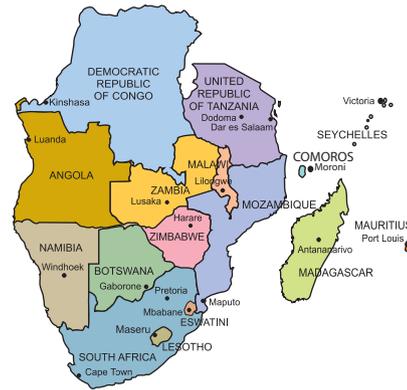




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President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E Dr. Hage G. Geingob (left) and Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, Right Honourable Pravind Jugnauth

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GENERATION EQUALITY

STANDS AGAINST RAPE

16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence

25 November to 10 December



SADC SECRETARIAT VISION

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

MISSION

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

VALUES

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

SADC OBJECTIVES

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

HISTORY

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

TREATY

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

STRATEGIC PLANS

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



SADC FLAG



SADC COMMON AGENDA

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

ABOUT THE INSIDE SADC NEWSLETTER

The INSIDE SADC newsletter is produced by the Communication & Public Relations Unit (C&PRU) of the SADC Secretariat
For more information and feedback contact: prinfo@sadc.int Tel: +267 395 1863

CONTACTS

SADC Secretariat
Plot 54385 New CBD
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone, Botswana

Tel: +267 395 1863
Fax: +267 397 2848/3181070
www.sadc.int
www.facebook.com/sadc.int
Twitter: @SADC_News

EDITORIAL TEAM

EXECUTIVE EDITOR:
Dr. Stegormena Lawrence Tax
(SADC Executive Secretary)

EDITOR: Barbara Lopi
(Head of Communication & Public Relations)

SUB EDITOR:
Innocent Mbvundula

WRITERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Barbara Lopi | Mukundi Mutasa |
| Innocent Mbvundula | Pontsho Sepoloane |
| Peter Mabaka | Monica Morrison |
| Letso S. Mpho | Sithembiso Gina |
| Liwakala Mudengi | Vasco Schmidt |
| Kitso Gosekwang | Maria Eulalia Vales |
| Dr Johansein Rutaihwa | Per Erick Bergh |
| Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo | |

DESIGN & LAYOUT

Letso S. Mpho

Profile of H.E Dr Geingob

By Letso S. Mpho

His Excellency President of the Republic of Namibia, Dr. Hage G. Geingob was born on 3rd August 1941 in the city of Otjiwarongo, in the Republic of Namibia. He is the third and the current President of Namibia, and has been in office since 21 March 2015.

H.E Dr Geingob has served in different portfolios within the Government of Namibia. He became the first Prime Minister of Namibia from 1990 to 2002, and he served again in the same portfolio between 2012 and 2015, after serving as Minister of Trade and Industry between 2008 and 2012.

H.E Dr Geingob holds a Master's Degree in International Relations from the New School in New York City, the United States of America and a PhD in Political Science from the University of Leeds in Britain. He received his early education at Otavi and joined the Augustineum College to finish his Teacher Training Course in 1961.

He was elected Namibian president in November 2014 and was sworn in March 2015 after winning the Presidency by an overwhelming margin, receiving 87% of the total votes.

At the regional level, H.E Dr Geingob served as the Chairperson of SADC from August 2018 to August 2019. During his tenure as Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Dr Geingob, led advancement of regional integration under the theme, "Promoting Infrastructure Development and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development," which took forward the SADC industrialization agenda, while focusing on infrastructure development, youth empowerment and sustainable development.

(Source: <http://www.opm.gov.na>)



H.E. Dr Geingob undertaking voting process during the election day

H.E. Dr Geingob re-elected President of Namibia

By Letso S. Mpho

His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob was re-elected for the second term as President of the Republic of Namibia following the Presidential and National Assembly elections held on 27th November 2019 which was contested by eleven presidential candidates. H.E. Dr Geingob was first elected President in 2014 elections.

H.E. Dr Geingob, the Presidential Candidate of the SWAPO Party amassed a total of 464 703 votes, representing 56.3% percentage of the total votes cast in the presidential race according to the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN). The results from the ECN show that the Independent Presidential Candidate, Dr. Panduleni Filemon Bango Itula was second with 29.4% votes.

H.E. Dr Geingob thanked the Namibians for re-electing him for another term as President. "I wish to thank Namibians for re-electing me as their President. I am humbled and commit to serve the Namibian nation with more passion and utmost dedication, to bring tangible improvements in the lives of our citizens. I will continue to advance our narrative of the Namibian House, bringing people together," H.E. Dr Geingob said in a tweet after being declared winner of the presidential race.

According to the ECN, the SWAPO Party attained 63% of the National Assembly

vote, from a total of 15 political parties. This represents a total of 63 National Assembly Seats out of the total 96. SWAPO is a former liberation movement formed in the early 1960s and began advocating for Namibian independence from South Africa and became the country's leading party following independence in 1990.

In a tweet following the declaration of the winner by the ECN, the SADC Chairperson His Excellency Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, President of the United Republic of Tanzania congratulated H.E. Dr Geingob and said his re-election is a clear testimony of the trust and confidence that Namibians have bestowed on the President.

The Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax also congratulated the H.E Dr Geingob on his victory and the people of Namibia for exercising their civic right and electing leaders of their choice.

The SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM), headed by Hon. Mrs Oppah Muchinguri-Kashiri, Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe observed the elections. In its Preliminary Statement, SEOM applauded the level of compliance with the Electoral Law and the Electoral System.

The SEOM noted that political parties showed respect for the country's electoral laws and conducted their campaigns with due regard to the rule of law.



Profile of Prime Minister Pravind Jugnauth

By Peter Mabaka

The Right Honourable Pravind Kumar Jugnauth, born 25 December 1961 is the Prime Minister of Mauritius. He is the leader of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), one of the three largest political parties in the country. Right Honourable Jugnauth studied Law at University of Buckingham, gaining a first class honours degree. He then joined the Lincoln's Inn and became a Barrister. He later enrolled with Aix-Marseille University in France where he graduated with an LLM.

Before becoming Prime Minister, he served in various positions in both government and political parties since 2000. He was Minister of Agriculture from 2000 to 2003, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance from 2003 to 2005. He served in Navin Ramgoolam's cabinet from 2010 to 2011 as Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance as part of a coalition government. He served as Minister of Technology, Communication and Innovation from 2014 to 2015.

He is also Member of Parliament for the 8th constituency Quartier Militaire and Moka. On 23 January 2017, he was chosen by his party to lead the National Assembly and to become Prime Minister following the decision of his father Sir Anerood Jugnauth to step down as Prime Minister.

(Source: Wikipedia)



Right Hon. Pravind Jugnauth during a campaign

Hon. Pravind Jugnauth elected Prime Minister of Mauritius

By Peter Mabaka

The ruling Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) of the Republic of Mauritius led by incumbent Prime Minister Right Honourable Pravind Jugnauth won over half of the seats in Parliament and will thus serve as Prime Minister for another five-year term. The Right Honourable Pravind Jugnauth, has been Prime Minister since January 2017.

According to the Electoral Commission, about 76% of eligible voters turned out to vote, representing a 2% higher than the last election held in 2014. The official results from the Electoral Commission showed that the MSM won 35 of the 62 seats, Labour Party and the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) got 15 and 10 seats respectively. The two seats on the

Mauritian Island of Rodrigues were won by the Organisation of the People of Rodrigues (OPR) party.

Honourable Lt. Gen. (Retired) Dr. Sibusiso Moyo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Head of the SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) to the 2019 National Assembly Elections in the Republic of Mauritius observed that the people of Mauritius conducted the elections professionally, in an organised, orderly, peaceful and free atmosphere, enabling voters to express their democratic right and candidates to campaign freely.

