



**SADC HEAD OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT**

SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE

1980- 2006

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COMMUNIQUE

ZAMBIA-LUSAKA: 1 APRIL, 1980

Today, in a historic Summit meeting, leaders and representatives of the nine independent countries of Southern Africa, made a joint declaration of their strategy for a closer integration of their economies. This marks a new commitment to coordinate their economies so as to accelerate their development and reduce their dependence on the Republic of South Africa.

The leaders approved a programme of action which included:

- The creation of a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission based in Maputo
- Measures to control foot and mouth disease in cattle throughout the region
- The preparation of a food security plan for the region
- The establishment of a Regional Agricultural Research Centre specializing in drought-prone areas
- Plans for Harmonisation of Industrialization and energy policies
- Sharing of National Training Facilities within the Region
- Studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund

The Summit agreed that a meeting of Ministers should be held in Zimbabwe in September, 1980.

The Summit agreed that an International Donors Conference should be held in Maputo at the end of November, 1980.

The Summit requested the Government of Botswana to examine the need for institutional mechanisms for over-all coordination of the programmes. Meanwhile, the Government of Botswana was given responsibility for taking immediate follow-up action until appropriate institutions have been established and are operational.

COMMUNIQUE

ZIMBABWE - SALISBURY: 20 JULY, 1981

A SADCC Summit Meeting was held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, today attended by:

H. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola

H.E. Quett Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana

H.E. H.Kamuzu Banda, President of the Republic of Malawi

H.E. Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E.Mabandla F.N. Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland

H.E. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. M.V. Molapo, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Kingdom of Lesotho

The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction with the progress which has been made in regional co-operation since the Lusaka Summit of April 1980, reaffirmed their total commitment to the principles embodied in the declaration Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation, and called upon all those who share these ideals to join with them in the struggle for economic liberation, justice and peace in Southern Africa.

The Heads of State and Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding codifying all SADCC decisions relating the institutional arrangements. The institutions endorsed include:

- (a) Summit Meetings
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) Commissions
- (d) Standing Committee of Officials

(e) Secretariat

The above institutions will provide SADCC with an effective and flexible mechanism for regional consultation and decision making. SADCC had eschewed the creation of a large and unwieldy bureaucracy in favor of a system which places responsibility for implementation of its programme on the Governments of Member States. The Summit also approved the establishment of a Secretariat which will service meetings and ensure continuity in SADCC deliberations. The Secretariat, which will be based in Botswana and will operational from 1st July 1992, will be headed by an Executive Secretary.

Heads of States and Government also noted the ratification of a Convention for the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC). This gives the Commission, based in Maputo, a legal personality, with its own Committee of Ministers and executive authority. The Commission is charged with responsibility for ensuring close co-ordination among Member States in the running of region's transport systems. The Commission also has the task of following up with international co-operation partners the pledges made at the 1980 Maputo Conference.

The Summit noted with satisfaction that the Commission was already facilitating the implementation of a large number of regional projects, and urged those countries and institutions which had pledged resources at Maputo to co-operate fully with the Commission for the speedy rehabilitation of the transport and communication systems of the SADCC member states.

The Summit received a report from the Council of Ministers on the progress made in preparing the groundwork for programmes of cooperative actions in the fields of transport and communication, food security, soil conservation and land utilization, crop research, control of animal diseases, manpower development, industrial development, energy development, financial mechanisms and security printing. They congratulated the Ministers and their officials on the speed and thoroughness with which they are implementing the Lusaka Programme of Action. They expressed the view that progress already made has established a firm base for the enlargement of areas of co-operation and noted with satisfaction that Malawi has been allocated the responsibility for coordinating a regional approach to development of fisheries and wildlife. Other priority areas for co-operation within the ambit of SADCC will be examined during 1981.

The Summit expressed pleasure at the outcome of the Maputo Conference held in November 1980 and thanked all those who had

worked to make it a success. The Heads of Government also expressed their appreciation for the positive and practical response at the Maputo Conference from friends in the International Community and recalled that speakers had firmly endorsed the strategy, aims and objectives of the declaration: Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation.

The Summit received a report on the preparations for the Blantyre Conference, which is scheduled to take place on 19-20 November, 1981 and endorsed the arrangements proposed. The Conference will be largely of a consultative nature rather than a pledging conference. Although a major item for consideration will be a progress report from SATCC, papers will also be presented covering other areas of regional co-operation. The Conference will provide an opportunity for SADCC, in consultation with its international partners, to survey achievements, evaluate performance, identify strengths and weaknesses in regional co-operation and agree on future plans.

The President of Tanzania, H.E. Julius K. Nyerere expressed the gratitude of all SADCC Member States to the Government of Botswana for the crucial role it has so effectively played, from the very beginning, in providing SADCC with leadership, direction and continuity of service. Botswana has not spared itself in committing its scarce resources - both human and material - to SADCC. These sacrifices have borne fruit and have provided a solid foundation on which the success and future development of SADCC can be confidently built.

On behalf of the Summit the Chairman, Dr Quett Masire, President of Botswana, thanked the Government and the people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the SADCC heads of State and Government. President Masire paid a personal tribute to the Hon. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, for his unswerving commitment to the principles on which SADCC is based and for the major contribution which Zimbabwe has already made to ensure the success of SADCC.

COMMUNIQUE

BOTSWANA - GABORONE: 22 JULY, 1982

The Third SADCC Summit was held in Gaborone, Botswana today, attended by:-

H.E. Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana

H.E. Mr. Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), Member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA - Workers Party and Minister of Home Affairs, People's Republic of Angola

Hon. Mr. E.R. Sekhonyana, Minister for Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs, Kingdom of Lesotho

Hon. Mr. A.E. Gadama, Minister for the Central Region, Republic of Malawi

Hon. Mr. J.L.F. Simelane, Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Swaziland

The meeting was opened with the address of welcome given by the President of Botswana. A response was made by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

The Heads of State and Government reviewed a Progress Report on SADCC co-operation prepared by the Council of Ministers. The Progress Report covers all the areas of co-operation identified in the Lusaka Programme of Action adopted by the Summit in April 1980.

The Summit noted the considerable progress which has been made in a number of priority sectors. They welcome in particular the significant progress made in the area of Transport and Communications, and the fact that the total funds committed to projects in this sector now exceed the amount pledged at the Maputo Conference.

The Heads of State and Government congratulated SATCC for the crucial role it plays in strengthening copulation and accelerating the implementation of regional programmes in this strategic sector. SATCC is now fully recognized, within the international community, as a permanent and effective institution which can represent the Member States in respect of the coordination and development of the region's Transport and Communications programme.

In reviewing the year's activity the Summit thanked the Government of Malawi for hosting the 1981 Annual Conference. The Conference, which was attended by 20 Governments and 12 Development Agencies, helped to consolidate further SADCC's relations with its international co-operating partners and strengthen and accelerate joint action in the implementation of SADCC programme.

The Summit noted the arrangements for the next Annual Conference which is to be held in Maseru, Lesotho in January 1983. The main focus for this conference will be Industrial and Agricultural co-operation. SADCC international cooperating partners will be invited to pledge support for a programme of projects in both these sectors. To this end SADCC Ministers of Industry and Agriculture will meet to approve projects before they are submitted to donors. The Conference will also deal with project proposals in other sectors of co-operation.

The Heads of State and Government urged SADCC's partners in the international community to participate actively at the Maseru Conference. As the Conference will provide an opportunity for donor Governments and Agencies to pledge additional resources to the SADCC Programme of Action, and will be held at Ministerial level, invited Governments and Agencies are requested to be appropriately represented.

SADCC's newly appointed Executive Secretary, Mr. Frederick Arthur Blumeris, was introduced to the Summit and will take up his post shortly. The permanent Secretariat will then become fully operational.

The Heads of State and Government condemned South Africa for its policy of destabilization aimed at SADCC Member States. The objective of this destabilisation is to undermine the security of SADCC Member States and sabotage SADCC's efforts to achieve economic liberation.

On behalf of his colleagues, the President of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, thanked the Government and people of Botswana for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the SADCC Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit. President Kaunda also paid tribute to the President of Botswana and Chairman of SADCC, Dr. Masire, for the effective leadership he and his country have provided for the organisation since its inception.

COMMUNIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE - MAPUTO: 11 JULY, 1983

The fourth SADCC Summit held in Maputo today, was attended by:

H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola

H.E. Quett Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana

Hon. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho

H.E. Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

His Royal Highness Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland

H.E. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. Chakalala Chaziya, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Malawi

The meeting was opened with the Address of Welcome given by the President of Mozambique. A response was made by the President of Angola on behalf of his colleagues. The President of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of SADCC, delivered a statement to the Summit.

The Summit considered and approved the Third Progress Report on the Lusaka Programme of Action and decided that the report should be issued to the public.

The report details the significant progress which has been made during the past 12 months in the various areas of SADCC co-operation. The Summit noted that in the priority area of Transport and Communications, which is co-ordinated by the People's Republic of Mozambique, 44 projects are either completed or under implementation and for a further 44 detailed project documentation has been submitted to SADCC

international co-operating partners. This represents a significant acceleration in the preparation of project documentation.

Similar progress has been registered in the fields of Agriculture, Industrial Development, Energy and Manpower Development.

The Summit noted that, for most SADCC countries, the 1982/83 agricultural season witnessed one of the worst droughts in living memory. Crop yields have been severely reduced which has affected dramatically the ability of Member States to earn foreign exchange through exports and, even more importantly, reduced the availability of food from internal production to meet the basic needs of the people. Production cannot possibly provide the basic food necessary for many people, in the rural areas, to subsist until the 1984 harvest. More terrifying still is the threat that even this harvest may be devastated by drought.

A regional programme to meet the situation is being co-ordinated by Zimbabwe. National Governments are struggling to implement emergency programmes essential to protect the lives of hundreds and thousands of people. A preliminary estimate of the region's needs, including drought relief, water programmes, cattle purchase schemes and drought power assistance, exceeds US\$230 million and additional information is still being received. For many Member States this is the worst crisis of its kind which they have been confronted with since their independence. The Summit thanked all those friends in the international community who have provided assistance; urged those who have pledged help which has not yet arrived to speed up delivery; and appealed once again to SADCC's international co-operating partners to examine the urgency of the region's needs and to respond without delay.

The drought coincides with the deepest recession the world has experienced in the past half century. Not only has agriculture been devastated by the failure of the rains but industrial development in the region has been crippled partly as a result of short-sighted economic policies of the developed world-policies which, furthermore, undermine their own progress and the possibility of global peace and development.

The Summit noted that, partly no doubt because of a fallacious belief that these problems will undermine SADCC's commitment to political and economic liberation, South Africa has stepped up its aggressive policy aimed at destabilising Member States through economic and military sabotage. South Africa can invade and occupy sovereign states, blow up vital installations, massacre populations at the apparent cost to its relations with its main allies. Some of these friends of South Africa, who provide the racist regime with the capital, technology, management skills and deeply weapons necessary to carry out such a policy seek also to

improve their relations with SADCC. SADCC Member States on the other hand are committed to peace and progress and seek to demonstrate that such policies are ultimately futile. Change must come to South Africa. The Summit urged the international community to reflect that the nature and the rapidity at which such change takes place will, to an extent, depend on decisions taken by those providing the regime with such support.

SADCC's next conference with its international co-operating partners will be held later this year in Lusaka. Among those invited will be countries which have considerable and close ties with and influence on South Africa - the Summit appealed to them, again, to use that influence to check the aggression being waged against SADCC Member States, since it is clearly irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructure only to see such resources wasted by South Africa sabotage. The Summit noted that SADCC has looked for, and hopefully achieved, open and friendly relations with the international donor community. The hope was expressed that the future would ensure a significant transfer of the resources which at present go to shoring up apartheid to the development of the independent countries of Southern Africa; this would be an investment in peace and stability and an investment in the future.

The Summit decided that the next series of SADCC meetings will take place as follows:

Council of Ministers - Malawi - May 1984

Summit - Botswana - July 1984

Annual Conference - Swaziland - November 1984

Finally, the Summit thanked the Government of People of Mozambique for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit.

COMMUNIQUE

BOTSWANA - GABORONE: 6 JULY, 1984

The fifth SADCC Summit was held in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana today, attend by:

H.E. Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana

H.E. Mr Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland

H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA - Workers' Party, and Minister of Home Affairs, People's Republic of Angola

Hon. Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kingdom of Lesotho

H.E. M.A. Banda, High Commissioner to Zambia, Republic of Malawi

The Summit was also attended by the President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr. Oliver Tambo, the President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, John Pokela, and a representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation. The SADCC Acting Executive Secretary, L.M. Mpotokwane, was in attendance.

The meeting was opened with an Address of welcome given by the President of Botswana. Responses were made to the Address of

Welcome by the President of Tanzania and by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

The Heads of State and Government reviewed a Progress Report on the SADCC Programme of Action covering the period July 1983 to June 1984 prepared by the Council of Ministers. They approved the Progress Report and decided that it should be made publicly available.

The Summit elected Botswana to the Chairmanship of SADCC. Botswana will chair meetings of the Summit and of the Council of Ministers for the next three years.

The Summit appointed Hon. S.H. Makoni to the post of Executive Secretary.

In reviewing the year's activities the Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government of Zambia for hosting the most recent Annual Conference which took place in Lusaka in February 1984. The Conference, which was well attended by representatives of SADCC international co-operating partners, made an important contribution to increasing understanding of support for SADCC programmes from the international community.

The Summit considered the problem of discriminatory funding of SADCC projects and decided to denounce such practices and to appeal to donor Governments and agencies not to use their aid programmes in attempts to divide SADCC Member States and undermine their co-operation.

Venues for the next cycle of SADCC meetings were confirmed:

Annual Conference - Swaziland - Jan/Feb. 1985
Council of Ministers - Lesotho - May 1985
Summit - Angola - July 1985
Annual Conference - Zimbabwe - Jan/Feb. 1986

On behalf of his colleagues, the President of Mozambique, Samora Machel, thanked the Government and the people of Botswana for the warm welcome accorded to Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit.

COMMUNIQUE

TANZANIA - ARUSHA: 9 AUGUST, 1985

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania on 9th August, 1985 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana. The meeting was attended by:

H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola

His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, The kingdom of Lesotho

H.E. Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

The Rt. Hon. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. E.C.I. Bwanali, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Malawi

Hon. M.M.P. Mnisi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Swaziland

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Southern African Liberation Movements:

Mr Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa

Mr Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Mr Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia

The meeting was opened with an address of welcome by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The President of the Republic of Botswana in this capacity as the Chairman of SADCC delivered the opening statement of the Summit. Responses were given by the President of the People's Republic of Angola and the President of the Republic of Zambia.

The Summit considered and approved the Annual Progress Report on the SADCC Programme of Action covering the period July 1984 - July 1985 and decided that the report should be issued for publication.

The report records the result of five years of co-operation for economic liberation in Southern Africa. The Summit noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in all the sectors of the SADCC Programme of Action and expressed appreciation for the support given by the international community over the period. Of the nearly US\$2.3 billion or just over 50% has been secured or under active negotiation.

The Summit received the report of the Council of Ministers on the Nordic/SADCC Initiative which seeks to expand and deepen the co-operative relationships between the two regions in the areas of development assistance, trade, industry, investment, finance and culture. The Summit welcomed the Initiative and expressed full support for the work now underway to identify concrete programmes of cooperation based on inter-dependence and mutuality of interest between the two regions.

The Summit condemned the violence perpetrated by the racist South Africa regime against the people of South Africa particularly the mounting loss of life and the mass arrests. The violence of apartheid is not only confined to South Africa itself but hangs ominously over the whole of Southern Africa. The apartheid regime continues to arrogantly occupy Namibia and to brutalize her people in complete defiance of international law and opinion. It has intensified its military attacks and acts of destabilization against its neighbors.

A new initiative is urgently called for to end the violence of apartheid, the occupation of Namibia and the acts of destabilization against our states.

The Summit noted with satisfaction the preparations for the next Annual Consultative Conference which will take place in Harare, Zimbabwe from 30th to 31st January, 1986.

The Summit decided that its next meeting will be held in Angola in July 1986.

Recognising that this is the last Summit Conference which Mwalimu Nyerere will attend as President of Tanzania, the Summit paid tribute to him for his important role in the creation and development of SADCC. The Summit recorded with appreciation his great contributions over a quarter of a century to the cause of African liberation and to human dignity and equality in general. The Summit hoped that on relinquishing the Presidency, Mwalimu Nyerere's talents and experience would in future be even more readily available for the advancement, in a wider field, of the causes and principles with which he has for many years, identified himself.

The Summit thanked the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit.

The Summit was closed with Statements from H.E. Marshal Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; the Rt. Hon. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; and, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

COMMUNIQUE

ANGOLA - LUANDA: 22 AUGUST, 1986

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Luanda, the People's Republic of Angola on the 22nd August, 1986 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

The meeting was attended by:

H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos
President of the People's Republic of Angola

H.E. Major General J. Lekhanya
Chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho

H.E. Samora Moises Machel
President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. A.H. Mwinyi
President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Keneth D. Kaunda
President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Robert Gabriel Mugabe
Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. W.B. Deleza
Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Republic of Malawi

Hon. B.S. Dlamini
Minister of Finance of the Kingdom of Swaziland

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Southern African Liberation Movements:

Mr. Oliver Tambo
President of the African National Congress of the South Africa

Mr. Sam Nujoma
President of the South West Africa People's Organisation of
Namibia

Mr. Johnson Mlambo
Chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Also present were:

H.E. D.S. Nguesso
President of the People's Republic of Congo; Chairman of the
Organisation of African Unity

Mr. I. Oumarou
Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity

Prior to the Official Opening of the Summit, the Chairman presented Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, with the Seretse Khama SADCC medal; in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the creation and development of SADCC and to the struggle for economic liberation in Southern Africa. Mwalimu Nyerere is the first person to be so honored by SADCC.

The President of the People's Republic of Angola delivered an address of welcome. The President of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of SADCC, delivered the opening statement to the Summit. Response statements to the address of welcome were given by H.E. A.H. Mwinyi, President of Tanzania and by H.E. D.S. Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of Congo and Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

The Summit considered and approved the Annual Progress Report covering the period of August 1985 - August 1986 and decided that the report should be issued for public information.

The Summit noted with satisfaction the progress which has been achieved during the period under review in all sectors of the SADCC Programme of Action. The Summit also noted that, as a result both of the return of normal rains in most member States and improvements in agricultural productivity, the food position in the region has improved considerably. The situation in Angola, Botswana and Mozambique, however, remains of concern; since, for Botswana, drought, has persisted

and, in Angola and Mozambique, South African supported bandit activity has disrupted food production and distribution. The Summit emphasized the critical importance of developing a coherent and comprehensive regional approach to agricultural production and food security and urged SADCC Ministers responsible for Agriculture to redouble their efforts in this regard.

The Summit noted with approval the decision of the SADCC Council of Ministers to establish an intra SADCC trade promotion Programme. Because of the low production base in the region and limited range of regionally trade goods the programme has, as an integral part, the expansion of production in the member States on the basis of complimentary, comparative advantage and the equitable distribution of benefits. The Summit noted that the intra-SADCC trade Programme has following main elements:

i) system of direct trade measures and bilateral trade agreements such as multi-annual purchase agreements, counter purchase, preferential import licensing, etc.;

ii) the exchange of trade preferences among member States, which will take into account their existing obligations;

iii) supplementary financial mechanisms for intra-SADCC trade in order to ease the constraints arising from foreign exchange difficulties. In this regard consideration is being given to the establishment of a Regional Export Credit Facility and national Export Refinancing Revolving Funds in those member States where they are needed;

iv) a trade promotion programme.

The Summit also noted that, given the sector's strong linkages with industry, a new sector in the Programme of Action of Industry and Trade has been created under the overall coordination of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Summit also noted with satisfaction that SADCC's cooperation with the international community has continued to deepen and strengthen. The Summit noted in particular that two landmark agreements were signed in January 1986, viz:-

- the Joint Declaration on Expanded Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Nordic Countries and the SADCC member States, providing for expanded cooperation between the two regions with the promotion of production, investment and trade as the main focus;

- the Memorandum of Understanding for the Programming of Regional Cooperation Funds under the Third Lome Convention for the ACP States of Southern Africa, providing for the joint programming of regional resources with food security and transport and communications as the concentration sectors and manpower development as a support sector.

The Summit urged all parties to these agreements to strive diligently to ensure that the potential which they represent for accelerated regional development in Southern Africa, and for improved international relations more generally, is fully realised.

The Summit reviewed the current political and security situation in the region: and, in particular, the effects of the intensifying popular opposition to Apartheid in South Africa and the South African regime's reaction to it; and the mounting international campaign for sanctions against South Africa. The Summit condemned the South African regime's continued acts of aggression against, destabilisation of SADCC member States, especially the blockade of Lesotho in January 1986 and the attacks on Gaborone, Harare, Lusaka and Namibe in May 1986 and the current disruption of Zambian and Zimbabwean traffic.

The Summit reiterated the position of the SADCC member States on the question of sanctions as follows:

- although individual SADCC member States may not themselves be in a position to impose sanctions, SADC member States; vulnerability should not be used as an excuse by others for not imposing sanctions;

- SADCC member States will do nothing to undermine the effectiveness of sanctions imposed on South Africa by the International Community;

- SADCC member States will cooperate closely with each other to lessen the adverse impact of sanctions on their own economies, and in this respect, will expect the international community to render them maximum assistance.

The Summit urged the International Community to expedite the release of resources for the implementation of projects in the SADCC Programme of Action in order to speed up the reduction of the dependence of SADCC member States on South Africa, especially in the critical field of Transport and Communications. The Summit also commended the efforts being

made by the international community aimed at accelerating the dismantling of apartheid.

The Summit noted with satisfaction the preparations for the next Annual Consultative Conference which will take place in Gaborone in February 1987, with the theme of SADCC: Investment in Production in the spirit of the implementation of the Lusaka Programme of Action.

The Summit decided that its next meeting would take place in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia, in August 1987.

The Summit thanked the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit.

The Summit closed with a statement from H.E. K.D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia and H.E. Major General Lekhanya, Chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho; followed by a concluding remark by the Chairman

COMMUNIQUE

ZAMBIA - LUSAKA: 24 JULY, 1987

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Lusaka, the Republic of Zambia on July 24th, 1987 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

The meeting was attended by:

H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola

Hon. Major General J. Lekhanya, Chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho

H.E. Joaquim A. Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

Hon. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. Michael U.K. Mlambala, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Republic of Malawi

Hon. Barnabas Dlamini, Minister of Finance, Kingdom of Swaziland

The meeting was also attended by the leaders of the Southern African Liberation Movements:

Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa

Mr. Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia

Prior to the opening of the Summit, the Chairman made a posthumous presentation of the Seretse Khama SADCC Medal to the late Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique; in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the creation and development of SADCC, and to the struggle for economic liberation in Southern Africa. The Medal was received by H.E. Joaquim Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of the family of Samora Machel, and the people and Government of Mozambique. During the ceremony, Hon. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, delivered a tribute to the late President, on behalf of the Summit.

The President of the Republic of Zambia delivered an address of welcome, and the President of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of SADCC, delivered the opening statement to the Summit. H.E. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, and Hon. Major General J. Lekhanya, Chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Lesotho delivered statements of response.

The Summit considered and approved the Annual Progress Report covering the period of August 1986 - July 1987 and decided that the report should be issued for public information. The Summit noted that the total resources required for the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action, which now spans twelve economic sectors, is in excess of U\$2.5 billion has been secured - from local resources and from the international community, or is under negotiation with SADCC's cooperating partners.

The Summit noted that the Progress Report shows the growing maturity of SADCC as an Organisation. 1986/7 saw significant progress in the development and elaboration of SADCC policy, particularly in the areas of investment and production, and in the sectors of food, agriculture and natural resources. Further progress was also achieved in the articulation of sectoral strategies, particularly programmes and projects across the whole spectrum of the regional programme.

The Summit also noted, with great concern, the impact of the region's crippling debt burden on the economies of member States; and the likely effect which this will have on the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action. The Summit called upon the international community, and particularly creditor countries and institutions, to take all appropriate measures to lighten this burden.

In the priority sector of Transport and Communications, progress is being made in all of the region's main Port Transport Systems. In Beira, the first phase of the rehabilitation of Beira-Machipanda Railway has been completed. In Dar-es-Salaam, work is in progress in the Port and on the second phase of the TAZARA rehabilitation; in Nacala, work on the container terminal and on the second phase of the railway rehabilitation are progressing on schedule. In Maputo, the rehabilitation of Limpopo railway has commenced. With regard to Lobito, discussions are underway on the reopening and rehabilitation of the Benguela Railway and a ten year development plan for Lobito Corridor is being prepared.

Furthermore, during the year, the Organisation's institutional capacities were significantly strengthened and the effectiveness of the Sector Coordinating Units, and the Secretariat, enhanced.

The spectre of drought is once again haunting the region, and undermining the efforts of member States to achieve food self-sufficiency. The Summit appealed for assistance for all member States which are experiencing food deficits. A special appeal was also made to SADCC's main cooperating partners to support the proposed Regional Food Reserve, which will provide a mechanism for meeting such crises, especially from local production.

The Summit noted that the 1987 Annual Consultative Conference, which took place in Gaborone in February, and focused attention on Investment in Production, brought together a large number of cooperating partners which SADCC member States, to discuss strategies for stimulating productive enterprise in the region. The Summit noted, specially that the seminar of businessmen, which proceeded the Conference was attended by business representatives from within and outside the region. The recommendations of the seminar are being reviewed by member States and will be discussed carefully at the regional level.

The Summit received a report on the appalling massacre by South African-backed bandits of almost four hundred Mozambicans, at Homoine, on Saturday July 18th, 1987. The Summit also remembered a similar massacre of civilians at Rushinga, Zimbabwe, in June, 1987. The Summit condemned these atrocities and expressed condolences to families of the victims.

The Summit reviewed the situation in the region and noted the continuation and intensification of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilisation against member States. The Summit noted especially the new pattern of assassinations and abductions of innocent civilians by South African agents.

The Summit called upon the international community to take concerted action to stop South African aggression; towards the dismantling of Apartheid; and independence for Namibia.

The Summit noted the recent legislation passed in the Congress of the United States of America to provide assistance to SADCC. While recognising that the proposed US programme of economic support can be of considerable benefit to the region as a whole, the Summit:

- * registered its strong objection to the specific exclusion of Angola and Mozambique from these programmes, and reaffirmed its opposition to actions which violate the integrity of SADCC;
- * expressed its displeasure at the attempt to associate SADCC Member States with terrorism.

The Summit elected Botswana as its Chairman for the next three years. The Summit also appointed Dr. S.H.S. Makoni as Executive Secretary for a second three year term.

The Summit note with satisfaction the preparations for the next Annual Consultative Conference, which will take place in Arusha in February 1988, with the theme of SADCC: Development of Infrastructure and Enterprise.

The Summit decided that its next meeting will be held in Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique, in July 1988.

The Summit thanked the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations.

The Summit was closed with statements from H.E. Joaquim Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; and the Chairman.

COMMUNIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE - MAPUTO: 15 JULY, 1988

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference met in Maputo, the Republic of Mozambique on 15 July, 1988 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

The meeting was attended by:

H.E. Joaquim A. Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. Sotsha Dhlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland

Hon. Pascoal Luvualu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA, Workers Party and National Secretary of the National Union of Angolan Workers

Colonel Phisoana Ramaema, Member of the Military Council of the Kingdom of Lesotho

Hon. Edward C.I. Bwanali, Minister of Health Republic of Malawi

The Summit was also attended by the leaders of the Southern African Liberation movements:

Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress of South Africa

Mr. Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan-African Congress of Azania.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique delivered an address of welcome, and the President of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) delivered an opening statement to the Summit reviewing the activities of the Organisation and the political situation in the region. H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe responded.

The Summit considered and approved the SADCC Annual Progress Report covering the period August 1987 to July 1988 and decided that the report should be issued for public information.

The Summit noted with satisfaction the overall improvement in the economic performance of most member States, and expressed the hope that this upturn will be sustained. In this regard the Summit welcomed the initiatives of the group of seven industrialised countries at their meeting held in Toronto, Canada in June 1988, regarding debt relief for the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Furthermore the Summit noted the progress achieved in articulating programmes to overcome the constraints to enterprise investment in the region, particularly the on-going dialogue with the business community with a view to improving the region's investment climate.

As part of the overall effort to promote investment in production, the Summit agreed to cooperate in trade in the context of SADCC, and on the basis of the programme elements already approved by the SADCC Council of Ministers at Maputo in June 1986. Tanzania will coordinate the expanded sector of Industry and Trade. In arriving at this decision the Summit was conscious of the need to avoid conflict and duplication, and to minimise overlap with the activities of other organisations in the region, especially the Preferential Trade Area.

With regard to the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action, The Summit noted with appreciation progress achieved in the priority sector of Transport and Communications which has led to increased utilisation of regional routes through Beira and Dar-es-Salaam. Further the Summit welcomed the progress in arrangements to fully rehabilitate the Maputo transport system, and also expressed the hope that arrangements for the rehabilitation of the Lobito Corridor in Angola can proceed without delay.

The Summit also noted the improvement in the food situation in the region following favorable weather conditions. However, the Summit regretted the continued serious food shortages in Angola and Mozambique, caused mainly by South Africa's aggression and destabilisation activities, which have disrupted rural life and displaced millions of people in these two member States.

The meeting noted with gratitude the increasing level of support for SADCC by the international community, as evidenced by the high-level of representation, and the amount of financial pledges made at the 1988 SADCC Annual Consultative Conference, held in Arusha, Tanzania last January.

The Summit again observed with utmost concern the continued escalation of violence in the region, caused by South Africa's aggression and destabilisation activities in a vain attempt to defend apartheid. Further the Summit regretted the loss of life and property, on both sides, and the displacement of millions of people as a direct consequence of the actions of the South African government. The Summit urged the South African government to accept that apartheid, or any other scheme for the artificial separation of the races in Southern Africa was doomed to failure, and to enter into meaningful negotiations with the genuine leaders of the black majority in South Africa.

The Summit noted the appreciable progress made in the negotiations for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and to bring independence to Namibia. The Summit further expressed the hope that this development will usher in a more conducive climate for the necessary changes in South African Government to end apartheid which is the principal cause of conflict in the region.

The Summit decided that its next meeting would be held in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, in July, 1989.

The Summit thanked the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations.

The Summit was closed with a statement by the Chairman. H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and H.E. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia also spoke in the closing session.

COMMUNIQUE

ZIMBABWE - HARARE: 25 AUGUST, 1989

The Summit of the Southern African Coordination Conference met in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, on 25 August, 1989 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Delegations of Member States were led by the following:

- Tanzania : H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President
- Mozambique : H.E. Joaquim A. Chissano, President
- Zambia : H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President
- Zimbabwe : H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President
- Swaziland : H.E. The Right Hon. Obeb M. Dlamini, Prime Minister
- Angola : Hon. Z. Kassayombo, Minister of Energy and Petroleum
- Botswana : Hon. A.M. Mogwe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
- Lesotho : Col. E.P. Ramaema, Member of the Military Council
- Malawi : Hon. Dalton Katopola, Minister of Transport and Communications

The Summit was also attended by the leaders of the Southern African Liberation Movements:

Mr Thabo Mbeki, Secretary for External Affairs of the African National Congress of South Africa

Mr Johnson Mlambo, Chairman of the Pan African Congress of Azania

Mr Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia.

The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe delivered an address of welcome, and the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his capacity as Chairman of the meeting, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation, and the economic and political situation in the region. Responses were given by H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Toivo Ja Toivo, Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia.

The Summit considered and approved the SADCC Annual Progress Report, covering the period August 1988 to July 1989, and decided that the Report should be released for public information.

The Summit noted, with satisfaction, the improvement in the performance of the economies of member States. The region recorded an average GDP growth rate of about 4.5%, representing both a real increase in per capita income, and a reversal of over ten years of economic decline. This good performance is the result of the economic adjustment measures that most member States have taken; the up-turn in commodity prices, especially minerals; and increased agricultural production, resulting from favorable weather conditions, and policy and price incentives for the sector.

The Summit also noted, with appreciation, progress made in the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action, in particular:

- the adoption of a regional industrialisation strategy, providing for the full involvement of the enterprise sector.
- the restructured Food Reserve Project, whose objectives include reinforcement of member States' efforts towards increased Production, and establishment of appropriate storage mechanisms and institutions, as well as the promotion of intra-regional trade in foodstuffs.

The Summit instructed the Council of Ministers to formalise SADCC, and give it an appropriate legal status, taking into account the need to replace the SADCC Memorandum of Understanding with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty, to be prepared in readiness for signature during the 1990 Summit.

However, the Summit observed that, due too the constraints of motive power, rolling stock, and the poor state of some lines, there had been no

significant improvement in traffic flows over the regional railway systems, during the year under review.

The Summit noted that the 1989 Annual Consultative Conference, held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, and proceeded by a Technical Coordination Conference on the Lobito Transport System, was successful. The Summit expressed appreciation to the cooperating partners for their continued support for SADCC, and hoped that this would be maintained and increased, as SADCC enters its second decade.

The Summit welcomed the initiatives of the governments of Angola and Mozambique to bring peace to these member States, and agreed that it will be necessary, following the restoration of peace there, to rehabilitate their economies, and particularly to resettle displaced persons. The Summit therefore, urged the international community to assist in this process.

The Summit also recognized that the impending independence of Namibia will bring both challenges and opportunities to SADCC.

While the Summit welcomed the implementation of Resolution 435, it also expressed disquiet at the efforts of the South African government to undermine the good conduct of fair and free elections in Namibia. The Summit, therefore, called upon the United Nations Security Council, and the international community as a whole, to take measures to ensure that the right of Namibians to self-determination is not undermined in any way.

The Summit strongly condemned the continuing oppression and exploitation of the black majority of South Africans, and called upon the South African government to release the authentic political leaders of the majority of the people, and to urban their organisations. The Summit also urged the South African government to engage in genuine negotiations to bring apartheid to an end, and agree on a political dispensation acceptable to all. The Summit condemned current efforts by the white minority regime to hoodwink international public opinion by declarations on the need for change, with to substance; whilst apartheid structures remain in force.

On the other hand, the Summit was encouraged by the initiatives taken by different groups of the white population to establish contacts, and engage in consultations with the liberation movement, on the future of South Africa.

The Summit, called upon the international community to increase pressure on, including sanctions against South Africa to encourage meaningful measures to end

apartheid, and begin negotiations without pre-conditions.

The Summit noted with satisfaction, the progress made in the arrangements for commemorating the SADCC Tenth Anniversary.

The Summit decided that it will hold a meeting in Lusaka on 1st April, 1990 to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of SADCC. Its regular meeting will be held in Gaborone in August 1990, and will culminate in other activities to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Organisation.

The Summit wished the Chairman of SADCC, H.E. Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, a speedy recovery.

