



**SOUTHERN AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
(SADC)**

RECORD OF THE SUMMIT

Held in

**GABORONE
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

17-18 AUGUST 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Adoption of the Agenda	1
2.	Elections	1
2.1	Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Summit	1
2.2	Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	1
3.	Contributions by Member States	2
3.1	Current Year 2005/06 Member States Contributions	2
3.2	Contributions Towards the Hashim Mbita Project	2
3.3	Contributions to the New SADC Headquarters	3
4.	Debt Owed by Seychelles	4
5.	Progress Report on the Financing, Design and Construction of the new SADC Headquarters	4
6.	Report of the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	7
6.1	Draft Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons	8
7.	Report of the Outgoing Chairperson	8
8.	Review of the Regional Situation	9
8.1	Economic and Social Situation	9
8.2	Agriculture and Food Security	11
8.3	Gender	15
8.4	Combating HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region	18
9.	<i>Status of Signature, Ratification of and Accession to Protocols</i>	20
10.	Operationalisation of the SADC Tribunal	20
10.1	Appointment of Members of the SADC Tribunal	20
10.2	Swearing in of Members of the Tribunal	21

11.	African Union (AU)	21
11.1	AU Summit	21
11.2	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	23
11.3	Progress Report on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	26
12.	Consideration of Full Membership of Madagascar	27
13.	Application For Membership From Rwanda	27
14.	Appointment of Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary	28
15.	Signing of Legal Instrument	29
16.	Venue and Date for the Next Meeting	29
17.	Any Other Business	29
18.	Communiqué	29
	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	30
	SPEECHES	
ANNEX 1	Statement By SADC Executive Secretary Dr. P. Ramsamy at the Official Opening of the 2005 Summit, 17 August 2005	280
ANNEX 2	Speech By His Excellency Patrick Mazimakha Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission At the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit 11 – 19 August 2005, Gaborone, Republic of Botswana	283
ANNEX 3	Statement By Mr. Theodore Nkodo, Vice-President Of the African Development Bank Group at the 25th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), 17 August 2005: Gaborone, Botswana	285

ANNEX 4	Statement By His Excellency Mr. Festus G. Mogae President of the Republic Of Botswana Welcoming Heads of State and Government To the 2005 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit, Wednesday, 17 August 2005	289
ANNEX 5	Address By His Excellency Mr. Armando Emilio Guebuza President of the Republic Of Mozambique at The 2005 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit, 17 August 2005: Gaborone, Botswana	292
ANNEX 6	Statement By His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba President of the Republic Of Namibia on the Occasion Of the SADC Summit, 17 August 2005: Gaborone	295
ANNEX 7	Speech of H.E. Marc Ravalomanana President of the Republic Of Madagascar at the SADC Conference, August 2005, Gaborone, Botswana	298
ANNEX 8	Statement By H.E. Mr. Festus G. Mogae President of the Republic of Botswana Accepting the Chairmanship of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) at the 2005 SADC Ordinary Summit, Wednesday 17 th August, 2005	301
ANNEX 9	Statement By The President of the United Republic Of Tanzania, H.E. Benjamin W. Mkapa, at the SADC Summit, Gaborone, Botswana: August 18, 2005	306
ANNEX 10	Statement By His Excellency Mr. Festus G. Mogae President of the Republic of Botswana at the Closing Ceremony of the 2005 Ordinary Summit of the Southern African Development Community Thursday, 18 August 2005, Gaborone	311
ANNEX 11	Welcome note by the Right Honorable Prime Minister Of Lesotho Pakalitha Mosisili During the SADC Summit 17 August 2005	314
ANNEX 12	2005 SADC Summit Communiqué	316
ANNEX 13	List Of Delegates	325



**SADC SUMMIT MEETING
GABORONE, REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

17 - 18 August 2005

RECORD

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Summit adopted the Agenda (SADC/SM/1/2005/1), presented by the Secretariat.

2. ELECTIONS

2.1 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Summit

Summit elected His Excellency Festus G. Mogae the President of Botswana as Chairperson and Right Honorable Pakalitha Mosisili, the Prime Minister of Lesotho as Deputy Chairperson of Summit.

2.2 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

Summit elected His Excellency Hifikepunye Pohamba the President of Namibia as Chairperson and His Excellency Benjamin W. Mkapa President of the United Republic of Tanzania as Deputy Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES

3.1 Current Year 2005/06 Member States Contributions

3.1.1 Summit noted that out of a total of approved budget of US\$14,378,415, a sum of US\$11,689,929 had been received as at 9th August 2005 representing 77.23%.

3.1.2 Summit commended Member States that have already paid their contributions and urged the remaining Member States to pay their contributions as a matter of urgency.

3.2 Contributions Towards the Hashim Mbita Project

3.2.1 Summit noted that the activities under the Project are being implemented in Phases in line with receipt of funds. Currently, Phase 1 is in progress with funding received from South Africa (US\$720,000), Mozambique and Namibia (US\$100,000) each.

3.2.2 Summit noted that Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania have pledged US\$50,000 each towards the Project.

3.2.3 Summit noted that following the above pledges, there is a short-fall of US\$701,150 in the pledges against the budget of the Project approved by Council at their meeting of February 2005 in Mauritius. Zimbabwe promised to pay US\$100,000 within a week.

3.2.4 Summit noted that the Secretariat would provide a schedule of deadlines of phases and related activities to facilitate proper planning and budgeting for the activities.

3.2.5 Summit urged Member States to avail the necessary financial resources so as to avoid scaling down the implementation of the activities of the project in the long-run.

3.3

Contributions to the New SADC Headquarters

3.3.1

Summit noted the status of contributions from Member States towards the new SADC Headquarters as reflected in the table below:

Member State	Amount Pledged US\$	Amount Received (US\$)
Angola	500,000	500,000
Botswana	500,000	500,000
Democratic Republic of Congo	500,000	
Lesotho	500,000	500,000
Malawi	500,000	100,000
Mauritius	500,000	500,000
Mozambique	250,000	250,000
Namibia	500,000	500,000
South Africa	500,000	500,000
Swaziland	500,000	500,000
United Republic of Tanzania	500,000	500,000
Zambia	500,000	
Zimbabwe	500,000	500,000
Total	6.250,000	4,850,000

3.3.2 Summit urged Member States that have not paid their pledges to honour their commitments.

4. DEBT OWED BY SEYCHELLES

- 4.1 Summit noted that at its meeting held in Mauritius in February 2005 Council observed that the Republic of Seychelles was still to settle the arrears amounting to US\$2,643,199 which it accumulated before it ceased to be a member of SADC. Seychelles had undertaken to settle the arrears when its economic situation improves.
- 4.2 The Secretariat had continuously engaged the Seychelles, with a view to recovering the outstanding contributions. Repeated reminders had been sent to the Seychelles on the matter, but these had not resulted in any payment.
- 4.3 Summit noted that Council had approved that SADC Secretariat should comply with International Financial Reporting Standards in respect of receivables. An appropriate note will be written in the annual accounts of the Secretariat, by referring it to Seychelles until the arrears are recovered.
- 4.4 However, Summit noted that Seychelles being a small country (small population and GDP) it would be unfair to expect them to make the same contributions as other Member States even though the new SADC formula offered it reduced contributions.

4.5 In view of this, Summit directed that:

- i) The debt of US\$2,643,199 owed by Seychelles should be written off and cancelled completely.
- ii) Seychelles should be approached quietly with a view to encourage it to rejoin SADC and would be expected to make contributions of approximately 2% to the annual SADC Budget.

5. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FINANCING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW SADC HEADQUARTERS

- 5.1 Summit recalled that at its August 2004 meeting held in Mauritius it emphasised the need to accelerate progress on the construction of the new SADC Headquarters. To this end, Summit approved the establishment of a Task Team consisting of Finance Ministers of the SADC Troika and the Troika of the Organ to oversee the implementation of the project. Summit also pledged seed money totalling US\$6,250,000 of which US\$4,458,042 has been received to date.
- 5.2 To facilitate the implementation of the project, a Technical Committee comprising of architects, engineers and other relevant experts of the Double Troika was established to assist the Double

Troika Finance Ministers. At the same, time a Project Team was established at the Secretariat to assist the Technical Committee to achieve its objectives.