The SEOM had deployed observers to 20 out of the 21 constituencies of the country.

ES and Chair of Council meet

By Innocent Mbvundula

On 11 November, 2019, SADC Chair of Council Hon. Professor Palamagamba John Kabudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania and Executive Secretary Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax met to discuss upcoming events.

During the meeting which took place at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, the two discussed the status of preparations for key events, including the visit by the SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, President of the United Republic of Tanzania to the SADC Secretariat, the meeting of the SADC Council of Ministers scheduled for March 2020 and the first meeting of the Sectoral Committee of Ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management.



H.E. Dr Tax (left) and Hon. Prof. Kabudi

AU Commission and SADC Secretariat reiterate commitment to enhanced cooperation in promoting regional and continental integration

By Barbara Lopi

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC), His Excellency Dr. Moussa Faki Mahamat, paid a courtesy call on the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, at the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22nd November 2019.

The AUC Chairperson, who was on an official visit to the Republic of Botswana, thanked the SADC Executive Secretary for receiving him. "It is my first time here, and I want to commend you for the constructive and positive milestones that SADC continues to make towards the regional and continental integration agenda", H.E. Mahamat said.

The two parties discussed several issues, including those related to peace and security on the continent; economic integration; and how to strengthen coordination between AUC and Regional Economic Communities (RECs); as well as support to the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot (RLD). H.E. Mahamat applauded the SADC Region for its commitment to the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA), and the role that the region was playing towards the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which is critical in making the AfCFTA a reality. The AfCFTA was signed in March 2018, and entered into force on 30th May 2019, and had its operational



H.E. Dr. Mahamat (3rd from left), H.E. Dr. Tax (3rd from right) with senior officials from AUC and SADC Secretariat

phase launched in July 2019.

The AUC Chairperson briefed H.E. Dr. Tax on the status of operationalization of the AU Peace Fund which is intended to be the principal financing instrument for peace and security activities on the continent, which is expected to be fully operational in 2020. Once fully operational, the Peace Fund will finance activities in three thematic areas of Mediation and Preventive Diplomacy; Institutional Capacity; and Peace Support Operations. Furthermore, the Peace Fund will facilitate actions to implement the AU theme of the year 2020 which is, 'Silencing the guns: creating conducive conditions for Africa's development'.

H.E. Mahamat reiterated the AU's concerns that the persistence of economic sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe continued to have negative impacts on

the economy and the people of Zimbabwe, hence, the AU will continue to advocate for their removal.

While appreciating the support of the AU, and the need to continue calling for the removal of sanctions, H.E. Dr. Tax also called for a holistic approach that will also engage various partners to support Zimbabwe in the implementation of socio-economic reforms.

H.E. Dr. Tax also shared progress on the construction of the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot (RLD) which, once completed, will provide for storage, inspection and maintenance of equipment and materials for all components of the SADC Standby Force. The RLD will also help the SADC region to respond swiftly to disasters and emergencies, and disasters. She also emphasized the need to strengthen coordination between RECs and the AUC to avoid overlap-

ping mandates, and duplication of efforts, and the need for a coordinated approach towards Africa's engagement with International Partners.

The SADC Executive Secretary thanked H.E. Mahamat for being the first AUC Chairperson to visit the Secretariat. H.E. Dr. Tax reaffirmed SADC's continued commitment to the AU and to support the AUC in accelerating continental integration. "As SADC, we remain committed to the implementation of the AU Agenda 2063, and we will continue to render our support to the operationalization of the AU 2020 theme of 'Silencing the guns: creating conducive conditions for Africa's development', H.E. Dr. Tax said. On the ongoing negotiations for ACP-EU Post-Cotonou Agreement, both parties committed to continue providing technical support to Member

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Vice President of URT calls for a united front for regional health

By *Innocent Mbvundula*

The Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Her Excellency, Samia Suluhu Hassan has called on Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to forge a common and united front to address health challenges facing the SADC region.

Speaking at the official opening of the SADC Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS in Dar es Salaam on 7th November, 2019, H.E. Samia Hassan called for collaborative effort among SADC States to combat diseases and advocated for increased domestic funding for health interventions to reduce the disease burden in the SADC region.

H.E. Samia Hassan reiterated the need for universal health coverage to ensure that health services are affordable and accessible to all citizens, in line with the global Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage adopted by Heads of State and Government at the UN High-Level meeting on Universal Health Coverage held on 23 September 2019.

Hon. Umyy Mwalimu, Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Chairperson of the Sectoral Committee of SADC Ministers of Health and Ministers Responsible for HIV and AIDS expressed the commitment of the Ministers of Health to work together



H.E Hassan

towards a disease-free region. The Minister emphasized the need to put health at the top of the SADC agenda, noting that diseases and other health challenges have the potential to reverse the gains the region has made towards regional integration and socio-economic development.

The Ministers' meeting was held under the theme: SADC Cooperation is a major pillar to sustainable health development and the fight against HIV and AIDS. It was attended by Ministers and Permanent Secretaries from 14 Member States; Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

During their meeting, the Ministers consid-

ered the following issues;

- The Ministers approved the SADC Accountability Scorecard for nutrition as a tool to measure progress on nutrition in the region and urged Member States to use it in monitoring and reporting progress.

- The Ministers noted the significant successes in addressing major diseases of public health concern which has led to a decline in the incidence and mortality and morbidity from diseases such as AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

- In the spirit of leaving no one behind, the Ministers committed to the acceleration of Universal Health Coverage in the SADC

region as a way of achieving United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, not only related to health and well-being, but ending poverty in all its forms.

- The Ministers urged Member States to continue to implement the "Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Tuberculosis" which reaffirmed commitment to end the tuberculosis epidemic globally by 2030 by scaling up of TB care and prevention services. In the same vein, the Ministers urged Member States to implement the Continental Accountability Framework for Action to End Tuberculosis and to increase domestic funding initiatives for TB.

- The Ministers noted the progress made in the operationalization of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPSS) and urged Member States to encourage their procuring entities to utilise the SADC pooled procurement services for procuring health commodities.

- On HIV and AIDS, Ministers called for intensified efforts in HIV prevention and social mobilization, access to treatment and support, impact mitigation of HIV and AIDS, resource mobilization, and strengthening institutional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

- On Ebola, the Ministers committed to scale up Health Emergency Preparedness and response to outbreaks such as Ebola and measles

- The Ministers noted progress made on addressing overweight and obesity in the region urged Member States to facilitate implementation of key priority interventions proposed in the WHO strategic plan to reduce the double burden of malnutrition in the African region.



H.E Dr Tax (4th from left), Hon. Mwalimu (4th from right) and senior officials and delegates

SADC Executive Secretary says sexual violence has no place in the modern society

By Kealeboga Dambuzo & Innocent Mbvundula

The Executive Secretary of SADC, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax has called for an end to rape and all forms of sexual violence perpetrated on women and girls, saying such acts have no place in the modern society.

In a statement in commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, which runs every year from the 25th of November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to the 10th of December, Human Rights Day, H.E. Dr Tax called for collective efforts to address gender-based violence.

“We must recognise that rape and other forms of sexual assault or abuse are in our midst and that we must all do our part. We must enlist active community involvement to create and sustain a safe and supportive environment that protects women and girls, Dr Tax said.

Dr Tax indicated that, SADC’s commitment to ending GBV is expressed in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the Regional Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing GBV (2018-2030) and the Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018 – 2022), which are aimed at harmonising and coordinating the regional response as the regional embarks on the sustainable path to ending GBV.

The SADC Executive Secretary said that the region and the world at large, cannot achieve Goal 16 of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s) which specifically



H.E. Dr Tax

calls for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, if rape and other forms of sexual

violence thrive in the world. The theme of this year’s 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is

“Orange the World: Generation Equality Stands against Rape!”. It is drawn from the United Nations Secretary-General’s UNiTE by 2030 to End Violence against Women Campaign, which is mobilizing the global community to raise voice against rape in the communities.