The Summit thanked H.E. President Mugabe, the government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State or Government and their delegations.

H.E. Joaquim A. Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Hon. O.M. Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, and Mr Thabo Mbeki, Secretary for External Affairs of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), gave statements in the closing session. The Summit was closed by the Chairman, H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

COMMUNIQUE

BOTSWANA - GABORONE: 26 AUGUST, 1990

The Summit of the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 24 August, 1990 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Delegations were led by the following:

- Mozambique : H.E. Joaquim A. Chissano, President
- Namibia : H.E. Sam Nujoma, President
- Swaziland : His Majesty King Mswati III
- Tanzania : H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President
- Zambia : H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President
- Lesotho : H.E. Major General Justin M. Lekhanya, Chairman of
the Military Council
- Angola : Hon. Pedro de Castro Van Dunen (Loy), Minister of
Foreign Affairs
- Botswana : Hon. Festus Mogae, Minister of Finance and
Development Planning
- Malawi : Hon. R.W. Chirwa, Minister of Trade, Industry and
Tourism

The Summit was also attended by Mr. Z. Mothopeng, President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), and Mr A. Nzo, Secretary General of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, the President of the Republic of Botswana and Chairman of SADCC delivered a keynote address at the plenary session of the Summit and officially opened the Secretariat building, SADCC House.

The Summit reviewed the regional situation and in particular noted that Namibia had become the tenth member of SADCC, after more than seventy years of South African occupation.

The Summit received an up-date from the representatives of the South African Liberation Movements on the situation in that country. The Summit welcomed talks between the African National Congress and the South African Government, on the way to end apartheid and to introduce a system of government acceptable to all South Africans. The Summit, however, regretted the continued violence and bloodshed in the black townships, and called upon all parties to do everything possible to bring the situation under control.

The Summit welcomed steps being taken by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflicts in their countries. The Summit also expressed appreciation at the easing of tensions in the region and encouraging prospects for a democratic South Africa which would enhance the efforts for cooperation among the countries of the region including South Africa. However, structures are still in place and right-wing terrorism is on the increase. It was, therefore, necessary that the international pressure on South Africa be maintained until there is agreement among South Africans on a just political dispensation.

In reviewing the economic situation in the region, the Summit noted, with appreciation, the continuing improvement in the economic performance of most member States following the introduction of structural adjustment measures and policy reforms. However, a number of member States were still struggling under a heavy debt burden and will require continuing assistance to consolidate and improve on the gains made so far. The economic adjustment process had also caused grave social problems and the deterioration of socio-economic infrastructure.

While the Summit recognised that the primary responsibility for improving those conditions rested with the member States themselves, the Summit called on the international community to give maximum assistance they can, to ameliorate these difficulties to ensure that the adjustment process will stay on course.

The Summit noted with appreciation the overall surplus in food production in the region and emphasised the need to establish an effective machinery for intra-regional trade in food to ensure the expansion of production and lessen dependence on food aid from outside the region.

The Summit also noted, with appreciation, progress made in the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action, and urged member States to commit themselves to mobilisation of regional resources in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The Summit considered and approved the SADCC Annual Progress Report, covering the period of July 1989 to August 1990, and decided that the Report should be released for public information.

The Summit received a report on the on-going consultations regarding the formalisation of SADCC and looked forward to receiving recommendations on this matter at the next meeting.

In the light of the grave circumstances of children in Southern Africa arising out of destabilisation, the Summit expressed support to the United Nations for convening, in New York in September 1990, the World Conference on children, and requested President Robert G. Mugabe and Sam Nujoma to speak on behalf of the region.

The Summit re-elected His Excellency Dr. Q.K.J. Masire as Chairman of SADCC for a term of three years.

The Summit also re-appointed Dr. S.H.S. Makoni as Executive Secretary for a term of three years.

The Summit expressed satisfaction and appreciation for the elaborate arrangements regarding activities marking the celebration and commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the Organisation taking place at this time.

The Summit thanked H.E. President Masire, the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations.

The Summit accepted the invitation of H.E. President Mwinyi to hold the next meeting in Tanzania.

COMMUNIQUE

TANZANIA - ARUSHA: 26 AUGUST, 1991

The Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference met in Arusha, The United Republic of Tanzania, on 26th August, 1991 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Q.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Delegations of Member States were led by the following:

Mozambique :	H.E. J.A. Chissano, President
Namibia :	H.E. S.Nujoma, President
Tanzania :	H.E. A.H. Mwinyi, President
Zambia :	H.E. K.D. Kaunda, President
Zimbabwe :	H.E. R.G. Mugabe, President
Lesotho:	H.E. Major General E.P. Ramaema, Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers
Angola :	The Rt. Hon. F. van Dunen, Prime Minister
Swaziland :	The Rt. Hon. O.M. Dlamini, Prime Minister
Botswana :	A.M. Mogwe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
Malawi :	Hon. L. Chimango, Minister of Finance
PAC :	Mr. J. Mlambo, First Deputy President
ANC :	Mr. A. Nzo, Member of National Executive Committee

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. A.H. Mwinyi, delivered an address of welcome, and the President of the Republic of

Botswana, H.E. Q.K.J. Masire, in his capacity as Chairman, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation, and the economic and political situation in the region. Responses were given by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, H.E. R.G. Mugabe; and the Firsts Deputy President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), Mr. J. Mlambo on behalf of the South African Liberation Movements.

The Summit reviewed recent developments and noted that the region was undergoing fundamental economic, political and social changes which will have a major impact on its future. The Summit welcomed the initial steps toward the abolition of apartheid in South Africa as evidenced by the unbarring of the Liberation Movements and repeal of racist laws. The Summit, however, observed that, notwithstanding these encouraging changes, apartheid was still firmly in place in the social, economic and political fabric of South African life. The Summit particularly regretted the continuing cycle of violence in South Africa and called on the South African regime to take decisive action to end the conflict.

The Summit, therefore, urged the international community to maintain existing sanctions on the South African Government to ensure that the process of change and negotiations leads to the establishment of a non-racist and democratic South Africa. In this regard, the Summit strongly urged all countries, particularly African countries, to refrain from increasing contact with South African countries, until a new political dispensation acceptable to be majority of South Africans is in place.

The Summit urged the Liberation Movements to coordinate their strategies, and commit themselves fully to realizing a common front of all anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. The Summit, therefore, noted with appreciation the efforts by the black leadership in South Africa to establish a Patriotic Front against apartheid.

The Summit noted with appreciation the economic, political and social changes that are taking place within member States aimed at popular participation in national affairs and enhancement of economic performance. In particular, the Summit welcomed the end of the war in Angola and the involving peace process in Mozambique. In this context, the Summit expressed support for the untiring efforts of the Government of Mozambique to find a negotiated solution to the war in the country.

The Summit commended the Government of Mozambique for its positive, flexible and constructive stand on the peace talks in Rome and urged Renamo to the same. The Summit also strongly appealed to Renamo to take the peace talks seriously and stop using delaying tactics. The Summit further appealed to all countries to act in a manner supportive of the peace process in Angola and Mozambique.

The Summit called member States and the international community as a whole to help Angola and Mozambique to prepare the groundwork for a major international emergency assistance towards the reconstruction of the economies of these member States, as well as assisting efforts for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

The Summit also welcomed efforts by the United Nations Systems and South African Liberation Movements to repatriate South Africans exiles; and appealed to SADCC member States and the international community to provide material assistance to facilitate these efforts, as well as provide the returning exiles with the necessary means for survival.

The Summit concluded that all these developments require a concerted response by SADCC member States, to assert the leadership of the region and to create a framework for future relations in Southern Africa. The Summit, therefore, directed Council to undertake the necessary work to identify options and strategies for regional cooperation in a post apartheid era. Towards this end, the Summit decided to establish a Joint Planning Committee, comprising representatives of SADCC member States and the Liberation Movements to direct this work.

The Summit noted with regret that the status of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as integral parts of Namibia, still remains unresolved. The Summit reaffirmed SADCC's support to the Government of Namibia, and called on the international community to assist Namibia regain sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

The Summit noted the proposed theme for the 1992 SADCC Annual Consultative Conference, SADCC Towards Economic Integration, and in particular agreed that the Conference Theme will provide the basis for the creation of a common vision of the future of the region and establish a framework for collective action.

The Summit noted with satisfaction, that despite the unfavorable international economic environment, most SADCC member States recorded positive growth rates during 1990/91, maintaining the trend of the last three years. The Summit urged the international community to continue its economic support to member states to ensure that this improved performance is maintained and deepened and to minimise the social cost of structural adjustment measures undertaken by most member States.

The Summit noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action. However, the Summit noted with concern that the region faced a food deficit estimated

at 2.8 million tones for 1991/92. The Summit directed SADCC Ministers of Agriculture to take appropriate measures to improve the region's long-term food supply situation. The Summit also called on the international community to provide assistance, particularly to Angola and Mozambique, where food shortages were expected to be most critical.

The Summit considered and approved the SADCC Annual Report, covering the period July 1990 to June 1991, and decided that the Report should be released for public information.

The Summit received and noted a Report from Council on the Formalisation of SADCC. The Summit directed Council to complete this work in time for the next Summit scheduled for August 1992.

The Summit accepted the invitation of the Government of Namibia to host its 1992 meeting in Windhoek.

H.E. J.A. Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Rt. Hon. O.M. Dlamini, Prime Minister of Swaziland delivered statements in the closing session. The Summit was closed by the Chairman, H.E. Q.K. J. Masire.

The Summit thanked H.E. President Mwinyi, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Governments, and their delegations.

COMMUNIQUE

NAMIBIA - WINDHOEK: 17 AUGUST, 1992

The Summit of the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC) met in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia, on 17th August 1992, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Mozambique	:	H.E. J.A. Chissano, President
Namibia	:	H.E. S. Nujoma, President
Tanzania	:	H.E. A.H. Mwinyi, President
Zambia	:	H.E. F.J.T. Chiluba, President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. R.G. Mugabe, President
Angola	:	The Rt. Hon. F. van Dunen, Prime Minister
Swaziland Minister	:	The Rt. Hon. O.M. Dlamini, Prime Minister
Botswana	:	Hon. A.M. Mogawe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
Lesotho Finance	:	Hon. A. L. Thoahlane, Minister of and Planning, Economic and Manpower Development
Malawi	:	Hon. L.J. Chimango, Minister of Finance
Pan Africanist Congress	:	Mr. C. Makwetu, President
African National Congress General	:	Mr. M.C. Ramaphosa, Secretary General

The President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. S. Nujoma, delivered an address of welcome. The President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir

Katumile Masire, in his capacity as Chairman, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation, and the economic and political situation in the region. Statements were also made by the following:

- * The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. A.H. Mwinyi;
- * The President of the Republic of Zambia, H.E. F.J. Chiluba;
- * The President of the Republic of Mozambique, H.E. J. A. Chissano;
- * The President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, H.E. R.G. Mugabe;
- * The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Rt. Hon. O. M. Dlamini;
- * The Secretary General of the African National Congress, Mr. M.C. Ramaphosa;
- * The President of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr. C. Makwetu.

Of foremost concern to the Summit was the drought currently gripping the region. The Summit commended its Chairman President Masire for his leadership in addressing the drought situation and, thanked the international community for its pledges of support at the SADCC/UN Conference on the Drought Emergency in Southern Africa, held in Geneva in June this year. The Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to make appropriate arrangements, in the event the drought continues into next year, and also to put in place the necessary recovery measures should the drought break. Above all, the Summit directed the Ministers of Agriculture to put in place a system for regional and national food security. The Summit called upon SADCC's cooperating partners to assist in these efforts.

The Summit commended the Government and people of Angola for their resolve to establish the foundation for lasting peace and security in their country, following the 1991 Peace Agreement. The Summit expressed the hope and wish that all political parties in Angola will exercise tolerance and restraint during and after the elections, and accept the will of the people.

The Summit further noted with appreciation the agreement signed by President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in Rome on 7th August, 1992

aimed at the cessation of hostilities by October first. The Summit commended President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama for their continued positive and constructive efforts to restore peace and stability in Mozambique as well as President Mugabe for his role in facilitating this process.

The Summit reviewed developments in South Africa and was briefed by representatives of the South African Liberation Movements on major issues regarding the violence, the negotiations and unity of patriotic forces. The Summit noted with concern that the violence currently gripping South Africa had resulted in a general climate of tension and uncertainty in that country. The Summit further noted with concern that nationals of some member States, who have been recruited into the South African Defence Force and the Police are involved in the South African Defence Force and the Police are involved in the cycle of violence. The Summit agreed that this situation represented a real threat to peace and security in the region. The Summit called upon all parties particularly the South African Government to take all necessary measures to end the blood-letting and commit themselves to contributing to the solution of the problem.

The Summit also noted with regret the lack of progress in the negotiations which is a result of the refusal by the South African Government to accept universally agreed principles of democracy and its reluctance to stem the tide of violence much of which can be linked to the state security apparatus. The Summit called upon all democratic forces in South Africa to unite in order to bring about an early constitutional dispensation acceptable to the majority of South Africans. The Summit offered to what it can to involve the region in supporting the process of change in South Africa.

Regarding relations between SADCC member States and South Africa, the Summit expressed concern at the apparent weakening of consensus among member States as evident from the emerging diversity of their economic, political and diplomatic relations with South Africa. The Summit reaffirmed its previous decisions urging member States not to establish relations with South Africa beyond the existing levels. The Summit also reaffirmed the decisions of the Council of Ministers that SADCC will be guided by positions adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government Harare Summit, on sanctions against South Africa.

The Summit, therefore, called upon the international community, particularly African countries, to refrain from doing anything that would give legitimacy to the current regime in South Africa or weaken the hand of the democratic forces. In this connection the Summit commended the recent peaceful mass-action campaign under the leadership of the ANC,

and called on the international community to put pressure on the Government of Mr. de Klerk to accept universally agreed principles of democracy.

The Summit agreed that it was necessary to clarify that relations between SADCC and South Africa will be normalised only when a democratically elected government was in place.

The Summit considered a Report of the Council of Ministers on the Formalisation of SADCC, and agreed that the Report adequately addressed the issues and concerns of the region. The Summit agreed that it formed a sufficient basis to strengthen SADCC and give it appropriate legal status, and other necessary instruments to create a regional economic community of Southern African states. The Summit, therefore, approved and signed a new Declaration, a Treaty and a Protocol committing member States to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation and integration under the framework of a new organisation, The Southern African Development Community (SADC). In particular, the Summit noted and reaffirmed that:

- a) the Treaty establishing SADC provides for agreement on protocols on specific areas of integration which will set out the principles and objectives of integration, and determine the rules under which member States will conduct their relations in specific areas;
- b) it is important to follow-up the signing of the Treaty with a clear elaboration of the issues, structures and timetable which will form the basis of the negotiations on protocols;
- c) priority be given to popular participation, to ensure that the people of the region determine the content and direction of regional integration;
- d) the movement of the people within the region should be facilitated;
- e) the need for the progressive removal of all barriers to the flow of capital, goods and services; and
- f) priority also be given to arrangements for peace and security in the region.

The Summit expressed the hope that a democratic South Africa will join the SADCC family of nations soon in order to enable all of the region's peoples to join hands in building a new economic order in Southern Africa based on balance, equity and mutual benefit.

The Summit noted that the Theme of the 1993 SADCC Annual Consultative Conference: SADC: A Framework and Strategy for Building a Community in Southern Africa will articulate the issues and propose a time-table and the steps necessary to build an economic community in Southern Africa.

The Summit noted the proposal by the Authority of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) that SADCC and PTA should merge into a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The Summit reaffirmed the consensus of member States that SADCC and PTA have distinct objectives and mandates and must, therefore, continue to exist as autonomous, but complementary entities.

The Summit appreciated efforts being made to avoid conflict, and duplication in the activities of the two organisations. The Summit, therefore, directed Council to commission an independent study to advise on how best to harmonise relations between SADC and PTA in the context of the process toward the establishment of the African Economic Community.

The Summit noted with regret that the status of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, as integral parts of Namibia, still remains unresolved. The Summit reaffirmed its support to Namibia, and called on the international community to put pressure on South Africa to restore the sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia.

The Summit noted with satisfaction progress being made in the implementation of the SADCC Programme of Action. The Summit considered and approved the SADCC Annual Report, covering the period of July 1991 to June 1992, and decided that the Report should be released for public information.

The Chairman, Sir Katumile Masire, delivered a closing statement.

The Summit thanked H.E. President Nujoma, the Government and people of Namibia, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State or Governments, and their delegations.

COMMUNIQUE

SWAZILAND - MBABANE: 5 SEPTEMBER, 1993

The Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Mbabane, Kingdom of Swaziland, on 5th September, 1993, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Mozambique	:	H.E. J.A. Chissano, President
Namibia	:	H.E. S. Nujoma, President
Swaziland	:	His Majesty, Mswati III, King
Tanzania	:	H.E. A.H. Mwinyi, President
Zambia	:	H.E. F.J.T. Chiluba, President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. R.G. Mugabe, President
Angola	:	The Rt. Hon. M. Moco, Prime Minister
Lesotho and Minister	:	Hon. S. Baholo, Deputy Prime Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Botswana	:	Hon. A.M. Mogwe, Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
Malawi	:	H.E. Kachama, Ambassador to Mozambique
Pan Africanist Congress	:	Mr. C. Makwetu
African National Congress	:	Mr. W. Sisulu, Deputy President

The King of Swaziland, His Majesty Mswati III delivered an address of welcome. The President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, in his capacity as Chairman, made a statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation and the economic and political situation in the region.

Response statements were made by the following:

- * The President of Mozambique, H.E. Joaquim Chissano;
- * The Deputy Prime Minister of Lesotho, Hon. S. Baholo;
- * The Deputy President of the African National Congress, Mr. W. Sisulu

The Summit also reviewed political and economic developments in the region; and received briefings from the President of Mozambique; the Prime Minister of Angola and leaders of the South African Liberation Movements.

The Summit was encouraged by the improving situation in Mozambique and commended the Government of Mozambique and Renamo for ensuring that the cease-fire continued to hold; and observed that as a result, life was gradually returning to normal in the country.

The Summit, however, expressed concern that there were critical outstanding issues that could still further stall the implementation of the Rome peace Accord. In particular the Summit regretted the lack of progress in demobilisation of armies and the finalisation of the electoral law.

The Summit noted with concern that following the collapse of the Bicesse Peace Accord, the situation in Angola has deteriorated into a full-scale war leading to massive destruction of human lives and property.

The Summit urged member States to stand by the people of Angola and demonstrate the region's solidarity with their firm resolution to restore peace and democracy to their motherland. The Summit, therefore, directed the SADC Executive Secretary to consult with member States on the best possible means to alleviate the desperate social conditions currently obtaining in Angola.

The Summit noted that the crisis in Angola would be a subject of a Special UN Security Council debate on 15 September 1993. The Summit, therefore, appealed to member States to ensure that SADC Foreign Ministers attend the meeting in order to lend visible and unified support to the Government and people of Angola.

In regard to South Africa, the Summit noted that significant progress has been made at the Multi Party Negotiations Forum on the necessary rule. The Summit, in particular, commended all parties at the Talks on agreeing

to a date to April, 1994. The Summit also welcomed the decision of the Multi Party negotiations Forum that Walvis Bay and the off-shore stands be returned to Namibia. The Summit urged the South African government to implement that decision with a sense of purpose and urgency.

The Summit, viewed with grave concern escalating politically motivated violence in South Africa and right wing threats to impose their ethnic and racist preferences on the people of South Africa.

The Summit reaffirmed its earlier positions that the region, through SADC and the Front-line States (FLS), has a crucial role to play in the democratisation of South Africa. The Summit commended the Chairman of SADC and FLS for acting expeditiously to set up a SADC Resident Mission in South Africa in March 1993.

The Summit agreed that, the Resident Mission, comprising diplomatic and trade missions of SADC countries in South Africa, should be strengthened in order to effectively carry out its mandate to closely monitor and follow events in South Africa and to canvass the region's concern and interests; and bring them to the attention of key major actors and constituencies in that country.

The Summit noted that all member States had ratified the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community and the Protocol on Immunities and Privileges, and that the instruments of ratification have been deposited with the SADC Secretariat.

The Summit, therefore, decided that the Treaty and Protocol on Immunities and Privileges will enter into force on 5th October, 1993. The Summit commended member States for demonstrating their support and commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation under the new SADC.

The Summit welcomed initiatives undertaken so far to popularise SADC to a wide cross-section of constituencies in the region. In particular the Summit agreed that the Constituency Building and Mobilization Campaign launched in Harare, Zimbabwe, in July 1993, should gain momentum and cover all countries of the region.

The Summit noted and concurred with the response of participants at the Harare Constituency Building Seminars with regard to inter alia, the need for SADC governments to:-

- * demonstrate their political commitment to involve people in the process of building the Community by providing practical support to and consultation with non-governmental constituencies;

- * provide an enabling political environment through active promotion of human rights, democracy and economic empowerment of the region's populace; and,
- * promote contacts among residents of the Community by facilitating free movement of people and factors of production in the region.

The Summit received and noted a study from the JPC on Regional Relations Post-Apartheid. The Summit agreed that the study constituted a broad conceptual, strategic and policy instrument for negotiations of future regional relations and cooperation post apartheid, and that the study was an important input to current planning for regional integration.

The Summit also received the SADC Annual Report and noted that in view of the current moratorium on new projects, the size of the SADC Programme of Action has been reduced considerably from 518 projects in August 1992 to 464 by July 1993. The Summit called on member States to commit more financial resources to the implementation of the Programme of Action which now requires over US\$ 8.8 billion. The Summit also reviewed the state of draught recovery in the region and called on the international community to assist member States who still needed emergency drought relief such as Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

The Summit re-elected the President of Botswana, Sir Katumile Masire Chairmen of SADC and His Majesty Mswati III, King of Swaziland, as Vice-Chairman for a term of one year; and appointed Dr. Kaire Mbuende of Namibia, Executive Secretary, and Mr. Lengolo Monyake of Lesotho, Deputy Executive Secretary for terms of four years each. The Summit congratulated the new Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary, and promised them the support and cooperation of member States.

The Summit paid tribute to the out-going Executive Secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni for his dedicated leadership and service to SADC. The Summit also thanked the President of Zimbabwe, H.E. Mr Robert Mugabe, and his Government for making Dr. Makoni available to SADC at the time when his services were needed more in his country, which had just attained independence.

The President of Botswana, H.E. Sir Katumile Masire delivered a closing statement. The following also delivered statements during the closing ceremony:

- * The President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. Mr. S. Nujoma;
- * The President of the Republic of Zambia, H.E. Mr. F.L.T. Chiluba; and,
- * The Prime Minister of the Republic of Angola, Rt. Hon. Dr. Marcolino Moco

The Summit thanked His Majesty King Mswati III, the Government and people of the Kingdom of Swaziland, for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State or Governments and their delegations.

COMMUNIQUE

BOTSWANA - GABORONE: 29 AUGUST, 1994

The Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 29th August, 1994 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.

Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Swaziland	:	His Majesty, Mswati III King
Malawi	:	H.E. B Muluzi President
Mozambique	:	H.E. J A Chissano President
Namibia	:	H.E. S Nujoma President
Tanzania	:	H.E. A H Mwinyi President
Zambia	:	H.E. F J T Chiluba President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. R G Mugabe President
Lesotho	:	The Rt. Hon. N Mokhehle Prime Minister
South Africa	:	His Honour T Mbeki Executive Deputy President
Angola	:	Hon. V de Moura Minister of Foreign Affairs
Botswana	:	Hon. A M Mogwe Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) were specially invited to the Summit as observers. Their delegations were led by:

- * Dr Salim Ahmed Salim
Secretary General OAU
- * Mr Layashi Yaker
Executive Secretary ECA

His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana and Chairman of SADC delivered a welcome address and statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation as well as developments in the region and the world.

A statement marking the accession of the Republic of South Africa to the Treaty of SADC was delivered by His Honour T Mbeki, Executive Deputy President. A response statement was made by H. E. R G Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The Summit welcomed the Republic of South Africa as the eleventh member State of SADC, and also congratulated the Government and people of that country for a peaceful and successful transition from minority rule to democracy through all-race multiparty elections. The Summit also welcomed H.E. President Muluzi and commended the people of Malawi for conducting the country's first multiparty elections since independence in a peaceful and orderly manner.

The Summit reviewed political and economic developments in the region, and received briefing from the President of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as Chairman of the Front-line States (FLS), regarding mediation efforts in the Lesotho crisis by the Presidents of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The Summit was also briefed by the Prime Minister of Lesotho and the Foreign Minister of Angola on recent developments in their countries.

The Summit expressed serious concern at the recurrence of instability in Lesotho involving the army and police resulting in the kidnapping of several Cabinet Ministers and the assassination of Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Selometsi Baholo in April 1994. The Summit condemned in strongest terms the actions of the Lesotho security forces. At the same time, the Summit expressed strong objections to the recent decision by His Majesty, King Letsie III to unlawfully dissolve Parliament and disband the democratically elected Government in gross violation of the constitution of the Kingdom.

The Summit advised His Majesty to act in the best interests of his country and the region at large by immediately and unconditionally reinstating the legitimate Government of Prime Minister Mokhehle.

The Summit commended the Front-line States, and in particular, Presidents Mugabe, Masire and Mandela for their personal contributions towards efforts to bring peace and stability to Lesotho.

The Summit noted with satisfaction progress being made in Mozambique in the implementation of the Rome Peace Accord. In particular, the Summit noted that:

- * preparations for multiparty general elections schedule for 27th - 28th October, 1994 were at an advanced stage;

- * significant progress has been made to demobilise armed forces, integrate and train a new national army of 30,000 soldiers; and

- * activities have begun to rehabilitate and reconstruct infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals.

The Summit urged member States and the international community to fully support the process towards speedy demobilisation and integration of the armed forces as well as to provide material support to Mozambique's efforts to resettle returning refugees and other displaced persons.

With regard to Angola, the Summit noted that the United Nations (UN) - sponsored Lusaka negotiations had made a significant breakthrough in reaching agreement on principles of national reconciliation predicated on UNITA's acceptance to participate in government structures. UNITA has been offered posts in the cabinet, local government and the foreign services in an envisaged Government of National Unity. Agreement has also been reached on the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces to consist of 7000 troops.

The Summit, however, regretted that the war in Angola had intensified and continued to delay the process of peaceful negotiations and rehabilitation of major economic sectors. The Summit called on the international community to assist intensify pressure on UNITA to commit itself to a speedy and complete peaceful resolution of the crisis in Angola. The Summit also urged SADC member States to give appropriate support to mediation efforts by the UN, OAU and President Mandela.

The Summit considered a Report of the SADC/PTA Joint Committee of Ministers on harmonisation and rationalisation of activities of the two organisations. The Summit agreed that it was important that problems emanating from an overlapping membership of SADC and PTA be resolved taking into account the benefits and advantages that each organisation offers to member countries, and also to enable the two organisations to play their central roles as building blocks for the African Economic Community.

The Summit, therefore, decided that the current Preferential Trade Area (PTA) region should be divided into two regions, namely;

i) A Preferential Trade Area for the South which will comprise all SADC member States. Preferential trade arrangements in the South region to be carried out under the auspices of SADC. The process of separating the two regions into North and South will involve over time, and the modalities regarding which area SADC member States will belong to shall be determined by individual member States in their sovereign right.

ii) A Preferential Trade Area for the North comprising non-SADC countries.

The Summit reviewed the activities of the SADC Joint Planning Committee (JPC) and agreed that together with the SADC Resident Mission, the JPC should be wound up as they had fully achieved their respective missions. The Summit thanked the Ministers and the Representatives of member States in South Africa whose respective tasks were to oversee the JPC and Resident Mission.

The Summit noted progress reports on the on-going activities intended to involve citizens of member States in the implementation of the Framework and Strategy for building the Community. The Summit reaffirmed its earlier decisions that the work of SADC organs must focus primarily on the Community Building process in the Southern Africa and the region's contribution to the establishment of the African Economic Community.

The Summit approved the establishment of a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defense and Security; and that 17 August be declared "SADC Day" to be commemorated every year with popular activities and cultural/sporting events.

The Summit reviewed and noted the draft Annual Report for the period covering July 1993 to June 1994. The Summit noted the continued reduction of the size of the SADC Programme of Action to ensure that only projects with a regional impact and that can be viable and self sustaining

remain in the Programme. The Summit urged member States to mobilise more resources for implementation in the SADC Programme of Action which is currently costed at about USD 8.7 million.

The Summit noted with concern that the region was likely to experience a serious shortage of cereal due to adverse climatic conditions. The Summit further noted that the worst affected member States included Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. The Summit appealed to member States with food surpluses, and to the internal community, to act speedily to assist avert a more devastating food crisis situation in the affected member States.

The Summit elected His Excellency, Sir Katumile Masire, the President of Botswana as Chairman of SADC for a two year term of office, and His Majesty, the King of Swaziland, King Mswati III to a similar term as Vice-Chairman of SADC. The Summit paid tribute to H.E. President Masire and Vice-Chairman His Majesty King Mswati III for their dedicated service to the organisation.

The Summit accepted the invitation of H.E. President Nelson Mandela to host its next meeting in South Africa.

The Chairman and President of the Republic of Botswana, H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire delivered a closing statement. A vote of Thanks was passed by H.E. Baliki Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi.

The Summit thanked H.E. President Masire, the Government and people of Botswana for the cordial and brotherly welcomed and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Government and their delegations.

COMMUNIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA - JOHANNESBURG: 28 AUGUST, 1995

1. The Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 28th August 1995, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. All SADC member States were represented at the Summit, by Heads of State or Government or their representatives. The Republic of Mauritius attended the Summit for the first time.
3. The Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) were especially invited to the Summit as observers.
4. His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela, delivered a Statement, welcoming fellow Heads of State and Governments and other delegates to the Summit. He noted that peace and stability was now prevailing in the region, pointing out that time had come to concentrate on economic growth and development issues.
5. His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, and Chairman of SADC delivered a statement, reviewing the activities of the Organisation, as well as developments in the region and the world.
6. A response statement was made by the Rt. Hon. Ntsu Mokhehle, Prime Minister of Lesotho. He thanked leaders of the region for their contribution to the resolution of the Lesotho crisis. He informed the Summit that relative stability had returned to the country. Broad consultations on the further enhancement of stability were continuing at the national level, as well as the regional level.
7. The Summit commemorated the 15' Anniversary of SADC and noted with satisfaction progress made to-date since the establishment of the Organisation in 1980.
8. The Summit received messages from youth representatives of the SADC member States. In particular, the Summit noted the need to involve the youth in the development process of the region as future leaders. The Summit appreciated the concerns of the youth with regard to child abuse,

- teenage pregnancies, drug trafficking, disease, hunger, youth unemployment, etc.
9. The Summit also received a special message from SADC women. The women called upon the leaders of the region to seriously address the upliftment of the position of the women of the region, and to eradicate hunger, poverty, illiteracy, crime, women and child abuse. The Summit noted that the SADC women and child abuse. The Summit noted that the SADC women will be represented at the forthcoming Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China, from 4 to 15 September 1995.
 10. The Summit was briefed on the current situation in Angola. The Summit noted that the Government of Angola continued to have consultations with Unita in order to have a long-lasting solution to that country's problems. The Summit noted that efforts were being made to ensure the demilitarisation of UNITA and its integration into the new national army. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy was also being addressed.
 11. The Summit considered the Report on SADC/COMESA Relations, and reaffirmed its decision of Gaborone in August 1994, that the region covered by the geographical area of COMESA should be split into PTA North and PTA South; the latter comprising the current SADC member States.
 12. The Summit agreed to the proposal of the COMESA Authority for a joint SADC/COMESA Summit Meeting on the future of the two Organisations. The Summit agreed to appoint a joint Committee of Ministers, five each from SADC and COMESA, assisted by an equal number of senior officials from each side, to draw up and recommend appropriate terms of reference for approval by the two Chairmen.
 13. The Summit noted progress on Community Building and in particular, that draft protocols for the sectors of Energy, Free Movement of SADC Persons and Trade are well under preparation.
 14. The Summit signed the Protocol on "Shared Watercourse Systems" in the SADC Region. Angola, Tanzania and Zambia indicated that they would sign the Protocol on "Shared Water Course Systems" at a later date after making internal consultations. The objective of the Protocol is to enhance cooperation in the optimal utilisation and conservation of shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC region.
 15. The Summit noted that the Council of Ministers, at their meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25-26 August 1995, approved the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), Inter-Governmental Memorandum

- of Understanding (IGMOU) and directed the SADC Energy Ministers to sign the IGMOU. The Summit noted that the objective of the SAPP is to create a common pool for electricity in the SADC region.
16. The Summit reviewed its decision in Gaborone in August 1994, to establish the sector on Political Cooperation, democracy, Peace and Security. The Summit considered and granted the request of the Foreign ministers of SADC, that the allocation of the sector, to any Member State be deferred and that they be given more time for consultations among themselves and with Ministers responsible for Defence and Security and SADC Matters, on the structures, terms of reference, and operational procedures, for the sector.
 17. The Summit awarded posthumously the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal, to the late President of Angola, Dr. Antonio Agostinho Neto, for his outstanding contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and to the process leading to the establishment of SADC.
 18. The Summit reviewed and noted the draft Annual Report for the period covering July 1994 to June 1995. The Summit also noted the status of the economies of member States and especially, the growth in output and inflation.
 19. The Summit noted, with concern, that most of the countries in Southern Africa have experienced erratic and generally poor rainfall during 1994/95 growing season. The Summit, further noted that an appeal conference was launched in Geneva on 20th June 1995, which was well received by cooperating partners. The Summit thanked cooperating partners and other donors for the assistance rendered to SADC countries to overcome the drought.
 20. The Summit accepted the invitation of the Rt. Hon. Ntsu Mokhehle to host its next meeting in Lesotho.
 21. The Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius signed an instrument of accession to SADC, and made a statement marking the occasion of Mauritius becoming the twelve member State of the SADC.
 22. The Chairman and President of the Republic of Botswana, H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire delivered a closing statement. A Vote of thanks was passed by H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the Republic of Tanzania.
 23. The Summit thanked H.E. President Nelson Mandela, the government and people of South Africa for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Governments and their delegations.

SPECIAL SADC SUMMIT ON NIGERIA

COMMUNIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA - PRETORIA: 11 DECEMBER, 1995

Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) today met in Pretoria, South Africa, for a special Summit on Nigeria. It is the tradition of SADC to meet and exchange views on a variety of issues of concern to the region and Africa as a whole. This time the Summit exchange views on Nigeria because the country seemed to be drifting away from peace and stability. Nigeria stood steadfastly with Southern Africa in the long struggle against minority rule that had just been finally defeated. The Summit felt it was its turn to make a contribution towards the process of restoring democracy and peace to Nigeria.

The special meeting was chaired by the President of Botswana, Sir Katumile Masire, in his capacity as SADC Chairman. President Nelson Mandela of South Africa was the host of the meeting.

