November 2000, in Maputo, the approval of the First Draft of the SADC Regional Cultural Trust Fund by Sectoral Ministers, in May 2002 in Luanda, the Approval of the SADC Protocol of the Sector, in August 2001, and the successful holding of the SADC Dance Festival in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 2001.

The Sector also carried out a number of regional projects and programmes of which the establishment of the Databank at the Regional Coordinating Unit SACIS, the on going Production of SACIS News bulletin, data, collection, holding of the workshop for Copyright Contact Persons have materialized.

At the Sectoral meeting in Luanda, Ministers approved a schedule of cultural regional events that includes the holding of the festival as follows:

- In the year 2002, South Africa hosted the Multi-disciplinary Festival;
- In the year 2004, Zambia shall host the Mono-disciplinary Festival (Music)
- In the year 2006 Mozambique shall host the Multi-disciplinary Festival;



- In the year 2008 United Republic of Tanzania shall host the Mono-disciplinary Festival (Theatre); and
- In the year 2012, Malawi shall the host Mono-disciplinary Festival (Visual Arts).

*In the field of Information:* The Southern African Information 21 Project has now been approved. Funding from the Belgian Government is still awaited. The objectives of the project are, among others, to improve the base of knowledge about SADC through circulation of information about its aims, activities and achievements; to strengthen capacity within SADC to collect, store, retrieve and disseminate information; and to explore new and appropriate technologies to facilitate the availability of information on a sustainable basis, and maintain equilibrium in regional and international information exchange.

The Regional Adjudication Committee has already launched the SADC Media Award competition. As from May 2002 Angola took the Chairpersonship of the Regional Adjudication Committee from Zimbabwe. The inaugural Media Award Ceremony took place in Luanda, in September 2002. Media practitioners of the Community have been urged to actively participate in the Media Award.

Under the coordination of the out-going Sector of Culture, Information and Sport the SADC News Agency Pool, known as SANAPOL-Southern African News Agencies Pool is in operation. AIM-Mozambique News Agency hosts and coordinates it.

*In the field of Sport:* Under the approved *modus operandi* SADC Member States have been attending SCSA Zone VI meeting and activities whenever invited. So far all SCSA Zone VI Member States now have sport policies in place. Seychelles and United Republic of Tanzania have submitted their sports policies to SCSA Zone VI Office. Member States have also formed their national structures to cater for women in sport. One of the major achievements is that all SADC Member States now have their sport policies and legislation in place. SCSA Zone VI has established 25 sports confederations for different sports disciplines.

These confederations are financially assisted by the zone in order to enable them to be operational. Following the cancellation of the SADC/SCSA Zone VI Games scheduled from 21-29 January 2001 in Maseru, Mozambique will host the Games from the 24<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2003. A Local Organising Committee for the Games has been formed and this has in turn established technical commissions or sub-committees.

## Way Forward

The Directorate of Social and Human Development and Special Programmes was launched in September 2002. Its main focus will be the transfer of the sectors it coordinates to the Secretariat and its consolidation through adequate staffing.

Top priority will be given to the following activities:

- In the area of Health, efforts will focus on the continuation of the programmes combating communicable diseases in the form of HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and the epidemic diseases. There is a need to make the Global Fund for fighting AIDS, TB and Malaria a more comprehensive one and to ensure that this raises the targeted resources and benefits the countries with highest incidence of these diseases.
- In the area of Education, the priority continues to be the Basic Education in order to extend the universal primary education and gender parity at the primary level in Member States. There is also a need to amend the SADC Protocol on Education in order to accommodate other relevant issues and the continuation of projects, particularly in Distance Education, HIV/AIDS and Vocational Education.
- In the area of Employment and Labour, attention will focus on issues related to Child Labour, Labour Migration, Social Security and HIV/AIDS and those under the approved Codes of Conduct and Projects. The implementation and monitoring of the Regional Code of Practice on Safe Use of Chemicals at Work Place will continue in





order to ensure sound management of chemicals at work places. There is need to develop and finalise of the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights in order for it to be approved by Council.

- In the area of Culture, Information and Sports there is need to continue the project on the SADC Culture Fund and SADC Arts and Culture and the monitoring of the overall programme approved by the Ministers for the area.

## 2.4.5 Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Abuse: The SADC Regional Drug Control Programme

Other than certain health and social problems that tend to be concentrated mostly in developing countries, the problems of drug abuse and drug trafficking cross-cut among and between developed and developing countries and historically advantaged and disadvantaged communities. These problems were again evident in SADC Member States over the past year. It is clear that drug syndicates are attracted to the region because of its economic growth, its infrastructure, information technology and the rapid expansion of its tourist and entertainment industries. Unfortunately, through drug trafficking and abuse, many related problems are also imported into the region such as the spread of infectious diseases (HIV and Hepatitis B and C), violent crimes and criminal economic activities, e.g. corruption and money laundering. The drug trade is furthermore associated with the smuggling of stolen cars, small arms, animal and mineral products, and with human trafficking, especially females for prostitution purposes.

Factors that drive the production of illicit drugs, their abuse and trafficking in the region are unemployment, poverty, educational difficulties and family breakdown. They are a result of, inter alia, migrant work, alcohol abuse and other stressors related to modernization generally and also those related to the effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge.

The SADC region, like everywhere in the world, has experienced an increase not only in the production, trafficking and abuse of cannabis herb, but also with regard to other illicit drugs.

In reaction to the cannabis herb situation, the SADC Council of Ministers urged Member States to enhance their campaigns against the production, trafficking and abuse of cannabis. As regards other illicit drugs, the ongoing treatment demand for methaqualone and seizures of large quantities of this drug is a cause for concern and calls for concerted efforts in demand and supply reduction.

The smuggling of cocaine from South America into the region, with an expected overflow into more communities (leading to crack-cocaine abuse), is also to be monitored closely. The significant increase in heroin seizure cases in the region (originating from Asia), is of particular concern because of the threat of HIV infection through intravenous drug abuse. Finally, the demand for amphetamine-type stimulants is on the rise among young people in the region, which may include a wider range of amphetamines besides Ecstasy in the near future.

In implementing the provisions of the SADC Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs, the following interventions were carried out in 2001/2 with funding from the EU:

**Regional capacity building and coordination:** Three bi-annual meetings of the SADC Drug Control Committee were held where drug related information was exchanged and activities in drug control planned and coordinated at regional level.

**National capacity building and coordination:** A regional workshop for national drug control coordinating bodies was conducted where national drug control strategies for five years (Drug Master Plans) were drafted by the Member States that did not have them. The Member States that had completed Drug Master Plans reviewed the status of their implementation. After the workshop, SADC provided technical advice and funding for national workshops for the finalization of the Drug Master Plans.

**Legal development:** A regional seminar on anti-corruption investigating strategies with particular regard to drug control was held in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN ODCCP) as technical



Cooperating Partner. Consequently, the SADC Council of Ministers directed that a regional anti-corruption programme be developed, which should provide for the implementation of Article 8 of the SADC Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs, as well as for the full implementation of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption.

**Drug supply reduction:** A study was carried out on a regional communication/information system on drug control related information. One important component was the improvement of communication among law enforcement bodies in the region. Recommendations from this study will be followed up in 2002. Furthermore, a curriculum was finalized for the training of law enforcement officials from the region in drug identification and interdiction. This training will be conducted later in 2002.