Across the globe, studies show that rape and other forms of sexual assault constitutes one of the most severe human rights violations particularly inflicted on women and girls, leading to trauma and resulting in life-long repercussions on their health and well-being.

Studies further show that acts of sexual assault affect the health, education, employment, crime, and the economic well-being of individuals, families, communities and societies, thus, resulting in adverse effects on economic growth and development.



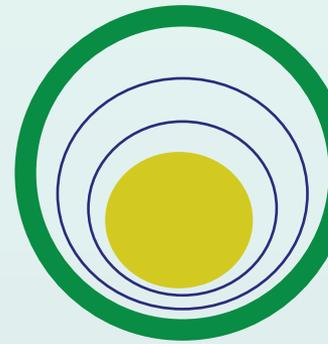
H.E. Dr Mahamat (left) and H.E. Dr Tax

AU Commission and SADC Secretariat

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States as and when required, while being cognizant that the process is Member States-driven. The AUC Chairperson was accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Amb. Abdoulaye Diop; Principal Strategic Advisor, Prof. Mohammed El Hacem Lebatt; and other

senior officials; while the SADC Executive Secretary was accompanied by Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo; Deputy Executive Secretary for Corporate Affairs, Amb. Joseph André Nourrice; Director of Finance, Investment and Customs, Mr. Sadwick Mtonakutha; and senior officers.



12th SADC IDF meet to review progress on industrialization in the region



Acting Director of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry and Trade from the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr Leo Lyayuka (left) and representative from Zimbabwe

SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, including the Private sector engagement mechanism; SADC Draft Regional Mining Vision (RMV); the newly adopted SADC Protocol on Industry and the outcomes of the Annual SADC Industrialisation Week held in the United Republic of Tanzania in August, 2019.

The IDF has been instrumental in the establishment of the SADC Business Council, a formal grouping of regional business organisations acting as an apex dialogue partner of SADC. SADC Business Council was officially launched in August 2019 on the margins of 4th Annual SADC Industrialisation in the United Republic of Tanzania and it is hosted by the Secretariat of the NEPAD Business Foundation (NBF).

By Innocent Mbvundula

The United Republic of Tanzania on 4-6 November, 2019 hosted the 12th Southern African Development Community (SADC) Industrial Development Forum (IDF) to review progress on the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063).

The 12th IDF was convened against the background of the theme of the 39th SADC Summit; A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and job creation, which takes forward the SADC industrialisation agenda. The Acting Director of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry and Trade from the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr Leo Lyayuka, underscored the importance of the IDF as a technical forum whose outcomes feed into the SADC industrial development.

The Senior Programme Officer for Industrialisation and Competitiveness at the SADC Secretariat, Dr Johansein Rutaihwa called for the active participation of the private sector in the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063).

The 12th IDF which brought together industrial stakeholders from SADC

Member States considered a number of issues in the implementation of the



Acting Director, Industrial Development and Trade for SADC Secretariat, Mr. Calicious Tatalife,



Member States attending the forum



SADC ES, H.E Dr Tax (seated 3rd from left) and the Alternate Head of SEOM, Hon. Dr Kalombo Mwansa (seated centre) flanked by election observers

What do the SADC Electoral Observation Missions do, and who is involved in their operations?

By Innocent Mbvundula

Between 2018 and 2019, the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) were deployed to ten SADC Member States which held their national elections, namely: Kingdom of Eswatini and the Republics of Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

Pursuant to Article 4.1 of the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015), Member States shall invite SEOMs to observe their elections, based on the provisions of the SADC Treaty, Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. To this end, Member States have committed to uphold the thirteen (13) Principles for Conducting Democratic Elections, which among others include the following:

- Full participation of the citizens in the political process;
- Freedom of association, assembly and expression;
- Measures to prevent corruption, bribery, political violence, intimidation and intolerance;

- Equal opportunity for all political parties to access the State Media;

- Respect for values of electoral justice;

- No undue restraints against the opportunity to exercise the right to vote and be voted for;

- Independence of the Judiciary and impartiality of the electoral institutions;

- Civic and Voter education;

- Acceptance of and respect for the election results by political parties as proclaimed to have been free, fair, transparent, credible and peaceful by the competent Electoral Commission in accordance with the law of the land; and

- Provision of electoral justice through expeditious settlement of electoral disputes as provided for in the law.

In line with Article 8 of the aforementioned Principles and Guidelines, electoral observation serves to improve electoral integrity, mitigate electoral conflict, enhance public confidence and promote citizen participation in the electoral process.

SEOM Composition

The SEOM is headed by the Chairperson of the SADC

Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Upon receipt of invitation letters from Member States for SADC to observe their national elections, the Chairperson of the Organ appoints the Head of Mission (HoM) to lead the Mission to the Member State holding elections. The Chairperson is supported by the Organ Troika, comprising of the Chairperson of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO), Incoming and Outgoing Chairpersons, and two members of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC). The Chairperson may also appoint an Alternate Head of Mission to assist the Head of Mission.

The SEAC is a technical structure that advises SADC on all matters pertaining to electoral processes and the enhancement of democracy and good governance in the SADC region. In accordance with the principles and guidelines, SEAC undertakes its activities in three phases of the electoral cycle; pre-election, election and post-election periods. During the pre-election period, thus before SEOM is constituted, SEAC undertakes Goodwill Missions to among others, reflect on possible conflict situations in respective

countries on matters pertaining to electoral processes and renders advice to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) on the development of mediation strategies, before, during and after elections. During the election period, SEAC provides advisory services to the SEOM and the Organ Troika. In the post-election period, SEAC undertakes post-election reviews, which is of particular relevance should there be a conflict situation.

In line with Article 8.2.1 of the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015), SEOM Observers are drawn from all Member States and are expected to meet the following criteria:

- They shall be citizens of Member States of SADC;
- Preference shall be given to candidates with prior election observation experience;
- A reasonable number of observers must have basic knowledge of at least one of the official languages of the country of deployment
- Observation of gender balance; and

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What do the SADC Electoral Observation Missions do, and who is involved in their operations?

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- Observers to be constituted from among others: government representatives, Members of Parliament, military or security, civil society organizations, electoral bodies, and the academia.

The deployment of SEOMs is facilitated and supported by the SADC Secretariat in terms of logistical preparations and administrative arrangements. The Secretariat also facilitates the in-country deployment of Observers and the pre-deployment training, while Member States are required to meet all the costs related to travel and daily subsistence allowances.

Code of Conduct for Observers

The SADC Electoral Observers are guided by the Code of Conduct which prescribes the expected behaviour and conduct of observers during their electoral observation. The Code of Conduct, as stipulated in the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, forms part of the training and orientation of all observers prior to deployment. No person is deployed as an observer without first undergoing training.

During their training, SADC observers are oriented on the political, electoral and security situation as well as the legal context of the election in the relevant Member State, in addition to the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

The Code of Conduct for SADC Electoral observers stipulates, among others, the need to observe all national laws and regulations; maintain personal discipline and behaviour that is beyond reproach; maintain strict impartiality in the conduct of



SADC ES, H.E. Dr Tax with SEAC Member, Mr Rodney Kiwa interacting with polling staff during elections in Mozambique

duties, and not to express any bias or preference in relation to national authorities, parties and candidates contesting in the electoral process; and to refrain from making personal or premature comments or judgements about their observations to the media or any other interested persons.

SEOM is also obliged to comply with the Electoral Code of Conduct for International Observation Missions in the respective Member State, the Constitution and Electoral Laws of the country.