The meeting was called to consider the region's response following the execution by the Nigerian Military Government last month Government last month of writer Ken Sero-Wiwa and eight (8) other Ogoni Human Rights activists.

The Summit expressed support for President Mandela on the various initiatives he had undertaken in the search for a peaceful solution to the Nigerian problem. He informed the Summit that he had extensive exchanges of views with world leaders which had enriched his appreciation of the problem. What he had been able to put together was that the world was concerned about developments in Nigeria and that it stood ready to assist Nigeria to re-establish democracy and the rule of law.

The Summit took note that the OAU Secretary General had sent a message to the SADC Summit, through President Mandela, to the effect that he had been in close contact with Nigerian Government and that he had good reason for optimism that a durable solution would soon be found to the problem. He was of the view that the Nigerian leadership was equally concerned about the turn of events and that they were quietly putting

together a package that would launch the country back on a firm path to democracy and the immediate release of all potential prisoners.

The Summit took note of the message sent by President Lansana of Guinea sharing his perception on the Nigerian situation with the Summit. The Summit decided to invite him to the SADC region to brief the SADC leaders on the West African view on the Nigerian crisis.

The Summit decided that the contribution of SADC towards the resolution of the Nigerian crisis will be channeled through the Commonwealth Committee of Eight, the OAU and the United Nations.

The Summit refrained from taking any new initiatives as the international community in general was already addressing the issue. As the majority of the SADC Member States were members of the Commonwealth, the Summit decided to give time to the Committee of Eight on Nigeria to come up with proposals. Two of its members South Africa and Zimbabwe are members of SADC.

The Summit welcomed the programme of the Nigerian Government for transition to democracy, as announced on October 1st, and hoped that it would be implemented within the shortest possible time-frame.

The Summit also called on the Nigerian Government to create the necessary conditions for the smooth and early transition to democracy.

The Summit further appealed to the Nigerian Government to release Chief Abiola, former President Obasanjo and all others sentenced to imprisonment for plotting against the state, as well as the latest nineteen MOSOP detainees.

The Summit called on the Nigerian Government to put in place a credible and essentially civilian structure, to oversee and implement the transition process to democracy.

The Summit called on the Nigerian Government to agree to the establishment of an international monitoring mechanism to assist in the transitional process.

The Summit declared that the members of SADC remain committed to ensuring that all necessary assistance is provided by the international community, through the OAU, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, for the democratic transition of Nigeria.

The Summit decided to remain seized of the matter on Nigeria and requested the OAU Secretary General to brief the region from time to time.

COMMUNIQUÉ

BOTSWANA - GABORONE: 28 JUNE, 1996

The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Gaborone, the Republic of Botswana, on 28th June 1996, under the Chairmanship of his Excellency, Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense, and Security.

Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Botswana	:	H.E. President Ketumile Masire
Malawi	:	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	:	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	:	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	:	H.E. President Nelson Mandela
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. President Robert Mugabe
Lesotho	:	Hon. Deputy Prime Minister P. Mosisili
Mauritius	:	Hon. Paul Berenger, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International and Regional Cooperation
Zambia	:	Hon. Hon. Lt. General C.S. Tembo, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Swaziland	:	Hon. A.V. Khoza, Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Summit recalled that the Heads of State or Government had in May 1996 endorsed the recommendations of SADC Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security, proposing the establishment of the SADC Organ for Politics, Defense and Security.

The Summit reaffirmed that the SADC organ constituted an appropriate institutional framework by which SADC countries would coordinate their policies and activities in the areas of politics, defense and security. The Summit, therefore, agreed as follows:

Principles:

As, inter alia, set out in Article 4 of the SADC Treaty, the following shall be in guiding principles for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security:

- a) sovereign equality of all member States;
- b) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence;
- c) achievement of solidarity, peace and security in the region;
- d) observance of human rights, democracy and the rule of law;
- e) promotion of economic development in the SADC region in order to achieve for all member States, equity, balance and mutual benefit;
- f) peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and arbitration;
- g) military intervention of whatever nature shall be decided upon only after all possible political remedies have been exhausted in accordance with the Charter of the OAU and the United Nations.

The Objectives of the Organ:

The SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security shall work to the following objectives; namely to:

- a) protect the people and safeguard the development of the region, against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, inter-state conflict and external aggression;
- b) promote political co-operation among States and the evolution of common political value systems and institutions;

- c) develop a common foreign policy in areas of mutual concern and interest, and to lobby as a region, on issues of common interest at international fora;
- d) cooperate fully in regional security and defense through conflict prevention management and resolution;
- e) mediate in inter-state disputes and conflicts;
- f) use preventive diplomacy to pre-empt conflict in the region, both within and between states, through an early warning system;
- g) where conflict does occur, to seek to end this quickly as possible through diplomatic means. Only where such means fail would the Organ recommend that the Summit should consider punitive measures. These responses would be agreed in a Protocol on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution;
- h) promote and enhance the development of democratic institutions and practices within member states, and to encourage the observance of universal human rights as provided for in the Charters and Conventions of the OAU and the United Nations;
- i) promote peace-keeping and peace-keeping in order to achieve sustainable peace and security;
- j) give political support to the organs and institutions of SADC;
- k) promote the political, economic social, and environmental dimensions of security;
- l) develop a collective security capacity and conclude a Mutual Defense Pact for responding to external threats, and a regional peacekeeping within national armies that could be called upon in the region, or elsewhere on the continent;
- m) develop close cooperation between the police and security services of the region, with a view to ridding cross border crime, as well as promoting a community-based approach on matters of unity;
- n) encourage and monitor the ratification of United Nations, Organisation of African Unity, and international conventions

and treaties on arms control and disarmament, human rights and peaceful relations between states;

- o) coordinate the participation of member States in international and regional peacekeeping operations, and
- p) address extra-regional conflicts which impact on peace and security in Southern Africa.

Institutional Framework

The SADC organ on Politics, Defense and Security shall operate at the Summit level, and shall function independently of other SADC structures. The Organ shall also operate at Ministerial and technical levels. The Chairmanship of the Organ shall rotate on annual and on a Troika basis.

The Summit elected His Excellency, President Mugabe as the Chairman of the Organ. The Chairman of the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security thanked the Summit for having elected Zimbabwe to chair the Organ. He assured the Summit that he will work closely with all member States and consult on all issues pertaining to the work of the organ.

The Summit also agreed that the Inter-State Defense and Security Committees shall be one of the institutions of the Organ. The Organ may establish other structures as the need arises.

Furthermore, the Summit reviewed the political and security situation in the region and noted efforts by Governments to consolidate democracy, peace and stability within their countries. In that regard the Summit was briefed on current developments in the following member States:

South Africa

The South Africa Government briefed the Summit on the local government elections in the Kwazulu/Natal Province. The Government indicated that, the local government elections could not take place on the 1st of November 1995 in the province as was the case in the rest of the country because of the history of political violence in the province. The elections were also postponed from May 1996 to June 1996 for the same reasons. However, the elections were generally free and fair, although there were few incidences of violence that resulted in the loss of lives.

Due to irregularities, the elections were declared null and void in five constituencies. New elections will be held in these areas as soon as

possible. While it was anticipated that the Inkhatha Freedom Party would have the overall majority in the province, the ANC was expected to do very well in the major urban areas of the province.

The Summit commended the Government and people of the Republic of South Africa for working hard to ensure that the local elections in Kwazulu/Natal were held in a climate of peace.

Swaziland

The Summit was briefed by the Government of Swaziland on the process of constitutional reform and on-going labour unrest in that country. The Government assured the Summit that everything was being done to reach an agreement with trade unions and other labour associations.

The Summit expressed satisfaction that the process of constitutional reform and measures to address labour unrest in the kingdom of Swaziland was well underway and was being driven by the people of Swaziland themselves.

Zambia

The Government of Zambia briefed the Summit on recent constitutional changes in that country. The Government assured the Summit that the process of constitutional change followed all laid down procedures including the mobilisation of the views of the people of Zambia. The Government of Zambia expressed concern over the internationalisation of what is considered a domestic matter. The Government assured the Summit that the security situation was under control and that the government will do everything possible to ensure that the general elections in October 1996 are held in a free and fair environment.

The Summit noted with appreciation the brief on the political situation in Zambia. The Summit was satisfied that the Government of Zambia would do everything to ensure peace and stability in the country, and that the Government undertook to keep the region informed of any developments that may warrant Summit attention.

Lesotho

The Summit was briefed by the Government of Lesotho on the political situation and the measures the government had taken to consolidate peace and stability in that country.

The Summit noted with appreciation that there had been significant and commendable development towards peace and stability in Lesotho.

Tanzania

The Summit was briefed by the government of Tanzania on the East Africa Regional Summit which was held in Arusha on June 25 1996 to consider the deteriorating political and security situation in Burundi and the efforts being expanded to promote a political settlement to the conflict in that country.

The Summit commended the efforts of the region and those being expanded within the framework of the initiative being undertaken by Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere to bring about a negotiated solution and urged the countries of the region to persist in the search for a lasting solution to the crisis in Burundi.

The Summit retired its support to these efforts and pledged its readiness to help in the implementation of the decisions reached by that Arusha regional Summit.

Report on the Commonwealth

The Summit was briefed by the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) on the outcome of the recent meeting held in London, from 24-25 June, 1996, between CMAG and a high level Nigerian Government delegation.

The Minister told the meeting that the CMAG raised issues of human rights and rule of law in Nigeria in the context of the principles enriched in the Commonwealth Declaration. It referred to the detention of the people without trial and other violations of human rights in Nigeria.

On its part, the Nigerian delegation questioned, on procedural grounds, the suspension of Nigeria from the Commonwealth, and called for the reversal of the suspension as well as the removal of sanctions against Nigeria.

The two sides agreed to continue the dialogue by holding another meeting after consultations. CMAG decided to keep on reserve the measures it had decided upon in April 1996 pending its next meeting in September 1996 when these measures will be reviewed in the light of progress made in respecting human rights and the democratisation process in Nigeria.

The Summit expressed satisfaction with the work of the CMAG, and urged it to continue consultations with the Government of Nigeria and to keep Summit informed of any developments on this issue as appropriate.

The Summit thanked His Excellency, President Masire, the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana for the cordial and brotherly welcomed and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Government and their delegations.

The Summit Chairman, His Excellency President Masire delivered a Closing Statement outlining the background and mandate of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security. The Chairman of the Organ, His Excellency President Mugabe, made a response statement.

COMMUNIQUÉ

LESOTHO- MASERU : 24 AUGUST, 1996

1. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit met in Maseru, Lesotho, on 24 August 1996, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. The Summit was attended by all Heads of State or Government (or their representatives) of the SADC member States.
3. The Summit was also attended by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Dr. Salim A. Salim, the President of the African Development bank (ADB), and Mr. Omar Kabbaj, the representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), as observers.
4. His Majesty King Letsie III of Lesotho delivered a Statement, welcoming the Heads of State or Government and other delegates to the Summit. His Majesty commended the SADC member States for their commitment to regional cooperation, and to ensuring that regional programme will touch the lives of ordinary citizens of the region, as borne out by the number of important Protocols that SADC had concluded and signed by the Summit in Maseru. For the Government and people of Lesotho, the Summit and the signing of Protocols provided a historic landmark for the country, a place for Lesotho in the SADC Annals.
5. His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, and Chairman of SADC delivered a statement, reviewing the activities of the Organisation, as well as developments in the region and the world, since August 1995.
6. The Opening Ceremony was also addressed by President Benjamin Mkapa, of Tanzania, who attend Summit for the first time as the President of Tanzania. He assured Summit of his commitment and that of his Government to SADC. In his statement, Hon. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, who also attended Summit for the first time, pledged Mauritius's commitment to work closely with other SADC member States, and welcomed the allocation of the sector on Tourism to Mauritius.
7. Summit reviewed political developments in the region since August 1995. In particular, Summit noted the following:

- 7.1 An Extra-Ordinary Summit was convened in Gaborone, on June 28 1996, to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The Organ would become the foremost institution of SADC mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution, democracy and human rights, as well as issues pertaining to peace, as outlined in the terms of reference for the Organ.
- 7.2 The political situation in the region had remained stable during the period of August 1995 to August 1996.
- 7.3 Although the Angolan peace process had registered some progress as far as the cease fire was concerned, it was important to note the delays caused by UNITA that had lead to great difficulties in the implementation of actions which would guarantee stability and lasting peace in Angola. There had been delays in the implementation of the fundamental aspects of the Lusaka Protocol, namely the selection and integration of the UNITA forces into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the return of UNITA generals into the FAA, the removal of obstructions to the free movement of people and goods, and the restoration of the authority of the State through out national territory, as well as the conclusion of the amendments to the constitution so as to permit the creation of the offices of Vice-President.
- 7.4 In this context, The Angolan Government thanked the Summit for its continued support and appealed to the Summit to urge the UNITA leadership to conclude all outstanding issues. Angola welcomed the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to meet in Angola soon after the Congress of UNITA or soon after the meeting between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA.
- 7.5 The Government and the people of Mozambique continue to make significant strides in consolidating democracy, peace and stability. Institutions of democracy were being strengthened. In this regard, preparations were under way for the holding of the first local government elections. The Government was implementing concrete plans for the reconstruction and transformation of the economy, and these were already beginning to show some positive results.
- 7.6 The situation in Zambia surrounding the constitutional debate was receiving attention from the Government and people of Zambia. The international attempts to internationalise the issue had not helped matters.

The Government had put in place mechanism to ensure that the elections later in the year are free and fair.

- 7.7 The constitutional process in Swaziland had formally been put in place following the official launching of the Constitutional Review Commission. Internal national consultations were on-going between the Commission and the citizens. The consultations were expected to result in an acceptable and sustainable dispensation for the Swazi Nation.
- 7.8 With respect to South Africa, the recent Local Government elections in Kwazulu-Natal were completed peacefully. These had brought a large measure of hope for peace and stability in that province. It was hoped that these measures and others being put in place would go a long way towards ending violence and instability in the Province. The Government had also put in place strategies for combating crime generally throughout the country. These were already showing positive results and crime was declining.
- 7.9 The Government and the people of Lesotho continued to work together to consolidate peace and stability. The causes of political conflict were being addressed in order to pre-empt the recurrence of violence and instability in the country.
- 7.10 Summit expressed serious concern over the recent military coup in Burundi, which had delayed the realisation of an early solution to the conflict. In this regard it supported the comprehensive sanctions imposed against the Buyoya regime. The sanctions were aimed at returning Burundi to legitimacy and constitutional negotiations in accordance with the decision of Arusha II Regional Summit.
- 7.11 Summit reiterated its support for the Arusha Initiative, and the Mwanza Peace process of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as the best option towards the achievement of lasting peace in Burundi.
8. Summit expressed satisfaction that political stability, peace, democracy and human rights continued to deepen throughout Southern Africa. Multi-party general elections were being held throughout the region. Other political reforms, especially the constitutional and electoral systems to ensure transparency and predictability of the systems, were being put in place. These measures were very necessary for the promotion of investment flows and the improvement of the overall investment climate of the region.
9. Summit was pleased that, as a result of these measures, world attention on Southern Africa, especially by international investors, had been increasing considerably.

10. Summit noted, with satisfaction, the following progress in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:

10.1 All member States signed the following four Protocols, except Angola which did not sign the Protocols on Trade and Transport, Communications and Meteorology, in order to allow for internal processes to be completed:

a) Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking

The Protocol provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to cooperate in ensuring that the region does not become a producer, consumer, exporter and distributor of illicit drugs, and a conduit for illicit drugs destined for international markets. To achieve this the protocol provides for cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary systems of the region.

b) Energy

The Protocol provides for the harmonisation and integration of national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest, based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. The Protocol provides for cooperation in the development of energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of supply and reduction of costs.

c) Transport, Communications and Meteorology

The Protocol provides for the establishment and integration of transport, communications and meteorology systems which would ensure the development of efficient, cost effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers, and promote economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sound and sustainable.

The Protocol also provides for the engagement of all stakeholders in the development, utilisation and maintenance of strategic infrastructure

Within an environment promotive of efficiency.

d) Trade

The SADC Trade Protocol provides for the further liberalisation of intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair,

equitable and mutually beneficial trade arrangements, with a view to the eventual establishment of a Free Trade Area.

The Trade Protocol provides for the phased reduction and eventual elimination of import duties and other charges of equivalent effect on goods originating in member States. Non-tariff barriers are also expected to be eliminated completely over time.

The ultimate objective of the Trade Protocol is to create an integrated Regional market in order to boost economic development, diversification and the industrialisation of the region through the realisation of enhanced economies of scale.

- 10.2 With respect to the issue of illicit drug trafficking, Summit expressed alarm at the growing menace posed by drug trafficking and called for stiff sentences to be imposed on traffickers and for strong measures to control this scourge. In this regard Summit welcomed the conclusion of a regional protocol that will assist the region in eliminating the scourge of drugs, and the use of the region as a conduit for drugs destined to the rest of the world.
- 10.3 Summit committed itself to speed up the ratification process of the Protocols in order to enable these instruments to come into force as the basis for cooperation in the region.
- 10.4 Summit was pleased that work was under way to finalise the protocols on:
 - **Free Movement of SADC Persons**, which would provide a framework enabling SADC citizens to identify with each other as belonging to one region, and enable citizens to seek to cooperate across national boundaries.
 - **Human Resources Development**, which would provide a framework for joint effort by the region in addressing issues pertaining to training, joint utilisation of skills and training infrastructure, employment creation and problems of productivity.
 - **Mining**, which would provide a framework for the full involvement of stakeholders in the tapping of the region's mineral wealth for the advancement of the economies of SADC member States.
 - **Tourism**, which would provide for a policy framework that will guide the sustainable development of the region's Tourism Industry.

11. Summit noted with appreciation the direct involvement of civil society and the non-state sector such as NGOs, researchers, academies and the private sector in the work of SADC, and that many were already attending technical workshops, seminars and meetings of the Organisation. In this respect, Summit accepted the Southern Africa Economic Summit forum for policy dialogue between the private sector and political leadership of the region.
12. Summit observed with satisfaction the following developments with regard to each member State's economic performance and other developments in the SADC region:
 - 12.1 Forecasts indicated and above average cereal harvest of 26.36 million tonnes for 1995/96 crop season, a 62% increase over 1994/95 harvest of 16.27 million tonnes. Maize output was currently forecast at 20.24 million tonnes, an increase of 80% over 1994/95 of 11.27 million tonnes which was 15% higher than SADC average of 17.50 million tonnes.
 - 12.2 Total domestic maize availability (forecast opening stocks plus production) was projected at 20.79 million tonnes as against projected requirements of 17.74 million tonnes including projected Strategic Grain Reserves (SRG) stocks of 1.56 million tonnes, giving a surplus of 1.59 million tonnes. Substantial maize output were forecast for all SADC member States with South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana anticipating 100% increases.
13. Summit noted with concern that, while the rest of the region was expecting good harvest, Namibia had to declare yet another year of drought. Summit directed the relevant Sectors of SADC to work closely with the Government of Namibia in identifying the country's needs and how these could be addressed.
14. Summit expressed satisfaction that the region's 1995 GDP rose by 3.5 per cent, as compared to 2.7 per cent in 1994, and expressed concern that the growth rate was not high enough to become a basis for addressing the region's growing army of the unemployed.
15. Summit expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the implementation of the SADC Programme of Action.
16. Summit approved the Sanctions to be applied to member States in arrears on their financial contributions to SADC Institutions, which would become effective as of 30 September 1996.

17. Summit noted that the Joint SADC/COMESA Ministerial Committee met in Harare, from 31 July to 1 August, 1996 to discuss and agree on the agenda and programme for the Joint SADC/COMESA Summit. Summit deferred the holding of the SADC/COMESA Joint Summit, to allow the Joint Ministerial Committee to complete its work. The Joint Summit would only be held when the Joint Ministerial Committee had completed its work.
18. Summit was briefed by the Chairman of SADC on the launching of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, which took place in Gaborone, in June 1996, at an Extra-Ordinary Meeting of Summit. Summit agreed that the first meeting of the Organ should take place in Angola, to lend support to the peace process in that country.
19. Summit noted the preparations for the CITES Conference (COP 10), to be held in Zimbabwe in June, 1997, and urged all member States to assist Zimbabwe in ensuring that the Conference became successful, especially in addressing the region's concerns on the conservation and sustainable utilisation of its wildlife resources. In particular, Summit reiterated its position on the down-listing of elephants, and directed the relevant SADC Institutions to ensure that the Conference should endorse SADC's position in order to allow the region to utilise wildlife products arising from culling of elephants, as part of the region's wildlife resources management. Malawi, as Sector Coordinator would convene a SADC ministerial meeting to develop a regional position, for the CITES Conference, in Harare.
20. Summit urged member States to attend the World Solar Summit, to be held in Zimbabwe, in September, 1996.
21. The term of office for the current Chairman (Botswana) and Vice Chairman (Swaziland) came to an end in August, 1996. Summit elected His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa as the new Chairman and His Excellency President Chissano of Mozambique, as Vice Chairman of SADC, for the next three years, starting on 1 September, 1996.
22. The next venue of the Summit would be announced later after consultations.
23. The Chairman and President of the Republic of Botswana, His Excellency Sir Katumile Masire delivered a closing statement. President Masire thanked the Summit for the support he had received during his Term of Office. He urged the Summit to support the in-coming Chairman and Vice-Chairman
24. A Vote of Thanks was proposed by President Frederick Chiluba, of Zambia.

25. President Mandela of South Africa, the in-coming Chairman, delivered a statement in which he thanked the out-going Chairman for having managed the affairs of SADC with commendable commitment and dedication, and for having set standards that future Chairman should emulate. He thanked the Summit for the confidence it had shown in his country by electing him Chairman.

Summit thanked His Majesty, King Letsie III, The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, the government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for the excellent arrangements made and facilities provided for the meetings. The Summit also expressed profound appreciation for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Government and their delegations.

**SUMMIT OF THE SADC ORGAN
ON POLITICS, DEFENSE AND SECURITY**

COMMUNIQUE

ANGOLA - LUANDA: 2 OCTOBER, 1996

The Summit of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security took place in Luanda, Republic of Angola, on the 2 October 1996.

Participating in the Summit were:

Zimbabwe	:	H.E. President Robert Gabriel Mugabe (Chairman)
Angola	:	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	:	H.E. President Sir Katumile Masire
Mozambique	:	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	:	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
Zambia	:	H.E. President Frederick J.T. Chiluba
South Africa	:	H.E. President Nelson Mandela
Swaziland	:	Hon. Prime Minister B.S. Dlamini
Lesotho	:	Hon. Deputy Prime Minister P. Mosisili
Mauritius	:	Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, International and Regional Co- operation, Mr. Paul Raymond Berenger
Malawi	:	H.E. Acting High Commissioner in Namibia, T.L. Maruwas

The Summit was briefed by the President of the Republic of Angola, H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the status of the peace process under the terms of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol.

The Summit was also briefed, on the situation regarding the overall Angolan peace process, by Maitre Alioune Beye, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Angola.

The Summit expressed concern over the slow progress and apparent stalemate in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol.

The Summit expressed deep regret over the absence of the Unita leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi from the Summit of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security and this crucial time of the peace process. The Summit felt that Dr. Savimbi's presence would have immensely contributed to its understanding of Unita's concerns and anxieties, and thereby reinvigorating the peace process.

The Summit called for an early high level meeting between the Angolan Government and Unita, in order to pave the way for the resolution of all outstanding issues, including the formation of the national army and a government of national unity and reconciliation in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol.

The Summit made a strong appeal to Unita to fulfill its commitments within the deadlines established by the Lusaka Protocol and the UN Security Council resolution number 864/93. In this regard, the Summit further appealed to all countries to refrain from any acts that may negatively affect the resolution of the Angolan conflict.

The Summit called on the International Community to continue to provide material support to the peace process at this critical stage in order to facilitate the demobilisation and integration exercises.

The Summit noted that the prevailing situation in Angola is the remaining major obstacle to total regional stability within the SADC region, which is seriously hindering the joint development programmes of the region, and in this context urged Unita to commit itself to peace and democracy in Angola as to contribute effectively to the establishment of a new era of peace and co-operation in Southern Africa.

The Summit expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the UN Secretary General, his Special Representative to Angola, UNAVEM III, and the Troika of Observers in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol.

The Summit resolved to send a team of five Ministers to the New York to present the regional position on the Angola peace process to the Security Council.

The Summit called upon the Security Council at its next meeting on Angola to take into consideration the latest actions by Unita and adopt measures, within the framework of resolution 864/93, which shall oblige Unita to fully and urgently respect the deadlines established by the Security Council.

The Summit expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of Angola, for the warm hospitality extended to them and their delegations.

COMMUNIQUE

MALAWI - BLANTYRE: 8 AUGUST, 1997

The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Blantyre, the Republic of Malawi, on 8 August 1997, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Mr Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa.

Delegations of Member States were led by the following:

- Swaziland : His Majesty King Mswati III
- Botswana : H.E. Sir Katumile Masire - President
- Zimbabwe : H.E. Mr Robert Mugabe - President
- Mozambique : H.E. Mr Joaquim Chissano - President
- Namibia : H.E. Dr Sam Nujoma - President
- Zambia : H.E. Mr Frederick Chiluba - President
- Malawi : H.E. Dr Bakili Muluzi - President
- Tanzania : H.E. Mr Benjamin Mkapa - President
- Mauritius : Rgt. Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam - Prime Minister
- Lesotho : His Honour Dr. Pakalitha Mosisili - Deputy Prime Minister
- Angola : Hon. Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem "Loy" - Minister of Public Works and Urban Development
- South Africa : Hon. Mrs Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi - Ministry of Welfare and Population Development

The Summit was also attended by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, the Acting Secretary General of the Common Market for Southern and Eastern African States (COMESA), Mr J.E.O. Mwencha, the Secretary General of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Madame Gertrude Mongella and

representatives of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

His Excellency President Muluzi delivered a welcome address and called on SADC member States to improve the efficiency and productivity of their manufacturing industries in order to facilitate increased intra-regional trade. President Muluzi emphasised that particular attention should be given to the development of small and medium scale enterprises, the informal sector and the small holder agriculture sector, as these sectors offer real prospects for gains in productivity. In addition President Muluzi noted that women are key workers and major contributors to the incomes of the majority of the region's rural as well as urban households. He called on member States to enhance the legal and socio-economic status of women.

The Chairman of the Summit His Excellency President Mandela delivered the official opening statement reviewing activities of the Organisation as well as developments in the region and elsewhere since August 1996. President Mandela in particular highlighted ongoing efforts to transform institutional structures of SADC and rationalise the policies and activities of the Organisation.

The Chairman called on member States to demonstrate the courage, vision and determination necessary to transform SADC into a major role player in continental and global affairs. President Mandela also emphasised that the right of citizens to participate unhindered in political activities of the country of their birth was a non-negotiable basic principle of SADC. His Excellency warned that SADC, collectively, could not remain silent when political or civil movements are harassed and suppressed through harts state action.

The Opening Ceremony was also addressed by SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Kaire Mbuende who noted that the process of globalisation offers a numerous opportunities that the region can take advantage of, and urged member States to invest in the development of technology and infrasctrure. Dr Mbuende, however, warned member States that the risk of marginalisation was real, especially in the light of continued confinement of the region's economies to the export of primary commodities, particularly in the agricultural and mining sectors.

OAU Secretary General, Dr. Salim in his address underscored the important role to be played by SADC, as a regional building block, in the realization of the African Economic Community. The Secretary General urged all governments and people of the African continent to accord top priority, on the national agenda, to issues of economic and social development of their countries, and to ensure that policies and

programmes of the regional economic communities to which they belong, are in responses to, and in support of national priorities.

Another address was made by Madame Mongella who pointed out that the signing of the SADC Declaration on Gender reflected the Organisation's capacity and willingness to break new ground and adapt with the times. Madame Mongella expressed hope that the new institutional framework for gender in SADC, which includes a Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat, will be placed at senior level in decision makers structures, and allocated sufficient resources to make a meaningful difference.

A representative of the youth of Malawi, Mr Chimwemwe Matonga, also addressed the Summit and commended the Summit for recognising the importance of involving youth in development as they are the most energetic group that can ensure sustained development into the future. Mr Matonga noted that SADC countries faced the challenge of fulfilling aspirations of the youth of numerous problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse amongst young people.

The Summit reviewed political developments in the region and noted that over the past year, the region has on the whole enjoyed political stability and continued to promote a culture of democratic governance and respect for human rights. In particular the Summit commended the governments and people of Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia who have continued to consolidate their democracies since the holding of the last general elections.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, the Angolan situation has recently become a source of great concern. Despite earlier successes in the implementation of creation aspects of the Angolan peace process, the situation appears to be deteriorating towards renewed civil war. The apparent lack of commitment by UNITA to participate fully in the government of national unity and to implement other key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, namely, cooperating with the Government in the normalisation of the State's Administration throughout nation territory, transforming their radio station into a commercial and non-partisan station, and, more importantly, completing the demilitarization of it military forces in order to transform itself into a political party, remain sources of concern and anxiety within SADC.

SADC, therefore, should support the OAU and UN Security Council and positions, mainly the 1127 resolution related to imposing sanctions against UNITA to force it to comply fully with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol. A regional mechanism to address the crisis should also be put in place.

The Summit also noted that the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the African Economic Community (AEC) met in Harare, the Republic of Zimbabwe in June 1997. The Summit further congratulated His Excellency President Robert Mugabe for being elected Chairman of the OAU.

With regard to political development elsewhere on the African continent, the Summit reviewed developments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), formerly Zaire, and expressed optimism that efforts of the Government to usher in a new era of political stability in the economic reconstruction would be successful. The Summit agreed that DRC has major strategic significance to the region because the country shares borders with several SADC countries and has great potential to cooperate with SADC in key sectors such as Energy, Water, Tourism, Transport and Communications.

The Summit was greatly concerned by the security situation in the Great Lakes Region, particularly in Burundi. Summit noted and encouraged the efforts by the countries in the region to bring the military authorities to the political negotiating table leading to a dispensation guaranteeing democracy and security for all in Burundi.

The Summit also urged the regional leaders in the Great Lakes Region to continue their efforts and reaffirmed its confidence in Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as Facilitator of the Burundi Peace of Process. The Summit also supported the call of the Dar Es Salaam Great Lakes Regional Summit of 4 August 1997, for the Burundi Military government to create propitious conditions as outlined in the Dar Es Salaam Communiqué in order to allow the negotiations to take place as soon as possible.

The Summit reviewed progress in the implementation of the SADC Community Building Programme which centres around the involvement of stakeholders in development sectoral protocols intended to guide and give a legal framework to the process of regional integration. The Summit noted that internal consultations were ongoing in member States regarding ratification and implementation of existing protocols.

The Summit commended Ministers responsible for Trade for establishing modalities for tariff reduction and tariff structure as the first critical stage for ratification of the SADC Trade Protocol by all member States. The Summit agreed that the Trade Protocol was central to the process of regional integration and cooperation in Southern Africa.

The Summit, however, expressed concern at the seemingly slow pace of ratification of the Trade Protocols by member States in view of the critical importance of the Protocol and the high expectations of both the regional

business community and foreign investors who are eager to benefit from the SADC Free Trade Area. In that regard, the Summit urged member States to give the highest priority possible to issues concerning the ratification and implementation of the protocol. The Summit on the other hand commended Mauritius and Tanzania for having taken the lead by ratifying the Trade Protocol timorously.

The Summit noted with concern the continued epidemic outbreak of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) or cattle Lung Disease in Angola, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. The Summit further noted that in Botswana the disease has recently been eradicated following destruction of 320,000 infected cattle by the authorities. Other countries such as Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique are also at high risk.

The Summit noted with appreciation that internal and regional workshops had been held by SADC to address the CBPP situation. The Summit agreed that the main problem in the control of disease was lack of resources, especially financial, to put in place effective national and regional disease control mechanisms. The Summit expressed sincere gratitude to International Cooperating Partners who provide financial resources to the workshops.

The Summit emphasised that CBPP is a regional problem which can only be eradicated through a regionally coordinated strategy. The Summit agreed that the epidemic had indeed reached crisis proportions and was a serious economic threat to the region which relies heavily on livestock farming. The Summit, therefore called on the international community to appreciate the gravity of the CBPP threat and to accordingly provide both technical and financial assistance to affected countries. Furthermore, the Summit directed, as a matter of urgency, the the SADC Sector for Animal Disease Control and the SADC Secretariat should work together to mobilise resources and launch an international appeal to assist in the region the eradication of the disease.

The Summit noted equal concern the possibility of a severe drought in the region caused by the phenomenon of El Nino. The Summit agreed that developments associated with El Nino should be closely monitored by the SADC Regional Early Warning System to ensure that all the necessary preparations are in place to minimise the impact of such drought particularly on rural communities and livestock. The Summit noted with appreciation that the SADC Food Security Unit would this week be holding an international conference in Kadoma, the Republic of Zimbabwe, where experts from all over the world will be discussing prospects for the 1997/98 season.

The Summit considered and signed new protocols on Mining, and Education and Training. The Protocol on Mining provides for the harmonisation of national and regional policies, strategies and programmes related to the development and exploitation of mineral resources in the SADC region. The Summit agreed that the ultimate objective of the Protocol was to promote interdependence and integration of the region's mining industry with a view to enhancing its competitiveness and increasing the region's share in international mineral markets.

The Education and Training Protocol on the other hand provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to progressively move towards equivalence, harmonisation and eventual standardisation of member states education and training systems. The Summit decided that areas of cooperation will, inter alia, cover the development and formulation of coherent education and training policies, basic education, intermediate education and training, higher education and training, research and development as well as publishing and library services.

The Summit discussed issues concerning gender and development and the need to ban anti personnel landmines. In that regard the Summit made landmark declarations on the respective areas of concern. The Declaration on Gender accepts that gender equality is a fundamental human right and demands equal representation of women and men in decision making structures at all levels as well as women's full access to, and control of productive resources such as land, livestock, credit, modern technology and formal employment.

In that regard, the Summit welcomed the book by the Advisory Committee on Gender which chronicles proceedings of workshops leading to the adoption of a SADC Gender Programme by the Council of Ministers in February this year. The book was launched at the Summit closing ceremony by His Excellency President Mandela, the Chairman of SADC.

The anti-personnel landmine declaration entitled "Towards a Southern Africa Free of Anti-Personnel Landmines" recalls the savagery and human suffering unleashed on innocent civilians in the region by the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel landmines during Southern Africa's wars of liberation and internal armed conflicts. The Declaration envisages a "**landmine free**" Southern Africa and calls for the total ban on use, production, trade and stockpiling of anti personnel landmines in the territories of SADC member countries.