**Drug demand reduction:** 19 NGO's in the region were supported with grants for drug education and outreach activities towards vulnerable groups. Approximately 30 000 people were directly reached with anti-drug abuse messages and 1 973 received training and assistance with drug problems. Furthermore, four more Member States have been trained and enrolled into the SADC Epidemiological Network on Drug Use (SENDU), which brings the total number of Member States reporting to this network to eight. The remaining Member States will be trained over the next two years to gather drug-related data in a systematic way and with six-months intervals.

**Illicit drugs and HIV AIDS:** The terms of reference for a regional study on the association between illicit drugs and HIV/AIDS in the SADC context have been finalised and the study will be commissioned later in 2002.

## The Way Forward

In 2002/3, the training of law enforcement officials, procurement of chemical and biological drug testing equipment and the study on the association between illicit drugs and HIV/AIDS will receive top priority in the regional programme. The expansion of the SENDU epidemiological network to three more SADC Member States, the finalisation of National Drug Control Master Plans in all Member States as well

as legal development (updating of drug control legislation and a first workshop on money laundering) will also be pursued alongside the other intervention areas identified in the SADC Regional Drug Control Programme. The SADC Drug Control Unit will furthermore investigate alternative development opportunities to cannabis cultivation in the region, and will contribute to the elaboration of a regional anti-corruption programme, as directed by the Council of Ministers.

## 2.5 GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the activities conducted at a regional level during the past year and pinpoints achievements and challenges of the SADC Gender Programme.

### 2.5.1 Policy and Institutional Framework for Gender in SADC

The institutional framework for gender at the regional level was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1997 and was amended in 2001 following acceptance of the Report on the Restructuring of SADC Institutions. Under the new structure, gender issues will be dealt with by the Department of Strategic Planning, Gender, Development and Policy Harmonisation. The intention is to ensure the mainstreaming of gender into all strategic planning, policy harmonisation, programme and activities of SADC.

Consequently, the 1999 Plan of Action for Gender in SADC has been revised. A framework of activities was adopted by Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's affairs at their May 2002 meeting held in Namibia. The framework envisages three broad strategic functions for the Unit under the new dispensation.

First is the broad strategy of gender mainstreaming, which covers all sectors, as clustered into the directorates. Here, the role of the Unit is facilitating, advising and monitoring the mainstreaming of gender into the policies and programmes of the Directorates. This includes such activities as gender sensitisation on sector specific gender issues, supporting sector – specific policy and programme development, designing resource materials, monitoring



indicators and resource mobilisation to support all these.

The second broad strategic objective is that of coordination and outreach stressing issues of empowerment and capacity building at national level and creating strategic linkages between the national, regional and global levels. Using the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, its 1998 Addendum and the 1999 Plan of Action for Gender in SADC, a number of priority areas have been identified.

A third broad strategic objective is monitoring implementation of the SADC GAD Declaration and Addendum.

## 2.5.2 Regional Programme on Women in Politics and Decision-Making

This programme began in year 2000. It is intended to assist SADC Member States to meet the target of a minimum of 30% women in decision making at all levels by the year 2005. This target was set by the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development. It is coordinated by the Gender Unit at the Secretariat. A number of activities were implemented at regional level under this programme during the past year. These included a regional Training of Trainers Workshop on Women in Politics and Decision-Making in Mauritius in July 2001. This workshop was attended by Members of Parliament, NGOs and National Gender Machineries.

The purpose of the workshop was three fold. Firstly, to pre-test the Gender Resource Kit for Decision Makers in SADC, a training and capacity building tool which has been developed by SADC Secretariat in collaboration with a number of regional stakeholders. Secondly, to build capacity and raise awareness on gender equality issues to policy and decision makers. Thirdly, to share training methodologies, experiences and skills in training policy and decision-making.

A second related activity implemented by the SADC Gender Unit was the regional workshop on Additional Empowerment Strategies for Women Members of Parliament held in Lusaka, Zambia in October 2001. The purpose of the

workshop was to build capacity and raise awareness on gender equality issues to policy and decision makers.

## 2.5.3 The SADC Regional Women Parliamentarians Caucus (RWPC)

The SADC Gender Unit in collaboration with the Gender Programme of the SADC Parliamentary Forum facilitated the formation of the SADC Regional Women Parliamentarians Caucus (RWPC). The two organizations convened two consultative meetings of Chairpersons of national women parliamentary caucuses in Johannesburg in July 2001 and Lusaka in October 2001. These meetings were convened to discuss the principle of a RWPC and to endorse the idea after consultations at the national level. The Lusaka meeting also discussed and recommended the institutional framework for the RWPC, leadership structure, membership, name, logo, and issues of resource mobilization for the detailed work plan that the meeting drafted.

The outcome of the two meetings resulted in the formation of the SADC-RWPC which was launched at the first session of the biannual Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum in Luanda, Angola, on 11 - 12 April, 2002.

The RWPC will be an autonomous lobbying and advocacy structure within the SADCPF with strategic links to its Engendering Parliaments Project, Standing Committee on Democracy, Gender and Conflict Resolution, SADC Gender Unit and national parliaments.

## 2.5.4 Monitoring Progress

Since 1999, the Gender Unit has monitored the situation in SADC Member States with regard to women's representation in politics and decision-making. It presented reports to the annual Council and Summit meetings. At their meeting held in Blantyre, Malawi, on 13 August 2001, SADC Heads of State and Government received a report on the progress made by SADC Member States towards reaching the target of 30% of women in politics and decision-making structures by the year 2005.



The Summit noted that so far, only United Republic of Tanzania has amended its constitution raising the quota of women Members of Parliament from 15% to 20% and that for local government from 25% to 33%. It noted with concern that only a few Member States have made significant progress in meeting the target. Heads of State and Government, therefore, approved that Member States should establish mechanisms which would accelerate an increase in the numbers of women in political and decision making positions, with a view to meeting the target of 30% by the year 2005.

Member States are also expected to present reports at the annual SADC Summit meetings on the steps they have taken, as well as the progress made in this regard. Furthermore, the Summit urged Member States to seize the opportunity presented by elections, cabinet reshuffles, and other opportunities where vacancies occur, to nominate women to positions of decision-making.

## 2.5.5 Women and Elections in SADC Member States

Zambia and Lesotho held national elections in 2001 and 2002 respectively. Happily, both recorded increases in the numbers of women in Parliament and Cabinet. In Zambia, the percentage of women in the National Assembly went up from 10% to 12% while the percentage of women Ministers and Deputy Ministers went up from 7 to 11%. With respect to full Ministers, women constitute 15% while women Deputy Ministers constitute 9%.

Similarly in Lesotho, there has been an increase of women Members of Parliament and Cabinet. Women now constitute 10% of members of the National Assembly, as compared to the previous 2.5%, while the Cabinet is now 28.5% women, as compared to the previous 8.3%.

## 2.5.6 Access to Economic Structures and Resources: Women in Business (WIB – SADC) Trade Fair and Investment Forum 2002

The second WIB-SADC Trade Fair and Investment Forum was hosted by the Government of Malawi

in collaboration with the WIB-SADC Network and Linkage Centre, on 4 to 10 June 2002 at Chichiri Trade Fair Grounds, Blantyre, Malawi. Women entrepreneurs from Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated in this Trade Fair and Investment Forum.