SEOM Consultations

In order to come up with a well-informed report, SEOM undertakes extensive consultations with a broad range of political and electoral stakeholders with the aim of getting a deeper understanding of the political and security situation in the electoral process. Some of the key stakeholders include Government Leadership, Leaders and Representatives of Political Parties, Contesting Candidates, SADC Ambassadors Accredited to the Country Holding the Elections, Heads of Diplomatic Missions and International Organizations, the state security agencies, Electoral

Management Bodies (EMBs), Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Traditional Leaders, Local and International Electoral observation Missions, Religious Groups and Faith Based Organizations, the Media etc.

As a standard practice and in line with the principle of subsidiarity, SADC hosts a meeting of all Heads of International Observation Missions, on the eve of the polling day.

The African Union hosts a similar meeting one day after polling day. The objective of the meetings is to share notes and experiences so as to have a common understanding of the electoral matters before the observer missions present their statements, but also to invite them to join and share a platform with SEOM during the Release of the SEOM Preliminary Statement.

SEOM Preliminary Statement and Final Report

Two days after polling day, the Head of Mission releases the Preliminary Statement at a public forum. The Preliminary Statement covers the Mission's observations of the pre-election and voting processes. The Preliminary

Statement, among others, highlights the Mission's observations in areas such as the political and security environment, participation of women, people with disabilities, and minority groups, the legal framework governing elections and the level of access to public media during the campaign period. The Preliminary Statement also highlights observations on the polling day and makes recommendations for improving the conduct of future elections based on the challenges encountered and drawing from international best practices in the management of elections.

In accordance with the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015) SEOM's Final Report is presented within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the electoral cycle. Both the SEOM Preliminary and Final Reports draw largely from observations of deployed observers, consultations with political and electoral stakeholders, review of election-related legal instruments and media reports. The Final Report is submitted to the Chairperson of the Organ and to the Electoral Management Body of the Member States.



CONSADC team members, Mr Patricio Eurico Mabot and Mr Antonio Filipe Zavala testing a knowledge management system platform

New WHO Representative to Botswana and SADC pays a courtesy call on the SADC ES

By Barbara Lopi

The new World Health Organisation (WHO) Representative to the Republic of Botswana and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Dr Josephine Namboze paid a courtesy call on the SADC Executive Secretary (ES), Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 4th November 2019, in Gaborone, Botswana, to formally introduce herself following her appointment in August 2019.

Dr Josephine Namboze thanked the SADC Executive Secretary for the opportunity accorded to her to visit the Secretariat and reaffirmed WHO's commitment to continue cooperating with SADC based on priorities within the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two organizations, and expressed the desire to explore additional areas of collaboration.

WHO has been providing technical support to the SADC Secretariat in the development of regional health strategies as well as in Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity building. WHO recently mobilized financial and technical assistance to support development of the Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy for the SADC region. There are currently limited centres of excellence in the health sector in the SADC region, and in this regard, the WHO Representative highlighted her organisation's willingness to support the region with capacity building in establishing accredited centres of excellence based on WHO and Centres for Disease Control (CDC) norms.

The SADC Executive Secretary congratulated Dr Josephine Namboze for her appointment and assured her of SADC's commitment to continue working with

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Sharing knowledge, sharing progress

By Monica Morrison

The work of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) bring countries together to do more than they can do individually, learning from one another's experience and negotiating sharing of resources that cross national borders. The Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in Southern Africa (SNRL) programme, commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and co-funded by the European Union, is working on strengthening the capacities of government decision-makers, managers, non-governmental actors, parliamentarians, the media and other key stakeholders in the region to support implementation of SADC's regional agenda.

One focus of the SNRL programme is to support management of knowledge by countries that have operational SADC national committees. It is doing this by examining the question: What makes organisations learn from their experience so they can work together more effectively?

Knowledge management experts understand that a two pronged approach is needed: both collecting explicit knowledge that has been captured in document form, and connecting people so they can share what they know through discussion. Balancing these two depends on both good practice and open attitudes that transform the way business is done. The first step in enabling knowledge sharing among stakeholders with a common goal is a simple one: keep a record. Through the SNRL programme, members of the Mozambican government's SADC National Committee (CONSADC) have been review-

ing the ways that they capture, retain, and retrieve official records of meetings, decisions, and projects, so that the lessons captured in these documents can be used to synthesise knowledge and support new ways of working on the challenging issues of regional agriculture, industry and natural resources management.

Highlighting the importance of knowledge management and sharing, Head of documentation at CONSADC, Dr Pedro Cossa, said that, "making sure that all our stakeholders – including focal points, policy makers and SADC Secretariat – know what is happening, and can refer to an evidence chain that led to a decision, is at the core of our knowledge management strategy. If this is the case, we save a lot of time and don't 'reinvent the wheel!'"

Good tools can help make knowledge management easier, in this regard, CONSADC's own records systems are being renewed and updated, with new methods of communication put in place so that officers who attend meetings find it easy to report what they have learned, and to find out what has happened before. CONSADC's new bilingual, interactive web site has been designed to both provide access to records that tell the story of Mozambique's role in regional development, and to be a channel for CONSADC staff and stakeholders to exchange current knowledge. The new site will make it easy for stakeholders to find the people working on regional issues, to understand their roles, and to get in touch when a discussion is needed.

Collecting and connecting: the way forward to productive interactions in the SADC region.

(To learn more about transformative knowledge management at CONSADC, contact consadc@gmail.com.)

Moving towards job creation and increased intra-regional trade in SADC

By Dr Johansein Rutaiwa

Creating a conducive environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Development, Increased Intra-Regional Trade and Job creation requires one to understand the existing environment, its gaps and challenges in order to address them for the better. The depressed level of intra-regional trade is not just a result of a single factor, but it is due to a multiplicity of complex factors, which ride on the fact that, more often than not, the region is operating in silos. Such are the causes of the limited number of jobs and therefore a high level of unemployment and poverty. Intra-SADC trade, measured as an average of intra-SADC imports and Export has been deteriorating after reaching an all-time high of 23% in 2016, thereafter it has since contracted to 19.3% by 2018.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 envisages substantial quantitative shifts in industrial structure, manufacturing, production and exports, particularly those in the medium- and high-technology categories, while doubling industrial employment. This aspiration is catalysed by the facts that SADC Member States have agreed and pronounced industrialisation to remain an overarching theme.

The responsibility for operationalisation of the theme rest to both the Secretariat and SADC Member States. The work of the Secretariat is therefore, to continue implementing by highlighting the importance of this year's theme to each Member State. In this regard, the SADC Secretariat has successfully implemented the following activities within a short time frame:

First, the Protocol on Industry has been signed by at least 11 Heads of State and Govern-



The 4th SADC Industrialisation Week was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania in August 2019 with a common call for Africa's industrialisation; a move which will create more jobs and increase intra-regional trade

ment. It gives legal mandate to SADC to focus its efforts on supporting industries that can effectively harness domestic comparative advantage, thus creating employment and increasing intra-regional trade for manufactured goods. For example, the agricultural resources continue to be leveraged for agribusiness and agro-industries, while mineral resources provide a strong base for mineral beneficiation. Both cases have offered great opportunities for the development of national and regional value chains.

Second, adding value to its natural resources provides a sure way to the SADC's industrialization. The Regional Mining Vision (RMV) and Action Plan has been approved and its implementation has started. The RMV will continue to spur job creation in the mining sector. Third, taking the advantage of global economy, the SADC economies have continued to be meaningfully integrated in manufacturing and other industrial production activities, as well as in industrial services value chains. In this context, the SADC Member States are benefiting from South-South economic co-operation, North-South economic co-operation, and triangular economic cooperation. The benefits come in

various forms, including increased Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflows to the SADC region which, in turn, stimulate regional intra-trade and create jobs.

Fourth, the SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme (SIEEP) has been approved. The programme provides an enabling environment in a form of a policy, regulatory, institutional and financial frameworks for projects that demonstrate energy savings and benefits of reduced costs of doing business, greenhouse gas emissions, job creation and contribution towards industrialisation.