5.3 The Technical Committee met in Gaborone in September 2004 and made proposals on the construction of the Headquarters. The proposals were discussed by the Double Troika Finance Ministers at its meeting of 11 November 2004, which decided that a feasibility study should be carried out.

5.4 Summit noted that an implementation schedule for the Financing, Design and Construction of the new SADC Headquarters was adopted as follows:

Activity	Deadline
1. Completion of bid documents (after incorporating comments received for Member States)	1 March 2005
2. Solicitation of bids	3 March 2005
3. Close of bidding	1 April 2005
4. Evaluation of bids and recommendations by Technical Committee	15 April 2005
5. Appointment of Project Consultant	22 April 2005
6. Commencement of assignment	29 April 2005
7. Completion of the Feasibility Study and submission of report	29 July 2005
8. Presentation of the draft feasibility study report to the Double Troika of Finance Ministers	To be advised
9. Laying of the Foundation Stone	17 - 19 August 2005

5.5 Summit noted that after the tendering process was completed and the bids submitted by eight companies from across the SADC region had been evaluated, a Transaction Advisor (PriceWaterhouseCoopers of South Africa) was appointed in May 2005 to carry out the Feasibility Study within a period of three months.

5.6 The Technical Committee, the Transaction Advisor and the Secretariat Project Team held a meeting in July 2005 to discuss the first draft Feasibility Study Report. Following these discussions, a final draft Feasibility Study Report was submitted by the Transaction Advisor on 31 July 2005. The draft was presented to the Ministers of Finance at their meeting of 5th August 2005. The Ministers noted the following recommendations:

- a) That, as a cost saving measure, SADC should only construct the headquarters without a conference centre as conference facilities are available in Gaborone. The construction of a conference centre would be costly and not utilized to the optimum;
- b) That the Double Troika Ministers should approach the Government of Botswana to consider the allocation of a more ideal site for the construction of the SADC headquarters taking into consideration that the shortcomings of the existing site would increase the cost of the Project;
- c) In view of the legal framework challenges faced by SADC in obtaining financing for the project from the market, an underpinning arrangement (guarantee) will be required. A Public Private Partnership (PPP) is still a viable technical, financing and operating procurement option should the guarantee be secured. Member States cautioned against the burden of the new building being borne by a single state. A more equitable approach was requested. However, the advice from the Transaction Advisor was that the Government of Botswana (GOB) is the most ideally suited state to provide the guarantee as the building would fall into their ownership if no longer required as the land belongs to GOB;
- d) The new building should be designed to accommodate 250 staff with a view to expand should the need arise.

5.7 Summit noted progress on the project and expressed concern at the slow pace of implementation of the SADC headquarters.

5.8 In this regard, Summit directed the Double Troika Finance Ministers to expedite the implementation of the project to ensure that actual construction of the SADC headquarters commences by the beginning of 2006.

5.9 On 17th August, 2005 Summit laid the foundation stone for the New SADC Headquarters, which was approved by Council in February 2005.

6.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SADC ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

Summit considered the Report (SADC/SM/1/2005/6), presented by the Chairperson and in particular the following:

- a) The Hashim Mbita Project.
- b) Implementation of the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO):
 - Development of the Implementation Framework;
 - Working Facilities and Staffing of the Structure of the Organ at the Secretariat;
 - Criteria for Recruitment of the Staff and Working Facilities for the Organ.
- c) Consolidation of Democracy and Political Stability:
 - Elections in the Region;
 - Management of Electoral Observation.
- d) Review of the Regional Political Situation:
 - Consolidation of Peace and Security in the DRC
- e) Defence and Security Matters:
 - Progress Report on the Establishment of the SADC Standby Force;
 - Harmonisation of Public Security Subcommittee and SARPCCO;
 - Progress on the Operationalisation of the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC);
 - Seminar on Defense and Security Cooperation;
 - Regional Early Warning Centre;
 - Draft Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons.
- f) Contribution of SADC Member States to International Peace Support Operations and conflict resolutions.

Summit endorsed the Report of the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

6.1 Draft Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons.

6.1.1 Summit noted that the Ministerial Committee of the Organ at its meeting at Sandton, South Africa, on 27 July 2005 approved the Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons (SADC/SM/1/2005/6.1). The overall objective of the Protocol is to develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons of the Region generally into and within the territories of State Parties.

6.1.2 Summit approved the Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons.

7. REPORT OF THE OUTGOING CHAIRPERSON

Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/2005/7), presented by the Outgoing Chairperson and in particular the following:

7.1 Summit recalled that it is now an established practice for the outgoing Chairperson of Summit to present an Annual Report, in which he/she briefs Council of major developments that took place in the Organisation and in the Region in general during his or her tenure of office.

7.2 Summit noted that the Report also serves as handover notes for the Incoming Chairperson.

7.3 Summit noted that the Chairperson's Report for the period August 2004 to August 2005 covers the following main areas:

- a) Review of Developments in the region, with special emphasis on the economic, social, food security and political situation.
- b) Relations with Regional groupings and International Cooperating Partners.
- c) Cooperation between the Chairperson's office and the SADC Secretariat.
- d) Challenges facing SADC and proposed priorities for August 2005 to July 2006.

7.4 Summit endorsed the Chairperson's Report and congratulated him 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.

8. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION

8.1 Economic and Social Situation

8.1.1 Summit noted that the region has achieved positive growth trend, which began in the early 1990s. However, there have been downward fluctuations over the past few years. The average growth rate for 2001 was 1.95% down from 3.1% achieved in 2000. The growth rate in 2002 was 3.6%, a slight increase over the previous year. In 2003 the regional economic growth declined to 2.2% mainly due to the drought situation that affected a number of countries in the region. The average growth rate for 2004 is 4.1%, which is slightly below the average for Africa of 4.5%.

8.1.2 With the continued efforts by all SADC Member States in implementing sound macro-economic and business-friendly reforms, the region will soon fall back on a sustainable growth path. The region needs to increase its economic growth rate to the international minimum target of 6-7 % in order to reduce poverty by half in 2015. In order to bring the economies onto a sustainable growth path, Member States are implementing policies that encourage movement towards regional macroeconomic stability and convergence. This is being pursued through prudent fiscal and monetary policies; providing a framework for co-operation in the area of finance; promoting the development of sound investment policies and to enhance savings; facilitating and stimulating investment flows and technology transfer and innovation in the region.

8.1.3 Macroeconomic convergence is one of the key objectives of SADC that would lead to economic growth and poverty reduction in the region. In this respect SADC agreed on a set of variables for macroeconomic convergence. The main variables are inflation, budget deficit, public and public guaranteed debt and the current account. These variables are being implemented in the context of a Memorandum of Understanding. The RISDP provides the targets that were set for each of these variables.

8.1.4 There has been progress made in a number of countries to move towards the set targets. On inflation, 9 countries have inflation rates below 10 percent, which is a target for 2008, while only 4 countries have two and three digit inflation rates. Eight Member States have budget deficits of 5 percent and below, while 5 have budget deficits

of above 5 percent. The target is to achieve a deficit of below 5 percent by 2008. On public debt, these cannot be easily assessed at present given the debt relief some countries are receiving.