The Summit noted the call by the 4th International NGO Conference on Landmines held in Maputo, the Republic of Mozambique in February 1997, that SADC Governments should take appropriate measures to

make the region a mine free zone. The Summit also expressed support for the respective resolutions by both the UN General Assembly and OAU calling for an International Ban Treaty and a continental ban on anti-personnel landmines. The Summit agreed that the SADC declaration on anti-personnel landmines would contribute greatly towards regional and international support for the signing of the Total Ban Treaty in Ottawa, Canada, in December 1997.

The Summit considered the Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA). Summit endorsed the decision by Council to have the Charter signed by the SADC Ministers responsible for Tourism.

The Summit discussed matters regarding a SADC common position on African Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and European Union (EU) negotiations for Post Lome arrangements and agreed the the objective of SADC and ACP partners is to ensure that benefits from ACP-EU cooperation are maintained and improved but not undermined. The Summit, therefore, underlined the need to preserve the *acquis* of the Lome Convention. The Summit emphasised that ACP-EU cooperation through the successive Lome conventions was essentially a political choice and cannot be decided in a vacuum. In that regard, the Summit agreed that the continued solidarity and unity of ACP countries as well as the political commitment of both the ACP and the EU to the principles and objectives of the Lome Convention were central to SADC negotiating strategy on Post Lome arrangements.

With regard to the region's economic performance the Summit expressed satisfaction that member States have generally adopted pragmatic policies aimed at fostering financial stability, private sector participation and market-led economic growth. The Summit noted that all the twelve member States had registered positive growth in 1996, ranging from 2% to over 10%. The Summit also commended both national and regional efforts to make Southern Africa an attractive investment destination. In addition the Summit endorsed decisions and recommendations made at the 1997 Southern Africa Economic Summit, held in Harare, calling, *inter alia*, for fundamental economic reforms and meaningful involvement of the private sector in economic policy making and implementation.

The Summit received a briefing from his Excellencies President Masire and President Nujoma on the SMART Partnership Initiative which was hosted for the first time in the region this year. The Summit agreed that the SMART Partnership Initiative will complement ongoing SADC efforts to forge closer economic alliances with other developing regions. In that regard, the Summit commended the Government of the Republic of Namibia for inviting the 1998 SMART Partnership Meeting to Windhoek.

The Summit discussed an update report on SADC-COMESA relations and expressed satisfaction that the sister organisations have amicably reached a common understanding on the need to co-exist whilst ensuring maximum coordination and harmonisation of their respective programmes of action. In that regard, the Summit concluded that the planned Joint SADC/COMESA Extraordinary Summit would no longer be necessary. The Summit directed the SADC Secretariat to consult and liaise with its COMESA counterpart on areas of mutual interest to avoid duplication of efforts.

The Summit also noted that the Summit of the African Economic Community (AEC) met for the first time at the 1997 Harare OAU Summit in June. The Summit reaffirmed the critical role to be played by SADC and other Regional Economic Communities (RECS) in realising the objectives of the African Economic Community. In that regard, the Summit noted with appreciation the efforts the SADC Secretariat is making to develop close relations with the Joint Secretariat of the AEC and the OAU and other economic groupings as part of SADC's contribution towards the establishment of a continental economic community.

The Summit discussed the establishment of the SAC Parliamentary Forum comprising all the national parliaments of member States. The Summit welcomed this initiative and agreed that the Forum will play a major role in promoting dialogue and popular participation, particularly at the grassroots level, in the affairs of SADC. The Summit, therefore, approved the establishment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum as an autonomous institution.

The Summit considered applications for membership of SADC by the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Seychelles. The Summit agreed that the two countries satisfied the criteria for admission of new members and also that both the Congo and Seychelles have tremendous potential to benefit the Southern Africa region through their active participation in the SADC Programme of Action. In that regard, the Summit unanimously decided to accept the two members into the SADC family of nations.

The Summit noted that the first term of the office of the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Kaire Mbuende, was coming to an end in December, 1997. The Summit decided to extend Dr Mbuende's contract for a further four year term as SADC Executive Secretary.

The Summit witnessed the launch, by His Excellency President Mandela, of the Laissez-Passer. The travel document, which has the status of a diplomatic passport, grants visa-free to holders into the territory of

member States. The Summit noted that the Laissez-Passer would be issued, for the time being, only to staff of the SADC Secretariat and SADC Commissions.

The Right. Hon. Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam addressed the Summit during the Closing Ceremony and invited the 1998 Summit to Mauritius. His Excellency President Nujoma made a statement of Vote of Thanks and urged member States to demonstrate unreserved support at all levels for SADC infrastructural development projects which link together countries of the region.

His Excellency President Mandela made the closing statement, and on behalf of Summit delegations, expressed sincere gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Malawi for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the 1997 Summit.

COMMUNIQUE

MAURITIUS - GRAND BAIE: 13-14 SEPTEMBER, 1998

The Summit of Heads of State or Governments of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met at Grand Baie, the Republic of Mauritius, on the 13th and 14th September 1998, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Mr Nelson Mandela, President of the Republic of South Africa.

Delegations of Member States were led by the following:

Swaziland	:	His Majesty King Mswati III
Angola	:	H.E. Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos - President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. Mr Roberto Mugabe - President
Mozambique	:	H.E. Mr Joaquim Chissano - President
Namibia	:	H.E. Dr Sam Nujoma - President
Zambia	:	H.E. Mr Frederick J.T. Chiluba - President
Malawi	:	H.E. Dr Bakili Muluzi - President
Tanzania	:	H.E. Mr Benjamin Mkapa - President
Democratic Republic of Congo	:	H.E. Mr Laurent Kabila - President
Botswana	:	H.E. Mr Festus Mogae - President
Mauritius	:	Rt. Hon. Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam - Prime Minister
Lesotho Minister	:	Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili - Prime
Seychelles Foreign	:	Hon. Mr Jeremie Bonnelame - Minister of Affairs

South Africa : Mr Anthony Mongalo - Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Summit was also attended by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, the President of the African Development Bank (ADB), Mr. Omar Kabbaj, the Secretary General of the Common Market for Southern and Eastern African States (COMESA), Mr Erastus Mwencha, and the Acting Director of the Southern African Sub-Regional Development Centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr Robert Okello, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the ECA, Mr K.Y. Amaoko.

The Summit formally welcomed the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Seychelles as full members of SADC, following their fulfillment of the provisions of the Treaty.

The Rt. Hon. Ramgoolam delivered a welcome address, and said that as a relatively new member, Mauritius felt particularly privileged to host the Summit. He pledged his country's commitment to regional cooperation and integration, and acknowledged the important strides that SADC had made towards achieving its goals. He emphasised the need for SADC to be a strife free region, and the eradication of poverty, if it is to join the mainstream of global development.

The Chairman of the Summit, His Excellency President Mandela, who delivered the official opening statement, expressed satisfaction over the significantly improved overall macro-economic situation in the region. He commended SADC Governments for their commitment to the implementation of sound economic policies, and for their resolve to make Southern Africa the number one destination for international investors. President Mandela observed that regional development and stability could not be achieved without social justice and equity.

He therefore praised SADC for its efforts in ensuring that Member States benefit from equitable regional integration.

His Excellency, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his address, briefed the Summit on recent developments in Angola. President dos Santos brought the attention of the Summit to the fact that the Lusaka Protocol, which was to have been implemented in 18 months, will soon be completing its fourth year. He reminded Summit of the many concessions the Government of Angola made to Dr Savimbi, which include offering him a post of Vice President of the Republic, and the 400 bodyguards that he demanded, all of which he has refused to accept.

On regional integration, President dos Santos acknowledge the steady progress SADC was making in the establishment of a single economic

space, which would give the region more bargaining power in the global economy.

The Opening Ceremony was also addressed by SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Kaire Mbuende who urged Member States to aim for annual GDP growth rates of 8% if they are to make inroads in the reduction of poverty, as well as the creation of gainful employment. Dr Mbende expressed optimism that with its abundance of resources, the SADC region can achieve this growth rate, provided appropriate sectoral policies and strategies continue to be put in place by SADC and its Member States.

In his address to the Summit, Mr Jeremie Bonnelame, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles, expressed the appreciation of his Government on being admitted as a full member of SADC. He described SADC as a dynamic regional grouping that is making significant progress in promoting sustainable development and economic growth.

The Assistant Secretary General of the OAU and African Economic Community, Ambassador Vijay S. Makhan, stressed that the success of African integration and the establishment of the African Economic Community will very much depend on the seriousness and commitment with regional economic communities such as SADC, tackles issues of integration, as well as negative factors such as conflict, which thwart socio-economic development efforts. He called for effective leadership that encompasses regional, continental and global considerations, in order for Africa to face the challenges of the third millennium.

The President of the African Development Bank Mr Omar Kabbaj briefed the Summit on how the ADB was responding to the challenges of the involving global environment as well as how the bank was proceeding to build partnership and dialogue with the Southern Africa region. Mr Kabbaj appealed to the Summit to urge SADC Member States to play a supportive role in the in-going negotiations for replenishment of the Africa Development Fund (ADF) resources.

The Summit paid a glowing tribute to Sir Katumile Masire, the former President of Botswana, for his outstanding contribution to the region during his `6 year tenure of office as SADC Chairman, as well as his distinguished and exemplary leadership as State President of Botswana for 18 years. In recognition of this, the Summit bestowed the Seretse Khama SADC medal upon Sir Katumile Masire.

In response, Sir Katumile commended SADC for the achievement made in the development of the region's infrastructure, which has facilitated communication within the region. He however underlined the imperative

for the governments of the region to accept the responsibility for addressing the decline in the standard of living of the people of Southern Africa. He reminded Summit that the era for blaming apartheid and colonialism is over.

The Summit expressed satisfaction over the predominantly peaceful atmosphere of political stability prevailing in Southern Africa. It commended Member States for their concerted efforts to consolidate democracy, good governance and respect for human rights. In particular, the Summit noted with appreciation the holding of multi party elections in Lesotho in May and the first municipal elections in Mozambique in June 1998.

The Summit noted with satisfaction that the process of political reform in Swaziland was in progress, with the Constitutional Review Commission expected to complete its work on a new constitution within two years. The Summit welcomed the smooth transfer of power in Botswana following the retirement of Sir Katumile Masire from the presidency of Botswana. The Summit paid tribute to President Nelson Mandela of the Republic of South Africa for wise leadership he has provided to the African National Congress as its President for many years. The Summit congratulated him for setting the scene for a younger person to assume the reigns of office in 1999. The Summit observed that such orderly change in leadership reflected the maturity of the region's evolving democratic culture.

The Summit expressed concern at the civil disturbances and loss of life following the recent elections in Lesotho. The Summit welcomed the mediation initiative led by the South African government, which resulted in the setting up of a SADC Committee of Experts to investigate the validity or otherwise of allegations that the elections were fraudulent.

The Summit also expressed concern at the recent developments in Angola, and strongly condemned Dr Savimbi's belligerent non-compliance with the major provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, which commits him to full demilitarisation of his armed forces, participation in a government of national unity and a national defense force.

The Summit urged Member States to ensure tight regulation and improved control of airports and airspace to ensure effective implementation of the UN sanctions against UNITA. The Summit undertook to adopt the necessary measures to ensure compliance with decisions Member States have made through SADC, OAU and UN resolutions on this matter. The Summit further called on the international community, particularly countries and leaders who have an influence on Dr Savimbi to persuade the rebel movement to re-dedicate itself to the path of peace and reconstruction in Angola as a matter of urgency.

The Summit expressed deep regret at the outbreak of war in DRC, as a result of attempts by rebels and their allies to forcefully remove the Government of President Kabila from power.

The Summit welcomed initiatives by SADC and its Member States intended to assist in the restoration of peace, security and stability in DRC, in particular the Victoria Falls and Pretoria initiatives. In that regard, the Summit reaffirmed its call for an immediate cessation of hostilities and commended the Governments of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe for timorously providing troops to assist the Government and people of the DRC defeat the illegal attempt by rebels and their allies to capture the capital city, Kinshasa, and other strategic areas. The Summit emphasized the need for all political actors in the DRC to commit themselves to orderly and peaceful transition to multi-party democracy, primarily through constructive consultations and negotiations involving all stakeholders.

The Summit expressed its heartfelt condolences to the Governments and peoples of Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and the United States over the hundreds of lives which were lost as a result of explosive devices which detonated at American embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya, as well as a restaurant in Cape Town, South Africa, in August, 1998. The Summit condemned this cowardly and barbaric act in the strongest possible terms. In the same vein, the Summit expressed its strongest reservations regarding the US Government's unilateral act in the missile bombing of a presumed 'terrorist target' in Sudan. The Summit emphasised the need to demonstrate confidence in continental and international fora such as the OAU and UN Security Council in seeking collective action to combat common threats to international peace and security.

The Summit noted with regret that the Great Lakes region continued to pose serious security and refugees problems to the regions of eastern, central and Southern Africa. The Summit called on the International Community to provide the necessary diplomatic and logistical support towards efforts by regional leaders to start a genuine process of negotiations in the Great Lakes, including Burundi and Rwanda, leading to a new political dispensation guaranteeing liberty, democracy and security for all citizens.

The Summit expressed optimism that the new military leadership in Nigeria would usher in a new era of hope through timely handover of power to a popularly elected government. The Summit called on the OAU and the Commonwealth in particular to decisively assist the process of political change in Nigeria.

The Summit expressed satisfaction that member states have continued to implement sound economic policies that augur well for long-term sustainable development. The Summit was encouraged by the continuing positive annual growth rates since the post 1995 period. The Summit observed that the 1997 average GDP growth rate stood at 2.2% while budget deficits and inflation rates had decreased dramatically to 6% and 10% respectively during the same period. The Summit appealed to both local and foreign investors to fully take advantage of the changing economic situation to further increase intra-regional trade beyond the current 20% of total SADC trade. The Summit undertook to further enhance efforts to coordinate and rationalise their programmes of economic reconstruction, to give more impetus to the region's emerging market of over 190 million people with a combined GDP of more than US\$ 160 billion.

The Summit expressed concern over the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed during the 1997/98 cropping season characterised by erratic and below normal rainfall in some countries and excessive rains leading to disruptive floods in others, resulting in a projected overall cereal deficit of 510 000 tones.

The Summit undertook to ensure, through the relevant institutions, the monitoring of strategic food reserves, and the determination and implementation of appropriate contingency plans to address the projected cereal deficits particularly in wheat, sorghum and millet, to avoid suffering by vulnerable groups.

The Summit commended Council for finalising the major task of establishing policy guidelines that will facilitate the speedy completion of the transformation of SADC into a dynamic development community, through the Review and Rationalisation of the SADC Programme of Action exercise. The Summit endorsed the decision to reorient the role of SADC to include a focus upon policy formulation, coordination and harmonisation, the involvement of the private sector and other stakeholders in community building. The Summit further welcomed the rationalisation of the existing SADC project portfolio, using agreed project identification and appraisal criteria.

The Summit welcomed the creation of a new Sector of Legal Affairs, which would deal, among other things, with cooperation in the administration of justice, harmonisation of Member States legal and judicial systems, the provision of critical legal support services to other SADC sectors, as well as the SADC Tribunal.

The Summit expressed satisfaction that protocols on Transport, Communication and Meteorology, and Energy had recently acquired the

required two-thirds majority ratification by Member States to come into force.

The Summit expressed disappointment that so far only four countries (Botswana, Mauritius, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) have ratified the Trade Protocol, which is the key to successful regional integration and economic development in Southern Africa. The Summit cautioned that the Organisation could lose its credibility unless Member States moved with speed to decisively address problems impeding ratification of the Trade Protocol. The Summit welcomed the decision to convene a SADC Trade Negotiating Forum in October, and an extra-ordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade and Industry before the end of 1998, to finalise outstanding matters on the Trade Protocol.

The Summit signed a new protocol on Tourism which among other things, aims to ensure balanced and complementary development of the tourism industry in the SADC region through collective efforts.

The Summit signed an Addendum to the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development: Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children.

The Summit expressed concern over the increasing levels of various forms of violence against women and children in SADC, and strongly condemned this as serious violation of fundamental human rights. In the addendum, the Summit resolved to ensure the adoption of specific measures by SADC governments, which include the enactment of legislation, public education, training and awareness raising, as well as the provision of services.

The Summit noted with appreciation measures that member States were taking to combat corruption in the region. The Summit agreed that corruption was an insidious evil practice that would sabotage the region's socio-economic development if it was not uprooted and eradicated completely. The Summit, therefore, commended Member States for establishing autonomous and accountable anti-corruption agencies.

The Summit expressed concern at the speed at which HIV/AIDS was spreading to all sectors of the population, particularly the youth and the most economically active groups. The Summit expressed an urgent need for SADC and Member States to review and revamp their strategies and programmes for fighting HIV-AIDS to ensure that socio-economic gains made over the years are not drastically reversed especially in areas like lower infant mortality, increased literacy, life expectancy and skills acquisition. The Summit further called for closer cooperation between Governments, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The Summit noted with satisfaction preparations for the next SADC Consultative Conference to be held mid-February, 1999, in Lusaka, Zambia. The Summit agreed that the proposed Theme for the Conference, "SADC in the next Millennium: The Challenges and Opportunities of Information Technology", was most appropriate as the mastery of information technology (IT) and the capacity to fully utilise IT was a pre-requisite for the SADC region to be an active participant in the global economy whereby strategic advantages are derived from timely access to information or its speedy dissemination to the market place.

The Summit reflected on possible "worst-case" scenario problems likely to result from the Year 2000 Computer Problem (Y2K) such as disruption or collapse of utilities, transport and communication networks including financial, social services, food supply and defense systems. The Summit urged Member States to treat the Y2K problem as an emergency and to allocate resources to initiatives seeking solutions on a top priority basis.

The Summit expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in the implementation of the African Economic Community, following the signing of the Protocol on the Relations between the African Economic Community and Regional Economic Communities on 25th February 1998, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Summit reaffirmed its decision of 1995, that all the activities and policies of SADC should be carried out in the context of achieving the objectives of the African Economic Community. The Summit committed SADC, as a building bloc, to play a catalytic and strategic role in the process of establishing the African Economic Community.

The Summit decided to reduce the tenure of office of the Chairperson of SADC from three years to one year with effect from 1999, in order to facilitate greater participation by all Member States in the leadership of the organisation at the highest level.

The Summit appointed Dr Pakereesamy Ramsamy, a national of Mauritius, to the position of Deputy Executive Secretary. He takes over from Mr. Lengolo Monyake, a national of Lesotho, who left the Secretariat in April 1998, following the end of his contract with SADC. The Summit expressed appreciation for Mr Monyake's dedicated service to the Organisation, and also thanked the Government of Lesotho for having made it possible for Mr Monyake to serve the region. The Summit welcomed Dr Ramsamy to his new and challenging position, and wished him success.

The Summit noted that His Excellency President Mandela would retire from office early next year before its next meeting. The Summit expressed sincere gratitude and appreciation for the selfless and wise leadership President Mandela has provided to the Organisation as well as the Republic of South Africa. The Summit wished President Mandela a happy retirement and continued good health.

His Excellency President Chissano of Mozambique, and Vice Chairman of SADC, passed a Vote of Thanks and invited the 1999 Summit to Maputo, Mozambique. In his Vote of Thanks President Chissano described the Indian Ocean that separates Mauritius from the continent as only as a geographical reference, surpassed by the strong ideals shared by SADC Member States, and the historical and cultural bonds forged over the years. He paid tribute to President Mandela for giving his best to SADC since he assumed the Chairmanship in 1996.

The Summit welcomed the invitation by President Chissano to host its next Summit in Maputo, Mozambique next year.

In his closing remarks, His Excellency President Mandela expressed sincere gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Mauritius on behalf of Summit delegates, for their warm hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the 1998 Summit. President Mandela expressed sincere appreciation for the support and valuable counsel their Excellencies had given him during his term of office; and assured their Excellencies of his unwavering loyalty and deep-rooted commitment to the ideals of SADC.

SADC SUMMIT ON THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

COMMUNIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA – PRETORIA: 23 August, 1998

1. A Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government together with those of Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda took place in Pretoria, South Africa on the 23rd of August 1998.
2. The Summit was convened by the Chairperson of the SADC, HE President N. R Mandela and attended by the following Presidents: HE Mogae of Botswana, HE Nujoma of Namibia, HE Chissano of Mozambique, HE Chiluba of Zambia, HE Bizimungu of Rwanda, His Majesty King Mswati III of Swaziland; Prime Minister HE Ramgoolam of Mauritius; Foreign Ministers Honourable Tabane of Lesotho and Honourable Kikwete of Tanzania; Minister of Justice of the DRC – Honourable Kongole; Executive Secretary of SADC Mbuende and High Commissioner Moyo of Zimbabwe.
3. The Summit deliberated on the current situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and noted:
 - 3.1 That the Democratic Republic of Congo is afflicted with military conflict, which the Summit considers to be an unacceptable way of addressing any problems, which occasioned the conflict.
 - 3.2 The Summit committed itself to seek an end to the military conflict immediately.
4. The Summit resolved that the following are the basic principles and objectives, which should inform this solution:
 - 4.1 The DRC has a Government in place which the Summit recognises and which is headed by President Kabila.
 - 4.2 The Summit accepted that, regardless of the contribution that African Governments might make towards the accomplishment of this aim, the principal responsibility to realise this end rests with the people of the DRC themselves.
 - 4.3 The Summit called for an immediate cease-fire, a troop standstill and the initiation of a peaceful process of political dialogue aimed at find a solution

to all the relevant problems and undertook to do everything possible, both as a Summit and as individual components which constitute it, to ensure that a cease-fire is enforced and maintained. Furthermore, the countries directly affected by the situation in the Congo undertook to desist from any hostile propaganda against one another and any other activities which might result in increasing tensions among themselves and elsewhere.

- 4.4 The Summit mandated the Chairperson of SADC to create, in consultation with the Secretary General of the organisation of African Unity, the mechanisms for the implementation of this decision, as well as instituting measures to regularly consult the countries represented at this meeting and harmonising this initiative with the Victoria Falls initiative.
- 4.5 The Summit agreed that the reconstruction of the DRC as an independent, sovereign, united, democratic, peaceful, stable and prosperous country is critical to the achievement of the same objectives in our own countries and in the rest of this goal.
- 4.6 The Summit recognised that the independence and security of all the countries in the respective regions is an important objective which all agreed to pursue. To this end the Summit committed itself to do everything in its power to ensure the achievement of this goal.
- 4.7 The Summit noted with appreciation the commitment of the Government of the DRC to the holding of democratic elections to enable the people of that country to elect a Government of their choice.
- 4.8 The Summit urged that such elections should take place within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the realities of the DRC.
- 4.9 The Summit committed itself to assisting in ensuring that this aim is achieved, including the contribution of material resources and the mobilisation of the rest of the international community to support this effort.
- 4.10 The Summit expressed its support for the approach of the Government of the DRC which seeks to ensure that all the Congolese people are represented in the mechanisms for the preparation of the elections in a manner which will result in an acceptance of the outcome of elections which must be truly democratic, free and fair.
- 4.11 The Summit reaffirmed that, consistent with the Charter of the OAU, all ethnic groups and nationalities whose people and territory constituted

what became Congo (now DRC) at independence, should enjoy equal rights and protection under the law, as citizens.

COMMUNIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE – MAPUTO: 17 – 18 AUGUST 1999

1. The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met at Maputo, Mozambique on 17th and 18th August 1999, and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa.
2. The Heads of State or Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	:	H.E. Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos President
Botswana	:	H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae President
Democratic Republic Of Congo	:	H.E. Mr. Laurent Kabila President
Malawi	:	H.E. Dr. Bakili Muluzi President
Mauritius	:	H.E. Dr the Hon Navinchandra Ramgoolam Prime Minister
Mozambique	:	H.E. Joaquim Chissano President
Namibia	:	H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma President
South Africa	:	H.E Mr. Thabo Mbeki President
Tanzania	:	H.E. Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa President
Zambia	:	H.E. Mr. Frederick J.T. Chiluba President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. Mr. Robert G. Mugabe President
Lesotho	:	Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili Prime Minister

Swaziland : H..E. Rt Hon Bamabas Sibusiso Dlamini
Prime Minister

Seychelles was represented by Hon. Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. The President of the Republic of Nigeria, H.E. General Olusegun Obasanjo, attended the Summit as the Guest of Honour. Three former SADC Heads of State or Government also attended the Summit, namely, HE Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, HE Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and HE Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana.
4. Also in attendance were the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, HE Salim Ahmed Salim; Representatives of the African Development Bank; the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, HE K Y Amoako; the Secretary General of The Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, HE Erastus O Mwencha; the Executive Secretary of East African Cooperation, HE F Muthaura; the Secretary-General of the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of countries (ACP), HE Ng'andu P. Magande; the Chairperson of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, Honourable M P Tjitendero and its Secretary General, Dr Mutukwa; and the Chairperson of the SADC Electoral Commissions Forum, Justice L M Makame.
5. The official opening of the Summit coincided with the commemoration of SADC day 17 August. Activities at the celebrations included a parade by school children, business enterprises and labour unions through the city to the stadium; a Run for Peace, Progress and Prosperity in SADC; cultural music and dances by school children and Mozambicans; choreographic displays; music by Our Story - The SADC Cultural Ensemble; women's football; fireworks display; and other cultural activities. The festivities culminated with a soccer match between Mozambique and Nigeria.
6. The Summit also witnessed the awarding of prizes to the winners of the regional secondary school essay competition and the reading of excerpts from the winning essays. Awards were also given to winners of the Run for SADC race.
7. In his statement, the Guest of Honour, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, General Olusegun Obasanjo, applauded SADC for successfully championing the cause of integrating the various economies in the sub region using a model that allowed the allocation of functions based on comparative advantage and ownership. He expressed his conviction that SADC and ECOWAS are two dynamic

organisations with enormous potential to be the cornerstones of the African integration process.

8. Statements were also made by His Worship, the Mayor of Maputo, Mr Artur Canana, the Host President, His Excellency, Mr Joaquim Chissano, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of the Republic of Angola; the SADC Executive Secretary; and the SADC Chairman, President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency, Mr Thabo Mbeki.
9. In his speech, President Chissano underscored the very special partnership and contribution by His Excellency, President General Olusegun Obasanjo, to the cause of countries of the former Front Line and to the cause of SADC. He intimated that the regional integration effort should not be seen as an end in itself, but as a way of promoting and securing the well being of the people of the region. In this way, SADC would be able to fulfil its common agenda that will lead the region to the achievement of its objectives.
10. In his statement, President Dos Santos referred to the importance of defining a consensual strategy that will allow for the fulfilment of SADC objectives, which include the promotion of peace and security in the region. He highlighted the grave situation in Angola, and pointed out that his government does not accept to enter into any new negotiations with Dr Jonas Savimbi. He stressed that Dr Jonas Savimbi should comply with the Lusaka Protocol.
11. With regard to the SADC development strategy, HE President Dos Santos suggested a number of areas of attention. These include improving transport and communication amongst Member States; integration of systems of production and energy; establishment of a conducive macro-economic environment at national level for inter-regional investment and trade; promotion of international investment, national and regional entrepreneurship, as well as the development of human resources, science and technology.
12. The SADC Chairperson, HE Thabo Mbeki emphasised the importance of working together at both regional and continental levels, given the interdependencies between SADC Member States and the African continent as a whole. He further emphasised the need for SADC to create the necessary economic and political environment for peace, prosperity and progress in the region. He also stressed the importance of involving the youth in SADC activities.
13. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC observed that the regional integration process was progressing smoothly, with great strides having been made in the energy, mining, water, transport and

communications, finance and investment, and tourism sectors. He challenged the private sector to take advantage of the much improved investment climate to effectively contribute to the economic development of the SADC region.

14. On the political situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that the SADC region continues to consolidate a culture of democracy, peace, respect for human rights and the rule of law. This is demonstrated, among others, by increased popular participation in governance, and dialogue between governments and stakeholders in the development of policies and strategies of SADC Member States. The Summit welcomed the creation of institutions to further the integration process such as the SADC Parliamentary Forum, SADC Electoral Forum, SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the recently launched SADC Lawyers Association.
15. The Summit noted that the Republic of Malawi and the Republic of South Africa successfully held general elections. The Summit congratulated Presidents Bakili Muluzi and Thabo Mbeki for their victory at the polls. The Summit looked forward to the successful holding of general elections in Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia later this year.
16. The Summit, however, expressed concern at the setbacks, which are reflected in the emergence of unrest and conflict in Angola and D.R.C. The situation in Lesotho and recent armed confrontation in the Caprivi region of Namibia, are equally sources of serious concern.

The Summit expressed satisfaction that there is strong determination from the leadership of SADC to bring peace and harmony to the region, and that SADC is taking responsibility for resolving its own problems.

17. The Summit expressed concern that the political situation in Angola continues to worsen in spite of the various SADC, OAU and UN Resolutions imposing sanctions on UNITA. The sanctions agreed upon have not been strictly observed. Of particular concern is the illegal mining and sale of diamonds by UNITA, the proceeds of which are used to procure arms in furtherance of activities related to war. The Summit noted that Jonas Savimbi, due to his behaviour, has ceased to be a viable interlocutor to the solution of the Angolan conflict.
18. The Summit expressed solidarity with the Angolan people in their efforts strengthen the democratic authority of the State, through the establishment of peace through political and diplomatic means.

19. The Summit pledged its support and solidarity to the Government of Angola to enable it to affirm its authority throughout the territory. The Summit also mandated the Chairperson of SADC and the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to closely monitor the situation on the ground in Angola. The Summit further committed itself to providing whatever humanitarian assistance may be required by the Government of Angola, as well as uniforms and non-combat support.
20. Concerning the DRC, the Summit expressed satisfaction over the initiatives launched to bring peace to the DRC, particularly the one under the leadership of HE President Chiluba, in collaboration with the OAU, UN and others, which have taken that country closer to peace, with the signing of the cease-fire agreement on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka. The cease-fire agreement was signed by the Heads of State of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Angola. The Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) subsequently signed the agreement on 1st August 1999.
21. The Summit expressed concern that the cease-fire agreement has not been signed by the representatives of the Rally for a Democratic Congo (RDC). SADC has undertaken measures to ensure that the RDC sign the cease-fire agreement, which would pave the way for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the DRC. It is expected that the agreement will facilitate inter-Congolese political dialogue, which would lead to a new political dispensation in the D.R.C.
22. Accordingly, the Summit reiterated its firm commitment to persist in its efforts to assist the people of Congo bring an end to all hostilities, and called upon the international community to increase support to these efforts.
23. The Summit paid a glowing tribute to President Chiluba of Zambia for his unrelenting commitment and negotiating **skills** in the DRC peace process. The Summit expressed satisfaction with the role played by the OAU and the UN in the mediation process. The Summit also expressed its appreciation to the European Union for the financial support provided to the SADC negotiation process on the conflict in the DRC.
24. The Summit at its meeting in Maputo received assurance by both the UPDF and RPA that they shall with immediate effect, implement the Lusaka cease-fire agreement. The message of assurance was delivered by the President of Uganda, HE Yoweri Museveni, and the President HE Pascal Bizimungu of Rwanda. Implementation of the cease-fire modalities

and that officials from the belligerents shall refrain from using the media as a platform for attacking either party.

25. The Governments of Uganda and Rwanda reaffirmed their commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the DRC and to the swift implementation of the Lusaka Agreement. The Summit was also informed that the commanders of UPDF and RPA forces were sent to Kisangani to establish the cause of the outbreak of hostilities and to effect immediate disengagement of the forces and make recommendations for corrective measures to avoid a recurrence.
26. On Lesotho, the Summit recalled that three months after the May 1998 general election, three political parties disputed the election results, and attempted a coup d'etat in September. This attempt failed as a result of SADC military intervention in the form of Botswana and South African forces, in response to a request from the Lesotho government. The intervention was followed by political negotiations, which led to agreement that fresh elections be held. An Interim Political Authority consisting of representatives of political parties was established to oversee the elections, to be held during the year 2000.
27. The Summit called upon the Government and the people of Lesotho to continue open dialogue and consultations in order to deepen the democratic process that would facilitate the holding of fresh elections in Lesotho.
28. On the recent developments in Namibia, the Summit strongly and unreservedly condemned the secessionist attack on Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi region, and reaffirmed the inviolability of the territorial integrity of Namibia. The Summit indicated its full support of the actions taken by the Government of Namibia to return the situation to normality. President Nujoma expressed his gratitude to the governments of Angola, Botswana, Zambia and other SADC countries for their solidarity and support.
29. With regard to the economic situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that sound macro-economic policies implemented by Member States and the integration of economic activities in the various sectors brought about positive developments. SADC has, for the past four years, achieved positive economic growth rates averaging 4.1 percent in 1996, 2.2 percent in 1997 and 1.7 percent in 1998. In 1999 a growth rate of 3-3.5 percent is expected.
30. Summit however expressed concern that this level of growth is insufficient for reducing poverty in the region, as SADC requires a growth rate of at least 6 percent. Despite the far-reaching reforms the economies of the

- region have undertaken to achieve macroeconomic stability, the region continues to receive low levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) compared to other regions of the world. Summit noted that SADC cannot only rely on external sources of capital, thus it needs to mobilise regional resources for cross-border investments through joint venture initiatives.
31. The Summit expressed serious concern that external debt burden remains one of the major impediments to the economic transformation of the SADC region. Resources disbursed to pay external debt obligations undermine the efforts to provide basic services to the general population. The Summit welcomed the ongoing initiatives aimed at addressing the debt issue, such as the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC).
 32. However, Summit expressed serious concern that the country eligibility criteria are very restrictive. In this regard, Summit called for a revised HIPC framework, which should aim at:
 - Having periodic reviews of the eligibility criteria and a consistent interpretation of track records;
 - Shortening the interim period for debt relief from six to three years for countries that implement IMF/World Bank reform programmes.
 - Reviewing debt sustainability ratios in order to provide deeper and wider debt relief.
 - Encouraging additional contributions to the HIPC Trust Fund since the lack of financing is the major obstacle to implementing the Initiative.
 33. The Summit mandated the Chairperson of SADC to present a SADC position on the reform of the HIPC initiative to make it more accessible to the debt- stressed SADC countries, as well as lower middle income small countries. These countries are experiencing increasing pockets of poverty exacerbated by HIV/AIDS and economic instability.
 34. The Summit expressed concern on the decision made by the Group of Seven and the IMF to sell gold -in large quantities. Such a move will inevitably further depress the bullion price, which will have negative effects on gold producing countries, as well as those, which supply labour to the gold mines.
 35. The Summit called upon the Group of Seven to write off the debts of poor countries as they have the capacity to do so. It urged the IMF to explore

- other possibilities of dealing with the debt issue other than only through gold sales.
36. Summit noted that the Lomé Convention, which has formed the basis for co-operation between the ACP and EU countries since 1975 comes to an end in February 2000, and that negotiations are in progress. The Summit called for the adoption of a holistic approach to future co-operation arrangements with the EU that would cover trade, finance, investment and development issues.
 37. In the area of food security, the Summit noted that the 1998/99 cropping season was characterised by incessant rains, which were followed by dry spells in the latter part of the season, in some of the southern countries of the region. This has, to a large extent, dampened production in most of the countries. Thus, the region is projecting a cereal deficit in the 1999/2000 marketing year. Summit therefore urged Member States to take contingent measures to ensure food security.
 38. The Summit expressed concern at the region's high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, which has far reaching social and economic consequences as the most affected population is the young working age group. Summit noted that multi-sectoral approaches in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic continue to be undertaken at national and regional level. Summit urged Member States to put more resources in the fight against HIV/AIDS. President Chiluba extended an invitation to SADC Heads of State and Government to a conference on HIV/AIDS, to be held in Zambia on 12-16th September 1999.
 39. In the area of gender equality, Summit recalled that the Declaration on Gender and Development of 1997 commits SADC Member States to, among others, the achievement of at least a thirty percent target of women in political and decision making structures by year 2005. Summit however noted with concern that the SADC average for women in parliament is 15%, while that in cabinet is 12%.
 40. SADC Member States were therefore urged to adopt specific measures, including constitutional or legislated quotas, for ensuring that the minimum target of 30 percent of women in decision making is achieved by 2005.
 41. With regard to the Y2K problem, the Summit noted that substantial progress had been made with regard to the critical sectors of Transport and Communications, Finance and Investment, Energy and Water. The Summit urged Member States to intensify their efforts in ensuring that the region is Y2K ready before the year 2000. The Summit called upon the international community to continue to assist the region in speeding up the process of making the region Y2K ready.