Fifth, the Secretariat is pursuing the implementation of the Simplified Trade Regime for Small Scale Trade, Electronic Certificate of Origin, Coordinated Border Management and Regional Customs Guarantee. The activities are meant to facilitate trade in order to contribute to increased intra-regional trade with the assumption that it will also contribute in attracting foreign direct investment, ultimately leading to job creation.

Sixth, the signing of various Contribution Agreements, such as Support to Improving the Investment and Business Environment (SIBE); Trade

Facilitation Programme (TFP) and Support to Industrialisation and Productive Sectors (SIPS) which are funded by the European Union and Project on Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC funded by the African Development Bank are fully aligned to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap with ultimate goal of increasing regional intra-trade and job creation. Seventh, identification of 17 Industrial value chains projects with potential for development into regional projects in the minerals and agro-processing value chains. These projects seek to optimise the use of regional resources for enhancing intra-regional trade and growth. Finally, in an effort to ensure youth empowerment and amplify the voices of young people (youth and women) in this discourse, young people have been taking part in policy sectorial meetings, by delivering key advocacy messages around the theme.

In conclusion, inclusive sustainable industrialization will remain key to achieving in the SADC region competitive production, competitive trading capacities, creation of (enough) decent jobs, the generation of wealth needed to give mass affluence.

SADC and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations discuss areas for cooperation

By **Sithembiso Gina & Letso S. Mpho**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax received a delegation from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), on 25th November 2019, in Gaborone, Botswana.

H.E. Dr. Tax welcomed the delegation to the Secretariat head office and expressed gratitude for the opportunity to exchange views on disaster management. She said that SADC looks forward to enhanced collaboration with regional and international Partners to strengthen its regional disaster preparedness and response capacities. She highlighted on climate challenges and increasing trend in disaster occurrences, such as the frequent drought and flood events, harsh climates affecting water resources, veld fire outbreaks, agricultural and food security impediments, loss of protective reef barrier, and El Niño induced droughts, as elements which can seriously cause socio-economic downturn to the region, if not managed effectively and timeously. H.E. Dr. Tax further emphasised the urgency of developing instruments and systems to support the operationalization of the SADC Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy.

On his part, the ECHO Technical Assistant, for Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (SAIO), Mr Alexandra Castellano, outlined the role played by ECHO in supporting SADC Member States in disaster risks activities and initiatives, through, among others, establishing minimum standards for disaster risk management and civil



Mr. Castellano (left) and H.E. Dr. Tax

protection. He added that ECHO maps comparative and complementary technical capacities from the EU Civil Protection Organisations to respond to various disasters and humanitarian situations. He added that his organisation provided humanitarian assistance during the Tropical Cyclone IDAI in 2019 which affected an estimated 3 million people in three of the SADC Member States, particularly, in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Mr. Castellano highlighted that the SADC region requires concerted efforts, and a coordinated approach that will capitalise on existing capacities and competence by various stakeholders and partners.

The meeting agreed to explore collaborative approaches that will involve keys partners. The parties also agreed to identify areas of convergence and complementarities between SADC and ECHO in strengthening regional and

national emergency and humanitarian response and resilience building.

The ECHO delegation comprised of His Excellency, Jan Sadek, the Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Botswana and SADC; ECHO Technical Assistant for Southern African and Indian Ocean (SAIO), Mr Alexandra Castellana; Mr. Berna Federico; and the EU Programme Officer for Botswana, Mr Tebogo Matlhare; while the Executive Secretary of Southern African Development Community (SADC), Her Excellency, Dr. Stergomena L. Tax was accompanied by the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary responsible for Regional Integration, Dr. Thembinkosi Mhlongo; Senior Officer Politics and Diplomacy, Dr. Gabriel Malebang; Senior Support Officer for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mr. Alex Banda; and Senior Programme Officer for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ms Sithembiso Gina.

WHO Representative visits SADC

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WHO. H.E. Dr Tax highlighted that SADC has priority areas of focus in the health sector, which are aligned to the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2015-2020) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and emphasized that cooperation with WHO should contribute to achievement of the region's health targets.

H.E. Dr Tax requested WHO support towards the domestication of global health strategies through action plans that address critical health priorities and needs at the regional and national levels, to avoid losing the gains that have been made in the prevention and management of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. The Executive Secretary was accompanied by the Senior Programme Officer for Employment, Labour, and Youth, Mr. Maxwell Parakokwa and Ms Kelejang Moichubedi from the Office of the Executive Secretary.



Dr Namboze (left) and H.E. Dr. Tax



Group photo of delegates from SADC Member States attending training on monitoring of the Protocol on Fisheries

SADC Member States commit to fast track implementation of Protocol on Fisheries

**By Dr Motseki Hlatshwayo
& Vasco Schmidt**

SADC Secretariat in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) convened a regional capacity development workshop on the Protocol on Fisheries in Harare, Zimbabwe from 13 to 15 November 2019.

The purpose of the workshop was to train Member States on the use of the Monitoring Tool for the Protocol on Fisheries, as well as the self-assessment tool for implementation of the Best Practice Aquaculture Management Guidelines in the SADC region. Speaking at the official opening of the workshop, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Tourism and Hospitality Industry of the Government of Zimbabwe, Mr. Munesu Munodawafa, said that Zimbabwe remains committed to the regional integration agenda of SADC and will continue implementing regional instruments and strengthen cooperation with

other Member States.

The SADC Secretariat with support from the FAO developed the Monitoring Tool to measure domestication and implementation of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries in the Member States. This was done under a technical cooperation project with the FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa entitled "Strengthening capacity of SADC Secretariat in implementing the SADC Fisheries Programme". Ministers approved the tool and guidelines at the Joint Meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security, and Fisheries and Aquaculture held in Windhoek, Namibia on 07 June 2019. Ministers also approved the appointment of national focal points to be responsible for reporting using this tool.

The national focal points were trained on the Monitoring Tool, which presents 46 indicators across nine thematic areas, together with its Guidelines, which supports measuring of these

indicators and the process of reporting by Member States. Member States' national focal points are already reporting on several Articles of the Protocol and have also provided feedback on areas of improvement for the reporting template. The first batch of pilot reports from Member States are expected to reach Secretariat by mid-December 2019, to allow for consolidation and synthesis of the reports for discussion at the 38th Meeting of the SADC Technical Committee on Fisheries scheduled to take place in Dares-Salaam, Tanzania, on 18-20 March 2020.

In addition to the Monitoring Tool for the Protocol on Fisheries, Member States were also trained on the use of a self-assessment electronic tool to measure implementation of the "Best Practice Guidelines for Aquaculture Management in the SADC region", which were approved June 2019.

The self-assessment tool will help Member States to improve on implementation

of national aquaculture and aquatic animal health and biosecurity plans and programmes, and will also help Secretariat to measure the level of domestication of the SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy and the SADC Regional Aquatic Animal Health and Biosecurity Strategy.

The two tools will be used by Member States to monitor progress and actions towards implementation of the SADC Protocol on Fisheries, and will reinforce and inform the implementation of their programs in aquaculture and fisheries in addition to assisting on other international instruments which are aligned with the SADC Protocol on Fisheries.

The workshop was attended by 14 SADC Member States Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; as well as representatives of the SADC Secretariat and FAO.



Group photo of delegates from the Interim Project Management Unit officials during training on the use of MCS information exchange platform (Basecamp) for the SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre

SADC Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre makes progress in the fight against illegal fishing

By Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo & Maria Eulalia Vales & Per Erick Bergh

The Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on 30-31 October 2019, organized a meeting of the Interim Project Management Unit (IPMU) of Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC); and FISH-i Africa project staff and representatives of Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF).