The fair was officially opened by His Excellency Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi and Chairperson of SADC. In his opening remarks, he commended efforts undertaken by women in business in their respective countries and the region as a whole. The Chairperson also applauded the women of the region for the contribution they are making towards economic development, empowerment of women, and poverty alleviation through productivity. The majority of the items exhibited were textiles, clothing and hand crafts.

## 2.5.7 Networking and information dissemination

In 2001/2002, SADC Secretariat in collaboration with the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) and Women in Development Southern Africa Awareness (WIDSAA) Project co-published the second issue of SADC Gender Monitor: Monitoring Implementation of Beijing Commitments by SADC Member States.

Two key publications namely the Gender Resource Kit for SADC Decision-makers and the Regional Research Report on Women in Politics and Decision-making have been finalized and are ready for publication. The publications should be in circulation by December 2002.

## 2.5.8 Achievements and Challenges

The programmes implemented so far have also recorded some achievements, mainly in the field of lobbying and advocacy for gender issues. The regional programme of action for women in politics and decision making in particular has had a major impact in bringing attention to the minimum target of 30% of women in politics and decision making by the year 2005. The regional level activities have produced resource materials, trained a pool of gender trainers in the region, and enhanced networking among women MPs.



The monitoring by the SADC Gender Unit of the implementation by Member States of the GAD Declaration and Addendum through annual reporting mechanisms, and the facilitation of information exchange between Member States can also be seen as achievements. However, a number of challenges and weaknesses exist.

Firstly, the gender programmes have not as yet begun to tackle some of the core areas of regional integration, especially the economic aspects. For example, although the GAD Declaration commits SADC Member States to facilitating the achievement of gender equality in access to economic structures and control of resources in the SADC region, there is no concrete programme to deliver on this commitment. In recognition of this, a gender audit of the policies, strategies and programmes of some sector coordinating units was undertaken. The audit produced a number of recommendations for mainstreaming gender into those sectors.

Now that the SCUs are being replaced by the directorates at the Secretariat, these recommendations will be used as a basis for developing gender mainstreaming interventions in each directorate. This has been provided for in the revised framework of activities referred to earlier, which should be implemented by the directorates as part of their gender mainstreaming functions, with support from the Gender Unit.

Secondly, unlike protocols, the Declaration and Addendum are not legally binding instruments. As a result, there is no method of enforcing the obligations of Member States, and none of them have incorporated their provisions into national laws and policies. As a result, SADC Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs have recommended that the Declaration and Addendum be transformed into a Protocol which has binding effect and a more comprehensive coverage.

Thirdly, there is need to develop an explicit gender policy document and tools for mainstreaming gender into all Directorates. This is especially

relevant now that all the sectors have been clustered into directorates at the Secretariat. Related to this is the need to develop concrete monitoring and evaluation tools to track progress towards gender equality.

Fourthly, the linkages and communication channels between the gender structures and programmes at regional level, and those at national level, are sometimes weak. This is partly due to limited human and financial capacity at both national and regional level.

## 2.5.9 Way Forward

The restructuring of SADC institutions offers both opportunities and challenges for the SADC Gender Programme. As earlier indicated, the 1999 Plan of Action for Gender has been revised and a Framework of Activities prepared.

With the completion of the establishment of all the Directorates at the end of 2002, the designing of concrete gender mainstreaming programmes for each Directorate has been identified as a major priority.

A related priority is the preparation of an explicit gender policy for SADC. This has become even more necessary with the centralization of the SPA through the Directorates at the Secretariat.

In order to address the resource and capacity constraints, a capacity building project for national gender machineries and the Secretariat is being worked on. It will begin with a Needs Assessment Study. Funding for the study has been secured and it is due to commence in January 2003.

The Programme of Action for Women in Politics and Decision Making will continue to form an important component of the SADC Gender Programme during the next year. In this regard, a Regional Review Conference will be held before the end of 2002 where Member States will take stock of progress, share strategies and agree on how to accelerate the achievement of the set target.



## PART III

### DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL

#### 3.1 THE AFRICAN UNION (AU)

The AU seeks to build on and accelerate the aims of the OAU Charter and the Abuja Treaty in their endeavours to achieve African Unity, Economic Integration and Sustainable Development. The idea is to breathe new life into the Organisation, to rejuvenate the vision of a united, prosperous and stable Africa through regional integration. The Constitutive Act of the AU came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2001.

Despite representing an important opportunity, the AU initiative, comes also with a number of challenges for SADC, namely:

- ensuring that as a building-block for the African Economic Community (AEC), SADC will accelerate the implementation of the Abuja Treaty so as to achieve the aims and objectives stated therein and adjust them in the light of the socio-economic and political changes taking place in the global arena;
- ensuring that the SADC Programme of Action also addresses critical issues for the development of the African Continent such as:
  - ♦ poverty eradication;
  - ♦ HIV/AIDS;
  - ♦ the challenges of globalisation including the debt burden;
  - ♦ international competitiveness and capacity building;
  - ♦ market access;
  - ♦ human rights;
  - ♦ good governance and democracy.

#### 3.2 THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

NEPAD's success depends on the continued will of African leaders to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development and at the same time to participate actively in the world

economy and body politic. This undertaking is based on common commitment that they have a duty to eradicate poverty across SSA and to extricate the continent from the burden of underdevelopment and reverse its exclusion from the global economy.

NEPAD therefore, calls for the reversal of this abnormal situation by changing the relationships that underpin it. It is not an appeal for the further entrenchment of dependency through aid nor is it a call for marginal concessions. Instead, and as its proponents argue, it is a strategy which calls upon global leadership to work together with African leaders using existing and abundant global resources - including capital, technology and human skills to launch a global war on poverty and underdevelopment. Given the world's combined wealth, this target is within the reach and can therefore be achieved. What is required is to mobilise these resources and use them properly, implement a sustained human development programme on poverty eradication and forge a new global partnership based on shared responsibility, mutual interest and respect.

What this promises is that across the continent, Africans might begin to focus on fostering democratic regimes that are committed to the protection of human rights, people-centred development and market-oriented economies. By refusing to accept poor economic and political leadership any longer, they intend to determine their own destinies and to this end, call on the rest of the world to complement their efforts.

However, NEPAD is no panacea. It poses a number of challenges, which need to be addressed, including:

- ♦ finding lasting solutions for problems such as deteriorating terms of trade; the debt burden; inequalities between the rich North/Western countries and Africa/SADC - to mention but a few;



- ♦ identifying and removing obstacles to African Unity and cooperation/integration - including those existing within SADC moreso that regional integration is recognised as a major avenue for implementing NEPAD goals and objectives;
- ♦ positioning SADC to play a more pro-active role in NEPAD and in doing so, simultaneously developing an environment for effective implementation of agreed measures;
- ♦ securing concessional funds for SADC programmes and projects through NEPAD without undermining or jeopardising G-8 funding of NEPAD programmes, projects and activities;
- ♦ assessing and factoring cost implications arising from active participation in AU and NEPAD programmes and activities in SADC's budget and financial planning.
- ♦ giving priority to capacity-building through NEPAD in order to enhance the effectiveness of existing regional structures and the rationalisation of existing regional organisations. SADC is already engaged in this process and is expecting to benefit from opportunities presented by NEPAD with respect to capacity building; and
- ♦ striking a judicious balance between principles and philosophies espoused in NEPAD and those in the SADC Treaty and its Protocols. Indeed, there already exist synergies between the two initiatives that need to be recognised and taken forward because the objectives of NEPAD are similar to those of SADC (e.g. eradicating poverty, promoting good governance, combating HIV/AIDS and confronting the challenges of globalisation).