42. On regional integration, the Summit noted that SADC has made commendable progress in spearheading the integration agenda since 1993 when the Treaty came into force. The most important asset of SADC for eventually bringing about effective integration is the unquestionable commitment of member States to create a large, economically viable and unified Southern African Region. This has brought about an important supportive environment for the integration process to be deepened.
43. The Summit committed itself to the implementation of the Trade Protocol and to ensure that it enters into force as expected in January 2000. The Summit noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, have ratified the Trade Protocol, and that South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia will do so before the end of 1999.
44. The Summit welcomed the recent entry into force of the Protocols on Shared Watercourse Systems; Energy; Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, as well as the Charter of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA). The Summit urged Member States to expedite the ratification of the Protocols that have not yet entered into force.
45. The Summit signed two Protocols; on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement; and on Health, as well as a Declaration on Productivity.
46. The Summit decided that the Council of Ministers should review the operations of all SADC institutions, including the Organ on Defence, Politics and Security, and report to the Summit within six months. The Summit further agreed that the Organ on Defence, Politics and Security should continue to operate and be chaired by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe.
47. With regard to continental integration the Summit noted that the first phase of the establishment of the African Economic Community (AEC) came to an end in May 1999. The Summit rededicated itself to the timely establishment of the African Economic Community and called for the further strengthening of Regional Economic Communities, which are the building blocs of the AEC. The Summit called upon the Secretariat of the OAU/AEC to play its role in this regard.
48. The Summit re-affirmed its commitment to South-South cooperation and hailed the ongoing warm relations with other developing integration groupings such as ASEAN, CARICOM, and MERCOSUR and called for their strengthening in the context of South-South Co-operation.

49. The Summit acknowledged the critical role played by the private sector and other stakeholders in the in the economic development of region. In this regard, the Summit welcomed the establishment of both the Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN) and the Association of SADC National Chambers of Commerce and industry (ASNCCI), whose main objective is the improvement of the business climate in Member States and foster regional trade and investment.
50. The Summit unanimously nominated His Excellency, Mr Joachim Chissano President of the Republic of Mozambique , as the next SADC Chairperson for a term of one year. He delivered a statement of acceptance outlining his vision for the SADC region.
51. His Excellency, Mr Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, was elected as the Vice-Chairperson for the same duration.
52. The Summit accepted the offer of the Government of the Republic of Namibia to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State or Government in August 2000.
53. The Summit thanked representatives of other regional and international organisations for attending this years Summit. The Summit also thanked International Co-operating Partners for their continued support of SADC.
54. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Mozambique for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the distinguished delegates. The Summit also thanked all SADC institutions, especially the SADC Secretariat, which contributed to the successful celebration of the SADC day and the Organisation of the Summit.

SADC EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT

COMMUNIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE – MAPUTO: 16 JANUARY, 2000

1. At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Mozambique, H.E. Joaquim Chissano, in his capacity as Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), an Extraordinary Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government was held in Maputo, on 16 January 2000.
2. The objective of the Summit was to evaluate the degree of the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement of 10 July 1999 on the Cease Fire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and review the work of the commissions set up within the framework of the said Agreement, concerning the modalities and mechanisms of its implementation, with a view to the adoption of appropriate measures for the rapid normalisation of the situation in that SADC member country.
3. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government:
 - ◆ H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos - Angola
 - ◆ H.E. President Festus Mogae - Botswana
 - ◆ H.E. President Bakili Muluzi - Malawi
 - ◆ H.E. President Joaquim Alberto Chissano - Mozambique
 - ◆ H.E. President Sam Nujoma - Namibia
 - ◆ H.E. President Thabo Mbeki - South Africa
 - ◆ H.E. President Benjamin William Mkapa - Tanzania
 - ◆ H.E. President Frederick J J Chiluba - Zambia
 - ◆ H.E. President Robert Mugabe - Zimbabwe
 - ◆ Rt. Honourable Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili - Lesotho
4. The Summit was also attended by Honourable Barnabas S Dlamini the Prime Minister of Swaziland and Honourable Rajkeswur Purryag Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mauritius.
5. Also in attendance as special guest was H.E. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and H.E. President Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda.

6. The Summit was also attended by H.E. the Secretary General of the OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim, by H.E. the Acting Executive of SADC Dr P Ramsamy and the Former President of Botswana, H.E Sir Ketumile Masire.
7. The Summit applauded the appointment of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, by the Congolese parties, as the facilitator of the National Dialogue between the political forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo and considered that his appointment will contribute to the expeditious implementation of the Cease Fire Agreement so that global solution to the conflict be reached.
8. The Summit noted with concern the lack of progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement of 10 July 1999.
9. The Summit reiterated the importance and validity of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement of 10 July as a fundamental instrument for the process of a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the DRC. In this connection, it urged the signatories to co-operate in a more active manner towards its full and successful implementation. For that purpose an urgent meeting of the belligerents will soon be convened to speed up the implementation of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement of 10 of July 1999.
10. The Summit reaffirmed the importance of the involvement of the United Nations, the Organisation of the African Unity, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and of the whole international community in the search for a global and lasting solution to the conflict. The Summit encouraged them to continue with their political and diplomatic efforts aimed at the achievement of the intended results.
11. The Summit called on the Security Council of the United Nations to send urgently a full Peacekeeping Force to the DRC as well as to provide the necessary logistical means for its operation in the context of the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement.
12. The Summit appealed to the International Community to provide humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced populations, in co-operation with humanitarian assistance organisations, as well as to provide resources for the process of the national reconstruction.
13. The Summit expressed its expectation that the session of the United Nations Security Council to be held on the 24 January will further deliberate towards this direction.
14. The Summit thanked the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and President Joaquim Chissano for the hospitality and facilities made

available for the success of the deliberations of the Maputo Extraordinary SADC Summit.

COMMUNIQUÉ

NAMIBIA – WINDHOEK: 6-7 AUGUST, 2000

The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met at Windhoek, Namibia, on 6th -7th August 2000, and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique.

1. The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus Mogae
Malawi	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	His Majesty King Mswati III
Tanzania	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Frederick J.T. Chiluba
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili

The Heads of State and Government of the following countries were represented by Ministers:

Democratic Republic of Congo	Honourable Abdulai Yerodia, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Mauritius	Honourable Rundheersing Bheenick, Minister of Productivity, Economic Development and Regional Development
Seychelles	Honourable Jeremie Bonnelame, Minister of Foreign Affairs

2. Also in attendance were the Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, Ambassador Lawrence Agubuzu; the Secretary General of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, Mr Erastus O Mwencha; Representatives of the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.
3. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, HE Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique, said that the Summit was aimed at charting the future for SADC, which is now in its 20th year of existence. He noted that SADC has made remarkable progress in the areas of infrastructural development, agriculture and energy, and has maintained positive growth rates during 1999, albeit at a reduced rate compared to previous years. He observed that if the SADC region is to make a dent on the widespread poverty and create gainful employment in Member States, the growth rate for the region has to be more than 6 per cent.
4. President Chissano also acknowledged a number of challenges which confront the SADC region, such as poverty, the debilitating debt burden, HIV/AIDS and globalisation. He reiterated his belief that as an economic grouping SADC is better poised to tackle the negative effects of globalisation, while reaping the advantages of its positive aspects.
5. The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, and host of the 2000 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, former Presidents and other delegates to Namibia. He noted that the eventual aim of SADC is to put into place a strong regional economic structure that would facilitate the total elimination of tariff barriers and promote free movement of goods and services within the region. He expressed his confidence that with increased intra-regional trade, SADC would achieve rapid economic growth and sustained development.

6. In a speech read on his behalf by Assistant Secretary General Ambassador Lawrence Agubuzu, the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity acknowledged that the record of OAU's cooperation with SADC has been exemplary. He observed that the annual Summit provides an invaluable opportunity for reviewing developments from a regional perspective, in recognition of the need for accelerating the process of continental integration.
7. In his remarks, the Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy expressed his conviction that SADC's vision of creating a single political economic space, built on democratic principles, equitable and sustainable development, improved living standards of the SADC citizens, free movement of factors of production and of goods and services, can be achieved. He stated that the launching of the SADC Trade Protocol on 1st September, a milestone in the development of SADC, would increase intra-regional trade through the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and other restrictions that block entry or increase the cost of doing business in the region. He also stressed the importance of information technology as an essential tool for economic development.
8. One of the highlights of the official opening session of the Summit was the presentation of the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal to the former President of South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela. In his response, Mr Mandela said he accepted the medal with humility, knowing that this gesture is made on behalf of the people of the region. He paid tribute to Sir Seretse Khama, who is renowned for the manner in which he put the dignity and well being of his people above all considerations. He thanked SADC Heads of State for having afforded him the rare opportunity to lead the organisation, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress being made in the further integration of the region.
9. The official opening of the Summit also witnessed the announcement of the winners of the 2000 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition, whose theme was HIV/AIDS. The first prize was awarded to Sibanesizwe Malunga of Zimbabwe; the second prize to Yohane Kadalinga of Malawi, and the third to Ashveen Kutowaroo of Mauritius.
10. On the political situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction that the SADC region generally continues to enjoy political stability and to deepen the culture of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights. This is reflected, among others, in the holding of general elections in Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zimbabwe since the 1999 Summit. The Summit congratulated Presidents Festus Mogae, Joachim Chissano, Sam Nujoma and Robert Mugabe for their victory at the polls. The Summit looked forward to the successful holding of general elections in Tanzania later this year, and in Lesotho, Mauritius and Zambia during 2001.

11. The Summit issued a statement on the Zimbabwe Democracy Act 2000 urging the United States Congress to reconsider its policy towards Zimbabwe, and withdraw the Act before it passes into law.
12. In spite of these positive developments, the Summit expressed its concern at the armed conflicts, which continue to be experienced in some SADC member states, notably Angola and the DRC. In these countries, many people have been displaced as a result of war, and have become refugees both in their own countries and in neighbouring states.
13. On Angola, the Summit noted the positive steps being taken by the government to stabilise the situation in the country, and that the absence of peace in Angola is a result of the non-fulfilment of the Lusaka Protocol by Jonas Savimbi and UNITA. The Summit expressed concern at Savimbi's armed and criminal actions against the civilian population and the destruction of social and economic infrastructure.
14. The Summit expressed its support and solidarity with the government of Angola in its efforts to establish lasting peace in the light of the Lusaka Protocol. It emphasised the need for the strict observance of the sanctions imposed on UNITA by various UN Security Council Resolutions 864/93; 1127/97; 1173/98 and 1295/2000, as well as the OAU and SADC resolutions on Angola. The Summit appealed to the international community to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the displaced people of Angola.
15. The Summit observed that the DRC peace process is still on track despite a number of setbacks. The Political Committee for the Implementation of the Cease-fire in the DRC, which was set up as part of the Lusaka Agreement, has been meeting regularly to evaluate progress. The Summit expressed concern that resource constraints continue to pose a serious impediment to the speedy discharge of the responsibilities of the Joint Military Commission.
16. The Summit appealed to the international community to step up its support to the Joint Military Commission in order for the latter to undertake its work effectively. The Summit further called on all the Congolese to honour their obligations under the Lusaka Agreement, by giving full support to the process of internal dialogue under the facilitation of Sir Ketumile Masire. The need for the speedy deployment of UN Peace Keepers was emphasised.
17. The Summit also suggested that President Chiluba should convene a meeting of all the signatories to the Lusaka Agreement on 14 August 2000 in Lusaka, Zambia.
18. With regard to the economic situation, the Summit expressed satisfaction at the far-reaching economic reforms being implemented by SADC Member States, in pursuance of their shared vision of creating a single economic

space through deeper economic integration. Through the implementation of appropriate macro-economic policies, a number of SADC countries have managed to put themselves on a sustainable economic growth path.

19. Summit noted that on average, the region achieved positive GDP growth rates since 1995. A growth rate of 3.5% is projected in year 2000, which is still not adequate to tackle poverty reduction. The Summit observed the remarkable liberalization of exchange controls in the region, as the economies adopted market oriented exchange rate regimes. The Summit expressed satisfaction that the investment climate in much of SADC has improved in the 1990's, as governments were active in trying to create a more attractive policy environment. However, Summit noted with concern that the flow of investment into the region has not matched expectations.
20. The Summit expressed its concern that external debt remains a major problem for SADC countries. While the Summit appreciated the cancellation of the bilateral debt by some developed economies, it noted that an examination of the debt profile of the countries shows that much of their debt is due to multi-lateral institutions, and accordingly the cancellation of bilateral debt has not been very effective in reducing the burden.
21. The Summit recalled that the region experienced heavy rains in January/February 2000 causing severe flooding in Southern Mozambique, Swaziland, northern and eastern South Africa as well as eastern and southern Botswana and Zimbabwe. In these countries, infrastructure was destroyed, and scores of people lost their lives, homes, crops as well as livestock. The Summit expressed its appreciation to SADC Member States and the international community for their assistance to the affected countries.
22. On food security, the Summit noted that while the overall situation is satisfactory, the latest assessment suggests that regional cereal availability for 2000/2001 marketing year, is insufficient to cover consumption and strategic grain reserve requirements. The overall cereal deficit is estimated at 679,000 tonnes.
23. With respect to HIV/AIDS, the Summit expressed its concern that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Southern African region continues to be a major developmental and security issue, with more than 10 percent of the adult population infected in some countries. The Summit noted the establishment of a Multi-Sectoral SADC HIV/AIDS Technical Subcommittee, and the development of a SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action: 2000 –2004.
24. The Summit noted that at its meeting held in Windhoek, Namibia, on 4-5 August 2000, Council approved Principles to Guide Negotiations with the Pharmaceutical companies on Provision of Drugs for the Treatment of

HIV/AIDS related conditions. The principles include, inter alia, recognition of the critical role that poverty and malnutrition play in the epidemic provision of equipment, maintaining the continuum of care, and supplies of appropriate drugs to ensure sustainability, equitability, affordability and accessibility.

25. The Summit also received a report from Dr Kenneth Kaunda, former President of Zambia, on the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS, particularly on young families, who leave orphans to be cared for by relatives. He informed the Summit of the establishment of the Kenneth Kaunda Children of Africa Foundation for HIV/AIDS. The Summit lauded Dr Kaunda for his efforts.
26. On the issue of gender equality, the Summit 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, which was set in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development. It noted that following the elections that were held in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa during 1999, the average percentage of women in SADC parliaments went up from 15% to 17.9%. Only one Member State maintained the proportion of women parliamentarians while four witnessed an increase in the level of participation by women.
27. However, the Summit expressed its concern that the relatively impressive 1999 SADC average of 17.9% is largely accounted for by three countries, and that half of SADC Member States are still below 15%, which is far from the 30% target to be reached in less than five years. The Summit, therefore urged SADC Member States to consider enacting legislative provisions for mandatory quotas in order to ensure that the targets set in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development are met.
28. The Summit noted that eight out of eleven SADC Protocols had entered into force, and urged Member States to ratify or accede to all Protocols as speedily as possible. The Summit signed the following four Protocols: SADC Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure thereof; Shared Watercourses (revised version); and Legal Affairs.
29. The Summit received a report on preparations for the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol, which comes into effect on September 1 2000. It noted the status of negotiations among Member States, which focussed on tariff reduction schedules, rules of origin, harmonisation of customs and trade documentation and dispute settlement mechanisms. The Summit adopted an Amendment Protocol on Trade which takes into account new annexes, amendments to Annex I of the Protocol on Trade, on rules of origin and a provision giving Ministers of Trade authority to amend Annexes as necessary.

30. An interactive session between Heads of State and SADC Business leaders also took place during the Summit, reflecting the important role played by the private sector in regional integration. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between SADC and the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
31. The Summit received a report from the Council of Ministers on the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions, which it had commissioned at its 1999 meeting. In view of the need for member States to undertake further consultations, the Summit gave the Council of Ministers a three month extension to complete the exercise.
32. The Summit unanimously elected His Excellency, President Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia, as the next SADC Chairperson for a term of one year. In his acceptance statement, he outlined his vision for a SADC region in which development takes the centre stage.
33. His Excellency, President Bakili Muluzi, of the Republic of Malawi, was elected as the Vice-Chairperson for one year.
34. The Summit accepted the offer of the Government of the Republic of Malawi to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State or Government in 2001.
35. The Summit expressed its support for the process of negotiations for peace in Palestine and the Middle East.
36. The Summit thanked representatives of other regional and international organisations for attending the 2000 Summit. The Summit also thanked International Co-operating Partners for their continued support to SADC.
37. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Namibia for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the distinguished delegates. The Summit also thanked all SADC institutions which contributed to the successful organisation of the Summit.

SECOND SUMMIT OF SIGNATORIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR A CEASEFIRE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

COMMUNIQUE

ZAMBIA – LUSAKA: 14-15 AUGUST, 2000

1. At the invitation of President Frederick J T Chiluba, the signatories to the Agreement for a Cease-fire in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) the their second Summit in Lusaka, Zambia on 14th August, 2000 as a follow up to their first Summit which took place in Lusaka on 23rd February, 2000.
2. The Summit was attended by all signatories to the Agreement, namely: President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, Rwanda. Uganda and Zimbabwe and the Minister of Defence of Angola, as well as leaders of the following non-State Parties; The Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD), the Congolese Rally for Democratic-Liberation Movement (RDC-ML) and the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC). The witnesses to the Cease-fire Agreement, namely Zambia, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat also attended the Summit.
3. The following Heads of State and Government of the SADC Member States non-signatories to the Agreement also participated in the Summit. His Majesty the King of Swaziland, the President of Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Botswana, the Minister of the Office of the Prime Minister of Lesotho and the High Commissioner of Mauritius to Zambia.
4. The Summit, among other things, addressed cease-fire violations, deployment of United Nations military observers, resources of the Joint Military commission (JMC) and inter-Congolese political negotiations.
5. The Summit, from the outset, reaffirmed its strong support for the Lusaka cease-fire Agreement as the only accepted and viable basis for resolving the conflict in the DRC.
6. With regard to cease-fire violations, the Summit regretted the fact that cease-fire violations persisted. It affirmed the validity of the Kampala plan for the disengagement and redeployment of forces adopted on 8th April, 2000 as the appropriate framework for addressing cease-fire

violations. The Summit welcomed the initiative of Wanda to withdraw 200km from the positions declared in the disengagement plan and the parties reaffirmed their commitment to begin and/or proceed with withdrawals of at least 15km from their declared position in conformity with the plan. The Parties committed themselves not to take advantage of withdrawals by occupying the vacated areas.

7. On the issue of deployment of United Nations military observers the Summit welcomed the readiness of the United Nations to commence such deployment. The Summit acknowledge, however, that existing conditions in the DRC have not made it possible for the deployment to begin. To this effect, the Summit recalled the guarantees it had given in February, 2000 to ensure the safety, protection and freedom of movement of United Nations observers and personnel, which are also required by Security Council resolutions 1291 and 1304. The Summit, therefore, appealed to the Government of the DRC to cooperate fully with the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Congo (MONUC) and to satisfy the conditions necessary for the speedy deployment of the military observers.
8. The Summit expressed serious concern about the critical shortage of resources for JMC, in particular funds to meet operational costs, as well as for essential equipment to enable the JMC carry out its mandate of verifying cease-fire violations and monitoring the implementation of the Cease-fire Agreement. To this effect, the Summit made an earnest appeal to the international community to urgently make available adequate resources to the JMC.
9. Regarding inter_congolease political negotiations, the Summit addressed the difficulties that had stalled the facilitation. In this connection, the Summit with the exception of the DRC Government, reaffirmed its support for the Facilitator Sir Katumile Masire. In light of this, an appeal was made to the DRC Government to reconsider its decision in order to ensure the speedy finalization of arrangements for the convening of the national dialogue.
10. Gravely concerned at the immense suffering which the people of the DRC are undergoing as a result of the war, the Summit stressed the urgent need to alleviate this suffering. To this end, the Summit urged all the Parties to facilitate the implementation of humanitarian operations by granting unhindered access of humanitarian and aid agencies and workers to the vulnerable population and victims of war, and in particular the refugees and displaced persons who are in desperate need of medical and food assistance.

11. The Summit expressed gratitude to President Frederik Chiluba and to the Government and people of Zambia for the excellent facilities put at its disposal and for their kind hospitality.

SADC EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT

COMMUNIQUÉ

NAMIBIA – WINDHOEK: 9 MARCH, 2001

The Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), was held in Windhoek, Namibia, on 9 March, 2001, and was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Sam Nujoma President of the Republic of Namibia.

1. The Extra-Ordinary Summit was attended by:

Angola	:	H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos President
Botswana	:	H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae President
Democratic Republic Of Congo	:	H.E. Mr. Joseph Kabila President
Malawi	:	H.E. Dr. Bakili Muluzi President
Mozambique	:	H.E. Mr. Joaquim Chissano President
Namibia	:	H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma President
South Africa	:	H.E. Mr. Thabo Mbeki President
Tanzania	:	H.E. Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa President
Zambia	:	H.E. Dr. Frederick J.T. Chiluba President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. Mr. Robert G. Mugabe President

Swaziland was represented by Hon. Arthur Khoza, the Deputy Prime Minister, Lesotho by Hon. Tom Thabane, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Seychelles by Hon. Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mauritius by Hon. Anil Gayan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation.

2. Summit observed a minute of silence in memory of the late President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, His Excellency Laurent Desire Kabila.
3. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the SADC Chairperson and host of the Extra-ordinary Summit, HE Dr Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, welcomed all delegations to the Summit. The Chairperson indicated that the objective of the Extra-ordinary Summit was to finalize the restructuring of SADC Institutions including outstanding issues on the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.
4. President Nujoma expressed the hope that an attitude of compromise, consensus and a spirit of give and take would underline the discussions on the Restructuring. He stressed the need for SADC to address the concerns of smaller SADC member States to ensure that their aspirations and interests were fully considered and their ownership of SADC would not be reduced or minimised. President Nujoma further expressed the hope that the new streamlined and strengthened structure of SADC would enable the organisation to meet the challenges and exploit the opportunities of the 21st Century.
5. In his remarks, the Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy paid tribute to the Chairperson of SADC and President of Namibia and the Government and people of Namibia for hosting the historic Extra-ordinary Summit. He pointed out that extensive consultations were undertaken on the restructuring exercise and consensus was reached. He also indicated that the new structure will place the organisation on a strong footing to enable it to squarely face the daunting regional and global challenges particularly those associated with poverty eradication.
6. Summit welcomed His Excellency President Joseph Kabila to the SADC family of Heads of State and Government. Summit assured President Kabila of SADC's continued support to the people of the Congo in their search for lasting peace.
7. Summit unanimously adopted the Report on the Review of the Operations of SADC Institutions including the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. Consequently, the SADC Treaty shall be amended accordingly.

8. Summit agreed on a Common Agenda with the following priorities:
 - i) The promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication;
 - ii) Promotion of common political values, which are transmitted through institutions which are democratic, legitimate and effective; and;
 - iii) The consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security.
9. In order to address the strategic priorities, the Summit directed the Review Committee assisted by the Secretariat to prepare a Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.
10. With respect to the Policy Organs, the Summit agreed that the functions of Summit remain as outlined in the Treaty and approved that the Troika system be formalised and provided for in the Treaty. The Troika system will operate at the level of the Summit, the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, Council and Standing Committee of Officials.
11. The Summit considered the restructuring of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security and agreed that the structure, operations and functions of the Organ shall be regulated by the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The Organ will now be integrated into the SADC structures and will be coordinated at Summit level on a Troika basis reporting to the Chairperson of Summit. The Chairpersonship of the Organ shall be on a rotational basis for a period of one year.
12. While the functions of the Council of Ministers remain as outlined in the Treaty, the Summit established an Integrated Committee of Ministers. The Integrated Committee of Ministers will oversee the activities of the core areas of integration including the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.
13. With regard to the Tribunal, the Summit agreed that its functions remain provided for in the Treaty and that its establishment be expedited.
14. The Summit also agreed to create the Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization, which would strengthen the Secretariat in executing its functions, particularly strategic planning, gender mainstreaming, management and harmonization of

policies. The department will also serve as a Think-Tank for Community building, regional integration and development.

15. Summit agreed to create four Directorates at the SADC Headquarters under which all the existing sectors will be clustered according to their cross sectoral linkages. These would be: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment; Infrastructure and Services; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR); Social and Human Development and Special Programmes. The phasing out of existing Commissions and sectors would be undertaken within two years and directorates would be established in accordance with the following time frame:
 - March - August 2001: establishment of the Directorate on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment;
 - August – December 2001: establishment of the Directorate on Food, Agriculture, and Natural Resources;
 - the remaining Directorates would be established in 2002.
16. Summit further agreed to ensure the sustainability of SADC through the provision of adequate financial and human resources which could be supplemented by other sources. Summit directed the Council of Ministers to finalise an equitable formula for member States' contributions.
17. Summit expressed grave concern on the problem of the illicit manufacturing, stockpiling of, trafficking in, possession and use of firearms and, especially those used in the commission of violent crimes and their contribution to the high level of instability, prolonged conflict, and social dislocation that is evident in Southern Africa and the African continent as a whole. Accordingly Summit signed a Declaration on Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials as the initial stage towards the development of a regional protocol.
18. Summit expressed satisfaction with the developments in the DRC and congratulated His Excellency President Joseph Kabila for extending a hand of friendship to the opposition and opening the way for the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Political Dialogue to resume his work. Summit also welcomed the undertaking by the United Nations and the international community in general to deploy UN observers and peacekeepers in line with the provisions of the Lusaka Agreement.

19. With regard to the Great Lakes region, Summit expressed concern at the renewed fighting in Burundi and called for accelerated peace efforts under the current peace initiatives led by former South African President Nelson Mandela.
20. Summit reaffirmed its moral and material support to the people of Angola against continued UNITA rebel activities, which have resulted in loss of lives, massive destruction to infrastructure and the displacement of tens of thousands of people. Summit urged all SADC member States to tighten the UN Sanctions against UNITA, particularly illicit diamond trading.
21. Summit also noted with satisfaction the political developments in Lesotho, particularly the successful amendment of the constitution to facilitate the holding of elections in that country.
22. Summit appointed Dr. Prega Ramsamy as the Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years. Dr. Ramsamy is a citizen of Mauritius and an Economist by profession. Summit congratulated Dr. Ramsamy for his appointment to the high office of SADC Executive Secretary and thanked him for steering the organisation efficiently as acting Executive Secretary since January 2000.
23. In closing the Summit, the Chairperson of SADC, His Excellency President Dr Sam Nujoma commended his colleagues for conducting their meeting in a frank, open and businesslike manner. President Nujoma said the new structure adopted by Summit puts a strong emphasis on efficiency, cost effectiveness and improved coordination and management in order to produce results and promote deeper integration.
24. The Deputy Chairperson of SADC, His Excellency President Dr. Bakili Muluzi delivered the vote of thanks in which he paid tribute to the Chairperson's personal commitment to SADC. President Muluzi said the Summit has been a great success because SADC now knows the way forward. President Muluzi then invited the SADC Heads of State and Government to Malawi for its next meeting in August 2001.
25. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Namibia for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the distinguished delegates. Summit also thanked all SADC institutions, which contributed to the success of this Summit meeting.

COMMUNIQUÉ

MALAWI – BLANTYRE: 12-14 AUGUST 2001

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Blantyre, Malawi on 12-14 August 2001, and was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	H. M. King Mswati III
Tanzania	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Frederick J.T. Chiluba
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

2. The Heads of State and Government of the following countries were represented by:

Angola H.E. Roberto Antonio Victor Francisco De Almeida, President of the National Assembly

Democratic Republic of Congo	Honourable Ngele Masudi Minister of Justice
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Mauritius	Honourable Anil Kumarsingh Gayan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional
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Cooperation

Seychelles

His Excellency, Mr Peter Sinon, High Commissioner to South Africa

3. Also in attendance were the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim; the Secretary General of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, Mr Erastus O. Mwencha; Representatives of the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.
4. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia, noted that SADC leaders were committed to making the organisation operationally effective and efficient, so that it can respond positively to challenges such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and globalisation that impact negatively on the livelihoods of the people of SADC. In addition President Nujoma reported on the progress made towards the implementation of the new SADC structure. In particular he stressed the establishment of the Directorate on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment on August 2, 2001 and the preparation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. He noted that 40 percent of the region's population still lives in abject poverty, which makes it imperative for SADC to address the problem of poverty alleviation and its eventual eradication. He observed that SADC economies have to grow at an average of 6 - 6.7 percent in order to attain sustainable economic development and to substantially reduce poverty.
5. The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, and host of the 2001 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to Malawi, the "Warm Heart of Africa". He noted that SADC's economic goals will be irrelevant unless the region achieves peace and security. He expressed grave concern at the conflicts in Angola and DRC, and stressed that peace and stability were a prerequisite for economic growth and development. He also stated that efforts to develop the region have been hampered by the vagaries of weather that have caused problems such as floods and droughts.
6. In his address to the Summit, the OAU Secretary General, Dr Salim Ahmed Salim noted that regional economic communities (RECs) such as SADC, constitute an important part of the African Union. Dr Salim also noted that the Constitutive Act of the African Union has as one of its objectives, the coordination and harmonisation of policies and programmes between existing and future RECs. Dr Salim further observed that the OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2001 called on the policy

- organs of the RECs to initiate a reflection on the relationship between the African Union and the RECs, including the adoption of appropriate decisions on the most effective modalities for actualising this relationship.
7. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that SADC is consolidating and deepening its integration agenda through the restructuring process in order to better equip the organisation to deliver on its mandate of improving the welfare of the people through the reduction of poverty and its eventual eradication. He also noted that SADC should accelerate the process of integration, as this would create a large economic space and provide economies of scale. The Executive Secretary also emphasised the need for increased domestic savings in the region, in order to create resources for domestic investment.
 8. The official opening of the Summit also witnessed the announcement of the winners of the 2001 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition, whose theme was "Poverty Alleviation in the SADC Region: the Role of Regional Integration and Cooperation". The first prize was awarded to: Lucinda Heyns of Namibia, the second prize to Sibanesezwe Malunga of Zimbabwe and the third to Rushika Seeras of Mauritius.
 9. Summit adopted the system of electing the Chairperson of SADC at the commencement of the first working session of Summit. His Excellency, Dr Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi was elected as the new Chairperson for a term of one year. Summit also elected His Excellency, Mr Eduardo Dos Santos as Deputy Chairperson for one year. Consequently, His Excellency President Muluzi chaired the Summit.
 10. On the political situation, Summit expressed satisfaction that the region generally continues to enjoy political stability and the consolidation of democracy, respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights, peace and stability. In this regard, Summit noted that special efforts were directed at deepening and accelerating the reforms to constitutional, political and electoral systems to ensure that they are participatory, transparent, accountable, inclusive and predictable. Summit congratulated President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania and Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth of the Republic of Mauritius for their victory at the polls. Summit looked forward to the successful holding of Presidential and general elections in Zambia later this year and in Lesotho and Angola in 2002. Presidential elections will be held in Zimbabwe in 2002.
 11. Summit noted that regrettably there were still pockets of conflict and war in the member States of Angola and the DRC. In these countries, thousands of people have been displaced as a result of war, and many others have become refugees. However, there are encouraging indications of the resolution of these conflicts.

Summit noted with satisfaction that the peace process is back on track in the DRC. Summit commended President Joseph Kabila for his commitment to the peace process, and the tireless efforts of President Chiluba of Zambia, with the support of other Heads of State, in brokering peace. Summit also acknowledged the key role of the facilitator of the Inter-Congolese dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire. Following the adoption of a Declaration of Fundamental Principles by the Congolese Parties in Lusaka in May 2001, the preparatory meeting of Inter-Congolese Dialogue is now set to begin on August 20, 2001 in Gaborone Botswana. Summit called on all the Congolese Parties to attend this meeting. Summit expressed full support for the dialogue and hoped that it will be a success.

Summit also noted that the disengagement and redeployment of forces in the DRC have started. In particular, the SADC Allied Forces, Uganda and Rwanda have started withdrawing their troops from the DRC, in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the Kampala Disengagement Plan and Harare Sub-Plans as well as United Nations Security Council resolutions 1304, 1341, and 1355. Summit also noted the deployment of United Nations Military observers under MONUC II. Summit appealed to the international community to continue its support to the Joint Military Commission in order for the latter to undertake its work effectively.

Summit condemned the looting of natural resources and minerals of the DRC, and called upon member States to prohibit the importation or transit of these resources through their territories.

12. On Angola, Summit welcomed the continued UN sanctions against UNITA. Summit also noted that SADC has approved measures in response to the UN Security Council Resolution on sanctions against UNITA. These are: the installation of Mobile Radar Systems in the SADC region to detect illegal flights across SADC national borders; the mechanism for the international certification system for trade in rough diamonds; and the creation of a task force to compile data and to formulate a strategy to stop the supply of petroleum products to UNITA. In this regard, Summit endorsed the creation of an Ad-hoc Committee, coordinated by the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, composed of Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe to compile a full report on how SADC member States are implementing the recommendations of Resolution 1295 of the Security Council. The report will be submitted to the United Nations.
13. Summit expressed concern at the humanitarian situation in Angola brought about by Dr Jonas Savimbi's wanton attacks on civilian targets. As a result, thousands of people have been killed, maimed and displaced. Summit, therefore appealed to the international community to provide

increased humanitarian assistance to the displaced people of Angola. Summit expressed its commitment to continue intensifying the search for peaceful and lasting solutions to the longstanding conflict in Angola.