- 8.1.5 Summit noted that in the area of social and human development, the region continued to address issues relating to access, equity, quality and financing of education and health services. Modest progress was recorded as average gross enrolment ratio for the region at both secondary and tertiary levels was about 43 percent and less than 50 percent respectively. Only a few Member States had literacy rates of more than 80 percent. With regard to the health status, there has been a general decline in life expectancy, with some Member States recording life expectancy of below 40 years largely due to the negative impact of HIV and AIDS.
- 8.1.6 The region continued to take measures to address the above-mentioned challenges in order to guard against their adverse effects on region's competitiveness in the knowledge-based global economy and meet the MDG social and human development targets. To this end, priority was accorded to the harmonisation of policies and on coordination of the implementation of key programmes in the area of social and human development. This was done within the framework of the priority intervention and focus areas as articulated in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) as well as the relevant global, continental and regional policy instruments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Abuja Declaration and NEPAD.
- 8.1.7 A number of positive developments were recorded, which include the completion of the Education Policy Support Initiative (EPSI). The EPSI is aimed at building capacities for education policy development, planning and management in the education sector. Positive developments were also made in the implementation of the Illicit Drug Control Programme, whose main objective is to develop institutional capacities for combating illicit drugs and substance abuse. The development of detailed Implementation Plans for SADC Protocols on Health and Education and Training as well as the development of the SADC Intra-Regional Skills Development Programme are aimed at producing critical skills areas and the establishment of Centres of Specialisation and Excellence for the priority intervention areas of the RISDP. Furthermore, key programmes in the fight against HIV and AIDS and malaria continued to be vigorously implemented, with a focus on the development of policy guidelines and advocacy.
- 8.1.8 Summit noted that two important programmes on enhancing effective utilization of human capabilities were initiated. These are the SADC Productivity Improvement Programme and the SADC Programme on Occupational Health and Safety. The former is aimed at promoting SADC's effectiveness, efficiency and competitiveness

at regional, continental and the global levels. The later Programme is aimed at building capacities to enable Member States to promote conducive and safe working environments.

8.2 Agriculture and Food Security

8.2.1 Implementation of the Dar-Es-Salaam Declaration

8.2.1.1 Summit recalled that at its Extra-Ordinary Summit Meeting on Agriculture and Food Security on 15th May 2004 in Dar-es-Salaam, it made the following decisions:

- directed Member States to allocate at least 10% of their national budgets to Agriculture in line with AU Summit decision in Maputo in 2003;
- approved short-term and long-term Plans of Action to revamp agriculture and directed that Member States to immediately start implementing the Plans;
- directed that staffing of the FANR Directorate be fast tracked to ensure that the Plan of Action is properly implemented;
- directed that the SADC Secretariat should develop a tracking system to monitor the implementation of the commitments in the Plans of Action; and
- urged Member States to submit reports every six months to the SADC Secretariat on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action to enable the Secretariat to consolidate the reports for submission to the Troika.

8.2.1.2 Summit noted that SADC Secretariat has undertaken several activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the Plans of Action. These include:

- Establishment of the Regional Food Reserve Facility aimed at mitigating the effects of future food crises;
- Development of Water Management for Food Security programme to increase agricultural production through increased intensity, area under cultivation and reduce the region's dependence of rain-fed cultivation;
- Initiating the Implementation of Promotion of Regional Integration in Livestock (PRINT) project to increase productivity and trade flows in livestock;

- Initiating the implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training (ICART) programme to building capacity in research for development;
- Mobilizing resources for a Regional Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign to stop spread of the disease and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs); and
- Development of a new programme on Early Warning and Vulnerability Analysis aimed at assessing food security and other vulnerabilities so that planners and policy makers can take corrective action.

8.2.1.3 The Secretariat has developed a tracking system aimed at monitoring the implementation of the agreed Plans of Action. The Secretariat finalised the development of the tracking system in the form of a questionnaire with an accompanying manual at a meeting held in October 2004 in Gaborone. The tracking system is intended to monitor progress towards achievement of the targets in the Plans of Action on a six monthly basis.

8.2.1.4 The Secretariat has not been able to fully monitor progress on the Summit Plan of Action as intended due to late and inadequate submission of completed questionnaires and reports from Member States.

8.2.1.5 With respect to resource allocation to Agriculture, Summit noted that five (5) Member States namely Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia submitted information on this issue and out of these only Malawi complied with the Summit directive with an allocation of 12.71% of national budget to Agriculture. During Council meeting, Zimbabwe indicated that it had allocated 17.89% for 2004.

8.2.1.6 Summit reiterated its directive that Member States should increase resource allocation to agriculture by at least 10% of their national budget in line with the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration, taking into consideration their different configurations on agriculture.

8.2.2 Update on the Regional Food Security Situation

8.2.2.1 Crop Projections for the 2005/2006 Consumption Year

8.2.2.1.1 Summit noted that cereals production estimates for the 2005/06 consumption year indicate that seven Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are facing poor crop harvests compared to both last season and the 5-year average production as indicated in Table 2 below. The dry spell between January and March 2005 caught most of the maize

crop at the tasselling stage, which is critical stage in crop development.

8.2.2.1.2 Total cereal production in Angola, Lesotho, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania has improved, although for Lesotho, the estimate is still below the 5-year average production.

8.2.2.2 **Current Cereal Balance Assessments**

8.2.2.2.1 Summit noted that a maize surplus of 5.71 million tonnes is assessed in South Africa due to the substantial increase in the maize harvest and the high carryover stocks from last year in that country. This indicates that the SADC region will be self-sufficient in maize, despite deficits assessed for Zimbabwe (1.38 million tonnes), Malawi (781,000 tonnes) as well as deficits of lesser magnitude assessed for all other Member States. The maize surplus in South Africa should be enough to cover maize deficits in the other SADC Member States.

8.2.2.2.2 Summit also noted that similarly, production estimates for wheat and rice indicate increases over the previous season by 18% and 4% respectively, while production of sorghum/millet has declined by 12% from 2.52 million tonnes last year to 2.23 million tonnes.

8.2.2.2.3

TABLE 2: 2005 All Cereals Production Estimates (in '000 tonnes), Compared to 2004 Harvest and 5-Year Average

	2005	2005	2005	2004	2005	5-year Average	
	Required (‘000 tons)	Available (‘000 Tons)	Production (‘000 Tons)	Production (‘000 Tons)	% change over 2004	Production (‘000 Tons)	2005 % change
Ang	1529	905	881	653	35	609	45
Bot	360	67	19	34	-44	25	-22
DRC	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Les	377	177	120	81	48	121	-1
Mal	2388	1452	1365	1843	-26	2018	-32
Mau	209	6	2	2	0	2	0
Moz	2589	2057	1836	1903	-4	1666	10
Nam	308	158	108	135	-20	111	-3
RSA	14056	18456	14307	11623	23	11744	22
Swa	207	86	67	78	-14	71	-5
Tan	5771	5187	5068	4928	3	4102	24
Zam	1354	1253	1060	1368	-23	1201	-12
Zim	2663	1040	880	2956	-70	1845	-52
SADC	31810	30845	25713	25604	0	23515	9

Source: SADC FANR Directorate and Member States

* 2005 Production plus carry over stocks.

Production figure for Zimbabwe excludes winter crop (880)

8.2.2.2.4

Summit noted that although the region produced about as much cereals as last year, the number of vulnerable persons has almost doubled from 5.4 million in 2004/05 to about 10 million, assessed in the six countries of Lesotho (549,000), Malawi (4.22 million), Mozambique (587,000), Swaziland (227,000), Zambia (1.2 million) and Zimbabwe (2.9 million). This illustrates that improvements are fragile and distribution of food is inequitable.

8.2.2.3

Roots and Tubers

8.2.2.3.1

Summit noted that cassava production and consumption are significant in Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia where they are normally included in the food balance analysis for these countries. While precise production estimates are yet to be obtained, indications are that production has increased compared to last year in Angola, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Plantains, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes are also major food crops in the United Republic of Tanzania.

8.2.2.3.2 Summit urged affected Member States to start mobilising internal resources for possible food imports that may be required during the 2005/2006 consumption year in order to prevent hunger.

8.2.2.3.3 Summit also urged Member States to effectively implement the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration to accelerate agricultural production and eradicate food insecurity in the region.

8.2.3 NEPAD – Fish For All Summit, Abuja, Nigeria: 22 - 25 August 2005

8.2.3.1 Summit noted that a NEPAD Fish for All Summit would be held from 22nd – 25th August 2005, in Abuja, Nigeria, at the invitation of President Olusegun Obasanjo of the Republic of Nigeria. The main objective of the Summit is to draw global attention to the vital role of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa's development agenda. The Summit was expected to produce an Abuja Declaration on African Fisheries, a revised NEPAD Companion Document on Fisheries, and the NEPAD Strategy and Action Plan for Research and Capacity Building in African Fisheries. The events would include a 2-day Technical Symposium, an Africa Fisheries Exhibition and a Head of State Summit.