But there are also opportunities in NEPAD. Some of these are:

- ♦ an opportunity to promote African unity, to spur economic growth and development within the framework of good governance. There is great potential that such opportunities can be harnessed for the benefit of the SADC region as well;

NEPAD is, thus, understood as a continental development framework within the AU through which SADC may receive greater support for its development projects.

Hence, the development of the RISDP and the SADC restructuring process are taking NEPAD into account, and every effort is being made to ensure that SADC and NEPAD programmes are synchronized.



## **PART IV:**

### **THE RESTRUCTURING EXERCISE: CURRENT STATUS AND WAY FORWARD**

The implementation of the restructuring of SADC institutions began in 2001 following the approval of the Report on Review of Operations of SADC Institutions by SADC Heads of State and Government in March 2001 in Windhoek, Namibia.

Since then a number of major tasks have been implemented under the Action Plan for Restructuring. Four Directorates, namely; Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Social and Human Development and Special Programmes and for Infrastructure and Services have been established.

In tandem with the launching of Directorates, a number of key studies on the restructured SADC have been undertaken and some are still underway. The Study on the Auditing of Assets, Programmes and Projects of SADC Institutions and SCUs was completed in August 2002. A new formula for Member States contributions was developed and adopted in February 2002. The consolidated version of the Amended 1992 Treaty has been finalised. Consequential amendments to the Sectoral Protocols have also been finalised.

Key studies still underway include the formulation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Study on the Implementation of the New Structure (also referred to as the Job Evaluation Exercise). These studies are expected to be completed during the second half of 2003.

The way ahead will be influenced by both the outcome of the RISDP and that of the study on the New SADC Structure. Besides reviewing

SADC's main development policies the RISDP will provide SADC Member States, their institutions and policy makers with a coherent and comprehensive development agenda on social and economic policies, over the next ten years. The RISDP will also provide the SADC Secretariat and other SADC institutions with clear guidelines on SADC's approved social and economic priorities and policies, and will therefore enhance its effectiveness in discharging its facilitating and coordinating role.

The ultimate objective of the RISDP is to deepen the integration agenda of SADC with a view to accelerating poverty eradication and other development goals. In pursuit of this objective, the RISDP will take stock of the current social and economic situation in the region and the Common Agenda. It will also address the need to meet particular targets and what needs to be done in order to fill gaps.

The Study on the New SADC Structure, in turn, is expected to redimension the organizational structure in accordance with the current functions, challenges and priorities of the organization where poverty alleviation is the top priority. In view of this, it is expected that in the course of 2003 SADC will have in place both a dynamic and an efficient structure and framework and strategy for implementing the original cooperation and integration agenda in a more efficient manner.





**PART V:**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

Table A1.1: Annual Population Growth Rates

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999
Angola	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Botswana	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
DRC	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9
Lesotho	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.9
Malawi	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6
Mauritius	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
Mozambique	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Namibia	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Seychelles	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.0
South Africa	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Swaziland	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Zambia	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Zimbabwe	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
SADC	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

Source: SADC Facts and Figures 2000



**Table A1.2: Gross National Savings and Gross Fixed Investment in SADC Countries in Selected Years**

Country	Gross National Savings as a % of GDP					Gross Domestic Investment (% GDP)				
	1980	1990	1995	1998	1999	1980	1990	1995	1998	1999
Angola	21.7	5.7	19.5	0.60	7.1	20.4	7.9	0.20	21.1	20.1
Botswana	31.0	41.2	39.5	43.4	31.2	39.3	36.8	27.0	29.7	32.7
DRC	11.7	0.40	2.6	3.6	2.8	9.2	9.0	9.0	7.2	8.1
Lesotho	43.1	24.9	17.7	11.0	9.4	35.2	52.4	56.1	36.3	36.9
Malawi	8.1	12.1	12.1	5.3	4.7	24.7	20.6	16.4	16.7	15.2
Mauritius	15.6	25.9	25.4	24.7	25.1	24.8	31.2	30.7	26.0	28.2
Mozambique	5.7	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.4	5.9	15.6	22.8	24.7	26.7
Namibia	20.6	26.6	22.3	27.5	25.8	24.8	31.2	30.7	26.0	28.2
Seychelles	11.5	25.9	21.6	32.6	28.5	5.9	15.6	22.8	24.7	26.7
South Africa	31.4	17.6	16.8	14.0	14.2	20.3	24.8	20.8	22.2	23.2
Swaziland	20.9	28.7	27.7	10.9	8.9	38.3	24.6	30.3	38.3	30.0
United Republic of Tanzania	29.2	21.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	29.9	17.2	18.0	15.7	14.6
Zambia	11.8	14.8	8.9	6.4	5.9	38.6	20.7	34.2	25.6	24.2
Zimbabwe	14.5	14.2	12.2	13.4	14.5	37.8	26.1	19.8	16.5	17.2
SADC	26.85	16.25	13.36	12.24	12.6	27.28	17.39	17.0	16.69	16.25
Africa	21.8	19.7	15.9	15.6	15.4	26.4	22.0	19.5	20.5	20.8

Sources: SADC Statistics; African Development Report, 2000; UNDP Human Development Report 2000



Table A1.3 SADC Countries Budget Deficit/Surplus

Countries	1985-90	1991-95	1996-99	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Angola	-13.7	-29.4 -	-15.8 -	-56.9	-21.7	-20.1	-26.6	-20.4	12.4	13.9	-18.	13.0
Botswana	-13.7	29.4	15.8	-56.9	-21.7	-20.1	-26.6	-15.8	-17.9	15.1	-20	12.4
	13.8.12.	6.5 5.5	0.90.7	9.5	3.1	3.1	1.8	6.4	3.8	4.0	2.6	2.0
	2			8.5	2.2	2.2	1.5	6.0	3.7	-4.1	-2.7	2.0
DRC	NA NA	NA NA	-8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-9.2	-6.8	-5.1
			-10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	-9.0	-5.7
Lesotho	-5.2	3.3 -	1.0 -2.5	2.5	4.9 -	5.3	4.5	3.5	3.4	0.5	-3.5	-8.4
	1.6	-2.4	-3.6	-3.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.8	0.8	-2.8	-5.8	-11.
Malawi	-5.7 -	-9.8 -	-6.2 -	-11.1	-6.9 -	-20.0	-7.6	-8.8	-9.5	-2.3	-4.0	-4.2
	9.5	15.5	12.2	-13.9	9.7	-31.6	-16.1	-13.6	-13.3	-10.	-11.	-10.
Mauritius	-2.4 -	-3.0 -	-4.6 -	-2.3 -	-2.2 -	-3.0	-5.5	-7.4 -	-5.7	-3.1	-2.2	-1.6
	3.1	3.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	-3.3	-5.8	-7.6	-5.9	-3.2	-2.5	-1.9
Mozambique	-7.7 -	-3.6 -	-2.3 -	-2.7 -	-3.6 -	-5.3	-3.2	-2.9	-2.5	-2.4	-1.5	-6.0
	13.8	15.7	11.3	16.5	15.5	-19.2	-13.0	-9.9	-11.7	-10.	-12.	-11
Namibia	NA NA	NA NA	-4.3-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-5.9	-3.9	-3.7	-3.8	-3.7
			4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	-6.2	-4.2	-3.9	-4.2	-4.1
Seychelles	NA NA	-11.0 -	15.9 -	-5.8	-11.4	-16.5	-16.1	-10.7	-13.4	-25.	-14.	-8.4
		10.4	16.4	-7.1	-13.0	-17.2	-16.7	-11.3	-13.8	-25	-15.	-9.3
South Africa	-4.1 -	-6.3 -	-4.9 -	-7.4 -	-8.9 -	-6.2	-5.2	-5.4	-4.5	-5.1	-4.7	-3.7
	4.2	6.5	4.9	7.8	9.0	-6.2	-5.2	-5.4	-4.5	-5.1	-4.7	-3.7
Swaziland	NA NA	-0.9 -	-2.4 -	-0.1 -	-3.6 -	-3.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9
		1.9	3.2	1.5	4.6	-4.6	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	-3.3	-3.0	-1.9
United Republic of Tanzania	-2.6 -	0.5 -	0.1 -	3.2	-1.4 -	1.6	-3.4	-1.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	-1.6
	5.7	2.1	2.8	0.8	4.8	-1.7	-5.2	-3.9	-1.4	-2.6	-3.3	-5.4
Zambia	-10.4 -	-5.2 -	-1.5 -	-2.5 -	-5.6 -	-6.5	-4.3	-0.5	-0.2	-3.2	-2.0	-3.8
	12.1	12.1	7.9	12.6	13.6	-11.8	-9.5	-6.6	-2.6	-9.8	-10.	-13.
Zimbabwe	-7.7 -	-7.7 -	-6.8 -	-6.8 -	-6.1 -	-6.7	-10.1	-7.7	-7.5	-2.4	-9.4	-15.
	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.1	-8.6	-11.9	-9.0	-8.5	-4.0	-10.	-19