The meeting which was held in Gaborone, Botswana and discussed progress on the implementation of the SADC MCSCC and initiated a process of transferring the information exchange portal of the FISH-i Africa project to the Interim Project Management Unit (IPMU) of the MCSCC.

In August 2017, the SADC Council of Ministers approved a SADC Charter establishing the MCSCC which provides the legal framework for the establishment and operationalisation

of an institution that will coordinate Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities in the SADC region.

Following this decision, in November 2017, SADC Ministers for Environment and Natural Resources, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Tourism, committed to signing the Charter, and approved the establishment of the IPMU to advance the operationalisation of the SADC MCSCC. The SADC Ministers in June 2019 approved the recommendation to incorporate the FISH-i Africa project mechanisms into the MCSCC and a roadmap for operationalising this mechanism over the next three years.

The meeting marked an important step in implementing the roadmap for the incorporation of the mechanisms of FISH-i Africa into the SADC MCSCC. The meeting focused on the communications aspects of FISH-i Africa as communication between all countries and partners is necessary to facilitate cooperation, information exchange and information sharing to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated

(IUU) fishing in the region.

Members of the IPMU underwent training in the use of Basecamp, an MCS information portal developed under the FISH-i Africa project on behalf of SADC MCSCC. The use of Basecamp in the SADC region has yielded positive results since it was developed. For instance, it delivered one of the milestone efforts to deter and help in the arrest of an IUU vessel, STS-50 which was listed by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) as an IUU vessel in 2016 for illegally catching the Antarctic tooth-fish. The vessel had also previously used forged Greek documentation to obtain registration documents in Togo.

This meeting was supported by the World Wide Fund for nature (WWF) and the Waterloo Foundation (TWF). Further training of the IPMU and Member States MCs focal points is envisaged in 2020 to ensure effective roll-out and implementation of basecamp"

UNPACKING THE SADC PROTOCOLS:

The SADC Protocol Against Corruption

The full copy of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption can be accessed from the SADC website on this link: https://www.sadc.int/files/7913/5292/8361/Protocol_Against_Corruption2001.pdf

By Barbara Lopi

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol Against Corruption was enacted on 14 August 2001 and came into force on 06 July 2005.

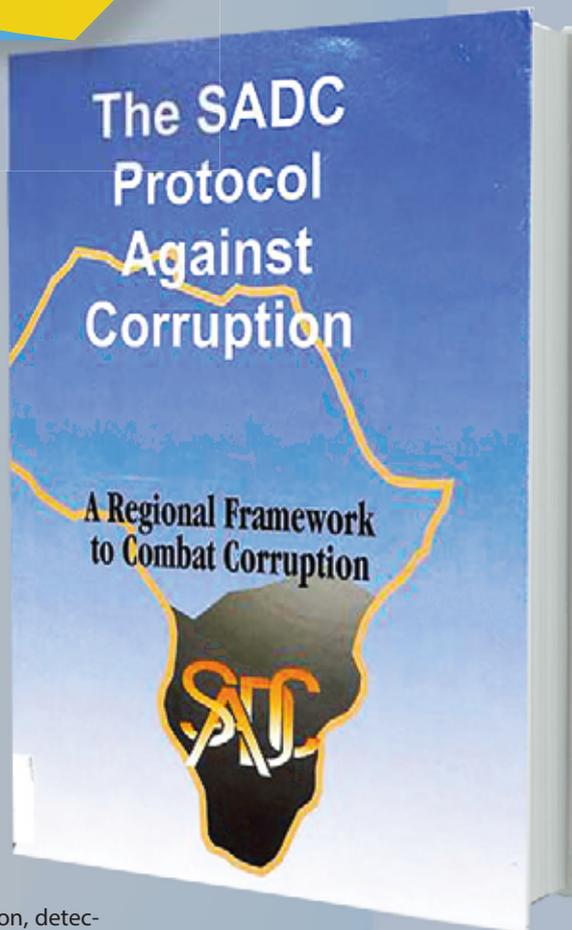
The purposes of this Protocol are:

- to promote and strengthen the development, by each of the State Parties, of mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sector,
- to promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the State Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the public and private sectors.
- to foster the development and harmonization of policies and domestic legislation of the State Parties relating to the prevention, detection, punishment and eradication of corruption in the public and private sectors.

The Protocol provides various preventive mechanisms which include:

- development of code of conduct for public officials
- transparency in public procurement of goods and services
- easy access to public information
- protection of whistle blowers
- establishment of anti-corruption agencies
- develop systems of accountability and controls
- participation of the media and civil society; and
- use of public education and awareness as a way of introducing zero tolerance for corruption.

Article VI of the Protocol criminalizes the bribery of foreign officials, and the Protocol further addresses the issue of proceeds of crime by allowing for their confiscation and seizure, thereby making



it more difficult to benefit from proceeds of corruption. The protocol makes corruption or any of the offences under it an extraditable offence and provides for judicial cooperation and legal assistance among state parties, as corruption, at times involve more than one Member State.

To facilitate implementation of the Protocol, a SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee (SACC) which meets annually to review progress in the implementation of Anti-Corruption initiatives as well as the implementation of the Protocol has been established. A SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan for 2018-2022 which comprises activities to enhance regional collaboration against corruption has also been developed and is currently being implemented. In her remarks, during the 2019 SACC meeting which was held on 13th May in Gaborone, Botswana, the SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax noted that corruption destroys institutions, impacts negatively on the provision of services, investments and business operations, thereby inhibiting

economic growth and development. She encouraged the committee to come up with strategies that can have lasting impact on the fight against corruption.

Dr Tax highlighted that the transnational nature of corruption demands collaborative efforts at regional, continental and global levels, and added that the SADC Protocol against Corruption coupled with other continental and global frameworks, such as the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, offer a robust integration of strategies to mitigate the effects of crime in the Region.

About SADC Protocols

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocols are legally binding documents that enshrine the aims of SADC by providing codes of procedure and practice on various issues, as agreed by Member States. In some cases, the Protocols have subsumed or are reinforced by Charters, Declarations, Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on specific aspects of Member State cooperation and integration.

Several protocols have been signed by SADC Member States to drive forward the integration agenda of the regional economic community. These protocols range from trade and investment, peace and security, to transboundary natural resources and the empowerment of women and young people.

However, not all the protocols and agreements have been ratified to advance the regional laws from being stated intentions to actual application. According to SADC legal statutes, at least two-thirds of the 16 Member States (12 countries) are required to ratify a protocol for it to enter into force.

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

SADC facilitates promotion of food fortification to address prevalence of anaemia

The Ministers of Health and those responsible for HIV and AIDS from Southern African Development Community (SADC), approved a regional guidance framework on food fortification regulatory monitoring and enforcement, during their meeting in November 2019, in Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. Barbara Lopi (BL) interviewed Ms Pontsho Sepoloane (PS), the Senior Technical Advisor for Nutrition at the SADC Secretariat to find out the relevance of this framework to the SADC region.

QUESTION & ANSWER

BL: Can you explain what the regional guidance framework on food fortification, regulatory monitoring and enforcement is all about and its relevance.

PS: This framework is important as it will boost our efforts to promote fortification of staple foods with iron, folic acid and other micronutrients in our efforts to prevent and control anaemia. Food fortification of staple foods is one of the recommended interventions to addressing Anaemia, and currently in the region, only six Member States have mandatory food fortification legislation of staple foods. The SADC Secretariat is working towards the development of Regional Minimum Standards for Food fortification with support from the European Development Fund (EDF). These standards will provide regional guidance to the Member States to strengthen their national food fortification legislations and programmes.