8.2.3.2 Summit also noted that the SADC Secretariat had been working closely with the NEPAD Secretariat and the World Fish Center in the preparatory activities for the Fish for All Summit.

8.3 Gender

8.3.1 Summit noted that the year 2005 is the deadline set in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (SDGD) of 1997 for the achievement of 30% representation of women in all areas of decision-making.

8.3.2 The Gender Unit and Gender Programme of SADC Parliamentary Forum commissioned an audit on the provisions for gender equality in key regional and international instruments and the extent to which these are being implemented. The audit revealed that progress towards achieving gender equality in the region indicates mixed results as detailed in the Document (SADC/SM/1/2005/8.3a).

8.3.3 Participation of Women in Political and Decision-Making Structures

8.3.3.1 Summit recalled that between end of 2004 and beginning of 2005, a number of countries in the region had held elections, the latest being Mauritius (3rd July 2005), which performed very well with regard to increasing women representation in Parliament. In general terms, the status of women's representation in the parliamentary, ministerial and deputy/assistant ministerial portfolios only changed

slightly compared to the status presented at the August 2004 Summit meeting.

8.3.3.2

Table 3 below provides a summary of the current situation of women's representation in national parliaments, as well as at ministerial and deputy/assistant ministerial positions. Some countries have experienced a decline in the number of women in these positions, and that except for very few countries still, the region has not met, and is still far from meeting the 30% minimum target that was set to be achieved this year, 2005.

Table 3: Status of the Representation of Women in Parliament, Ministerial and Deputy/Assistant Ministerial Portfolios: Updated July 2005

Country	% Female Parliamentarians	% Female Ministers	% Female Deputy /Ass. Ministers	Last Election	Next Election
Angola	16.4%	11%	11.1%	-	2006
Botswana	9.8%	25%	16.6%	2004	2009
DRC	12	-	-	-	2006
Lesotho	12 (Upper House 36%) (Lower House 11.7%)	23%	33%	2002	2007
Malawi	13.99%	15.38%	33.33%	2004	2009
Mauritius	17%	10.52%	-	2005	2010
Mozambique	35.4%	24%	26.6%	2004	2009
Namibia	22.1%	14.81%	15%	2004	2009
South Africa	32.75%	42.9%	47.6%	2004	2009
Swaziland	19 (Sen.6.7%) (HA 10%)	18.8%	-	2003	2008
Tanzania	22.5%	15%	29%	2000	2005
Zambia	13.7%	23.8%	9.75%	2001	2006
Zimbabwe	10.7%	19%	5.26%	2005	2010

Sources: National Reports

8.3.4

A number of positive developments have taken place at very high levels of government in a number of Member States. Notably Zimbabwe has appointed a woman as one of the two Vice Presidents, Mozambique appointed a woman to the position of Foreign Affairs Minister, and South Africa also appointed a woman to be Deputy President and the Speaker of Lesotho's Parliament is a woman.

8.3.5

Summit congratulated all the countries that have surpassed the set target in the parliamentary, ministerial and deputy ministerial positions and other levels of decision making as well as those that have appointed and/or placed women at very senior levels that have traditionally been male domains.

8.3.6 Summit noted that the information provided was limited in scope and coverage of representation of women in decision making structures in society. In particular Member States have no influence on the parliamentary representation as this is conducted through the electoral process, private sector and civil society.

8.3.7 Summit agreed that areas where direct intervention could be made should be included in the analysis such as the representation in political parties, civil service, the judiciary, local government and state owned enterprises.

8.3.8 Considering that the year 2005 is the deadline which SADC Member States set to achieve the target of at least 30 percent women representation in all political and decision-making structures, Summit noted that only a few Member States achieved the set target of 30% women's representation in political and decision-making structures; and even fewer are any where close to reaching this target.

8.3.9 Summit noted that in view of the slow progress that has been made by most Member States, and in order to facilitate progress for those countries that have achieved the minimum target, as well as to take account of global and regional development trends, it had become necessary to review the 30% target with a view to raising it to the 50% equity target. This would be in line with the African Union target, which SADC Member States are party to, and will challenge slower countries to progress quicker towards achieving gender equity and equality.

8.3.10 Summit approved the proposal to review the current 30% target in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development on the representation of women in the political and decision-making structures. In this regard Summit endorsed the AU position of working towards 50% representation of women in the political and decision-making structures.

8.3.11 Summit noted that in order to further facilitate Member States that are lagging behind in meeting the targets and commitments for gender equality and the advancement of women, and to enable Member States move at the same pace, there is need to upgrade the SADC Gender and Development Declaration into a more binding Protocol on Gender and Development (SADC/SM/1/2005/8.3b).

8.3.12 However, Summit indicated that this was not an opportune time to review the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development in a holistic manner and to up-grade it into a Protocol on Gender and Development.

8.4 Combating HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region

8.4.1 Summit noted that the region has continued to scale up interventions within the context of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS, which was adopted by Heads of State and Government in July 2003. At the regional level, the Secretariat is continuing to coordinate the implementation of the SADC Business Plan on HIV and AIDS, whose priorities are:

- policy development and harmonization;
- capacity building for mainstreaming;
- facilitating technical resources and networks;
- monitoring and evaluation; and
- resource mobilisation.

These priorities are being implemented mainly with funding from the SADC/EU/DFID HIV and AIDS Projects.

8.4.2 Summit noted that the main activities and interventions undertaken during the year under review 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 Population surveys on HIV and AIDS, a model for mainstreaming orphans and vulnerable children in the education system, establishment of regional fora for National AIDS Authorities and SADC News Editors Forum. In addition, the Secretariat was intensifying resource mobilization for funding the SADC Business Plan on HIV and AIDS. To this end, pledges amounting to about US\$30 million have been made by various partners including the African Development Bank, the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Britain.

8.4.3 Summit noted that the establishment of the SADC HIV and AIDS Trust Fund is underway. To this end, a Trust Deed for the Fund has been developed and a request for the nomination of Board of Trustees has been sent to Member States. A special SADC Health Ministerial Sub-Committee consisting of Malawi, South Africa, and Zimbabwe has been established to spearhead the development of procedures and modalities for the utilisation of resources from the Fund. In order to facilitate the work of the Sub-committee, the Secretariat has secured technical assistance from German Bank (KfW). Meanwhile, the Secretariat has opened a special account for pledges or contributions from Member States and stakeholders. So far the Government of South African has contributed one Million and the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland has pledged an amount of US\$30,000.

8.4.4

Summit noted that the above interventions have been complimentary to national HIV and AIDS prevention and support programmes. These programmes include the roll-out of Antiretroviral Therapies (ARV's), the prevention of the transmission of the virus from the mother to the child (PMTCT), strengthening of voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), strengthening their surveillance of the epidemic by complementing the conventional sentinel surveillance of HIV and AIDS with National behavioural risks and sero-status household surveys. These interventions both at Regional and National levels are beginning to show some positive results. These treatment programmes continue to save lives and improve the quality of life of thousands of persons living with HIV and AIDS. There is evidence that in some Member States infection among the 15 – 19 years is beginning to stabilize and in some cases it is declining.

8.4.5

Summit also noted that notwithstanding the above positive developments, the SADC Programme in combating HIV and AIDS continues to be confronted with a number of challenges. These include limited access to essential services such as ARV's, VCT, PMTCT and care and support programmes, lack of financial and human resources, difficulties and delays in accessing external funding. While sources for external funding have increased with initiatives such as the Global Fund on AIDS, TB and Malaria, the US Presidential HIV and AIDS Emergency Fund and several Foundations supporting HIV and AIDS, accessing these funds by some Member States has remained problematic. In addition, The HIV and AIDS Unit was facing staff constraints. Out of the required ten experts to coordinate the regional response, only three are in place through donor funding from the Belgium Government, DFID and EU, which will come to end by June 2006. The HIV and AIDS Programme will require US\$10.5 million during 2006, out of which only US\$4.5 Million has been secured. The Secretariat has been directed to provide all the required staff and mobilise resources to sustain priority project activities that were funded under EU and DFID as well as those under the HIV and AIDS Business Plan.