Source: SADC Statistics; African Development Report, 2000; UNDP Human Development Report 2000



Table A1.4: SADC Current Account (As % of GDP)

Country	1990	1995	1999	2000	1991-2000 Av
Angola	-2.2	-19.7	-32.2	0.4	-14.5
Botswana	-0.5	6.3	9.9	14.5	8.6
DRC	-8.6	-6.4	-14.2	-16.0	-10.0
Lesotho	-10.1	-34.3	-23.8	-20.8	-29.9
Malawi	-3.7	-4.3	-5.4	-5.7	-8.9
Mauritius	-5.3	-5.1	6.5	7.0	0.1
Mozambique	-16.7	-20.5	-24.0	-21.6	-19.7
Namibia	1.2	6.2	5.3	6.0	4.1
Seychelles	1.3	-8.7	-0.2	0.9	-4.9
South Africa	1.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2
Swaziland	6.8	-2.3	1.1	-1.5	-0.9
United Republic of Tanzania	-4.9	-17.7	-14.8	-15.3	-11.5
Zambia	-2.5	-4.2	-16.7	-13.4	-5.7
Zimbabwe	-2.9	-5.2	0.5	0.7	-4.9

Source: Compiled from African Development Report, 2000



Table A1.5: Foreign Direct Investment Inflows. The 10 Top Recipients (1).

Countries	FDI (Average 1991-94, millions of US\$)
Nigeria	618
Angola	395
Cameroon	148
Congo, Republic of	131
South Africa	124
Ghana	100
Namibia	85
Guinea	70
Zimbabwe	44
Swaziland	38

Sources: IMF and World Bank Staff Estimates. (1): Egypt Excluded.

Table A1.6: Foreign Direct Investment Inflows. The 10 Top Recipient Countries (1).

Countries	FDI (Average 1995-98, millions of US\$)
South Africa	1528
Nigeria	984
Angola	570
Congo, Rep. Of	361
Equatorial Guinea	314
Cote d'Ivoire	255
Zambia	160
Lesotho	148
United Republic of Tanzania	138
Namibia	127

Sources: IMF and World Bank Staff Estimates. (1): Egypt Excluded.



Table A1.7 Foreign Direct Investment to GDP Ratio (In percent)

Countries	Before SADC Creation	Eight Years of SADC Existence									
	Average over 1980-90	Average over 1992-99	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(b)
Angola	1.7(1)	10.7	5.0	5.7	8.1	5.8	7.8	6.4	17.3	29.5	1.8
Botswana	4.2	0.0	-0.3	-7.1	-0.5	0.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	NA
DRC	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3	13.5
Lesotho	1.6	23.1	0.3	22.7	29.7	31.6	29.5	28.4	21.9	20.6	3.0
Malawi	0.1	0.8	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.2	0.6
Mauritius	0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	NA
Mozambique	0.1	3.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.8	5.4	9.2	NA
Namibia	NA	3.5	4.2	1.8	3.5	4.9	4.8	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.3
Seychelles	3.7	3.7	-0.7	1.4	3.4	5.2	3.3	8.3	5.2	3.7	0.3
South Africa	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.2	1.0	-0.9	0.2	2.7
Swaziland	3.5	2.2	5.1	4.5	-0.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	0.8	2.5	NA
United Republic of Tanzania	NA	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	4.4
Zambia	NA	3.0	0	0.1	1.2	2.8	3.6	5.3	6.1	5.2	0.2
Zimbabwe	-0.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.2	6.4	0.9	NA

Source: World Bank, SIMA, Regional Database and Author's Calculations.

Note: (b): data for 2000 are estimates. (1): period 1985-90.



Table A1:8 The Human Poverty Index (HPI) for SADC, 1998

Country	Rank	Human	% of	Adult	Population	Population	Underweight
		Poverty	newborns	Illiteracy	Without	without	children
		Index (HPI)	not expected	rate	access to	access to	under five
		value %	to survive to	%	safe water	health	years
			total age		%	Services%	
			40 years				
	1998	1998	1998	1990-98	1981-93	1990-98	1990-98
Angola	1	54.7	37.	58.0	69	76	42
Mozambique	2	50.7	41.9	57.7	54	70	26
Malawi	3	41.9	47.5	41.8	53	20	30
Zambia	4	37.8	46.2	23.7	62	25	24
Zimbabwe	5	30.0	41	12.8	21	29	15
United Republic of Tanzania	6	29.2	35.4	26.4	34	7	27
Namibia	7	28.6	33.5	19.2	17	45	26
Botswana	8	28.3	37.1	24.4	10	14	17
Swaziland	9	27.3	20.2	21.7	50	45	10
Lesotho	10	23.3	26	17.6	38	20	16
South Africa	11	20.2	25.9	15.4	13	25	9
Mauritius	12	11.5	4.8	16.2	2	1	16
DR Congo		..	31.7	41.1	32	..	..
Seychelles		..	..	16	..	1	6
SADC		31.5	35.3	29.0	35.4	31.3	21.7

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report, 2000 and SARIPS/SAPES databank.

Note: The HPI for Namibia has been recalculated using a more up to date statistic on percentage of households without access to health facilities.

<sup>1</sup>Namibia Human Development Report, 1999.

Table A1.9 Primary School Enrolment Ratios 1975, 1990 and 1996

Country	1975	1990	1996
Angola	130	92	68
Botswana	71	113	106
D R Congo	93	90	70
Lesotho	106	112	108
Malawi	56	68	133
Mauritius	105	109	107
Mozambique	83	67	62
Namibia	-	129	131
Seychelles	-	96	-
South Africa	104	122	129
Swaziland	97	111	118
United Republic of Tanzania	53	70	66
Zambia	97	99	88
Zimbabwe	70	116	113

Source: African Development Bank, *African Development Report 2001*.