The framework will enhance monitoring of food fortification programmes in Member States which already have mandatory food fortification regulations. Additionally, the Secretariat in collaboration with partners (Food Fortification Initiative, UNICEF, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, Nutrition International ECSA-HC and UN World Food Programme) are conducting capacity support to the Member States to strengthen their food fortification programmes. The SADC Secretariat recognises the importance of a multisectoral approach to addressing anaemia and overall nutrition status of the most vulnerable, women of reproductive age and children. To this effect, the regional action framework for improving the quality of



Ms. Sepoloane

diets of young children which was developed in collaboration with UNICEF, aims to harness efforts from different sectors by activating actions from the Health, Food, Social Protection and Water, and Sanitation and Hygiene systems. Though these systems we will be able to support production, access and consumption and utilisation of quality, safe and nutritious diets. The Secretariat is engaging partners in the different sectors to support Member States to implement priority actions within the regional action framework at policy development, institutional and community level.

BL: How prevalent is anaemia in the SADC region and what is the impact on human development in the region.

PS: The prevalence of anaemia in the

SADC region is critical, especially in women of reproductive age, that is, from 15 to 49 years, where the prevalence is between 20 to 54 percent. According to the World Health Organisation, a prevalence of 20 percent and above is regarded as a public health concern with 40 percent and above being considered as a severe public health concern. The impact of anaemia on human development are severe because:

- anaemia reduces individuals' wellbeing, leads to fatigue (tiredness), weakness, dizziness and drowsiness, and impair physical capacity and work performance.
- anemia in women of reproductive age may lead to mortality (death) and morbidity (illness) including risk of miscarriages, stillbirths, prematurity and low birth weight.

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SADC facilitates promotion of food fortification to address prevalence of anaemia

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- anaemia can impair the brain development in children, thereby affecting their capacity to learn and become productive adults later in life.

BL: What are the common causes of anaemia?

PS: The most common cause of anaemia worldwide is iron deficiency, caused by inadequate dietary iron intake or absorption, increased needs for iron during pregnancy or growth periods, and increased iron losses as a result of menstruation and helminth (intestinal worms) infestation. An estimated 50 percent of anaemia in women worldwide, and in our region is due to iron deficiency. Iron is a key nutrient required for haemoglobin, thus production of red blood cells. Conditions that require an increase in red blood cells – for example, growth of an infant, or growth of a fetus during pregnancy – increase iron requirements. Other conditions, such as folate, vitamin B12 and vitamin A deficiencies, chronic inflammation, parasitic infections, and inherited disorders can all cause anaemia. Anaemia is common where there is high prevalence of malaria and may be associated with secondary bacterial infection.

Malaria disturbs iron metabolism in multiple ways and the mechanism for

malaria-related anaemia is related to both increased haemolysis (destruction of red blood cells) and decreased production of red blood cells. Pregnant adolescents are particularly vulnerable to anaemia because they have dual iron requirements, for their own growth and the growth of the fetus and are less likely to access antenatal care.

BL: What do you recommend should be done to address anaemia?

PS: Public health strategies to prevent and control anaemia include improvements in dietary diversity; food fortifica-

An estimated 50% of anaemia in women worldwide, and in our region is due to iron deficiency.

tion with iron, folic acid and other micronutrients; distribution of iron-containing supplements; and control of infections and malaria. A diverse diet containing adequate amounts of iron including other nutrients such as Vitamin B12, Vitamin A, C and Folate should underpin all efforts for prevention and control of anaemia.

Individuals need to:

- Increase the production and consumption of iron-rich foods, primarily animal-source foods such as meat (especially red meat), poultry and fish, but also iron-rich plant sources such as legumes. These are also good sources of Vitamin B12 which can also be attained from dairy products.
- Increase the production and consumption of foods that are rich in vitamin A/carotenoid, such as green leafy vegetables, orange-fleshed fruits and vegetables (e.g. orange-fleshed sweet potatoes), dairy products, eggs and liver.
- Consume foods containing folate. Folate is naturally found in legumes and green leafy vegetables, and whole grains such as bread, sorghum, oats.
- Avoid combining known inhibitors of iron absorption with meals that are high in iron content; for example: separate tea and coffee drinking from meal times; consumption 1–2 hours later will not inhibit iron absorption.

Iron and folic acid supplementation is advised in menstruating women and girls who live in settings where the prevalence of anaemia is 20 percent or higher. Daily oral iron and folic acid supplementation is recommended as part of antenatal care (during pregnancy), to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anaemia and iron deficiency.

SADC MISSION

"To provide sustainable and equitable economic and socio-economic development through efficient, productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security, so that the region emerges as a cooperative and efficient player"

MISSION DE LA SADC

"Assurer le développement économique et socioéconomique durable et équitable par les moyens suivants : systèmes efficaces de production, renforcement de la coopération et de l'intégration, bonne gouvernance, paix et sécurité, de sorte que la région émerge comme un acteur coopératif et efficace."

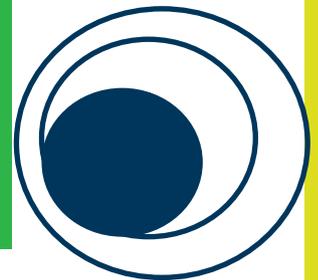
MISSÃO DA SADC

"Viabilizar o desenvolvimento económico e socioeconómico sustentável e equitativo, através da implementação de sistemas produtivos eficientes, do aprofundamento da cooperação e da integração, da boa governação e do alcance de uma paz e segurança duradoiras, para que a região se transforme num interveniente cooperativo e eficiente"



SADC Library

SADC Secretariat's Library drive for Knowledge Management enhances competitive advantage



By Liwakala Mudengi

The SADC Secretariat Library is prioritising to drive knowledge management within the institution. Knowledge is the source of a sustainable competitive advantage, the ability to share knowledge, ideas, perspectives, or solutions among collaborators, known as knowledge management, represents possibly the greatest strategic advantage any organization can achieve.

According to (Lei et al., 1996), in essence, the management of knowledge is the primary force behind all core competencies and capabilities. Teece (1998) further asserts that "it has long been recognized that economic prosperity rests upon knowledge and its useful application". He suggests that "if the underlying knowledge base is tacit, so that it resists transfer to competitors, it will give that firm a sustainable competitive advantage. The competitive advantage of firms in today's economy stems not from market

position, but from difficult to replicate knowledge assets and the manner in which they are deployed".

Furthermore, he contends that new information technologies facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge that is learned in the organization, which can be catalogued and transferred to other applications within and across organizations and geographies. Thus, capturing valuable information and having the ability to effectively use and share it can help an organization maintain a sustainable competitive advantage.

By tapping into the vast reservoir of creative intellect and expertise within any type of organization, anyone in the organization can share their knowledge. People within or outside of an organization can similarly search for the knowledge of others, creating the potential for perpetual innovation and continual performance improvement. This is possible because over the years

SADC Secretariat has been guided by a policy which intends to retain the best brains in the Region who have to leave at some point, hence the need for knowledge management ensure that explicitly and tacit knowledge is captured and stored for the benefit of the organization in the long run.

While the SADC Secretariat library works towards ensuring that it becomes an information hub, through other efforts including knowledge management, we would like to encourage deposits to the library of any works about or done for SADC.

The collection is aimed to strengthen the SADC collection in the library, thereby creating a window for Regional economic activities.

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

DID YOU KNOW THAT ?