8.4.6

Summit urged Member States to continue their efforts in scaling up interventions for combating HIV and AIDS by providing the required resources in line with their commitments under the SADC Declaration on HIV and AIDS.

9. STATUS OF SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSION TO PROTOCOLS

Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/2005/9), presented by the Secretariat and in particular the following:

9.1 Summit noted that the SADC Member States have signed 23 Protocols. The Member States that have signed, ratified or acceded to each Protocol are indicated in (SADC/SM/1/2005/9). Member States that still need to sign, ratify or accede to the various Protocols are also indicated in the same table.

9.2 During Summit Malawi indicated that they had ratified four Protocols and that they will deposit the instruments with the Secretariat.

9.3 Summit urged those Member States that have not signed, ratified or acceded to any of the Protocols to do so as soon as possible.

10. OPERATIONALISATION OF THE SADC TRIBUNAL

Summit considered progress on the operationalisation of the SADC Tribunal and in particular the following:

10.1 Appointment of Members of the SADC Tribunal

10.1.1 Summit noted that in terms of Article (3) of the Protocol on Tribunal, the Tribunal shall consist of not less than ten (10) Members appointed from nationals of Member States. In terms of Article 4 of the same Protocol, each Member State may nominate one (1) candidate having the qualifications required for appointment to the highest judicial office in its territory or persons who are jurists of recognized competence. In accordance with Article 4 (3) of the Protocol on the Tribunal, Members of the Tribunal shall be selected by the Council from the list of candidates nominated by Member States.

10.1.2 Summit also noted that only ten (10) Member States have submitted nominations for consideration to the Tribunal. The names of the candidates are as follows:

- i) Roberto Kambovo of Angola;
- ii) Dr. Onkemetse B. Tshosa of Botswana;
- iii) Hon. Justice Isaac Jamu Mtambo of Malawi;
- iv) Chief Justice Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay of Mauritius;
- v) Hon. Dr. Luis Antonio Mondlane of Mozambique;
- vi) Hon. Justice Petrus T. Damaseb of Namibia;
- vii) Hon. Justice Stanley B. Maphalala of Swaziland;

- viii) Hon. Justice Frederick B. Werema of Tanzania;
- ix) Hon. Justice F. M. Chomba of Zambia; and
- x) Hon. Justice Antonia Guvava of Zimbabwe.

10.1.3 Summit appointed the above ten (10) candidates recommended by Council as Members of the SADC Tribunal in line with Article 4 (4) of the Protocol on Tribunal. Subsequent appointments will be based on relevant provisions of the Protocol on Tribunal.

10.1.4 Summit designated the initial five regular Members of the Tribunal using an alphabetical rotational system. Summit noted that SADC uses an alphabetical rotational system when appointing Members of the Finance Sub-Committee.

10.1.5 Summit accordingly appointed the following initial regular members of the SADC Tribunal:

- i) Dr. Roberto Kambovo of Angola;
- ii) Dr. Onkemetse B. Tshosa of Botswana;
- iii) Hon. Justice Isaac Jamu Mtambo of Malawi;
- iv) Chief Justice Arranga Govindasamy Pillay of Mauritius;
- v) Hon. Dr. Luis Antonio Mondlane of Mozambique.

10.2 Swearing in of Members of the Tribunal

10.2.1 Summit noted that in terms of Article 5 of the Protocol on Tribunal every Member shall, before taking up his or her duties, make a solemn declaration in open session that he or she will carry out his or her duties independently, impartially and conscientiously.

10.2.2 Summit noted that Council approved that the swearing-in of Members of the Tribunal be made at the SADC Tribunal House in Namibia and that the Honourable Chief Justice of Namibia conducts the swearing-in ceremony at an appropriate date to be agreed between the Secretariat and the Government of the Republic of Namibia before the end of December, 2005.

11. AFRICAN UNION (AU)

11.1 AU Summit

Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/2005/11.1), presented by the Secretariat and in particular the following:

11.1.1 Summit noted that the SADC Secretariat was represented at the Fifth Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit, which was held in Sirte, Libya from 4 – 5 July 2005. The AU Summit was preceded by the Meetings of the Seventh Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council (1 – 3 July 2005) and the Tenth Ordinary

Session of the Permanent Representatives Committee (28 – 30 June 2005).

11.1.2

Summit also noted the following issues discussed by the AU Assembly relating to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

- Report of the Conference of the African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF);
- The Report of the Commission for Africa;
- Accelerating Action for child survival and development in Africa to meet the MDGs;
- The World Summit on Information Society;
- The Review of the MDGs;
- The G8 follow-up;
- Multilateral Trade Negotiations;
- The Expansion of the follow-up Mechanism on the Reform of the United Nations;
- The Extra-Budgetary Session of the Executive Council;
- The Report of the Committee of Seven Heads of State and Government chaired by the President of the Republic of Uganda on the proposals of the great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- Status of OAU/AU Treaties.

11.1.3

The following Declarations were adopted by the African Union Assembly:

- Declaration regarding the Report of the Commission for Africa;
- The review of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs); and
- Sirte Declaration on the Reform of the United Nations Organization.

11.1.4

Summit noted that the Secretariat will study all the Decisions, Resolutions and Requests from the AU Assembly and the Executive

Council in detail and submit relevant policy through the ICM to Council and Summit for consideration.

11.1.5 Rationalization of Regional Economic Communities

11.1.5.1 Summit noted that the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), at the request of the African Union Commission undertook a study (Assessing Regional Integration in Africa-ARIIA II) on the Rationalization of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa as an input to the January 6, 2006 AU Summit.

11.1.5.2 The Draft Study Report was submitted to the AU Commission for consideration. The African Union Commission has circulated the Draft Report to the RECs for their comments after which regional level consultations will take place in October 2005. There after, the AU Commission will set up a joint task force to finalise the report in readiness for the AU Summit.

11.1.5.3 Summit also noted that the AU Executive Committee, at its meeting held in Sirte, Libya from 1 - 3 July 2005, requested the AU Commission to finalise the study on the rationalization of the RECs, as soon as possible and Report to the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in November 2005.

11.1.5.4 Summit noted that Council mandated the Troika, assisted as appropriately by the Secretariat, to study the Draft Report and provide appropriate comments to the AU Commission as guidelines to be followed by the SADC Secretariat at the regional level consultations.

11.1.5.5 Summit also noted that Council urged Member States to submit comments to the SADC Secretariat by the end of September 2005.

11.2 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

11.2.1 Summit recalled that a SADC High level Seminar on NEPAD was held in Grand Baie, Mauritius on 7-8 August 2004. The issues discussed included an Overview of the NEPAD Initiative; Synergies between NEPAD and RISDP; Democracy, Peace, Security and Governance; Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and Environment; Education and Health; Science and Technology; Infrastructure Development and Tourism; Resource Mobilisation and Capacity Building and the way forward.

11.2.2 Summit recalled the High level Seminar took a number of decisions regarding the implementation of the NEPAD development framework in SADC in particular the following:

- The need for the SADC and NEPAD Secretariats to coordinate the submission of NEPAD related development

projects, mobilize the necessary resources to expedite the implementation of projects as well as report progress to Member States;

- The need for the SADC Secretariat to scale-up its coordination and participation in NEPAD activities and meetings namely those of the NEPAD Steering Committee (SC), Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) and African Partnership Forum (APF);
- The establishment of the 4+1 Group of the mandated representatives of the region on the NEPAD SC and SHGIC to enhance regional interaction on NEPAD. To that effect the 4+1 Group was mandated to regularly convene informal meetings with SADC High Commissioners and Ambassadors in Pretoria;
- Member States, SADC and NEPAD were mandated to recognize and pursue all windows of resource mobilization to secure resources for implementation of the identified projects.

11.2.3 Summit noted that SADC and NEPAD Secretariats have increased their coordination efforts levels by meeting regularly at the managerial and operational levels.

11.2.4 The SADC Secretariat has scaled-up its coordination of and participation in NEPAD activities. To this effect the Secretariat has, as directed by Council, attended all SC, HSGIC and APF meetings. The coordination of NEPAD activities at the Secretariat has been assigned to the Policy and Strategic Planning Unit under direct supervision of the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary.