**Table A1.10 Female/Male Enrolment Ratios 1975, 1990 and 1996**

Country	Primary			Secondary		
	1975	1990	1996	1975	1990	1996
Angola	0.60	0.92	0.89	0.40	0.66	0.66
Botswana	1.23	1.07	1.01	1.06	1.12	1.10
D R Congo	0.67	0.62	0.69	0.36	0.48	0.63
Lesotho	1.42	1.23	1.12	1.17	1.48	1.46
Malawi	0.62	0.84	0.91	0.34	0.29	0.55
Mauritius	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.83	1.00	1.04
Mozambique	0.55	0.75	0.72	0.50	0.62	0.63
Namibia	0.55	1.10	1.01	0.50	1.27	1.18
Seychelles	0.55	1.10	1.01	0.50	1.27	1.18
South Africa	1.02	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.16	1.19
Swaziland	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.83	0.99	0.99
United Republic of Tanzania	0.72	0.98	0.97	0.55	0.71	0.88
Zambia	0.84	0.93	0.94	0.52	0.61	0.63
Zimbabwe	0.84	0.98	0.97	0.70	0.87	0.85

Source: African Development Bank, *African Development Report 2001*.



Table A1.11 Infant Mortality Rate 1980, 1990 and 1999 (Per 1,000 Live Births)

Country	1980	1990	1999	% Change 1990 to 1999
Angola	149	125	115	-8.0
Botswana	67	53	59	+11.3
D R Congo	109	93	79	-15.1
Lesotho	117	98	89	-9.2
Malawi	164	147	129	-12.2
Mauritius	28	18	14	-22.2
Mozambique	135	116	115	-0.9
Namibia	84	61	72	+18.0
Seychelles	84	61	72	+18.0
South Africa	67	57	62	+8.8
Swaziland	94	75	58	-22.7
United Republic of Tanzania	98	87	76	-12.6
Zambia	88	85	76	-10.6
Zimbabwe	76	67	67	0.0

Source: African Development Bank, *African Development Report 2001*.



**Table A1.12 SADC: Population with Access to Safe Water (%)**

Country	1990		1993-97	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Angola	80	15	69	15
Botswana	100	33	100	53
D. R. Congo	62	16	"	"
Lesotho	37	14	14	64
Malawi	70	27	52	44
Mauritius	95	100	"	"
Mozambique	50	12	17	40
Namibia	"	"	"	"
Seychelles	"	"	99	80
South Africa	"	"	90	33
Swaziland	"	"	41	44
United Republic of Tanzania	85	47	65	45
Zambia	70	32	64	27
Zimbabwe	"	"	"	"

Source: World Bank, African Development Indicators 2001.



**Table A1.13 Main Telephone Lines in SADC**

	Main telephone lines			Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants		
	1995 (unit=1000)	1999 (unit=1000)	Growth (%)	1995 1995-1999	1999 1995-1999	Growth (%) 1995-1999
Angola	52.7	96.3	16.3	0.49	0.77	12.1
Botswana	59.7	123.8	20.0	4.09	7.69	17.1
DRC	36.0	20.0	-13.7	0.08	0.04	-15.8
Lesotho	17.8	21.0	5.7	0.88	1.02	5.1
Malawi	34.3	41.4	4.8	0.35	0.39	2.6
Mauritius	148.2	257.1	14.8	13.21	22.36	14.1
Mozambique	59.8	78.1	6.9	0.34	0.40	4.2
Namibia	78.5	108.2	8.4	5.06	6.38	6.0
Seychelles	13.1	19.6	10.6	17.41	24.42	8.8
South Africa	4002.2	5492.8	8.2	10.14	12.53	5.4
Swaziland	21.1	30.6	9.7	2.32	3.12	7.7
United Republic of Tanzania	90.3	149.6	13.5	0.30	0.46	10.6
Zambia	76.8	83.1	2.0	0.95	0.93	-0.6
Zimbabwe	152.5	239.0	11.9	1.40	2.07	10.3
World	691601.0	906713.6	7.0	12.15	15.16	5.7
Africa	12579.6	18617.1	10.3	1.77	2.43	8.2
Americas	221402.5	271006.1	5.2	28.71	33.27	3.7
Asia	183492.4	297140.6	12.8	5.41	8.32	11.3
Europe	263183.7	307809.6	4.0	33.24	38.66	3.9
Oceania	10942.7	12140.2	2.6	38.81	40.38	1.0

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU),  
World Telecommunications Indicators, 2000-2001.



Table A.1.14 SADC Waiting List for Telephone Lines

	Waiting list for telephone lines			Total	Satisfied	Waiting
	1995 (unit=1000)	1999 (unit=1000)	Growth (%) 1995-1999	demand 1999 (Unit= 1000)	demand 1999(%)	time (years) 1999
Angola	Na	21.1	NA	117.5	82.0	1.5
Botswana	11.5	11.8	1.2	135.6	91.3	0.7
DRC	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lesotho	5.4	20.0	54.5	41.0	51.2	> 10
Malawi	24.9	31.6	6.1	72.9	56.7	> 10
Mauritius	46.6	29.1	-11.2	286.2	89.8	1.2
Mozambique	16.5	39.7	24.5	117.8	66.3	7.0
Namibia	7.0	5.4	-6.1	113.6	95.2	0.7
Seychelles	2.9	1.8	-39.1	21.4	91.8	1.3
South Africa	136.6	116.2	-7.7	5609.1	97.9	0.3
Swaziland	12.8	15.3	6.2	45.9	66.6	5.8
United Republic of Tanzania	118.0	29.6	-29.2	179.2	83.5	1.6
Zambia	34.4	12.3	-22.6	95.4	87.1	7.2
Zimbabwe	101.9	109.0	3.4	348.0	68.7	5.1
World	41114.9	34497.2	-4.3	914480.3	96.3	0.6
Africa	3642.7	3610.3	-0.2	21913.2	83.8	2.2
Americas	2620.6	4955.8	17.3	270429.2	98.2	0.4
Asia	13419.1	11987.2	-2.8	295235.5	96.1	0.4

Source: International Telecommunications Union (ITU),  
World Telecommunications Indicators, 2000-2001.