History of SADC

At the time SADCC was renamed to SADC, there were only 9 member states since 1980 namely:

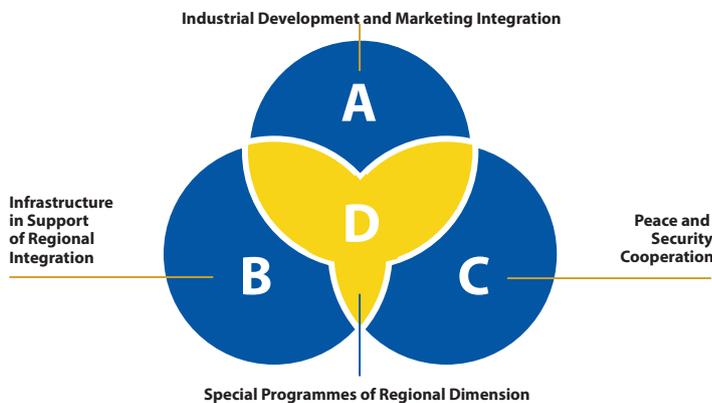
- Republic of Angola
- Republic of Botswana
- Kingdom of Lesotho
- Republic of Malawi
- Republic of Mozambique
- Kingdom of Eswatini (Swaziland)
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Republic of Zambia
- Republic of Zimbabwe



PHOTO CAPTION:

April 1980, Lusaka, Zambia - President Robert Mugabe with SADC Founding Fathers during the Summit held in Lusaka on the 1st of April 1980. (Seated from left to right): President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; President Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana; President Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of Zambia; President Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique; President Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania. (Standing from left to right): Hon. Dick Matenje, Minister of Finance, Malawi; H. E. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister, Zimbabwe; Hon. Mabandla FN Dlamini, Prime Minister of Swaziland; Hon. Moori V. Molapo, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Tourism and Labour, Kingdom of Lesotho.

Compiled By Kitso Gosekwang



SADC SECRETARIAT

We provide strategic planning; coordination and harmonisation of policies and strategies; management of special programmes and projects; monitoring and evaluation; resource mobilisation; and research, to contribute towards the Strategic Objectives of the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 which are:

SADC PRIORITIES:

PRIORITY A

Industrial Development and Market Integration including:

- i. Sustainable industrial development, productive competitiveness and supply side capacity;
- ii. Free movement of goods and services;
- iii. Stability oriented macroeconomic convergence;
- iv. Financial market integration and monetary cooperation;
- v. Intra-regional investment and foreign direct investment; and
- vi. Deepened regional integration.

PRIORITY C

Peace and security cooperation; (as a pre-requisite for achieving the Regional Integration Agenda)

PRIORITY B

Infrastructure in support of regional integration, including:

- i. Energy;
- ii. Transport (surface, air and intermodal);
- iii. Tourism;
- iv. ICT;
- v. Meteorology; and
- vi. Water.

PRIORITY D

Special programmes of regional dimension: Human development and special programmes including health, gender and labour.



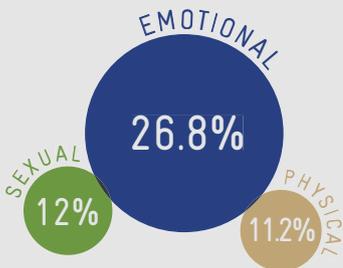
THE STATUS OF & RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SADC



Results of the 2019 SADC Comprehensive GBV Study

THE STATUS OF GBV

GBV is a common phenomenon in SADC prevalence varies significantly across Member States.



On average
26.8% experienced **emotional violence**
11.2% experienced **physical violence**
12.0% experienced **sexual violence**

Sexual violence for most countries, **is predominant** during, **teenage years** [15 – 19 years]

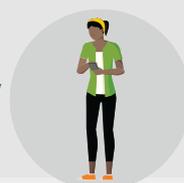


THE RESPONSE TO GBV

14 Member states have **national action plans** for the prevention and response to GBV



Increasing public conversations on GBV in the Region



Improved media engagement and reporting on GBV

KEY CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE GBV RESPONSE

- ✓ **Limited interpretation and application** of the GBV laws.
- ✓ **Inadequate monitoring and evaluation** of implementation of GBV laws, policies, and national action plans.
- ✓ **Low prosecution rate** of GBV cases.
- ✓ Acute **shortage of places of safety** for GBV victims.
- ✓ **Lack of consistent** and sustained GBV **prevention programmes**.
- ✓ **Weak coordination mechanisms** among GBV stakeholders.
- ✓ **Lack of** reliable, timely and accessible **data** on GBV.

SUPPORTED BY



MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

REPUBLICS OF MADAGASCAR & SEYCHELLES



All Saints' Day is a celebration in Madagascar and Seychelles in November, particularly those who have no special feast days of their own, in many Roman Catholic, Anglican and Protestant churches.

In many western churches it is annually held November 1 and in many eastern churches it is celebrated on the first Sunday after Pentecost. It is also known as All Hallows Tide, All-Hallowmas, or All Hallows' Day.

All Saints' Day is observed by Christians in many countries around the world. In countries such as Spain, Portugal and Mexico, offerings are made on this day. In countries such as Belgium, Hungary and Italy people bring flowers to the

graves of dead relatives. In other parts of Europe, such as Austria, Croatia, Poland, and Romania, it is customary to light candles on top of visiting graves of deceased relatives. It is also observed in parts of Asia, such as the Philippines, where people visit graves of deceased relatives and clean or repair them. They also lay flowers on the graves and light candles.

Also called All Hallows, Solemnity Of All Saints, and The Feast Of All Saints. A national public holiday, also celebrated all over the world A day to honor martyrs and Christian Saints

Source: <https://prezi.com/edkpoth-oe/madagascar/>



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

20 November: Maulid day is celebrated, both in Tanzania and all over the world. This festive day, also called Mawlid or Milad, marks the birthday of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, or Mohamed, in the year 570 of the Gregorian calendar.

Sunni Muslims celebrate the event on the 12th of Rabi' al-awwal, the third month of the Muslim calendar, while Shi'a Muslims observe it in November in celebrating Maulid, which marks the birth of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W, praising the good work by religious leaders in promoting peace and unity in the country.

In contemporary usage, Mawlid refers to the observance of the birthday of Muhammad. Along with being referred to as the celebration of the birth of Muhammad, the term Mawlid also refers to the 'text especially composed for and recited at Muhammad's nativity celebration' or "a text recited or sung on that day".

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mawlid>



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



In November, Mauritius celebrates the arrival of indentured labourers. 1834 marks the beginning of the arrival of indentured labourers in Mauritius. That year, on August 1st, a vessel named Sarah berthed in the Port Louis depot – on its board, the very first 39 indentured labourers from South India. This migration wave would swell with the abolition of slavery and the need for the British to recruit workers for the sugarcane factories and fields.

But Indian presence on the island goes beyond 1834. The difference laid in the status. In 1806, during the French era, 1 600 Indian slaves lived on the island. They were cooks and marine carpenters from Pondicherry and the

south of India. On August 1st, Sarah berthed in the Port Louis depot with the first 39 indentured labourers from South India. On November 2, 1834, Atlas – another vessel – arrived – this time with an additional 36 Indian labourers. Most of them were from Bihar and were destined to the sugar estate of Antoinette, in the region of Piton.

These indentured labourers were named «Girmitia», meaning, « terms of agreement ». They embarked in the port of Bhawaneepore, in Calcutta, next to Ghanta Ghar or the Clock Tower. The voyage from India to Mauritius spanned on 39 days. The vessels which sailed to Mauritius were known as « Coolie Ships ». The Indian and Mauritian governments unveiled a monument on January 11, 2011, at the Kidderpore Depot to commemorate this port of embarkation.

Source: <https://magazine.beachcomber-hotels.com/en/front/details/192/the-arrival-of-indentured-labourers-in-mauritius--they-dreamt-of-a-better-life>

DECEMBER | DECEMBRE | DEZEMBRO

Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
49	1 World AIDS Day	2	3 International Day of Persons with Disabilities	4	5	6	7
50	8	9 International Anti-Corruption Day	10 Human Rights Day	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
53	29	30	31				

INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATION DAYS



HEALTH

SADC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Medical Stores Department of the United Republic of Tanzania for the Pooled Procurement of Services for Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. The implementation of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services is anticipated to reduce the prices of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies by allowing SADC Member States to share pricing and supplier information to enable them negotiate for better prices for high quality medicines from suppliers.