14. In its consideration of the situation in Zimbabwe, Summit welcomed the initiative of President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria to mediate between Zimbabwe and United Kingdom, and further welcomed the readiness of the Government of Zimbabwe to fully cooperate with the President of Nigeria. Summit also expressed its total support for the initiative in the expectation that a positive outcome will emerge for all parties concerned.

Summit expressed concern on the effects of the Zimbabwe economic situation on the region, and indicated its readiness to engage in a dialogue with the Government of Zimbabwe and other cooperating partners to resolve the situation. Summit established a task force comprising the SADC Troika, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa, to work with the Government of Zimbabwe on the economic and political issues affecting Zimbabwe.

15. Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, which gave an overall picture of the political, defence and security situation in the region.
16. Summit noted that at the continental level, through collective efforts, remarkable progress has been achieved towards strengthening African unity. To this end, a giant step has been taken with the transformation of the OAU into the African Union (AU) and the initiation of the New African Initiative. Summit also noted that the region is faced with a formidable challenge to ensure that these new initiatives work for the benefit of all the people of the continent. In this regard, Summit received a report from the Chairperson of the OAU, His Excellency, President Frederick J. T. Chiluba of Zambia on the transformation of the OAU into the African Union. President Chiluba informed Summit that modalities were being worked on for the launch of the AU in July 2002. Summit directed that Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance meet to articulate a strategy vis a vis the transformation of the OAU into the AU and the New Africa Initiative.
17. Summit also received a report from His Excellency, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa on the efforts being made to put into operation the New African Initiative (NAI). President Mbeki informed Summit that G8 leaders have indicated their interest in supporting NAI and will be working with the OAU to come up with detailed planning and implementation schedules. Support has also been received from the UN, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation. Summit noted the nomination by the Southern

African region of Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa to be part of the 15 member task force of African Heads of States and Government on the implementation of NAI.

18. With regard to the economic situation, Summit expressed satisfaction at the far reaching economic reforms being implemented by SADC Member States, in pursuance of their shared vision of creating a regional economic community through deeper economic integration. A number of SADC countries have managed to put themselves on a sustainable economic growth path, through the implementation of appropriate macro-economic policies.

Summit observed that on average, the region has achieved positive GDP growth rates since 1995. In the year 2000, the average growth rate of the region reached 3.4%, almost double that of 1999 which stood at 1.8%. However, these growth rates are significantly below the growth target of 6% that is required to have a meaningful impact on eradicating poverty. The challenge, therefore, is to catapult the economic growth rate of the region to levels that will have a meaningful impact on eradicating poverty.

19. Summit noted the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and other infectious diseases on the population of the region. In particular, Summit expressed concern that the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Southern African region continues to be a major developmental challenge. It is estimated that about 10 million citizens are living with HIV/AIDS, accounting for about 5 percent of the total population of the region. This has a negative impact on productivity in the region, because it is mostly the young productive age group that is dying from HIV/AIDS-related diseases. Summit noted that SADC is working on a programme to ensure that the majority of the people have access to affordable drugs for HIV/AIDS related diseases.
20. On the food situation in the region, Summit noted that this is greatly influenced by weather conditions, civil strife and national policies. In the 2000/2001 growing season, the region experienced unfavourable weather in most countries. As a result, current projections show a combined all-cereals deficit of 3.87 million tonnes for the 2001/2002 marketing year against a small surplus of 583,000 tonnes assessed for 2000/2001 marketing year. Total domestic cereal availability is estimated at 25.04 million tonnes and this is insufficient to meet total requirements estimated at 28.91 million tonnes including 2.30 million tonnes needed for replenishing Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) stocks.

On an individual country basis, all-cereal surpluses are estimated for South Africa only. Domestic cereal shortfalls persist and bring about significant food insecurity in Angola due to internal strife. Cereal deficits

are also anticipated in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Regarding maize production, Summit noted that the forecasts indicate a regional deficit of 2.10 million tonnes with South Africa and Mozambique being the only countries projecting small maize surpluses of 180,000 tonnes and 7,000 tonnes respectively. All other SADC countries are anticipated to face maize deficits or import requirements of varying degrees, which, however, cannot be satisfied from the available surpluses in South Africa and Mozambique. The need for humanitarian assistance in Angola persists due to the internal situation in that country.

An urgent appeal for food assistance for 2 million people has been launched in Zambia, in the light of a 39% fall in maize production. Maize shortfalls are also projected for Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Summit noted that most of the remaining SADC countries have/or are planning to put in place contingency measures to deal with the unexpected food insecurity. In countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the assessed deficits are likely to be covered through increased commercial imports with little or no donor aid. Over the years, Zimbabwe has introduced a policy and programme of strategic grain reserves to take care of anticipated difficult years. In Angola, FAO/WFP Mission has assessed a food aid requirement of about 176,000 tonnes. Summit noted with concern the grave food situation in some member States, and directed SADC Ministers of Agriculture to meet as soon as possible to review the food situation and develop a regional strategy to ameliorate the situation.

21. Summit noted that another great challenge facing the region is the issue of land reform. Land is important in the region since the majority of the people of SADC live in rural areas, and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The question of the distribution of land, and how it is utilised as a productive asset has a direct impact on rural poverty. The situation as it currently stands is that many SADC member States are at various stages of land reform, and many others are contemplating initiating it in one form or another. Summit therefore noted the urgent need for member States to share strategies and experiences, with a view to adopting common approaches and strategies.
22. On the issue of gender equality, Summit 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, which was set out in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development.

The picture emerging in the region regarding parliaments shows that half of SADC member States are at 15% and above with South Africa having

reached the target followed by Mozambique (28.4%) and Seychelles at 24%. The remaining member States have percentages of women in parliament ranging between 5.9% and 10%. Summit noted that so far, only 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.

Summit 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. Summit also approved that Member States should present reports at its annual meetings on the steps they have taken, as well as the progress made in this regard.

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.

23. Summit noted that fifteen protocols have been successfully negotiated and concluded and of these, eight have entered into force. Summit also expressed concern that there appears to be no proper assessment of the implementation of these numerous protocols and urged member States to effectively implement them. Summit also urged member States to ratify or accede to all Protocols as speedily as possible. Summit signed the following five Protocols: Politics Defence and Security Cooperation; Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials; Fisheries; Culture, Information and Sport; and the Protocol Against Corruption. Summit also signed an Agreement Amending the Treaty, and a Declaration on Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
24. An interactive business lunch between Heads of State and SADC Business leaders also took place during the Summit, reflecting recognition of the important role played by the private sector in regional integration. During this session, SADC Heads of State hosted different tables of the business community, at which they exchanged views on the state of the business environment in the region. The luncheon was organised under the auspices of the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI).
25. Summit received a progress Report from the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions. These include planned studies on the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); the Implementation of the new SADC Secretariat Structure; and the Auditing of Assets, Programmes and Projects in Sector Coordinating Units and SADC Institutions. Summit

- noted the progress made on the establishment of new directorates. Summit also noted with satisfaction that member States have seconded staff to the SADC Secretariat.
26. Summit commended South Africa for hosting the upcoming World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance from August 31, 2001 to September 7, 2001 and urged all member States to be well represented at this conference.
 27. Summit appointed Mr Albert M. Muchanga, a national of Zambia, as the new Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC. Mr Muchanga was sworn in at the closing ceremony of Summit.
 28. Summit unanimously elected President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique as the next Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation for a term of one year. Summit also elected President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania as Deputy Chairperson, thus completing the Troika which includes the past Chairperson, His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe.
 29. Summit received a statement from the Second Meeting of the First Ladies, which was held under the theme "Woman: The Foundation of Life".
 30. Summit accepted the offer of the Government of the Republic of Angola to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in 2002 in Angola.
 31. Summit thanked His Excellency President Sam Nujoma and His Excellency President Robert Mugabe for chairing SADC and the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation respectively, and the accomplishments of SADC during their tenure of office.
 32. Summit thanked representatives of other regional and continental organisations for attending the 2001 Summit.
 33. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Malawi for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the distinguished delegates. Summit also thanked all SADC institutions, which contributed to the successful organisation of the Summit.
 34. His Excellency President Bakili Muluzi of Malawi officially closed the Summit, and outlined his vision as Chairperson of SADC for the next year.

35. His Excellency President Benjamin Mkapa of Tanzania passed a vote of thanks.

**SUMMIT OF THE SADC TASK FORCE
ON DEVELOPMENTS IN ZIMBABWE**

COMMUNIQUÉ

ZIMBABWE – HARARE: 10-11 SEPTEMBER, 2001

1. The Summit of the SADC Task Force on Developments in Zimbabwe was held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 10-11 September 2001, at the invitation of His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe and was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, the Chairperson of SADC. The Task Force was established by the Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government during their meeting in Blantyre, Malawi on August 12-14, 2001, to work with the Government of Zimbabwe on the economic and political issues affecting the latter with a view to assisting Zimbabwe in finding solutions to these problems.
2. The members of the Task Force present at the Summit were:

Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Malawi	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe
3. The Angolan Head of State was represented by:

Hon. Kundi Paihama	Minister of Defence
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4. Also in attendance were Ministers and Senior officials from the above-mentioned member States, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy as well as Senior officials and representatives of a broad spectrum of Zimbabwean stakeholders.
5. In his remarks to the plenary session, which was attended by all invited Stakeholders, the SADC Chairperson, H.E. Dr Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, emphasised the need for equitable land distribution and SADC's support for Zimbabwe's Land Reform and Resettlement Program. Noting that land is at the centre of human dignity

- and political power, President Muluzi stressed the need for all Zimbabweans to work together in a spirit of give and take, mutual trust and openness. He also emphasised the importance of dialogue among all Zimbabweans based on patriotism and selflessness.
6. The SADC Chairperson further noted that the Summit was a historic event that afforded SADC leaders an opportunity to hear the views of all key stakeholders on the land question in Zimbabwe which is central to the socio-economic stability and well-being of the country.
 7. Summit received a briefing from His Excellency, President Mugabe on progress in implementing the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. He reiterated his government's commitment to equitable and socially just access to land in order to promote sustainable and efficient use and management of land in Zimbabwe. **President Mugabe indicated that the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme is being handled in accordance with the rule of law as enshrined in the Constitution and Laws of Zimbabwe. He further indicated the measures taken by the Government of Zimbabwe to avoid a recurrence of incidents of violence.**
 8. Summit also received a briefing from Hon. Sule Lamido, the Foreign Minister of Nigeria on the outcome of the Abuja Initiative and welcomed and supported the conclusions of the Abuja Initiative. Summit also welcomed the decision by the United Kingdom to provide a significant financial contribution to the Zimbabwe land reform programme and its undertaking to encourage other international donors to do the same. Summit urged the parties to start the process of implementation without delay. Summit further welcomed the commitment by Zimbabwe at the meeting in Abuja to undertake its Land reform and Resettlement Programme in accordance with its laws, ensuring that a stop is put to any further farm occupations; that it would facilitate the de-listing of farms which do not meet set criteria; that for farms that are not designated, occupiers would be moved to legally acquired land; that discussions with the UNDP will be accelerated, with a view to reaching agreement as quickly as possible; and the commitment of the Government of Zimbabwe to continue to exert all efforts to ensure that land reform is carried out in accordance with the laws of Zimbabwe.
 9. Summit received a letter from the UN Secretary General, Mr Kofi Annan, reaffirming the commitment of the UNDP to work with the Government of Zimbabwe in the implementation of the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. Summit welcomed this reaffirmation and emphasised the need to seize this opportunity and move fast to ensure that an agreement is reached between the two parties as a matter of urgency.

10. Summit received presentations from the following stakeholders:

- Council of Chiefs
- Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans' Association
- Zimbabwe Farmers' Union
- Zimbabwe Joint Resettlement Initiative
- Commercial Farmers' Union
- Indigenous Commercial Farmers' Union
- Inyika Trust on Land
- Women and Land Group
- Zimbabwe Federation of Trade Unions
- Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions
- Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce
- Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries
- Employers Confederation of Zimbabwe
- Affirmative Action Group
- Zimbabwe Chamber of Mines
- Zimbabwe Council of Churches
- Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference
- Zimbabwe Muslim Youth Organisation
- Indigenous Business Development Centre
- Movement for Democratic Change (MDC)
- Zimbabwe African National Union (Ndonga)
- Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF)

11. In their presentations, the stakeholders were unanimous on the need for equitable land re-distribution and pledged their support for the acquisition and distribution of land under the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. They emphasised the need for national dialogue in order to find a speedy and sustainable solution to the land question in Zimbabwe. The Stakeholders also called for the institution of confidence building measures among all stakeholders to ensure their commitment and support to the Land Reform and Resettlement Programme. They expressed appreciation for the support SADC has given to Zimbabwe's Land Reform and Resettlement Programme and called upon SADC leaders to continue assisting in that endeavour. Summit appealed for technical, financial and extension service support to the settlers to facilitate productive land use.

12. Summit welcomed as a step in the right direction, the Zimbabwe Joint Resettlement Initiative by commercial farmers and government to provide land for the resettlement programme with support from the private sector. The Zimbabwe Joint Resettlement Initiative aims at speeding up the delivery of land for resettlement through the withdrawal of legal contestations.

13. Summit adopted the combined presentation from the Zimbabwe Council of Churches, the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference and the Faith for the Nation campaign.
14. Summit expressed concern at the projection of a negative image of Zimbabwe which has had adverse effects on the economy of Zimbabwe and consequently the economy of the region. Summit appealed to the international community to be objective in their portrayal of events in Zimbabwe. Summit encouraged Zimbabwe to find ways and means of countering this negative perception in order to win support for land issue and bring about a turnaround in the economy. Summit accordingly, stressed the need for all Zimbabweans to work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence.
15. The Summit noted with appreciation the renewed commitment by the Government of Zimbabwe and the stakeholders to intensify consultations aimed at confidence building and finding lasting solutions to the land issue, economic problems and other issues of national concern.
16. Summit also noted with appreciation the willingness of the political parties to establish a Multi Party Parliamentary Committee to discuss these issues **on a continuous basis, within the context of the democratic tradition of the country.**
17. Summit encouraged the Government of Zimbabwe and Britain to engage in continuous dialogue.
18. Summit agreed to establish a Ministerial Task Force to proactively continue the initiative. Summit directed this Task Force to meet as soon as possible.
19. Summit thanked the Government and people of Zimbabwe for their warm hospitality and the representatives of the invited stakeholders for their contributions.

SADC EXTRA-ORDINARY SUMMIT

COMMUNIQUÉ

MALAWI – BLANTYRE: 14 JANUARY, 2002

The Extra-Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Blantyre, Malawi on 14 January 2002, and was chaired by His Excellency, Dr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Mr Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic of Congo	H.E. President Mr Joseph Kabila
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	H.E. President Dr Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Mr Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob
South Africa	H.E. President Mr Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Dr Sibusiso Dlamini
Tanzania	H.E. President Mr Benjamin William Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Mr Levy Patrick Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Mr Robert G. Mugabe

2. The Heads of State and Government of the following countries were represented by:

7. In his vote of thanks, the President of the Republic of Angola, His Excellency Jose Eduardo Dos Santos observed that SADC countries shall only be able to overcome poverty, illness and illiteracy if the conflicts in the region are permanently resolved. He noted that the issue of terrorism is of major international concern, one from which the region has suffered, and against which SADC has taken a firm and unequivocal position. He applauded SADC for its united approach to the resolution of regional conflicts, and appealed for the strengthening of that unity.
8. The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that the Summit provides a unique opportunity to address the conflict situation in the SADC region, and underlined the need to move forward in unison. He noted that peace and security are pre-requisites for sustained growth and development. He further emphasised the need for the SADC region to halt its marginalisation in the global process.
9. The Summit received a statement from Ambassador Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary General in charge of Political Affairs at the Organisation of African Unity. He commended SADC for its timely initiative in convening the Summit, and underlined the need to strengthen continental and regional mechanisms to deal with conflicts more effectively. He emphasised the importance of enhancing the cooperation between these mechanisms, based on the principles of complementarity and comparative advantage.
10. A presentation of the main findings of the World Health Organisation Commission on Macro-Economics and Health was made to the Summit by its Chairperson, Prof Jeffrey Sachs, who underlined that health was a pre-requisite for economic development.
11. A message of goodwill to the Summit was received from the United Nations Secretary General Mr Kofi Annan.
12. Summit received a report from President Joseph Kabila on the peace process in the DRC. Summit welcomed the partial withdrawal of Ugandan forces, and urged the latter and Rwandan forces to complete their withdrawal as a matter of urgency. Summit expressed concern at the slow progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and urged all parties concerned to comply fully with its provisions. Consequently, Summit tasked the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security with the responsibility to formulate a strategy for speeding up implementation of the Agreement, in collaboration with the Joint Monitoring Committee.

13. Summit expressed its gratitude to International Cooperating Partners which have consistently supported the Lusaka Peace Agreement on the DRC, and urged them to continue this support until peace and security are attained.
14. Summit welcomed President Kabila's active involvement in the Inter Congolese Dialogue, which is aimed at reconciling the Congolese people and ushering in a new political dispensation.
15. Summit received a report on the progress of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue from the Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire. Summit noted the preparatory talks held in Gaborone in August 2001, at which the parties committed themselves to a number of procedures and substantive actions, most of which have been implemented. The Inter-Congolese Dialogue which commenced in Addis Ababa in October 2001 was abandoned due to procedural and financial constraints. The Dialogue will resume in South Africa in mid-February 2002.
16. The Facilitator expressed concern at the inadequate funding for the Dialogue, and appealed for additional financial support to ensure the success of the Inter Congolese Dialogue. In this regard, Summit mandated the SADC Chairperson, and the Troika of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to work with the facilitator to mobilise the required resources.
17. Summit received a report from President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on the situation in Angola, where relative peace now prevails as a result of the Government Peace Plan which is a combination of military, economic, political and social efforts. Summit noted that national territory had been liberated, and national boundaries re-established. The government has established full administration throughout the national territory and this has significantly contributed to an improvement in the movement of people, goods and services.
18. Summit called for the continuation and intensification of sanctions against UNITA-SAVIMBI in order to bring the rebel movement to dialogue and to compel it to comply with the provisions of the Lusaka Peace Protocol. Summit welcomed the Angolan Government's commitment to the 1994 Lusaka Peace Protocol, and urged UNITA-SAVIMBI to return to the negotiating table, in a spirit of national reconciliation.
19. Summit welcomed the following actions to be undertaken by Zimbabwe: full respect for human rights, including the right to freedom of opinion, association and peaceful assembly for all individuals; the commitment to investigate fully and impartially all cases of alleged political violence in 2001 and action to do so; a Zimbabwean Electoral Supervisory

- Commission which is adequately resourced and able to operate independently; the accreditation and registration of national independent monitors in good time for the elections; a timely invitation to, and accreditation of a wide range of international election observers; commitment to freedom of expression as guaranteed by the Constitution of Zimbabwe; reaffirmation by Zimbabwe of its practice of allowing national and international journalists to cover important national events, including elections, on the basis of its laws and regulations; commitment by the government of Zimbabwe to the independence of the judiciary and to the rule of law; and the transfer by the Government of Zimbabwe of occupiers of non designated farms to legally acquired land.
20. Summit welcomed the assurances by President Mugabe that the forthcoming Presidential Elections scheduled for 9-10 March 2002 will be free and fair. Summit noted the steps that have been taken by the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure the efficient and effective management of the elections. Summit noted with appreciation the commitment of the Government of Zimbabwe to launch a peace campaign that would include the opposition and other stakeholders.
 21. The Summit expressed serious concern on the statement made by the Zimbabwe army on the outcome of the election, and urged the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure that in accordance with the multi-party political dispensation prevalent in SADC, political statements are not made by the military, but by political leaders.
 22. Summit noted with concern the negative reporting by certain sections of the media on Zimbabwe, and appealed to them to be objective. Summit expressed concern over the fact that some Western countries have authorised the broadcasting from their territories by their nationals of hostile and inciting propaganda against the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Summit called upon those countries to desist from such actions.
 23. Summit adopted a report by the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, His Excellency Joaquim Chissano President of the Republic of Mozambique. The report covers a review of the political situation in the region, terrorism, the Richard Ryan report on Sanctions Against UNITA-SAVIMBI, a Programme of Activities for the Organ, Support to the Secretariat to service the Organ, and Funding of the Organ.
 24. Summit adopted a SADC Declaration Against Terrorism.
 25. Summit expressed its gratitude to the Government and People of Malawi for their hospitality during the Extra Ordinary Summit.

COMMUNIQUÉ

ANGOLA – LUANDA: 1-3 OCTOBER 2002

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Luanda, Angola on 1-3 October 2002, and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr Eduardo Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic of Congo	H. E. Joseph Kabila
Malawi	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	H. M. King Mswati III
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Levy Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

2. The Head of State and Government of Lesotho was represented by Hon. Deputy Prime Minister Lehohla; that of Mauritius by Hon. Deputy Prime Minister Paul Berenger; and that of Seychelles by H.E. Peter Sinon, High Commissioner of Seychelles to South Africa.

6. Also in attendance were the President of the African Development Bank, H. E. Omar Kabbaj, the Interim Chairperson of the African Union Commission, H.E. Amara Essy, the Assistant Secretary General of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, Mr Sindiso Ngwenya and the Director of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, (ECA) Regional Office for Southern Africa, Mr Robert Okello.
7. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, described 2002 as a historic year for the region as epitomised by the peace and stability in Angola, the withdrawal of troops from the DRC, the launch of the African Union and the hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. President Muluzi also spoke about the need for sustainable development and emphasised that it required acknowledging people and putting them at the centre of development policies. He called for the empowerment of all peoples, particularly women and the poor in order for them to play a meaningful role in the management of the region's abundant natural resources.
8. The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola and host of the 2002 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to Angola. He noted that the Summit was taking place at the time when Angola had achieved peace and stability. He noted that SADC had to define the correct strategy for the also harmonisation of macroeconomic policies bearing in mind the need for regional economic growth and the potential of each country. President Dos Santos called on SADC to pay special attention to women within the context of human development, especially in the area of education as it has been proven that higher literacy among women contributes to the reduction of child mortality.
6. In his address to the Summit, the President of the African Development Bank, His Excellency Omar Kabbaj said that SADC holds the promise of achieving rapid and sustainable development as a result of the commitment of its members to regional cooperation and integration. He noted that SADC had made significant progress in drawing up effective plans for the exploitation of common resources and for the development of regional infrastructure projects.
7. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that with peace and stability in SADC, the prospects for enhancing and consolidating the integration process were now brighter. He indicated that substantial progress had been achieved in the Restructuring of SADC Institutions, a process aimed at consolidating and deepening the SADC

integration agenda. He also highlighted the inclusiveness aspects of the exercise.

8. The official opening of the Summit also witnessed the announcement of the 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. The first prize was awarded to: Vicky K Luchman of Mauritius, the second prize to Melissa Meyer of Namibia and the third to Kagiso Jani of Botswana.
9. Three media practitioners received certificates and prizes for having contributed the best printed work to the first SADC Media Award Competition. They are Raphael Mweninguwe from Malawi, Ellen Chikale from Zambia and Takawira Musara from Zimbabwe.
10. The official opening session also witnessed the ceremonial handover of the chairpersonship from His Excellency, Dr Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi to His Excellency President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. Summit also elected President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania as Deputy Chairperson of SADC.
11. Summit unanimously re-elected President Joaquim Chissano, President of the Republic of Mozambique as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation for a further one-year term and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili as the Deputy Chairperson.
12. On the political situation, Summit expressed satisfaction that a new era of peace and stability had dawned in the region with the ceasefire agreement signed in Angola in April 2002 and a number of power-sharing and ceasefire agreements signed between the Government of the DRC and other parties to the DRC conflict.
13. Summit received a briefing from the Government of Angola on the latest military and political developments in the country. It was indicated that fighting had stopped completely in the entire country since the signing of the peace agreement on April 4, 2002. So far, 5, 000 former UNITA soldiers have been integrated into the national army and police, UNITA has been de-militarised and is now a political party and demobilised soldiers have been integrated into society and some are being trained for civilian jobs.
14. Summit welcomed with satisfaction the return of peace in Angola, which represents an added value to the stability of the Southern and Central African regions as well as of the African continent as a whole. It commended the Government and the People of Angola for embracing the spirit of national reconciliation and, in particular, His Excellency President

José Eduardo dos Santos for his demonstrated magnanimity and encouraged the people of Angola to pursue the path of peace. In this regard, Summit welcomed the Angolan Government's decision to hold elections in 2004.

15. Summit acknowledged with appreciation the efforts made by the Government of Angola and the international community in the provision of humanitarian assistance to the demobilized former UNITA forces, to their families and to all population affected by war as well as in the mobilization of resources for social integration.
16. Summit expressed its support to the ongoing efforts aimed at providing assistance to demobilized soldiers, orphans, internally displaced people and the population affected by the war, with a view to ensuring their social reintegration and rehabilitation.
17. Summit appealed to the international community at large and to the African community, in particular, to continue providing urgent humanitarian assistance to enable the Angolan people to address the humanitarian challenges facing the country. It further appealed to the international community to respond favourably to the planned donors' conference for the social reintegration, reconstruction and development of Angola to be held under the auspices of the United Nations.
18. His Excellency President Joseph Kabila briefed the Summit on the latest developments in the resolution of the conflict in the DRC which has so far claimed three million lives.
19. Summit commended the DRC Government, and in particular President Kabila for his flexibility and goodwill towards building peace and promoting national reconciliation. Summit pledged its continued support for the DRC in its efforts to re-build the country and a new society.
20. His Excellency President Robert Mugabe briefed the Summit on the situation in Zimbabwe particularly on the land reform programme.
21. Summit also noted that the region continues with efforts directed at deepening and accelerating reforms to constitutional, political and electoral systems to ensure that they are participatory, transparent, accountable, inclusive and predictable.
22. Summit received a report from the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, which gave an overall picture of the political,

- defence and security situation in the region. The report covered developments in Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe as well as combating terrorism, the status of ratification of the Protocol of Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation which has been ratified by six countries, the humanitarian crisis and disaster management.
23. Summit noted that at the continental level, through collective efforts, remarkable progress has been achieved towards strengthening African unity. To this end, a giant step has been taken with the launch of the African Union in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa. Summit also noted that the region is faced with a formidable challenge to ensure that the African Union works for the benefit of all the people of the continent.
 24. With regard to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Summit appointed His Excellency, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos as the fourth member to represent SADC on the NEPAD Heads of State Implementation Committee. The other Heads of State in the Committee are His Excellency President Festus Mogae of Botswana, His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and His Excellency President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.
 25. With regard to the economic situation, Summit expressed satisfaction at the sound macro-economic reforms being implemented by SADC Member States. Summit observed that on average, the region has achieved positive GDP growth rates since the mid 1990s. Notwithstanding this, Summit acknowledged that the region still faces major challenges such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and food security. In this respect, Summit mandated the Troika to guide and expedite the development of the Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP) which should be completed soon. Summit also directed the Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Finance to meet urgently to work on a short/term plan to revitalise the regional economy with a view to ensuring sustained growth and development.
 26. Summit further noted that during 2001, SADC Member States continued to implement policies aimed at reducing inflation to one digit levels. However, the current status reflects that there has been a reduction of the average inflation rate for SADC from approximately 11 per cent in 2000, to 10 per cent in 2001.
 27. Summit noted the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS as well as Tuberculosis, Malaria and other infectious diseases on the population of the region. In particular, Summit expressed concern that the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the Southern African region continues to be a major developmental challenge. In this regard, Summit urged Member States to

mobilise more resources to fight this pandemic and other communicable diseases.

28. Summit noted with great concern the food crisis gripping six Member States in the region and the attendant humanitarian situation caused by the acute food shortages. The six countries affected are Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Summit also noted that Angola and DRC were also forecasting food shortages.
29. Summit noted with appreciation that the World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with the affected Member States has been distributing relief food to 4.3 million people in the affected countries since April 2002. The number of people -affected by the food crisis is estimated to rise to 14.4 million by March 2003, requiring an additional 1.05 million tonnes of cereals from September 2002.
30. Summit noted the Joint SADC/UN Appeal for assistance to avert the humanitarian Crisis, which was launched in New York on 18th July 2002 for an amount of US\$611 million. Of this total, US\$507 million is for food aid and US\$31 million is for agriculture, among others, for the six affected countries. By September 2002, about US\$183 million had been mobilized for food aid and US\$12 million for non-food requirements. Summit called upon the SADC Secretariat to intensify its resource mobilisation efforts.
31. Summit welcomed with gratitude an offer of 100,000 tonnes of maize by South Africa to be distributed through WFP and the milling at its own cost, of the 600,000 tonnes of GMO maize currently stored at South African port.
32. Summit also urged Member States assisted by the SADC Secretariat to continue taking concerted measures to address the medium and long-term challenges posed by the food crisis.
33. With regard to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), Summit noted that Member States are in the process of enacting GMOs legislation. To-date South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe have enacted legislation on GMOs.
34. Summit also noted the establishment by the SADC Council of Ministers of an Advisory Committee on GMOs to develop guidelines to assist Member States guard against potential risks in Food Safety, Contamination of Genetic Resources, Ethical issues, Trade related issues and Consumer concerns.
35. Summit also noted that Member States are at liberty to take a position to accept or reject GMO grain coming as food aid. In the event that a Member State accepts this grain, it should undertake awareness

- campaigns to ensure that GMO maize is not planted and also ensure that all GMO maize is milled into flour before any distribution to beneficiaries. As a long-term measure, Member States should develop capacity to deal with GMO issues particularly for testing and monitoring.
36. On the issue of gender equality, Summit 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, which was set out in the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development.
 37. Summit observed that overall women remain largely under represented in decision-making positions. Most reports recommend that more work should be done in order to achieve the minimum target. Summit urged Member States to continue to seize the opportunity presented by elections and cabinet reshuffles to nominate more women in decision-making positions.
 38. On community building, Summit noted that twenty-one protocols have been successfully negotiated and concluded and of these, ten have entered into force. Summit also urged member States to ratify or accede to all Protocols as speedily as possible. Summit also signed four legal instruments, namely: the Protocol on Extradition, Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Protocol on Forestry and the Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal.
 39. Summit received a progress Report from the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions. These include the major tasks which have been completed, the tasks under implementation and the challenges being encountered in the restructuring process. Among the tasks completed are:
 - The establishment of three Directorates, namely: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Directorate on Social and Human Development and Special Programmes;
 - Mobilisation of resources in the form of human resources from Member States through secondment of officers to the Directorates and funds from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) for financing key activities related to the restructuring exercise;
 - The adoption of a formula for Member States contribution;
 - The establishment of SADC National Committees in most Member States;
 - The completion of the Study on the Auditing of Assets, Programmes and projects of SCUs and SADC Institutions;

- The production of the Consolidated version of the Treaty and the consequential amendments of Protocols;
 - Commencement of work on the RISDP, including the recruitment of experts and the production of the Interim Report on the RISDP;
40. Summit directed that work on the RISDP should be expedited.
 41. Summit accepted the offer by His Excellency President Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in 2003 in Tanzania.
 42. Summit thanked His Excellency President Bakili Muluzi for his able leadership and the accomplishments of SADC during his tenure of office.
 43. Summit thanked representatives of other regional and continental organisations for attending the 2002 Summit.
 44. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Angola for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates. Summit also thanked all SADC institutions, which contributed to the successful organisation of the Summit.
 45. Summit expressed its gratitude to the international community for the support extended to SADC.
 46. His Excellency President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola officially closed the Summit, and outlined his vision as Chairperson of SADC for the next year.
 47. His Excellency President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania passed a vote of thanks in which he invited his colleagues to attend the next ordinary Summit in Tanzania in 2003.
 48. Finally, the Summit received with appreciation the report of the Third Meeting of the First Ladies on Poverty presented by Her Excellency Madame Patricia Shamil Muluzi, First Lady of the Republic of Malawi.

SADC SUMMIT ON HIV/AIDS

COMMUNIQUÉ

MASERU – LESOTHO: 4 JULY, 2003

1. The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on HIV/AIDS was held in Maseru, Lesotho on 4 July 2003, and was chaired by His Excellency, Eng. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Mr Festus G. Mogae
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Mr Robert G. Mugabe
Malawi	His Honour Vice President Mr Justin Malewezi
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili
Mozambique	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Dr Pascoal Mocumbi
South Africa	His Honour Deputy President Mr Jacob Zuma
U.R. of Tanzania	His Honour Vice President Dr Ali Mohammed Shein
Zambia	His Honour Vice President, Dr Nevers Mumba

2. The Heads of State or Government of the following countries were represented as follows:

Swaziland	Hon. Deputy Prime Minister Mr A R V Khoza
Mauritius	Honourable Mr A. K. Jugnauth, Minister of Health and Quality of Life

- for the establishment of a framework for more active solidarity among governments, international cooperating partners and the private sector which should result in the setting up of a financial fund for the fight against HIV/AIDS.
9. Delivering a vote of thanks, His Excellency, President Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe applauded the Government of Lesotho for successfully hosting the Summit and for their friendship and hospitality. He also noted that HIV/AIDS threatens to decimate the human race, particularly in the SADC region, which is the epicenter of the pandemic in the entire globe. He said in the quest for survival, SADC leaders are committing themselves to combating the disease through regional efforts in order to halt and roll back the pandemic.
 10. President Mugabe called on the Ministries responsible for Finance and Planning to appreciate and articulate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on national economies, mobilize and channel more resources for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support to enable Member States to meet the targets set in the Abuja Declaration of 2001.
 11. In his introductory remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy said the battle against HIV/AIDS was getting more difficult and complex, especially when taking cognisance of the frightening figures of HIV prevalence rates, the increasing morbidity rates which have resulted in millions of orphans and declines in life expectancy. He said this situation needs to be reversed and that the battle against HIV/AIDS has to be won however difficult it is.
 12. The official opening ceremony was also addressed by the Interim Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, the Managing Director of the World Bank, Dr Mamphela Ramphele and the Regional Director for Africa of the World Health Organisation, Dr Ibrahim Samba.
 13. Summit was preceded by a meeting of the of Ministers of Health, of Finance and of Gender/Women's Affairs which was held on 3 July 2003 and a Non-Governmental Organisations Forum which was held on 1 July 2003.
 14. The Ministerial meeting was officially opened by Rt. Hon. Pakalitha Mosisili, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.
 15. Summit also noted the SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Plan of Action: 2003-2007, which was adopted by the Ministerial meeting as a working document. The Framework is a multi-dimensional response to HIV/AIDS, which aims at intensifying measures and actions to address the

adverse effects of the pandemic on the social, economic and political spheres of SADC nations.