**Table A2.15 Size of Telecoms Infrastructure Relative to Population Using Selected Indicators, 1999**

Region	Main Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	Mobile phones per 100 inhabitants	Leased lines per 1000 inhabitants
Asia and Pacific	7.1	3.1	1.0
East/Central Europe and Central Asia	23	4.5	0.8
Latin America and Caribbean	14	6.6	1.3
Middle East and North Africa	11	4.0	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5	1.9	1.1
- excluding South Africa	0.8	0.3	0.04
Southern Africa (1998)	4.7	1.67	N/A
Subtotal non - OECD	9.3	3.6	1.0
OECD	56	33	38

Source, InfoDev, World Bank, in Telecommunications Policy



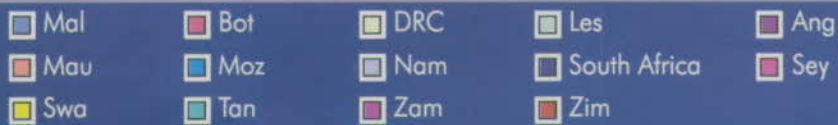
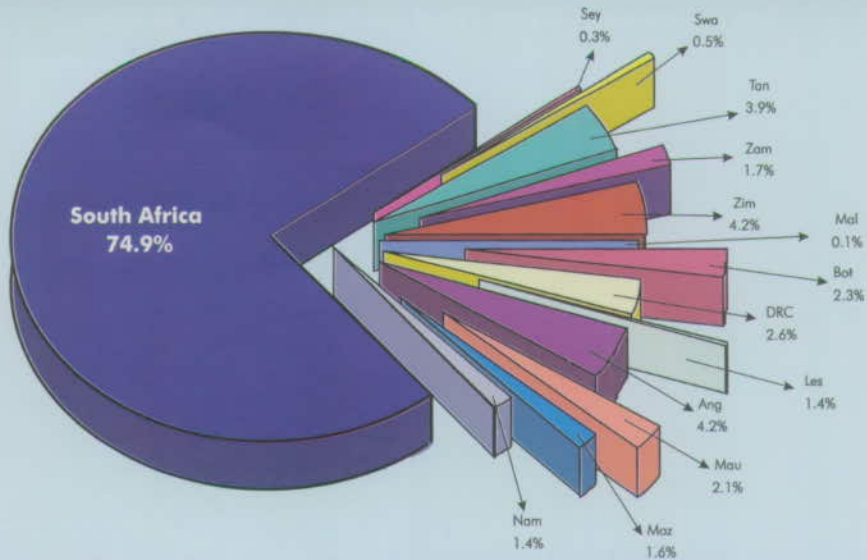
**Total External Debt (End of Year in US\$ Billion)**

	1999	2000	2001
Angola	10.87	10.80	1.80
Botswana	0.46	0.38	0.32
DRC	13.36	12.86	12.90
Lesotho	0.69	0.70	0.72
Malawi	2.75	2.90	2.50
Mauritius	2.46	2.80	2.90
Mozambique	6.96	3.78	3.61
Namibia	0.15	0.16	0.18
Seychelles	0.17	0.17	0.18
South Africa	24.16	25.40	25.30
Swaziland	0.44	0.28	0.31
United Republic of Tanzania	7.97	7.40	7.10
Zambia	5.85	5.90	5.80
Zimbabwe	4.57	4.80	5.50
<b>SADC</b>	<b>80.85</b>	<b>78.33</b>	<b>69.12</b>

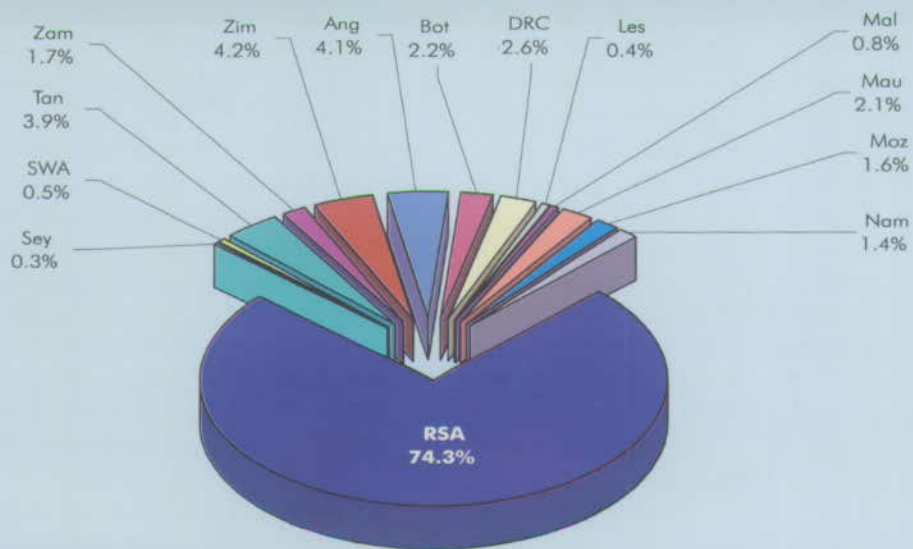
Sources : SADC Member States, SADC Secretariat, and IMF