11.2.5 Summit noted the report of the 4+1 Group (SADC/SM/1/2005/11.2) containing the main activities undertaken by the Group since its establishment, in particular the following:

- The development of an implementation matrix of the SADC High Level Meeting on NEPAD, held in August 2004, in Grand-Baie, Mauritius;
- The holding of briefing meetings with SADC Pretoria based High Commissioners/Ambassadors;
- The recommendation to NEPAD and SADC Secretariats to scale-up the implementation of projects and the streamlining of NEPAD development framework and activities by SADC Member States.

- 11.2.6 The portfolio of RISDP infrastructure projects is indicated in document (SADC/SM/1/2005/11.2a). The list comprises projects already submitted to NEPAD under the Short Term Action Plan (STAP), projects within the STAP which have been proposed as High Priority NEPAD Flagship Projects (5), projects funded from other sources and projects for which NEPAD candidature is being sought.
- 11.2.7 The Secretariat will ensure that all regional development projects submitted by Member States are expeditiously scrutinized and listed in the NEPAD portfolio of projects of short-term action plan or long term action plan.
- 11.2.8 In order to kick start the implementation of projects deemed to be moving at a slow pace, NEPAD resolved to identify 5 flagship projects in each REC, which could be implemented in the short term. The criteria used was that only those projects that were ready for implementation over a short period of time (up to 2 years) be considered.
- 11.2.9 Summit noted the following criteria for selection of projects approved by Council in March 2003, in Luanda, Angola:
- Have direct economic and social benefits for at least two SADC Member States;
 - Contribute to poverty eradication and human development;
 - Have economies of scale gains where regionally coordinated investments or operations will result in substantial cost savings and employment benefits;
 - Unlock the economic potential of less developed areas and countries to promote balanced and equitable development;
 - Contribute to SADC's integration into the regional, continental and global economy;
 - Contribute to market integration specially facilitating free movement of goods, services and factors of production ; and
 - Contribute to sustainable development and gender equality.
- 11.2.10 Efforts for sourcing funds to implement development projects within the NEPAD framework have been scaled up both by NEPAD and SADC Secretariats. In this context intensive consultations are on-going to speed up the implementation of the Short Term Action Plan for infrastructure and the CAADP. In this regard the AfDB and the African Capacity Building Foundation have been more closely

engaged to assist both in projects development and in capacity development for the RECs

11.3 Progress Report on the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

11.3.1 Summit recalled that at its meeting of August 2004 held in Grand Baie, Mauritius, it directed the Secretariat in coordination with the NEPAD Secretariat to coordinate the compilation of a regional report on the status of and prospects for achieving the MDGs to be submitted to the AU Executive Council as an input to the African Union Position Paper. The AU Position Paper, in turn will be presented to the UN Assembly General on the MDGs review in September 2005.

11.3.2 Summit noted that after the compilation of the SADC report on MDGs, in April 2005, a meeting on the progress and prospects for achieving the MDGs took place in Blantyre, Malawi on May 4th 2005. The meeting was attended by SADC National Committees (SNCs) of all SADC Member States with the exception of the DRC.

11.3.3 Summit noted the SADC report on the Status of and Prospects for Achieving the MDGs in the SADC region (**SADC/SM/1/2005/11.3**) in particular the following:

- i) Overview of the MDGs;
- ii) Challenges of implementing the MDGs in SADC;
- liii) Prospects for achieving MDGs in SADC;
- iv) Required reforms for achieving the MDGs in SADC; and
- v) Conclusions and recommendations.

11.3.4 The main conclusion of the SADC MDGs report was that for most SADC Member States to meet the MDGs there is urgent need for Member States to deepen economic reforms. There is also need for international development partners and developed countries to increase the level of resources to be channelled to developing countries, including the cancellation of debt.

11.3.5 Summit noted that the SADC MDGs report has already been submitted to NEPAD and AU Commission as an input into the African Position. This was submitted to the African Union Assembly in July 2005 and will subsequently be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005.

12. CONSIDERATION OF FULL MEMBERSHIP OF MADAGASCAR

Summit considered the Report (SADC/SM/1/2005/12), presented by the Chairperson and in particular the following:

- 12.1 Summit recalled that at its meeting in Mauritius in August 2004 it accorded Madagascar "candidate membership status" for a period of one year during which Madagascar would be expected to present to Council, through the Secretariat, a detailed time-frame and action plan indicating how it would meet its obligations, including the implementation of various SADC legal instruments. On the basis of the submission by Madagascar, Summit would decide on the application of Madagascar on full membership to SADC.
- 12.2 The SADC Troika Ministers and Executive Secretary of SADC visited Madagascar from 14 -17 December 2004. The purpose of the visit was to consult with all the stakeholders and receive a detailed time-frame and action plan, indicating how Madagascar would meet its obligations, including the implementation of various SADC legal instruments.
- 12.3 The Road Map submitted by Madagascar complies with Summit Decision that Madagascar should present to Council, through the Secretariat, a detailed timeframe and action plan indicating how it will meet its obligations, including the implementation of various SADC legal instruments.

12.4 In view of the above, Summit accorded full membership status to Madagascar as recommended by Council.

- 12.5 Madagascar expressed appreciation for being accepted as full Member of SADC.

13. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP FROM RWANDA

- 13.1 Summit recalled that at its meeting held in Mauritius in August 2004 it noted that criteria for membership to SADC had been submitted to Rwanda. Rwanda had been advised to submit a new application based on the new SADC criteria for membership which they have to meet.
- 13.2 The Secretariat sent the new criteria for Membership to Rwanda which has re-submitted an application for Membership of SADC.

13.3 Summit approved the recommendation by Council that Summit appreciates Rwanda's intension to join SADC. However, Rwanda should be encouraged and assisted by SADC Member States to normalize its relations with the DRC before her application can be considered.

13.4 In this regard, Summit requested the Chairperson of SADC to communicate this decision in writing to Rwanda.

14. APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Summit considered the Report (SADC/SM/1/2005/14), presented by the Chairperson of Council on the recruitment of the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary

14.1 Summit appointed Mr. Tomáz Augusto Salomão as the Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years. Summit congratulated Mr. Salomão for his appointment to the high office of the SADC Executive Secretary.

14.2 Summit also appointed Engineer João Samuel Caholo of the Republic of Angola as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC for a period of four years. Summit congratulated Engineer Caholo on his appointment as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC.

14.3 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.

14.4 Summit also thanked Mr. Albert Muchanga for his contribution to the organisation during his tenure of office as Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC.

14.5 Summit noted that the contracts of both the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary are expiring almost at the same time. This may pose problems during the transitional period.

14.6 In order to address the above concern, Summit directed that in future, the contracts of the Executive Secretary and that of the Deputy Executive Secretary should not expire at the same time.

14.7 Summit expressed concern that a decision taken by Council on the implementation of a quota system for recruitment of the SADC Secretariat staff, particularly as it relates to Treaty positions (Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary) had been implemented before it was considered by Summit.

14.8 In this regard, Summit directed that in future, executive decisions that have a bearing on the Treaty should be submitted to the Summit for consideration.

15. SIGNING OF LEGAL INSTRUMENT

Summit noted that the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in SADC will be signed during the Official Closing Ceremony of the Summit.

16. VENUE AND DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

Summit accepted the offer by the Kingdom of Lesotho to host the next Summit in August 2006.

17. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

17.1 Brief by the DRC.

17.1.1 Summit received a brief by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo on the preparations for elections in that country. In particular, DRC appealed to SADC for assistance pertaining to voter registration and training for the forth-coming elections.

17.1.2 Summit urged Member States to assist the DRC to prepare for their upcoming elections.

18. COMMUNIQUÉ

The communiqué is attached.