16. Specifically, the Framework aims at reducing the incidence of new infections among the most vulnerable groups within SADC; mitigating the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS; reviewing, developing and harmonising policies and legislation relating to HIV prevention, care and support, and treatment within SADC; and mobilising and coordinating resources for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in the SADC Region.
17. The Framework also provides a situational and response analysis of HIV/AIDS in the region, which reveals that approximately 15 million people are HIV positive in the SADC Region. This represents about 51% of all infections in Africa, and about 37% of the global total thus making the SADC region the worst affected in the world.
18. It is estimated that to date, close to 10 million people have died of HIV/AIDS related diseases in the Region with over one million having died in 2001 alone. The epidemic has increased levels of poverty, decimated households and created, resulted in high levels of school dropouts and child headed households.
19. In terms of impact, the epidemic has had a devastating and profound effect on all socio-economic sectors and all levels of society including individuals, households and communities.
20. Summit noted that Member States have put in place measures at both national and regional levels to prevent new HIV infections and mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These include the adoption of multi-sectoral strategic plans and leadership response and commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS as evidenced by their commitment to the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the UN General Assembly Special Session of HIV/AIDS.
21. Summit also noted the Best Practices and Challenges facing Member States in the implementation of their HIV/AIDS Programmes. The best practices include interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission, involving voluntary testing as well as ARV therapy to the infected parents and their children to prevent orphanhood of HIV and establishment and implementation of workplace HIV/AIDS prevention and management programmes.
22. Summit noted that one of the major challenges in the fight against HIV/AIDS is the high cost of essential medicines including ARVs. In this regard, Summit agreed that the issue of bulk purchasing and

- manufacturing of generic drugs should be accorded top priority in the implementation of the Strategic Framework.
23. Summit also urged neighbouring Member States to establish bilateral coordination mechanisms to share experiences and best practices in the fight against HIV/AIDS in core intervention areas, including care and treatment. To this end the Summit agreed to intensify awareness campaigns, raise and strengthen political will and commitment in the fight against the pandemic.
 24. Summit underscored the importance of resource mobilization in the fight against HIV/AIDS. To this end, Summit approved the establishment of a regional fund for the implementation of the SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007 and urged International Cooperating Partners and international development finance institutions to generously contribute to the fund.
 25. Summit noted with appreciation financial and technical support provided by International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) to SADC Member States in the fight against HIV/AIDS through various initiatives such as the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and President Bush's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (EPAR). Summit appealed for a relaxation in the stringent requirements attached to accessing these funds on the part of ICPs in view of the emergency and humanitarian nature of the HIV/AIDS crisis for which the support is needed.
 26. With regard to EPAR, Summit mandated the Troika to negotiate with the President of the United States of America for the extension of the support to all SADC Member States. Summit also directed the Secretariat to develop concrete project proposals consistent with the SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007 for use by the Troika in its negotiations under EPAR.
 27. Summit urged Member States to continue to submit their applications to the Global Fund to access complimentary funding for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria programmes and urged for the expeditious disbursement of resources under this initiative.
 28. Summit also urged Member States to continue efforts towards allocating at least 15% of their national budgets, consistent with the Abuja Declaration.
 29. Summit also directed appropriate SADC Ministers to meet jointly, in the context of the Integrated Committee of Ministers to address the food security crisis in the region.

30. The SADC Heads of State and Government also adopted and signed the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV/AIDS in the SADC Region, which reaffirms the Heads of State and Government's commitment to the combating of HIV/AIDS pandemic in all its manifestations, as a matter of urgency through multi-sectoral strategic interventions as contained in the new SADC HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007.
31. The Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV/AIDS in the SADC Region also identifies a number of priority areas which include access to care, testing and treatment; prevention and social mobilization; resource mobilization; development oriented approach; and monitoring and evaluation.
32. Summit expressed appreciation to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for hosting the HIV/AIDS Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all the delegates. Summit also thanked the World Bank, UNAIDS, UNDP for all the assistance provided and all the stakeholders, including NGOs and international cooperating partners for their valuable contributions to discussions during the Summit and the meetings that preceded it.

COMMUNIQUÉ

TANZANIA – DAR ES SALAAM: 25-26 AUGUST, 2003

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 25-26 August, and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic of Congo	H. E. President Joseph Kabila
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mauritius	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	H. M. King Mswati III
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Levy Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

2. The Seychelles did not participate in the meeting
3. Also in attendance were, the Secretary General of the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa, Mr Erastus Mwencha, the Secretary General

of the East African Community, Mr Nuwe Amanyamba Mushega and representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the NEPAD Secretariat of the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank.

4. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola, outlined the major achievements during his tenure as Chairpersonship. He expressed his satisfaction with progress made in the implementation of the restructuring exercise, in particular the completion of the formulation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, which is the blue-print for the economic development of the region. He stressed that the challenge now is to implement this Plan, which has clear timebound goals and targets that Member States should adhere to if poverty is to be reduced significantly in the region. In this regard, he called for the mobilisation of resources from within and outside the region to finance regional programmes and activities that are geared towards poverty eradication.
5. President Dos Santos also highlighted the outcome of the SADC Summit on HIV and AIDS, which was held in Maseru, Lesotho in July 2003, where a Declaration was adopted. The Maseru Declaration on the Fight Against HIV and AIDS identifies a number of priority areas such as access to care, testing and treatment. He noted that it was imperative for SADC to execute the decisions that emerged from this Summit such as the establishment of a regional fund for the implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action for 2003-2007.
6. The incoming Chairperson of SADC, H.E. Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and host of the 2003 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to the United Republic of Tanzania, and particularly to Dar es Salaam. Paraphrasing the words of the late founding President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, H.E. Mkapa urged SADC citizens to mould themselves into a modern day candle whose light will shine beyond the borders of individual Member countries, and also in the rest of the African continent, giving hope where there is despair, love where there is hate and dignity that comes from victory in the war against poverty and HIV and AIDS.
7. The official opening session also witnessed the ceremonial handover of the chairpersonship from H.E. Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, President of the Republic of Angola to H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa. Summit also elected Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth of the Republic of Mauritius as Deputy Chairperson of SADC.

8. In his acceptance statement, President Mkapa outlined his vision as Chairperson of SADC for the next year. He noted that the rapid and far reaching changes in the world reinforce the need to act regionally with utmost urgency to keep pace with the information communication and technological forces that are driving the globalisation process. He emphasised that SADC provides a strong framework to build upon, and to enable the region to speak to the globalising world with a united and firm negotiating power that cannot be ignored. To this end, H.E. Mkapa urged the SADC delegates going to Cancun, Mexico for the World Trade Organisation Ministerial meeting to speak with the strongest united voice for an equal chance in the battle for life.
9. H.E. President Mkapa called upon Member States to implement all protocols as they help exploit the region's natural resources and the creation of a large integrated regional market, which is a decisive lead factor for attracting foreign direct investment.
10. Summit elected the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and H.E. President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as the Deputy Chairperson. In his acceptance statement, Rt. Hon. Mosisili pledged his utmost commitment to the execution and realisation of the Organ's mandate. He called for the strengthening of the Organ in order for it to respond to challenges such as the observance of the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and commitment to democratic governance.
11. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy noted that the Summit was a historical one as the venue was home to most of leaders during the time they were fighting against oppression in all its forms. These leaders are now in another fight, which is more complex and difficult. This is the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. He pointed out that the approved Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, which is a blueprint for SADC's prioritised regional interventions for tackling poverty and underdevelopment is now ready for implementation.
12. Dr Ramsamy also highlighted the challenges facing the region such as HIV and AIDS, which is having a devastating impact on development, high external debt and perennial disaster hazards from drought and floods, which need to be managed properly. He underscored the need for the region to embark on prioritised programme of activities for sustainable growth and development.
13. Ambassador Keitaro Sato, from Japan delivered a special message from the Japanese Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Junichiro Koizumi, in which Japan pledged to strengthen ties with SADC as a regional bloc as well as

through continental initiatives such as NEPAD. He also welcomed SADC leaders to the 3rd Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) to be held in Tokyo in October 2003.

14. The official opening of the Summit also featured the announcement of the winners of the 2003 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition, the theme of which was illicit drugs production, trafficking and abuse in the SADC region. The first prize was awarded to Nthabeleng Moketsepene of Lesotho, the second prize to Kaelo Tinkane of Botswana and the third prize to Andrew Chagula of the United Republic of Tanzania.
15. The 2003 Media Awards ceremony was also held during the official opening of the Summit. Three finalists received their prizes as follows: Ms Rosario Mwila Lubumbashi from Zambia Information Services for the radio category; Mr Luis Domingos from Angolan Television for the television category and Mr Amos Chanda from the Zambia Daily Mail for the print category.
16. Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, which indicated that generally peace and stability continue to prevail in the region. The report covered the situation in Angola, the DRC, Zimbabwe and terrorism.
17. With regard to the situation in Angola, Summit noted with satisfaction progress made on the consolidation of peace after many years of political strife. Summit noted the concrete measures taken by the Government of Angola to ensure the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as their resettlement.
18. Summit commended Angola for the orderly manner in which the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons is being undertaken. It also noted the political measures such as the review of the constitution and electoral bill the Government has taken towards consolidating peace and political stability. In this regard Summit urged all Member States to support Angola in her efforts towards the consolidation of peace and in mobilizing the donor community to attend the International Donor Conference on the Reconstruction of Angola. Member States were also urged to support Angola in the resettlement of over three million refugees and displaced persons.
19. Summit expressed its appreciation to Botswana, DRC, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, UNHCR and other cooperating partners for their efforts towards voluntary repatriation of refugees to Angola. Summit further expressed gratitude to Botswana for contributing one million Pula (approx.

- USD 200 000) towards voluntary repatriation of refugees and granting citizenship to 300 former refugees.
20. On the DRC, Summit welcomed the peace process in the Republic of the Congo (DRC), which has led to the inauguration of the Transitional Government. Summit urged all the signatories to the Global and Inclusive Peace Agreement to ensure lasting peace and stability in the country by honouring all the commitments made in the agreement.
 21. Summit expressed profound appreciation to the key players who contributed in various ways towards the DRC peace process. In particular, Summit noted the roles played by the Facilitator of the Inter Congolese Dialogue, Sir Ketumile Masire, and the Republic of South Africa. The roles played by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe in restoring stability in the DRC, as well as the role played by the Government of Zambia in facilitating the adoption and implementation of the Lusaka Agreement were equally commended. Summit urged Member States to provide support to ensure that the momentum already gained in the peace process is not lost.
 22. Summit also welcomed the steps taken at both regional and international levels to address the situation of insecurity in the Ituri region.
 23. On Zimbabwe, Summit noted that the region continued to work with Zimbabwe to address its political and economic situation within the framework of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.
 24. Summit re-affirmed the indivisibility of SADC and solidarity with Zimbabwe and that it will continue to work with the country in order to encourage and sustain the positive developments that are taking place in the search for lasting solutions.
 25. Summit also committed itself to continue opposing the Commonwealth, the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (US) sanctions as they hurt not only ordinary Zimbabweans but also have profound social and economic implications on the region as a whole. In this regard, Summit urged SADC International Cooperating Partners, particularly the Commonwealth, the EU and the US to lift the sanctions and engage in a constructive dialogue with Zimbabwe.
 26. Summit thanked H.E. President Chissano for ably steering the activities of the Organ for the past two years.
 27. Summit adopted new criteria for admission of new members.
 28. With regard to the economic situation in the region, Summit expressed satisfaction at the sound macro-economic reforms being implemented by

- SADC Member States, which resulted in the reduction of inflation rates and budget deficits in most of the Member States. Summit observed that in 2002, the region achieved a GDP growth rate of 3.2% an increase from the 2.7% achieved in 2001.
29. Summit noted the devastating effects of HIV and AIDS as well as tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious diseases on the population of the region. In particular, Summit expressed concern that the HIV and AIDS pandemic in the Southern African region continues to be a major threat to the developmental gains attained so far. Summit commended the outgoing Chairperson for convening a Summit on HIV and AIDS in Maseru, Lesotho in July 2003. One of the outcomes of the Summit included approval for the establishment of a regional fund for the implementation of the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007. The Summit in Maseru also adopted and signed the Maseru Declaration on the Fight against HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region, which identifies a number of priority areas including access to care, testing and treatment; prevention and social mobilization; resource mobilization; development oriented approach; and monitoring and evaluation.
 30. Summit noted the improvement in the food security situation in the region during the 2003-2004 consumption year compared to the previous year. The number of people needing food assistance is estimated to reach 7.0 million by January 2004 compared to 15.2 million people in March 2003. The food shortages are mainly a result of two consecutive years of droughts and floods aggravated by a general reduction in resource allocation to agriculture and the HIV and AIDS pandemic, which increased the vulnerability of affected families.
 31. Summit noted that the regional cereal production increased slightly from 21.55 million tonnes in 2001/2002 to 22.89 million tonnes in 2002/3. However, the region is still expecting a cereal shortfall of around 1.74 million tonnes. This is mainly in maize, wheat, rice, sorghum and millet.
 32. On the issue of gender equality, Summit noted with satisfaction that the overall regional situation indicates that Member States are making progress in the promotion of women's representation in political structures. There is also a deliberate and gradual increase in the proportion of women's representation in various structures in most Member States.
 33. Summit noted that following the recent constitutional review in Swaziland, the draft national constitution provides for 30% women's representation in all power and decision-making positions.

34. The Kingdom of Swaziland is holding elections in 2003 while Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa are expected to hold elections in 2004 and the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe are expected to hold elections in 2005.
35. Therefore, Summit urged those Member States that have not attained the target to use the opportunities of the forthcoming elections and other measures to achieve the minimum 30% of women's representation in political and decision-making structures by 2005.
36. Summit also noted the progress made in the Restructuring of SADC Institutions, which began in March 2001 and is now nearing completion. In particular, Summit noted that all four Directorates have now been established, SADC National Committees are operational at Member State level and that the Study on the New SADC Organisational Structure has been approved and implementation will commence in April 2004 on an incremental basis in order to make it cost effective.
37. Summit approved the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) urged all SADC Member States, institutions and stakeholders to participate in their implementation. Summit called for the coordination and rationalization of the two plans in order to maximize the synergies inherent in them.
38. On community building, Summit noted with concern that Member States were slow in ratifying or acceding to Protocols. To date twelve (12) protocols have been ratified and entered into force. Eleven Protocols still need to be ratified in order to enter into force. In this regard, Summit urged those Member States to expedite the process of either ratification or accession to any of the Protocols. Summit congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania for having ratified all protocols.
39. Summit signed the SADC Charter on Fundamental Social Rights, which among other things, calls for creation of a conducive environment to facilitate closer and active consultations among partners and in a spirit conducive to harmonious labour relations.
40. Summit also signed the Mutual Defence Pact which deepens the cooperation in the area of politics, defence and security.
41. Summit received a progress Report from the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions. These include the major tasks, which have been completed, the tasks under implementation and the challenges being encountered in the restructuring process. Among the tasks completed are:

- The establishment of all four Directorates, namely: Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Infrastructure and Services and Social and Human Development and Special Programmes;
 - The operationalisation of the Integrated Committee of Ministers;
 - The mobilisation of resources in the form of human resources from Member States through secondment of officers to the Directorates and funds from International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) for financing key activities related to the restructuring exercise;
 - The establishment of SADC National Committees in most Member States;
 - Completion of the formulation of the RISDP; and
 - The adoption and operationalisation of the study on the Implementation of the New SADC Structure.
42. Summit noted with satisfaction the Declaration issued at the end of the parallel meeting of the SADC First Ladies and called for its implementation.
 43. Summit noted that at the continental level, the region hosted the Summit of the AU for the second consecutive year and congratulated H.E. President Chissano for his election as Chairperson of the AU for the next year. H.E. Chissano thanked SADC leaders for the support given to Mozambique, which enabled the latter to successfully host the Summit. Summit pledged to continue to give its maximum support to President Chissano during his tenure as Chairperson of the AU.
 44. With regard to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Summit urged Member States to integrate NEPAD agreed priorities in areas such as agriculture, health, information communication and infrastructure development into their National Development Plans and to increase resource allocation to these priority areas. Summit directed for the convening of a High Level Ministerial meeting on NEPAD to facilitate the integration of NEPAD into SADC's regional integration programme activities.
 45. Summit endorsed the Council decision which mandated the Ministers of Trade to meet as a matter of urgency to prepare negotiating guidelines and to initiate negotiations with the EU on Economic Partnerships Agreements (EPAs).

46. Summit expressed deep regret at the death of the UN Representative in Iraq, Mr Sergio Vieira de Mello in a bomb attack on the UN offices in Baghdad. Summit expressed condolences to his family and the UN Secretary General and Staff. Summit also expressed deep regret at the loss of lives in the bomb explosions in the Indian city of Mumbai in which at least 40 people were killed. Summit expressed condolences to the bereaved families and the Government of India. Summit also expressed shock at the untimely death of the Vice President of the Republic of Kenya, Honourable Michael Christopher Kijana Wamalwa who passed away in London last Saturday.
47. Summit congratulated Rwanda for holding peaceful elections, which are a major step in the consolidation of peace and democracy in that country.
48. Summit accepted the offer by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth of the Republic of Mauritius to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in August 2004.
49. Summit thanked His Excellency President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos for his able leadership and the accomplishments of SADC during his tenure of office.
50. Summit thanked representatives of other regional and continental organisations for attending the 2003 Summit.
51. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates. Summit also thanked the SADC Secretariat for the successful organisation of the Summit.
52. Summit expressed its gratitude to the international community for the support extended to SADC.
53. His Excellency President Benjamin Mkapa officially closed the Summit.
54. Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth of the Republic of Mauritius passed a vote of thanks in which he invited his colleagues to attend the next ordinary Summit in Mauritius in 2004.

COMMUNIQUÉ

2004 SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT SUMMIT ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

TANZANIA: DAR-ES-SALAAM 15 MAY

1. The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on Agriculture and Food Security was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania on 15 May 2004, and was chaired by His Excellency, Benjamin W. Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Summit was held under the theme: Enhancing Agriculture and Food Security for Poverty Reduction in the SADC Region.

The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. Prime Minister, Mr Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos
Botswana	Hon. Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Baledzi Gaolathe
Democratic Republic	H. E. Vice President Mr Jean Pierre of Congo Bemba
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Mr Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	Hon. Minister of Housing, Mr Kaliyoma Phumisa
Republic of Mauritius	Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources, Mr Nandcoomar Bodha
Mozambique	Hon Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Dr Leonardo Simao

Namibia	H.E. President Dr Sam Nujoma
South Africa	Honourable Deputy President, Jacob Zuma
Swaziland Dlamini	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Mr Absalom T
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. President Mr Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia Mumba	His Honour Vice President Dr Nevers
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Mr Robert Gabriel Mugabe

2. Seychelles was not represented at the Summit.
3. Also in attendance were Members of the SADC Council of Ministers and SADC Ministers of Agriculture, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy, the Director General of the Food Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Dr Jacques Diouf, NEPAD, representatives of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the World Food Programme, and the Africa Zero Emissions Research Initiative (ZERI).
4. In his official opening statement, His Excellency President Mkapa, the Chairperson of SADC extended a warm welcome to the Heads of State and Government and all delegates to the Summit. He underlined the need for the region to continue to fight together for economic liberation of Southern Africa, especially in finding a lasting solution to the pressing questions of food security and sustainable poverty reduction. He said the Summit affords SADC Leaders an opportunity to build political will to put the question of agriculture and food security at the heart of national and regional priorities.
5. Quoting an African proverb that says “Where there is no shame there is no honour”, President Mkapa called on the Leaders to bring honour to SADC by ensuring that the region feeds itself on a sustainable basis.
6. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary of SADC said that the Extra-Ordinary Summit allowed SADC to have an action oriented road map with a clear time frame and responsibilities that will enable the region to address the situation. He stressed that food security was an urgent necessity and therefore there is need to combine efforts at the household, national, regional and continental levels to combat hunger and food shortages.

7. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the Director General for Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Dr Jacques Diouf said FAO is providing assistance to each Member State for the preparation or update of five-year national programmes of agricultural development and food security under the NEPAD Comprehensive Agriculture Programme. FAO has also worked with SADC in preparing a Regional Programme for Food Security for which resources are now needed for implementation.
8. Summit was preceded by meetings of the Extra-Ordinary Council of Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture and Natural resources who met in February 2004.
9. Summit noted with concern that total cereal production in the SADC region has remained stagnant for over a decade remaining at the same level in 2003 as it was in 1990, with an estimated 22,753 000 and 22,062 000 metric tonnes respectively. In the same period the population has grown from 152 million to 212 million.
10. Summit further noted that agriculture is a major sector in SADC, contributing 35% to the regional GDP and 13% of total export earnings. In addition, about 70% of the population of SADC depends on agriculture for food, income and employment. However, given the huge land mass available in SADC suitable for the production of food crops and livestock farming, agricultural productivity remains at very low levels.
11. In this regard, the SADC Heads of State and Government adopted and signed the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region, which reaffirms their commitment to ensuring accelerated agricultural development and sustainable food security, as a matter of urgency through multi-sectoral strategic interventions in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the Declarations of the World Food Summit in 1996 and 2002 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).
12. The Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security also identified a number of priority areas on which SADC will focus in the next two (2) years and medium to long term actions in order to achieve sustainable food security in the region.
13. In this regard, Member States undertook to ensure availability and access of key agricultural inputs to farmers. In addition The Summit also underscored the need to provide targeted support to vulnerable farmers with key inputs such as improved seed varieties, fertilizers, agrochemicals,

- tillage services and farm implements which are critical to increased agricultural production in the region.
14. Summit also stressed the need for Member States to vigorously embark on water management programmes such as flood control to prevent the loss of human life and livestock and the destruction of agricultural land and infrastructure. Equally Member States, in accordance with the Revised Protocol on Shared Water Courses, are encouraged to support programmes on water harvesting, inter-basin water transfers and the construction of water storage facilities in order to enhance agricultural development and other uses. Member States also undertook to accelerate and up-scale the adoption and use of irrigation technologies such as treadle and motorized pumps, canalization and water saving technologies.
 15. On agricultural financing and investment, Summit called on all Member States to progressively increase financing to agriculture by allocating at least 10% of the respective national budgets within a period of five years in line with the African Union Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security of July 2003.
 16. Summit also urged Member States to mobilize resources for agro-processing and to up-scale the establishment and use of rural intermediaries such as savings and credit schemes and rural mobile banks. Summit also agreed to consider setting up a regional Agricultural Development Bank/Facility, which could be financed through private equity, Member States Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and International Finance Institutions.
 17. On the region's disaster preparedness capacity, Summit considered the possibility of establishing of a Regional Food Reserve Facility, which would include both a physical reserve and a financial facility. In this regard, studies are to be conducted on the early warning and monitoring system, including a review of the SADC Food Security Early Warning System; a food reserve system that allows SADC to respond to food emergencies; and a risk insurance instrument that identifies a risk management strategy and safety-net support and strategies.
 18. Summit further noted the prevalence of gender inequality with regard to access and ownership of land in some Member States, credit facilities and agricultural inputs leading to the marginalization of women despite the fact that they constitute 70% of the labour force in agricultural production. In this regard, Summit urged Member States to enhance gender mainstreaming, in particular by enacting non-discriminatory laws on finance, credit and land. Member States were also urged to promote gender sensitive technologies, particularly on agro-processing.

19. Summit stressed the need for Member States to mainstream efforts to combat of HIV and AIDS and other chronic diseases control in the agriculture and natural resources policies and programmes. Consequently, Member States were urged to review their HIV and AIDS mitigation programmes and implement the SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Plan of Action 2003-2007 to ensure food security in the region.
20. Other priority areas adopted by Summit include the following:
 - Promotion of programmes to remove farm labour constraints and to facilitate the development of rural infrastructure such as roads, information and communication technology, water and sanitation services, and electricity;
 - Acceleration of land policy reform initiatives and share experiences of best practices;
 - Improving agro-industrial development and processing;
 - Control and eradicate crop and livestock pests and diseases;
 - Increasing the production of crop, livestock and fisheries resources;
 - Engaging in non-traditional agriculture production such as mushrooms for food security;
 - Ensuring the sustainable use and management of natural resources;
 - Undertaking research, technology development and disseminating the information and findings widely;
 - Involving the private sector in agriculture and rural development; and
 - Enhancing market access for agricultural products.
21. Summit undertook to implement, at the national and regional levels, the commitments, resolutions and intentions contained in the Declaration and in the complementary Plan of Action in order to improve the welfare of the people of the SADC region.
22. Summit therefore directed the Integrated Committee of Ministers to initiate urgent follow-up activities in order to expedite the implementation of the Declaration and the Action Plan.
23. Summit also undertook to review progress on the implementation of this Declaration at the end of every two (2) years from the date of signature.
24. Summit expressed appreciation to the Government of the Republic of South Africa for a donation of One Hundred Million Rands (R100,000,000) to the SADC region. The resources will be used for agricultural inputs, food aid and for a vulnerability monitoring system.

25. Summit congratulated the Republic of South Africa for winning the right to host the 2010 World Cup.
26. Summit expressed appreciation to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting the Extra-Ordinary Summit on Agriculture and Food Security and for the warm hospitality extended to all the delegates. Summit also thanked the Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme, the European Union, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, African Union and the Africa Zero Emissions Research Initiative (ZERI) for their valuable contributions during the Summit and the meetings that preceded it.

15 May 2004

COMMUNIQUÉ

MAURITIUS: GRAND BAIE 16-17 August 2004

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Grand Baie, Mauritius on 16-17 August, and was chaired by the Right Honourable, Mr Paul Raymond Berenger, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius.

The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	H.E. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic	H. E. President Joseph Kabila of Congo
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili
Malawi	H.E. President Bingu wa Mutharika
Mauritius	Hon. Prime Minister Paul Raymond Berenger
Mozambique	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	H. M. King Mswati III
United Republic of Tanzania	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa
Zambia	H.E. President Levy Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

2. Also in attendance were the Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr Patrick Mazhimaka, the Secretary General of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, Dr Kasuka Mutukwa, the Vice President for Operations North, East and Southern Region of the African Development

Bank, Mr. Theodore Nkodo and representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the NEPAD Secretariat and the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa.

3. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania outlined the major achievements of his tenure of office such as the launch of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the adoption of the Declaration and Plan of Action on Agriculture and Food Security, the establishment an HIV and AIDS Unit at the Secretariat as well as the initiation of the process of establishing the SADC HIV and AIDS Trust Fund.
4. President Mkapa urged for more policy coherence and greater political will within SADC in order to lift the vision and focus from the national to the regional level. He warned that if SADC Member States were too bogged down by what they want out of accelerated integration nationally, they risk losing sight of the greater benefits awaiting them in the longer term. Quoting from the Report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation, President Mkapa called on SADC Member States to strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation as a major vehicle for development and for a stronger voice in the governance of globalisation.
5. The incoming Chairperson of SADC, Hon. Paul Raymond Berenger, Prime Minister of Mauritius and host of the 2004 Summit, extended a warm welcome to SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to Mauritius. He noted that although Mauritius was physically separated from the rest of the SADC countries by hundreds of kilometres of sea, Southern African countries were indivisibly bound together by their common objectives and endeavours and their shared vision of SADC as a powerful and prosperous community of nations.
6. The official opening ceremony was also addressed by His Excellency President Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi who emphasised the need to strengthen young democracies through sound economic management, upholding the rule of law and respect for human rights. He also outlined some of the key challenges facing SADC such as the consolidation of SADC into a viable economic community, the integration of SADC into the global economy and building the necessary human resources capacity in the face of the HIV and AIDS pandemic.
7. The Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (SIPO) was launched during official opening ceremony by the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ, the Rt. Hon. Pakalitha Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho. In his launch statement, the Rt. Honourable Mosisili

said the SIPO was an enabling instrument for the implementation of the SADC developmental agenda embodied in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). He stressed that the core objective of SIPO is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment within which the region will endeavour to realise its socio-economic objectives.

8. The official opening session also witnessed the ceremonial handover of the chairpersonship from H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa to Hon. Prime Minister Paul Berenger. Summit also elected H.E. President Festus G. Mogae of the Republic of Botswana as Deputy Chairperson of SADC.
9. In his acceptance statement, Prime Minister Paul Berenger assured the region that the issues that were pursued with drive by his predecessor, will remain at the top of SADC's regional integration agenda during his tenure of office. He urged the SADC region to remain fully conscious of the fact that economic growth and poverty alleviation are intricately linked to good governance and political stability. He therefore called on Member States to work together to remove all obstacles on the path to development in genuine democracy.
10. The new Chairperson said SADC has always endeavoured to promote dialogue with developing and developed country partners and noted the need to further strengthen existing ties and increase the number of dialogue partners. This is critical in order to get their understanding and collaboration on issues of a multilateral nature that are deemed important to the region. In this regard, he undertook to improve trade and investment relations between SADC and India as well as with China. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that with free and fair elections due in Zimbabwe at the beginning of next year, SADC can already start preparing for the normalisation of relations between SADC and the European Union and the United States of America.
11. Summit elected H.E. President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and H.E. Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia as Deputy Chairperson.
12. The Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission, Mr Patrick Mazhimaka also addressed the official opening of the Summit. He said that the AU has unveiled a new vision, mission and strategic framework, which define the objectives to be achieved including supporting measures for the acceleration of the process of regional integration for regional economic communities such as SADC. The new vision is a reflection of the AU's collective will and determination to move forward and to work towards not only economic but political, security, social and cultural and other forms of integration.

13. Mr Patrick Mazhimaka also briefed Summit on the African Union Extra-Ordinary Assembly on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa to be held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 3-9 September 2004. The Assembly will be held under the theme “Strategies for Employment Creation/Promotion and Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods” and will consider among others, a Declaration and a Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa. Summit called on the AU to ensure that the Declaration and Action Plan are action-oriented with clear deliverables.
14. In his remarks, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy said that the economic growth rate of the region has been positive for the past ten years as a result of Member States concerted efforts and deliberate macro-economic measures such as trade, financial and capital markets liberalisation, reduction of budget deficits and reform of the public sector.
15. Dr Ramsamy also emphasised the need for Member States to ensure that the priorities of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) are integrated into the national development plans for effective implementation.
16. The official opening of the Summit also featured the announcement of the winners of the 2004 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition, the theme of which centred on water and its importance for social and economic development in the SADC region. The first prize was awarded to Samukelisiwe Dlamini of South Africa, the second prize to Robert Lusinje of Malawi and the third prize to Priyamvadha Doorgakant of Mauritius.
17. The 2004 Media Awards ceremony was also held during the official opening of the Summit. Four finalists received their prizes as follows: Mr Leonard Magomba, The Express newspaper, United Republic of Tanzania for Photojournalism; Mr Christopher Mwelwa Wapamesa, Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation for Television; and Mr Takawira Musara, The Voice newspaper, Zimbabwe for Print. Mr Tshepo Ikaneng of the South African Broadcasting Corporation was awarded notable mention for the Radio category.
18. Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, the Rt. Hon. Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho, which indicated that generally, peace and stability continue to prevail in the region. The report covered the final report on the structuring of the Organ, the consolidation of democracy in the region and defence and security matters.

19. On the DRC, Summit commended the President for his efforts aimed at bringing the on-going peace process to a successful conclusion. Summit deplored the continued unrest in the eastern part of the country caused by externally supported rebel armed forces and the recent massacres committed in the refugee camp of Gatumba in Burundi. Summit also condemned the recent foiled coup attempt in Kinshasa on 10 June 2004 and commended the Government of the DRC for thwarting the attempt. In this regard, Summit reaffirmed that SADC will not tolerate any unconstitutional change of governments in the region. Therefore, Summit condemned the repeated attempts aimed at destabilising the DRC.
20. Summit mandated the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to field an evaluation mission to the DRC and neighbouring countries to determine and identify the practical modalities to promote peace and security in the DRC. The mission should also identify the strategies that SADC should implement to support the transition process and the organization of democratic elections in the DRC.
21. With regard to Swaziland, Summit noted that the Constitution drafting process undertaken by the country will be completed by the end of November 2004. Summit further noted that currently, the Draft Constitution has been referred to the citizens of the country to make their observations and comments before the final text is adopted through the Parliamentary process. Furthermore, the issue relating to the rule of law is receiving the Kingdom's necessary and expedient attention and it is hoped that the Court of Appeal will be constituted shortly.
22. Summit also noted that the Kingdom of Swaziland is committed to the transformation of the country and the Constitution is one of the vehicles that are being used to achieve this objective.
23. On Zimbabwe, Summit noted that the next Parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe are scheduled for March 2005 and that this has already been publicly announced in Zimbabwe by H.E. President Robert Mugabe. In this connection, Summit was informed that the Government of Zimbabwe has drafted electoral legislation consistent with the newly adopted SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.
24. Summit thanked Rt. Hon. Mosisili for ably steering the activities of the Organ for the past year.
25. Summit congratulated Malawi and South Africa for holding peaceful elections this year.

26. Summit adopted SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, which aim at enhancing the transparency and credibility of elections and democratic governance as well as ensuring the acceptance of election results by all contesting parties.
27. Summit reiterated the urgency of the Hashim Mbita Project, which is intended to document the history of the Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa. To this end, Mozambique and Namibia pledged a monetary contribution of US\$100 thousand each to support the project. Summit thanked Mozambique and Namibia for the contributions.
28. With regard to the economic situation in the region, Summit noted that the region achieved a GDP growth rate of 3.2% in 2003, the same as in 2002.
29. On energy, Summit observed that the power supply situation in the SADC region will reach crisis levels by 2007 if no concrete steps are taken to increase the Region's power generation capacity. Summit noted that several Member States have submitted projects for power generation capacity expansion in the context of short and long term priority plans covering 2005-2010 and 2011-2020 respectively. In this regard, Summit urged Member States to work closely with a view to fast track the implementation of the short-term priority power generation projects, in particular the expansion of the Inga Site project and Renewables.
30. Summit noted that the extent of the HIV and AIDS pandemic in the region has reached crisis proportions. The major contributing factors to the spread of the pandemic include widespread poverty, gender inequality, illiteracy, stigma and discriminations and inadequate health care delivery systems as well as substance abuse. Summit underscored the importance of nutrition and traditional medicine in addressing health challenges, in particular HIV and AIDS. In this regard, Summit noted the establishment of a Ministerial Committee on traditional medicine consisting of Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Committee will make proposals on the promotion of research on safety, efficacy and use of traditional medicine in addressing major diseases and nutritional supplements.
31. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Republic of South Africa for a donation of One Million Rand as its contribution to the SADC HIV and AIDS Trust Fund. Summit noted that a Task Team consisting of South Africa and Zimbabwe is developing guidelines on the utilization of the resources of the Trust Fund.
32. Summit approved the candidature of Dr Luis Gomes Sambo of Angola for the post of Regional Director for Africa at the World Health Organisation. Summit requested all Member States to support the candidature of Dr Sambo.