Share of SADC GDP, 2001



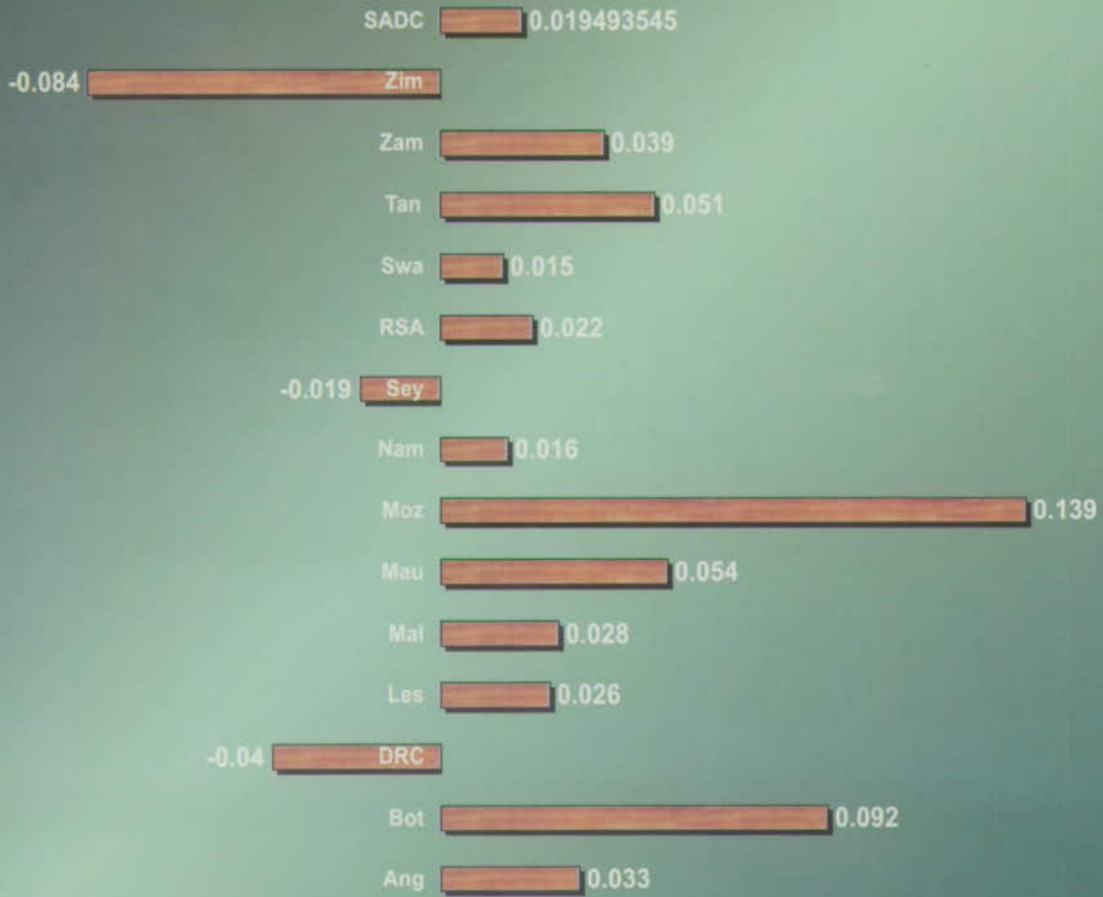
Share of SADC GDP







SADC Growth Rates, 2001





Inflation Figures for SADC Member States in 2001

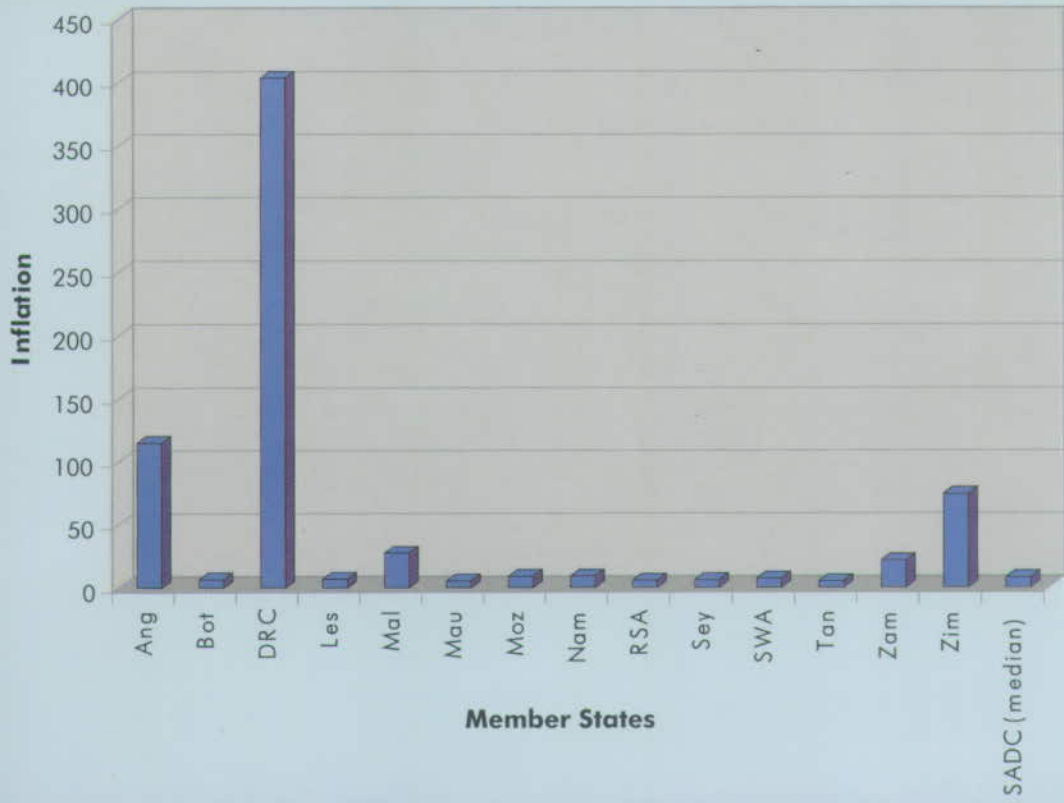




Table A2.1 SADC MINING SECTOR PROJECTS:

**Information**

- 1. Project AAA.0.1 - Mining Investment Promotion Programme  
Mines 2000 Follow-up Programme.
- 2. Project AAA.0.2 - Library Expansion.  
Establishment of copyright mechanism  
  
Mining in Southern Africa Magazine
- 3. Project AAA.0.3 - Development of a SADC Mining Sector Internet  
Home Page.

**Geology Sub-Sector**

**4. Geoscience Data Management Programme**

- 5. Project AAA.1.1 - Regional/National Geological, Mineral and Bibliographic Data  
Banks .
- 6. Project AAA.1.2 - Inventory of Mineral Resources in the SADC Region.
- 7. Project MOZ.1.1 - Regional Geophysical and Geochemical Map  
Compilation Facility
- 8. Project AAA.1.3 - Monitoring of Seismic Events in the SADC  
Region. Regional Seismological Bulletins  
Seismological Networks Capacity Building/  
Networking  
  
1:7.5 million seismicity maps of SADC  
Seismotectonic map for SADC countries

**General Geology Programme**

- 9. Project ZIM.1.1 - SADC Stratigraphic Correlation Programme.  
Review of the Stratigraphic Table  
  
Compilation of a 1:2.5 million Geological Map  
Production of an Index map showing status of Geological Mapping
- 10. Project AAA.1.4 - Geology of the Kalahari Sedimentary Basin
- 11. Project AAA.1.16 - Investigation of the Karoo Basins and their Mineral Resources in  
the SADC region

**Mineral Resource Survey Programme**

- 12. Project AAA.1.9 - The Geology of non-metallic Industrial Minerals in the SADC  
Region



- 13. Project AAA.1.12 - Gold Deposits in the SADC Region
- 14. Project AAA.1.13 - Copper/Cobalt Deposits in the SADC Region
- 15. Project AAA.1.14 - Inventory of Semi-Precious Stones in the SADC Region
- 16. Project AAA.1.15 - Study of Carbonatite complexes in SADC Region.

## **Geo-environment**

- 17. Project AAA.1.17 - Engineering Geological Mapping
- 18. Project AAA.1.18 - Compilation of Geohydrological Map of the SADC region.

## **Mining and Marketing Sub-sector**

- 19. Project AAA.2.1 - Small Scale Mining and Minerals Beneficiation.
- 20. Project AAA.2.2 - Training and Development of Entrepreneurship in the Mining Sector of the SADC region.
- 21. Project AAA.2.3 - Methodology for Producing Bankable Documents for the Minerals Industry.
- 22. Project AAA.2.4 - Promotion of Private Sector Participation in Mining in the SADC Region.
- 23. Project AAA.2.5 - Occupational Health and Mine Safety in the SADC Region.

## **Mineral Processing Sub-sector**

- 24. Project AAA.3.1 - Inventory of Mineral Processing Facilities in the SADC Region.
- 25. Project AAA.3.2 - Alternative Methods/Processes for Gold Recovery other than the use of Mercury and Cyanide.
- 26. Project AAA.3.3 - Analysis of Opportunities for Value Addition to Minerals
- 27. Project AAA.3.4 - Metallurgy of Ores from Alkaline Complexes.

## **Environment Sub-Sector**

- 28. Project AAA.4.1 - Environmental Impact of Mining and Related Industries on the Water Quality of the Rivers of the Zambezi Basin.
- 29. Project AAA.4.2 - Air Pollution from Mine Emissions in SADC Region.
- 30. Project AAA.4.3 - Investigation of the Pollution, River Bank Degradation and Siltation caused by Small Scale Mining and the use of Mercury and Cyanide.
- 31. Project AAA.4.4 - Effect of Spontaneous Combustion of Coal



- 32. Project AAA.4.5 - SADC Environmental Regulatory Framework for Mining.
- 33. Project AAA.4.6 - Assessment of the Status of Environmental Expertise and Training Requirements in the SADC Mining Sector.
- 34. Project AAA.4.7 - Assessment of the Impact of Exploration, Mining and Mineral Processing in the Coastal and Marine Environment within the SADC Region.

**Human Resources Development Sub-sector**

- 35. Project TAN.0.1 - Facilitation of Training of Gemologists
- 36. Project AAA 5.2 - SADC Mining Sector Human Resources Development.
- 37. Project AAA 5.4 - Development of SADC Mining Technical Course.
- 38. Project AAA 5.6 - Recognition and Harmonization of Mining Industry qualifications.
- 39. Project AAA 5.7 - HIV/AIDS Management in the SADC Mining Sector