His Excellency Festus G Mogae, Chairperson of
Summit and President of the Republic of Botswana

Date

15/08/2005

SADC/SM/1/2005/1



**SADC SUMMIT MEETING
GABORONE, REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

17 - 18 August 2005

DRAFT AGENDA

4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Elections
 - 5.1 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of Summit
 - 5.2 Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation
6. Contributions by Member States
7. Debt Owed by Seychelles
8. Progress Report on the Financing, Design and Construction of the new SADC Headquarters
9. Report of the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation
 - 9.1 Draft Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons
10. Report of the Outgoing Chairperson

11. Review of the Regional Situation
 - 11.1 Economic and Social Situation
 - 11.2 Agriculture and Food Security
 - 11.3 Gender
 - 11.4 HIV and AIDS
12. Status of Signature, Ratification of and Accession to Protocols
13. Operationalisation of the SADC Tribunal
14. African Union (AU)
 - 14.1 AU Summit
 - 14.2 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
 - 14.3 Progress Report on the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
12. Consideration of Full Membership of Madagascar
13. Application For Membership From Rwanda
14. Appointment of Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary
15. Signing of Legal Instruments
16. Venue and Date for the Next Meeting
17. Any Other Business
18. Communiqué



7TH MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ORGAN (MCO) ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

24 – 27 JULY 2005

BOKSBURG & SANDTON, SOUTH AFRICA

RECORD

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

- 1.1 The Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) considered and adopted the Agenda (SADC/MCO/2005/1), presented by the Secretariat.

2. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS

2.1 The Hashim Mbita Project

- 2.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in August 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, it noted that the project was in the process of implementation. The Planning Meeting of the Core Team of the Project was scheduled for 27 – 29 July 2004 in Gaborone, Botswana. The Committee also recalled that it directed the Secretariat to present a progress report as the project unfolded.

Action Taken

- 2.1.2 The Committee noted the progress on the project and in particular the following:

- 2.1.2.1 The planning meeting of the Core Team of the Project was held on 27 – 29 July 2004 in Gaborone, Botswana. The team included the following:

- (i) Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita (Rtd.) – Patron of the Project;
- (ii) Professor Arnold J. Temu from the United Republic of Tanzania and
- (iii) Professor Joel Tembe from the Republic of Mozambique.

- 2.1.2.2 The team has prepared a Project Support Document to serve as a guide for the project;
- 2.1.2.3 The team advised that external resources should be seen as complementary to SADC's own resources. In this regard, it was important that Member States availed resources for the project;
- 2.1.3 The Committee noted that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, after a presentation by the Patron of the Project, emphasized the urgency for its implementation. In order to accelerate the commencement of the Project, Summit decided that Member States should make monetary contribution for the activities of the Project. In this regard, the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Namibia made a pledge of US\$100,000 each while other Member States would also follow suite.
- 2.1.4 However, the Committee noted that funds pledged have not yet been disbursed. The Secretariat has reminded all Member States to honor their commitments.
- 2.1.5 Following the Summit decision and reminders from the Secretariat, the Republic of South Africa contributed US\$720,000 to the Project in 2004. These resources enabled the commencement of the project.
- 2.1.6 The Committee noted that the Project established its Head Office in Dar-es-Salaam in June 2005 and the establishment of the Sub-Office in Maputo is in the process. Professor Arnold Temu based in Dar-es-Salaam and Professor Joel Tembe based in Maputo have been appointed Project Manager and Deputy Project Manager respectively. The Secretariat assisted in the setting up of the administrative and financial systems and procedures.
- 2.1.7 The Committee noted that the overall budget of the project is administered from the Secretariat, which disburses the funds on the basis of the workplans prepared by the project management.
- 2.1.8 The Committee also noted that the Secretariat has extended an invitation to the PATRON OF THE PROJECT H. E. AMBASSADOR, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HASHIM MBITA (Rtd) to make a brief update on the progress of the Project to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ.
- 2.1.9 The Committee noted the briefing by the Patron of the Project and in particular the following:
- 2.1.10 That the project is identifying scholars to assist in gathering and editing of the historical material to be compiled from Member States;

- 2.1.11 The Project represented a unique and only opportunity to write the history of the liberation of the region from its own perspective. In this context, Member States should assist in identifying the eye witnesses and protagonist of the liberation struggle in order to record their experiences. This process would contribute to the crystallization of the identity of the Southern African people.

2.1.12 In view of the briefing, the Committee appealed to all Member States to avail financial resources and expressed special appreciation to South Africa for its contribution to the Project. The Committee noted that Namibia would disburse its financial pledge in the near future.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIPO

- 2.2.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa drew the attention of the management of the Secretariat to the fact that the Organ needed to be afforded appropriate attention and priority. To this end, the Committee directed the Executive Secretary to put in place the necessary capacity to effectively address the activities of the Organ. Any difficulty in this process should be brought to the attention of the Chairpersons of both the Organ and the Organisation.
- 2.2.2 The Committee also recalled that, at its meeting held in July 2004, while directing that the positions contained in the SIPO should be filled urgently, recognised that those positions could not be filled without appropriate funding. To this end, the Committee directed that appropriate budgetary provisions should be made by the Finance Committee to allow the Executive Secretary to implement the directive.
- 2.2.3 The Committee also recalled that it directed the Secretariat to organize a Workshop to unbundle and allow Member States to have the same understanding of the SIPO and be able to fully participate in its implementation.
- 2.2.4 The Committee also further recalled that it directed the Secretariat to ensure appropriate mechanism with regard to external funding of activities of the Organ, in line with Article 10(2) of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Action taken

- 2.2.5 The Committee noted the progress on the implementation of the above decisions within the framework of the SIPO and in particular the following:

2.2.6 Finalisation of the SIPO

2.2.6.1 The Committee noted that the SIPO has been printed in a booklet and it was launched at the Summit in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius.

2.2.6.2 The Committee also noted that the Secretariat organized two planning retreats with the Troika of the Organ to draft the implementation framework and business plans which will serve as reference at the workshop as directed.

2.2.7 Final Report on the structuring of the Organ

2.2.7.1 The Committee noted that the Secretariat submitted the Final Report on the Structuring of the Organ, to Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius. At this meeting, Summit approved the final report on the structuring of the Organ.

2.2.7.2 The Committee noted that the approved structure was submitted to Council for budgetary appropriation. However, Council at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius, considered the structure of the Organ at the Secretariat and felt that establishing a Department was too heavy and costly. Council therefore, reduced the structure from Department to an independent Directorate, reporting directly to the Executive Secretary.

2.2.7.3 The Committee also noted that Council considered the overall structure, the proposed level and size of the staffing for the Organ against the budget and approved the following positions:

CORE DIRECTORATE

- (i) Director: Directorate for Politics, Defence and Security Affairs (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (ii) Senior Strategic Analyst (Early Warning - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (iii) Senior Officer for Defence and Security (in the structure but frozen);
- (iv) Senior Officer for Politics and Diplomacy (in the structure but frozen); and
- (v) Senior Secretary (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);

REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

- (vi) Senior Officer (Director RPTC - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (vii) Senior Officer (Deputy Director Operations and Training, RPTC - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (viii) Officer for Administration and Finance for RPTC (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year); and
- (ix) Secretary for RPTC (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);

2.2.7.4 The Committee noted that, as mandated, the Secretariat has signed the Host Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. This process concluded the integration of the RPTC into the SADC Organ structure and management.

2.2.7.5 The Committee noted that the Government of Zimbabwe will officially handover the RPTC to the SADC Organ on 5th of August 2005.

2.2.7.6 The Committee also noted that the frozen positions are key and critical for the effective and responsive functioning of the Organ. The positions referred to are the Senior Officer for Politics and Diplomacy and Senior Officer for Defence and Security Affairs.

2.2.7.7 In view of the foregoing, the Committee urged Council to unfreeze the two positions and approve budgetary appropriation for the 2006/2007 fiscal year. In the meantime and given the urgency to respond to the programmes of the Organ, the Committee is invited to request Council to allocate a supplementary budget to ensure the recruitment for the above positions during the current 2005/2006 financial year.

2.2.8 Recruitment of the Staff

2.2.8.1 The Committee recalled that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius, directed that Council and the Ministerial Committee should assess the location of the structure of the Organ and security considerations pertaining thereto of the structures of the Organ. Summit also directed that Council and MCO should clearly delineate their responsibilities.

2.2.8.2 The Committee also recalled that, currently, Council is responsible for the Budget and administrative matters of the Organization. This means that all decisions of the Organ as they relate to administration and budget must be submitted to Council for approval.