33. On Food Security, Summit noted marginal improvement in the food security situation in the region during the 2003/04 consumption year compared to the previous year. The number of people needing food assistance is projected to have dropped from 6.5 million in 2003/04 to 5.4 million in 2004/05.
34. Summit noted that projections for 2004/2005 consumption year indicate a cereal deficit of about 1.93 million tonnes, which is lower than that of 2003/2004 estimated at 2.96 million tonnes. This is due to the increased cereal production especially from Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
35. Summit commended the outgoing Chairperson, H.E. Mkapa for convening the Extraordinary SADC Summit on Agriculture and Food Security in May 2004. Summit urged all Member States to honour their commitments made in the Declaration adopted at the Summit.
36. On the issue of gender equality, Summit noted with satisfaction that the overall regional situation indicates that Member States are making progress in the promotion of women's representation in political and decision-making structures. There is also a deliberate and gradual increase in the proportion of women's representation in various structures in most Member States.
37. Therefore, Summit urged those Member States that have not attained the target to use the opportunities of the forthcoming elections and other measures to achieve the minimum 30% of women's representation in political and decision-making structures by 2005. Summit commended South Africa for surpassing the target in terms of women in Parliament and Cabinet.
38. Summit congratulated South Africa for successfully bidding for hosting the Pan African Parliament and the United Republic of Tanzania for the appointment of Hon. Getrude I. Mongella as the President of the Parliament.
39. Summit also noted the progress made in the Restructuring of SADC Institutions, which began in March 2001 and is now nearing completion.
40. With regard to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Summit noted the report of the High Level SADC Ministerial meeting on NEPAD. Summit noted that the issues discussed included an overview of the NEPAD Initiative; Synergies between NEPAD and RISDP; Democracy, Peace, Security and Governance; Agriculture, Food Security and Environment; Education and Health; Science and Technology;

Infrastructure Development and Tourism; Resource Mobilisation and Capacity Building.

41. Summit agreed that the SADC representatives in the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee would, under the leadership of President Mbeki, regularly brief other Heads of State and Government on the implementation of the NEPAD Programme
42. Summit noted the launch of the negotiations with the European Union on the SADC Economic Partnership Agreement. Summit also noted that following the launch of the negotiations, the SADC EPA Ministers and the EC Commissioners held the first session of the negotiations and agreed on a joint Road Map, which will guide the negotiations.
43. Summit considered the application for membership from Madagascar and decided to accord it “candidate membership status” for a period of one year during which Madagascar will be expected to present to Council, through the Secretariat, a detailed time-frame and action plan indicating how it will meet its obligations, including the implementation of various SADC legal instruments. The President of Madagascar, H.E. Marc Ravalomanana attended the closing ceremony of the Summit and expressed appreciation to SADC for according his country “candidate membership status.”
44. On the construction of the SADC headquarters, Summit approved the establishment of a task team comprising Ministers of Finance of the SADC Troika and the Troika of the Organ to mobilize resources for this project. All SADC Member States made an initial contribution totaling US\$6,250 000 as seed money for the construction of SADC headquarters.
45. Summit approved the SADC anthem and that the anthem be performed in all Member States at all major SADC events and in all primary and secondary schools in all Member States on SADC Day – 17 August and SADC Creators’ Day – 14 October.
46. On the 2010 World Cup, Summit congratulated South Africa for successfully bidding for the World Cup and urged SADC Member States to cooperate with South Africa in order to ensure the successful hosting of this event. Summit further noted that the Ministers of Sports, Tourism and Information will draw up strategies to ensure that the region benefits from hosting the World Cup.
47. Summit accepted the offer by the H.E. Festus G. Mogae to host the next Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in August 2005.
48. Summit thanked His Excellency President Benjamin Mkapa for his able leadership and the accomplishments of SADC during his tenure of office.

49. Summit thanked representatives of other regional and continental organisations for attending the 2004 Summit.
50. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Mauritius for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates. Summit also thanked the SADC Secretariat for the successful organisation of the Summit.
51. Summit expressed its gratitude to the international community for the support extended to SADC.
52. His Excellency, President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique addressed the official closing ceremony and bid farewell to his colleagues as he retires at the end of 2004. He noted that he has been associated with SADC since its inception and has seen it evolve and score successes that have build its name internationally. He stressed that following the adoption of the RISDP and SIPO, the challenge was now to develop concrete plans of action and how to engage all stakeholders in their implementation and mobilisation of resources, particularly from within the region.
53. Also bidding farewell to his colleagues was His Excellency, President Sam Nujoma of Namibia who retires in March 2005.
54. Hon. Berenger officially closed the Summit and undertook to pursue some outstanding tasks on the restructuring of the organization. He identified the following as priorities during his tenure of office:
 - a. implementation of the SADC Protocols by spelling out concrete programmes of community-building through regional integration;
 - b. operationalisation of the two major development plans – the SADC RISDP and SADC SIPO and building the necessary synergy with NEPAD;
 - c. rationalisation of the various Committees, both technical and ministerial so that we get value for money;
 - d. increasing the credibility of SADC vis-à-vis our international cooperating partners;
 - e. forging strong relationships with sub-regional, continental and multilateral organisations; and
 - f. encouraging our member states to align their national policies to regional cooperation so that they stay on course in the globalisation process and also make a significant dent on poverty.
55. H.E Festus G. Mogae of the Republic of Botswana passed a vote of thanks in which he invited his colleagues to attend the next ordinary Summit in Gaborone, Botswana in 2005. President Mogae commended Mauritius for demonstrating beyond a shadow of doubt that it is committed

to the SADC Treaty by ratifying most of the protocols as well as paying its contributions in full and on time. He said the people of SADC were looking forward to Mauritius' dynamic and able leadership of SADC in the coming year both in terms of the implementation of policies and programmes as well as in dealing with International Cooperating Partners.

**Grand Baie,
Mauritius
August 17, 2004**

COMMUNIQUÉ

BOTSWANA: GABORONE 17-18 AUGUST 2005

The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), met in Gaborone, Botswana on 17-18 August, 2005 and was chaired by His Excellency, Mr. Festus Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana.

1. The Heads of State and Government of SADC present at the Summit were:

Angola	Rt Hon. Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos, Prime Minister of the Republic of Angola.
Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Democratic Republic	H. E. Professor Arthur Z'Ahidi Ngoma of Congo Vice President
Lesotho	Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili
Madagascar	H.E President Marc Ravalomanana
Malawi	H.E. President Bingu wa Mutharika
Mauritius	Dr. the Hon. Prime Minister Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister
Mozambique	H.E. President Armando Emílio Guebuza
Namibia	H.E. President Hifikepunye Pohamba
South Africa	H.E President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	H. M. King Mswati III
United Republic	H.E. President Benjamin W. Mkapa of Tanzania
Zambia	H.E. President Levy P. Mwanawasa, SC
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe

2. In attendance were Their Excellencies former Heads of State and Government: Sir Ketumile Masire of the Republic of Botswana, Joaquim Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique, Sam Nujoma of the Republic of Namibia and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania. Also present at the Summit were Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Mr Patrick Mazimakha, the Vice President for Operations North, East and Southern Region of the African Development Bank, Mr. Theodore Nkodo, the Secretary General of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, Dr Kasuka Mutukwa, NEPAD Chief Executive Professor Firmino G. Mucavele, representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, NEPAD and COMESA Secretariat.
3. In his address to the opening session of Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, Dr the Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, congratulated SADC Leaders and citizens on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations. Dr Ramgoolam underscored the need to implement all the Protocols that have been signed in order to drive the region forward and exploit the abundant resources in the region. He stressed the need to implement the SADC agenda in line with the priorities set out in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO). Dr Ramgoolam expressed satisfaction on the operationalisation and implementation of the RISDP and SIPO at both the national and regional levels, in particular the development of regional projects, some of which have been submitted to NEPAD for resource mobilisation. In executing these regional plans, he noted that cognisance should be given to people and development centred activities. The outgoing Chairperson underlined the importance of Africa's unity particularly in ensuring that it participates effectively in the United Nations Security Council.
4. Prime Minister Ramgoolam outlined some of the major milestones during the past year which included the approval of the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections in the Region which were immediately effected in Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. He commended Member States for their commitment in contributing seed money for the construction of the new SADC Headquarters and expressed satisfaction on the progress made so far. In this regard, he indicated that the Feasibility Study on the Financing, Design and Construction of the New SADC Headquarters has been completed.
5. The host of the Silver Jubilee Ordinary Summit, His Excellency, President Festus Mogae, of the Republic of Botswana, welcomed the SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to Botswana. President Mogae expressed his gratitude to all Heads of State and Government for their resolve to continuously pursue the common objectives and shared vision of

SADC which should propel the region to greater prosperity through deeper regional integration. He paid tribute to the Former Heads of State and Government for accepting the invitation to grace the SADC Silver Jubilee Celebrations and the role they played in furthering economic and social integration of the region.

6. The official opening ceremony was also addressed by His Excellency President Armando Emilio Guebuza who reaffirmed the commitment of the Government and people of Mozambique to the ideals and aspirations of SADC. In his first statement to Summit, President Guebuza underscored the importance of adopting creative and proactive measures in the mobilisation of the private sector and civil society organisations for them to invest in the implementation of the region's integration programmes.
7. His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba also delivered his first speech at the official opening of Summit. President Pohamba expressed his country's dedication to SADC ideals and the regional integration agenda. He emphasised the need to deepen democracy in the region and adopt measures that would consolidate peace and promote freedom for all the citizens.
8. The official opening session also witnessed the ceremonial handover of the Chairpersonship from Dr the Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam to President Festus Mogae of the Republic of Botswana. Summit also elected Rt Hon. Pakalitha Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho as the Deputy Chairperson of SADC.
9. Summit thanked Dr the Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam for his able leadership and the accomplishments of SADC during his tenure of office.
10. In his acceptance statement, President Mogae outlined his vision and priorities for the coming year. President Mogae thanked the outgoing Chairperson for steering the activities and programmes of the organisation and pledged to carry forward the programme of SADC, including, the commencement of the construction of the new SADC Headquarters as well as maintaining sustainable development, pursuing multilateral relations, ensuring protocol implementation, regional macroeconomic stability, financial market integration, investment promotion, infrastructure development and opening up of borders to facilitate the free movement of goods and services and other factors of production. He also emphasised that the region should adopt policies that enhance food production in order to avert hunger in the region. President Mogae pointed out the necessity of adequate budgetary provisions for financing SADC activities and assume greater responsibility and self reliance while taking into account the goodwill of the International Co-operating Partners. President Mogae

- suggested that SADC prioritises its activities in order to concentrate on those issues that would deepen integration within a short timeframe.
11. President Mogae committed the Government and people of Botswana to provide all the necessary assistance and a conducive environment for the operation of the organisation.
 12. The Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission, Mr Patrick Mazimakha underscored the important role of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the global architecture for peace and security, notably in the continental early warning systems and Africa Standby Forces. He noted with appreciation SADC's contribution to this noble cause. Mr Mazimakha urged SADC to continue building on the experience of 25 years in its integration agenda.
 13. Mr. Mazimakha pointed out that it was now an opportune time to translate the shared vision into concrete actions so as to accelerate the pace of continental integration by the AU Commission and the Regional Economic Communities (REC)s. In this respect, an AU Assembly will be held in January, 2006, with the aim of reviewing the proposed Rationalisation of RECs, which are the pillars of African integration.
 14. Mr. Theodore Nkodo, the Vice President for Operations North, East and Southern Region of the African Development Bank, addressed the opening session. Mr. Nkodo congratulated SADC on its 25th Anniversary and outlined the role of the African Development (ADB) in supporting development in the continent and its collaboration with RECs and NEPAD. He indicated the areas of possible support to SADC's integration agenda, which include sustainable food security, regional infrastructure, combating HIV and AIDS, macroeconomic surveillance, financial integration and capital markets development and capacity building.
 15. Mr. Nkodo emphasised the role of the private sector as a partner in development and indicated that, to increase its visibility and presence in the Region, the ADB has opened a country office in the United Republic of Tanzania and a regional office in Mozambique, which will cover other SADC countries. Other country offices are being opened in the DRC, Malawi, Madagascar and Zambia.
 16. Addressing the Silver Jubilee Summit, the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr Prega Ramsamy observed the great strides that have been made in the area of intra-SADC trade which has increased from a mere 5 percent in 1980 to about 25 percent today. Dr Ramsamy expressed hope that the 35 percent intra-SADC trade by 2008 in a Free Trade Area Arrangement to which all our Member States are committed will be achieved as the

target is certainly within reach given the fact that the region has in place some of the key pre-requisites including sound infrastructure.

17. In the spirit of inclusivity, Dr Ramsamy pointed out the critical role played by the civil society and private sector in the implementation of the SADC Common Agenda citing the need for the region to move in the same direction.
18. It has become tradition for the official opening of Summit to feature the winners of the 2005 Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition. The topic of the competition was premised on the achievements and challenges of SADC for the past 25 years. The first prize was awarded to Ms Sunjanabye Balloo of Mauritius, the second prize to Mr Reuben N. Mhanuka of the United Republic of Tanzania and the third prize to Ms Thato Roslyn Senabye of Botswana.
19. The official opening of Summit was also marked by the 2005 SADC Media Awards ceremony. Four finalists received their prizes as follows: **Television Category**, Mr. Tiro Kganela, Botswana Television; Republic of Botswana; **Photojournalism Category**, Mr. Ally Soobye, Le Mauricien Et Weekend, Republic of Mauritius; **Radio Category**, Ms Shelley Knipe, ABC Ulwazi Community Radio, Republic of South Africa; and **Print Category**, Mr. Perege Gumbo, Guardian Newspaper, United Republic of Tanzania.
20. Summit laid the Foundation Stone for the new SADC Headquarters and unveiled the Foundation Stone Monument. Summit underscored the necessity of accelerating the construction of the new Headquarters.
21. With regard to the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Summit commemorated the 25th anniversary of SADC and noted with satisfaction progress registered to date since the establishment of the organisation in 1980.
22. Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. His Excellency, Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa, which showed that the region continues to enjoy peace and security.
23. Summit noted that, in the process of consolidation of democracy and good governance, Botswana, Mozambique, Mauritius, Namibia and Zimbabwe held Presidential, Parliamentary and general elections. Lesotho also held successful Local Government Elections. SADC Electoral Observer Missions were deployed to all the elections and used the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections as their Terms of Reference. These elections are testimony of the consolidation of democracy in the region.

24. Concerning election observation, Summit agreed to establish a SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) whose role is that of advisor to SADC structures and to Electoral Commissions of Member States.
25. Summit noted that the United Republic of Tanzania will hold both Presidential and Parliamentary elections in October, 2005 while the Republic of Angola and the DRC will hold elections in 2006.
26. On the DRC, Summit commended the Government and the people of the DRC for adopting the new Constitution. Summit further noted that the Constitution, guarantees fifty-fifty gender parity in the political institutions of the DRC.
27. Summit expressed concern on the continuous activities of armed groups in the eastern region of the DRC posing a challenge to the consolidation of peace and political stability in that country. Summit observed that a new Government is expected to be in place by 30 June, 2006 in the DRC. Summit also mandated the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Co-operation to work with the Government of the DRC and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that elections are held within newly agreed timeframe and mobilize the necessary assistance for a successful electoral process.
28. Summit approved and some Member States signed the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in SADC, aimed at enabling the movement of people in the region. The specific objectives of the Protocol are to facilitate entry into Member States without the need for a visa for a maximum period of 90 (ninety) days per year for bona fide visit and in accordance with the laws of the Member State; permanent and temporary residence in the territory of another Member State; and establishment of oneself and working in the territory of another Member State.
29. On international co-operation, Summit commended Member States for their contribution in the promotion, consolidation and sustenance of peace and security in the world in general, and Africa in particular.
30. Summit thanked President Thabo Mbeki for efficiently spearheading the activities of the Organ for the past year.
31. Summit elected H.E. President Hifikepunye Pohamba, as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and H.E. Benjamin W. Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania as Deputy Chairperson.

32. On the Hashim Mbita Project, whose objective is to document the history of the Liberation Struggle in Southern Africa, Summit reaffirmed its commitment to the project and noted that the project is under implementation.
33. With regard to the economic situation in the region, Summit noted that the region achieved a GDP growth rate of 4.1% in 2004 compared to 3.2 percent the previous year. Summit observed that Member States continue to implement sound macroeconomic policies and business friendly reforms aimed at putting the region on a sustainable growth path that would contribute to poverty reduction and improvement in the quality of life of Southern Africans. However, Summit noted with concern that the region faces the challenge posed by increasing oil prices that have ripple effects on the entire economy and may compromise the growth of the regional economy.
34. Summit welcomed the debt relief proposals announced by the G8 countries in July, 2005 and noted the need for details on the debt relief programme that is likely to benefit a few SADC Member States.
35. Summit observed that for most Member States to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), there is an urgent need for SADC countries to institute policies and programmes aimed at accelerating social and human development, individually and collectively. Summit also called upon International Co-operating Partners to increase the level of resources being channelled to developing countries to finance education, health and social development activities.
36. With regard to Food Security, Summit noted that the region is self-sufficient in maize despite deficits in a few countries. In this respect, Summit urged the affected Member States to mobilise resources to import food that may be required to prevent incidence of hunger and starvation. Summit reiterated that Member States should honour the commitments in the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security to accelerate agricultural production and eradication of food insecurity in the region.
37. On HIV and AIDS, Summit noted that the main activities and interventions undertaken during the year include the development of policy options for mainstreaming HIV and AIDS and mitigating AIDS adverse impact on agriculture and food security, formulation of guidelines on HIV and AIDS and mobile populations, guidelines to conduct household surveys on HIV and AIDS, a model for mainstreaming orphans and vulnerable children in the education system, and the establishment of regional forum for national aids authorities.

38. With respect to Gender and Development, Summit endorsed the African Union position which provides for 50 percent target of women in all political and decision-making positions.
39. Summit observed that the regional level interventions are complimentary to national HIV and AIDS prevention and support programmes. Member States have continued to roll-out Antiretroviral Therapies (ARV's) programmes and the prevention of the transmission of the virus from the mother to the child (PMTCT). Summit noted that Member States are strengthening voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and surveillance of the epidemic.
40. In operationalising the SADC Tribunal in terms of the Protocol on Tribunal, Summit approved the appointment of the following ten (10) members of the Tribunal:
- Dr. Roberto Kambovo of Angola;
 - Dr. Onkemetse B. Tshosa of Botswana;
 - Hon. Justice Isaac Jamu Mtambo of Malawi;
 - Chief Justice Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay of Mauritius;
 - Hon. Dr. Luis Antonio Mondlane of Mozambique;
 - Hon. Justice Petrus T. Damaseb of Namibia;
 - Hon. Justice Stanley B. Maphalala of Swaziland;
 - Hon. Justice Frederick B. Werema of Tanzania;
 - Hon. Justice F. M. Chomba of Zambia; and
 - Hon. Justice Antonia Guvava of Zimbabwe.
41. Summit also designated the initial five regular Members of the Tribunal as follows:
- Dr. Roberto Kambovo of Angola;
 - Dr. Onkemetse B. Tshosa of Botswana;
 - Hon. Justice Isaac Jamu Mtambo of Malawi;
 - Chief Justice Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay of Mauritius;
 - Hon. Dr. Luis Antonio Mondlane of Mozambique.
42. Summit appointed Mr Tomás Augusto Salomão as the Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years. Mr Salomão is a citizen of the Republic of Mozambique and is an Economist by profession. He is a former Minister of Planning and Finance and Minister of Transport and Communications of Mozambique. Summit congratulated Mr Salomão for his appointment to the high office of the SADC Executive Secretary. Summit also appointed Engineer João Samuel Caholo of the Republic of Angola as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years. Engineer Caholo is a former Director of the SADC Energy Commission, Director of Infrastructure and Services Directorate and Deputy Minister of

Fisheries. Summit congratulated Engineer Caholo on his appointment as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC.

43. Summit expressed its gratitude to Dr Prega Ramsamy for his contribution to SADC during his tenure of office at the helm of SADC as the Executive Secretary. Summit also thanked Mr. Albert Muchanga for his contribution to the organisation during his tenure of office as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC. Summit wished the two good health and success in their future endeavours.
44. Summit expressed its gratitude to the former Heads of State and Government who graced the silver jubilee celebrations.
45. Summit thanked representatives of other regional and continental organisations for attending the 2005 Summit.
46. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana for hosting the Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates. Summit also thanked the SADC Secretariat for the successful organisation of the Summit.
47. In his Farewell Speech to Summit, His Excellency, President Benjamin W. Mkapa observed that in the last 25 years, SADC has resolved the direction, promulgated its vision and defined its framework for co-operation. President Mkapa pointed once priorities and strategies are agreed upon, it is imperative to put in place institutions within each of the governments with the task of monitoring implementation and follow up at national level. He noted that the spirit of the Frontline States should invigorate the region into action that would make SADC emerge as the most purposeful, most powerful and most successful African regional economic grouping.
48. With respect to the membership of Madagascar, Summit unanimously admitted the Republic of Madagascar as a 14th Member of SADC. In his statement following the admission of Madagascar into the SADC family, President Marc Ravalomanana, pledged his country's commitment to the noble objectives and aspirations of SADC. In line with the SADC vision, President Ravalomanana stated that his country is in the process of establishing efficiency and transparency of public administration, respect of the rule of law, good governance and the participation of civil society in major national issues. He undertook to implement the programmes and activities of the Community in pursuit of regional integration particularly the opening up of the market by reducing taxes and import duties as well as facilitating Foreign Direct Investment. President Ravalomanana supports SADC's programmes on standardization, quality assurance, accreditation

and metrology as this is a pre-requisite for a Free Trade and subsequent establishment of a Customs Union.

49. President Mogae officially closed the Summit and undertook to focus on the following priorities during his tenure of office:
- g. Commencement of the construction of the new SADC Headquarters;
 - h. Finalisation of recruitment of permanent staff;
 - i. Consolidating the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ;
 - j. Putting in place a Protocol Implementation monitoring mechanism.
 - k. Effective participation in multilateral negotiations.
50. Right Honourable Pakalitha Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho passed a vote of thanks in which he invited his colleagues to attend the next ordinary Summit in 2006. Summit accepted with appreciation the offer by the Kingdom of Lesotho to host the next Summit

Gaborone
Botswana
August 18, 2005

COMMUNIQUÉ

LESOTHO: MASERU 17-18 AUGUST 2006

1. The Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho on August 17-18 and was chaired by the Right Honourable Pakalitha Mosisili, Prime Minister of Lesotho.
2. The Summit was officially opened by His Majesty King Letsie III of The Kingdom of Lesotho. In his opening remarks, he recognised that the citizens of SADC remained poor despite 26 years of regional cooperation. In this respect he recommended that SADC carefully reviews its institutions to ensure that they deliver on regional integration and development.
3. The Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government;

Angola	The Right Hon. Prime Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos
Botswana	H.E. President Festus G. Mogae
Lesotho	The Right. Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Pakalitha Mosisili
Madagascar	H.E President Marc Ravalomanana
Malawi	H.E. President Bingu wa Mutharika
Mauritius	The Right Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam,
Mozambique	H.E. President Armando Emílio Guebuza
Namibia	H.E. President Hifikepunye Pohamba
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	Rt. Hon. Mr. Themba Dlamini Prime Minister
United Republic	H.E. President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of Tanzania

Zambia	H.E. President Levy P. Mwanawasa
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert G. Mugabe
DRC	The DRC was represented by Mr. Mbusa Nyamwisi, Hon. Minister of Regional Cooperation

4. The following organisations were also represented at the Summit: African Development Bank; Economic Commission for Africa; African Union; COMESA, and NEPAD.
5. In his address to the opening session of the Summit, the outgoing SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Festus Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana thanked Member States for the support they rendered to him during his tenure as chairperson.
6. President Mogae observed that the implementation of SADC programmes shows limited progress in the achievement of SADC's full integration and called for the scaling up of the implementation process. He felt that Member States needed to show commitment by contributing significantly towards regional projects and programmes.
7. President Mogae further observed that, SADC has committed itself to a timeline of achieving a Free Trade Area by 2008, and a Customs Union by 2010. He also called for the resolution of the issue of multiple membership which is delaying progress towards deeper regional integration.
8. The Incoming Chairperson, the Right Honourable Prime Minister, Pakalitha Mosisili, of the Kingdom of Lesotho and host of the Summit added his welcome to the SADC Heads of State and Government, and other delegates to the Kingdom of Lesotho. In accepting the Chairpersonship of SADC, Prime Minister Mosisili stated his preparedness to live up to the challenge.
9. Pointing to the high expectations of the peoples of the region about the benefits of the regional body, Prime Minister Mosisili noted that SADC has delivered political freedom and democratic governance. However, SADC had not fully delivered on the eradication of poverty through regional economic integration although it is making progress towards establishing an environment of peace and stability, which are the foundations of rapid economic and social development.

10. His Excellency President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania delivered his first speech at the official opening of the Summit. He gave assurances of his commitment and cooperation to meeting the milestones of regional integration.
11. The official opening session also witnessed the ceremonial handover of the chairpersonship from His Excellency President Festus Mogae to the Right Honourable Prime Minister Mosisili. The Summit also elected H.E. President Levy Mwanawasa of the Republic of Zambia as Deputy Chairperson of SADC.
12. In his acceptance statement, the Right Honourable Prime Minister Mosisili thanked the outgoing Chairperson for his excellent leadership of the organisation and undertook to build on these achievements.
13. African Development Bank President, Mr. Donald Kaberuka informed the Summit that the Bank is committed to working with SADC in the implementation of the region's agenda, especially in the field of infrastructure development. He also informed the Summit that the ADB intends to open additional offices in a number of SADC countries.
14. The UN Under-Secretary and Executive Secretary, of the Economic Commission for Africa Mr. Abdoullie Janneh, committed the ECA to providing SADC with technical assistance in its regional economic integration agenda.
15. Addressing Summit for the first time as the Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomão thanked the Heads of State and Government for the confidence they have placed in him. He stated his priorities as being the stabilisation of the Secretariat and improvement of its capacity to implement the key priorities of SADC.
16. Summit also witnessed the award of prizes to the winners of the 2006 **Regional Secondary Schools Essay Competition** whose theme was ***“Food and Nutrition in the SADC region has been unsatisfactory for many years now. Discuss the causes of this situation and suggest possible actions which the people and governments of SADC should take to ensure that there is adequate food available for proper nutrition in the region”***. The first prize for the Best Essay was won by Herry Mapesi, a student of Benjamin W. Mkapa High School in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Second Best Essay prize went to Boitshwarelo Mokgethi, a student of Maikano Community Junior Secondary School in the Republic of Botswana. The Third Best Essay prize was awarded to Lorraine Chitereka, a student of the National University of Lesotho International School (NULIS).

17. The 2006 SADC **Media Awards** were also presented during the Summit to Mr. Alfredo Lazaru Mueche from Mozambique for **photojournalism**. Ms Fazila Dahall and
18. **The Summit emphasised the need to scale up the implementation of the SADC integration agenda, and reiterated that the RISDP and SIPO are the main instruments in this regard. To this end, the Summit established a Task Force comprising Ministers responsible for Finance, Investment, Economic Development, Trade and Industry, to work with the Secretariat with a view to defining the road map for eradicating poverty and propose measures for fast tracking implementation. They directed the Task Force to report to the Extra Ordinary Summit, to be held not later than October 2006.**
19. The Summit noted with satisfaction the progress being made in the construction of the SADC Headquarters building in Gaborone, Botswana.
20. The Summit noted the Report of Outgoing Chairperson which covered, amongst others, the progress on the regional integration process and implementation of the RISDP, SIPO, and various Protocols.
21. The Summit congratulated the Outgoing Chairperson for his untiring efforts to improve the performance of the Organisation and for steering it to greater heights in its integration agenda during his tenure of office.
22. The Summit noted that while SADC recorded an overall 5.0% growth in real GDP in 2005, the region still needs to work hard as it remains below the 7% target set by the UN in the Millennium Development Goals for the developing nations to attain by 2015.
23. The Summit received a report from the outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency, Hifikepunye Pohamba, President of the Republic of Namibia. The report highlighted a number of issues concerning the peace and security situation and other related issues in the region especially the successful holding of elections in the DRC.
In this regard the Summit congratulated the people of the DRC for the peaceful and orderly manner in which they exercised their democratic right to vote.
24. The Summit thanked His Excellency President Pohamba for efficiently spearheading the activities of the Organ during the past year. His Excellency President Pohamba handed over the chairpersonship of the Organ to His Excellency President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania and Summit elected Angola as Deputy Chairperson of the Organ.

25. The Summit noted that the region continues to have high rates of mortality especially for women and children, which is worsened by the HIV epidemic that has reversed gains made by countries through immunisation and other health programmes. The Summit further noted with satisfaction that government expenditure on health, continued to improve.
The Summit observed that programmes for combating the spread of HIV and Mitigating the impact of AIDS remain very high on the region's agenda, and resolved that these interventions be up-scaled within the context of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS of 2004.
26. The Summit also noted that issues of access, equity and quality of education at all levels are of great concern and the achievement of Education for All remains the key challenge in the region.
27. With respect to Gender and Development, the Summit noted the progress being made toward achieving the set target of 30% women representation in decision making and reaffirmed its commitment to the new target of 50%.
28. The Summit endorsed the process of drafting the Gender Protocol and further directed the Secretariat to ensure that thorough consultations with Member States are undertaken.
29. The Summit noted that improvements have been recorded in the overall food security situation, attributed to improved access to inputs by farmers and also increased rainfall during the 2005/06 season. The Summit however noted the challenges facing the sector, especially the need to upscale the use of fertiliser.
30. The Summit approved and signed the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment.
31. The Summit congratulated, Dr. Luis Mondlane of the Republic of Mozambique on his election as President of the SADC Tribunal.
32. The Summit approved, the convening of a SADC Conference on Poverty and Development, and directed the Secretariat to make the necessary preparations in consultation with Mauritius.
33. With respect to the membership of Seychelles, the Summit welcomed the application of Seychelles to rejoin SADC and resolved to engage in further consultations on the matter.

34. The Summit mandated the SADC Secretariat to accelerate the process leading to the establishment of the SADC Regional Development Fund to finance development projects based on mobilisation of Member States own resources such as pension funds and any other regional funding sources.
35. The Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for hosting them and for the warm hospitality extended to all delegates.
36. The Right Honourable Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili officially closed the Summit.
37. The next Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government will be held in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia in 2007.

**Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho
August 18, 2006**

COMMUNIQUÉ

EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER THE REGIONAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INTEGRATION

SOUTH AFRICA: MIDRAND 23 OCTOBER 2006

1. The SADC Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government was held on 23rd October 2006, at Midrand, South Africa. Summit exchanged views on the scaling-up of the implementation of the regional economic integration, notably the launching of the Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008, the preparations for the Customs Union by 2010 and SADC's position on the African Union Government. The Extraordinary Summit was chaired by the Right Honourable Pakalitha Mosisili, Chairperson of SADC and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.
2. Summit was attended by the following Heads of State and Government and representatives:

Botswana	H.E. President Festus Mogae
Democratic Republic of Congo	H.E. Vice President Azarias Ruberwa
Lesotho	The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili
Madagascar	H.E. President Marc Ravalomanana
Malawi	H.E. President Bingu wa Mutharika
Mozambique	H.E. President Armando Emilio Guebuza
Namibia	The Rt Hon. Prime Minister Nahas Angula
South Africa	H.E. President Thabo Mbeki
Swaziland	Hon. Prime Minister Absalom Dlamini

United Republic of Tanzania	Hon. Prime Minister Edward Ngoyai Lowassa
Zambia	Vice-President H.E. Rupiah Banda
Zimbabwe	H.E. President Robert Mugabe
Angola	Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon. Joao Bernardo de Miranda
Mauritius	Minister of Foreign Affairs, <u>International Trade and Cooperation</u> , Hon. Madan M Dullo

3. The Extraordinary Summit was agreed upon at the Ordinary SADC Summit in August 2006, held in Maseru, the Kingdom of Lesotho. Its purpose was to review the status of regional economic integration and to propose measures to accelerate the implementation of the SADC economic integration agenda, especially the Free Trade Area to be attained in 2008 and a Customs Union in 2010.
4. Summit established a Task Force comprising the Ministers responsible for Finance, Investment and Economic Development, Trade and Industry and the SADC Secretariat to review and propose a roadmap to reach the agreed milestones for the implementation of the SADC integration programme.
5. The Extraordinary Summit considered the report and recommendations from the Task Force, and in particular the following aspects:
 - Status of regional integration
 - Free Trade Area;
 - Preparation for a Customs Union
 - Macro economic convergence
 - SADC Development Fund and
 - Institutional framework and support to implement the SADC regional economic integration agenda.
6. Summit noted progress made in the attainment of an FTA and concluded that the SADC Free Trade Area programme is on course and that it will be launched as planned by 2008. However, Summit noted that SADC's trade patterns consist mainly of commodities and that there is need to diversify the SADC economies and increase intra-regional trade and growth. In addition, Summit noted that the

establishment of the FTA should take cognisance of developmental integration elements such as infrastructure, poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

7. Summit reaffirmed its commitment to the establishment of a SADC Customs Union by 2010 and directed the Ministerial Task Force to undertake and finalise a study, which will evaluate an appropriate model for a SADC Customs Union. In this regard, Summit directed that a road map be developed to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Customs Union programme.
8. Summit recognised the need for complementary instruments and policies to support regional economic integration for achieving high and sustainable economic growth and development in order to eradicate poverty. Summit urged Member States to formulate policies to forge convergence of SADC economies.
9. Summit reaffirmed the need to ensure that the process of deepening integration in SADC should always observe the principle of Member States equity, balanced development and mutual benefit.
10. Summit reaffirmed its commitment to regional economic development and in this regard, underlined the need to mobilise resources in order to address issues of infrastructure, food security and other supply side challenges within the SADC region. Summit noted that it is through the development of supportive infrastructure that the regional trade potential can be harnessed to the benefit of the people of the region. Summit therefore reiterated that the establishment of a Development Fund should be fast tracked.
11. Summit underlined the need to strengthen the SADC Secretariat in order to effectively lead and coordinate the implementation of the SADC integration programmes. In this respect, Summit directed that the Secretariat resources be increased and aligned with the SADC priority programmes, which seek to scale up the implementation of regional economic agenda.
12. Madagascar's tariff phase down offer was accepted and Summit affirmed their support for Madagascar and noted that Madagascar is expected to deposit its instrument of implementation by mid-November 2006.
13. Summit noted the successful conclusion of elections in the Republic of Zambia and congratulated the Government and the People of Zambia on outcome of the elections which were in line with the SADC guidelines on elections.

14. Summit also expressed satisfaction with the manner with which the people and Government of Democratic Republic of Congo conducted themselves during the first round of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Summit called for the same political maturity to be maintained during the second round of Presidential elections.
15. Summit took note of the report of the Chairperson of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on the African Union Government.
16. Summit noted the study on the African Union Government towards the United States of Africa and agreed that the effective establishment of the Union Government will occur when the African Continent attains higher levels of both economic and political integration.
17. Summit expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of South Africa for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made at short notice for the meetings.

Midrand, Republic of South Africa

23 October 2006