2.2.8.3 The Committee noted that the Organ is a new structure within the Secretariat and some of the tasks of the Organ require special incentives such as risk allowances for Security staff and their recruitment cannot strictly follow the standard rules and procedures such as open advertisement. This reality calls for special procedures aligned to the specificities of the Organ

2.2.8.4 In view of the above, the Committee approved the following:

- (i) That the recruitment for the structures of the Organ be approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ;
- (ii) That the Organ staff at the Secretariat be recruited in the following categories:
 - Long term recruited staff (Regionally recruited in terms of standard SADC procedures); and
 - Short term recruited staff (Seconded staff)

2.2.8.5 With regard to Summit decision related to the physical location and security considerations, the Committee also approved that the Organ Structure at the Secretariat should have its own office facilities where all security considerations can be addressed. In addition, the Finance and Administration of the Secretariat should designate a dedicated officer to deal with the issues of the Organ especially in the light of the operationalisation of the Early Warning Centre and the Planning Element of the SADC Standby Force.

2.2.8.6 The Committee also noted that Council approved the quota system for the recruitment of personnel at the Secretariat to ensure Member States representation and equitable distribution of the managerial positions. In line with the above criteria, a Member State already having its national at senior management level, cannot submit a candidate for similar or higher positions.

2.2.8.7 The Committee agreed that, in the event that a Member States does not feel its quota, other Member States should be allowed to fill the existing positions irrespective of having its officers occupying senior managerial positions

2.2.8.8 With regard to recruitment for the Directorate for Politics, Defence and Security, the Committee approved that, to ensure a smooth transition, the current situation should be maintained until December 2005, irrespective of the results of recruitment. In this regard, the Committee directed the Secretariat to request the Chairperson of Council to authorize the use of Reserve Funds to defray the costs to be incurred as a result of the above decision.

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE ISPDC

The Committee considered the report of the ISPDC and in particular the following:

3.1.1 Political Situation in the Region

3.1.1.1 The Committee noted that, despite some incidences of security and political concerns, the region continues to enjoy peace and stability. This is testified by the holding of peaceful democratic elections in five Member States. Despite international pressure and, in some cases, interferences in Member States affairs, SADC has remained steadfast and speaking with one voice in various international fora.

3.1.1.2 This stance has earned SADC international recognition and respect. The Committee is thus invited to commend the SADC Ministers of Foreign Affairs for their unflinching positions on issues affecting the region.

Consolidation of Peace and Political Stability in the DRC

3.1.1.3 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, it noted with concern the political instability in the Eastern region of the DRC and the foiled coup attempt in that country. In this regard, the Committee mandated the SADC Organ Troika to field an assessment mission to the DRC and discuss with the Congolese government as well as neighboring countries on the way forward to promote peace and stability in the country. The mission should then advise on the strategies for SADC support to the DRC. In addition, the ISPDC requested the Government of the DRC to indicate to possible areas in which SADC assist.

Action taken

3.1.1.4

The Committee noted the following political developments in the country since its last meeting:

- (i) Despite the continuation of the activities of the FDLR armed groups in the Eastern region of the country the peace and reconciliation process has achieved significant results. In effect, the new Constitution has been promulgated and shall be submitted for referendum in November 2005. This process will ensure a wider national legitimacy of the new Constitution.
- (ii) The integration of the Defence and Security Forces has also registered notable progress with the inauguration of seven (7) integrated Brigades. It is to be noted that these achievements were also possible through the continuation of assistance of SADC Member States notably Angola and South Africa.
- (iii) The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) undertook an evaluation of the conditions for conducting an all inclusive and secure electoral process and concluded that the integration of the defence and security forces as well as the existence of minimum infrastructure were critical requirements for holding inclusive, transparent and credible elections. In view of the IEC findings and in line with the provisions of Article 186 of the Constitution of the DRC, the IEC recommended the postponement of elections. The IEC recommendations were adopted by Parliament. Accordingly, by May 2006 preparations for elections would have to be concluded and a new government would be inaugurated by 30TH June 2006. In the meantime, the voters registration is underway and, to date, it is estimated that over two million voters have been registered in Kinshasa alone.
- (iv) The sustainability of peace and political stability in the country will, to a large extent, depend on the capability of the government of the DRC to control its strategic areas and resources. This factor will ensure that international financial pledges are disbursed in good faith and in a transparent manner.

- 3.1.1.5 With regard to the Assessment Mission, the Committee noted that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, directed that the Mission should be at Ministerial level and should have the competence to advise different political players to work as one government team especially recognizing their heterogeneous backgrounds.
- 3.1.1.6 The Committee noted that the ISPDC Assessment Mission is still to be deployed. In this regard, the Committee mandated the Incoming Chairperson of the Organ assisted by the Secretariat to conclude this mission.
- 3.1.1.7 The Committee however, noted that ISDSC fielded the Assessment Mission as mandated, on 12 – 13 May 2005. The Mission comprised of the Mr. M.G. Lekota, Chairperson of ISDSC and Minister of Defence of South Africa, the Hon M. Lehata, Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister of Lesotho and the Hon P.T.A. Tsheehama, Minister of Safety and Security of Namibia. The Mission was joined by the representative of the United Kingdom and Netherlands in their capacity as potential sponsors of the needs to be identified.
- 3.1.1.8 The Mission visited Kinshasa, Kamina, Goma, Nyaleke, and Mushaki. In these locations the Mission observed an acute lack of logistical supplies and poor facilities as well as the need to address the issue of child soldiers. The Mission also noted that infrastructure and accessibility of locations were poor; the health and sanitary conditions were deplorable.
- 3.1.1.9 The Committee also noted that, while the Mission compiled the needs from the locations visited, its report was complemented by the needs compiled by the Government of the DRC. The Committee noted that the ISDSC directed the Secretariat to translate the submission by the DRC into English and Portuguese and circulate to all Member States.
- 3.1.1.10 The Committee further noted that ISDSC considered that in order to accelerate the peace process in the DRC, there was a need for a well-concerted strategy to control strategic areas and natural resources. The Government of the DRC should advise the Organ of its long-term strategy, which should identify key areas and strategic regions in the country where regional assistance would make significant contribution. Accordingly, the ISDSC requested the Troika of the Organ to assist the DRC in addressing the above concern.

3.1.1.11 The Committee noted that, while the donor community has expressed its willingness to assist the peace process and political stabilization, the actual disbursement has not come forward as expected. In this regard, it was imperative that a strategy be designed to ensure that actual support for the peace process is honoured and delivered in good faith and in a transparent manner.

3.1.1.12 The Committee noted that ISDSC advised the DRC that, in future, the briefing on the peace process should be detailed and illustrative to allow Member States to appreciate the real situation on the ground.

3.1.1.13 The Committee also noted that FDLR armed groups in the Eastern region recently perpetrated a massacre of more than 35 innocent civilians. In memory of the victims, the ISDSC observed a minute of silence and conveyed its condolences to the Government and the People of the DRC and condemned in the strongest terms those barbaric acts.

3.1.1.14 The Committee commended SADC Member States for their assistance and urged them to continue these efforts until the DRC achieves the long desired security and political stability, and is on the path of economic development. The Committee also congratulated the people of the DRC for the successes achieved thus far and encouraged them to continue until the elections are held as agreed.

3.2 Consolidation of Democracy in the Region

3.2.1 Management of Election Observation

3.2.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, it noted that, in order to allow the planning and conduct of effective election observation, the following should be considered:

- (i) That there should be budgetary provisions at the Secretariat to cater for planning and management of the deployment of the SADC Election Observation Missions;
- (ii) That National Electoral Authorities should extend formal invitations to SADC through the Executive Secretary three (3) months before the voting date to allow proper preparation for the observation process;

- (iii) That SADC Election Observation Mission should be deployed in time to be able to appreciate the registration, campaign, voting and vote counting;
- (iv) That Members of the Troika of the Organ should play a coordinating role under the leadership of the Office of the Chairperson of the MCO;
- (v) That SADC observation process would have to be guided by the envisaged SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections once they had been finalized and approved as well as the legal and policy instruments governing the electoral process in a country; and
- (vi) That the Missions should issue preliminary reports on the elections immediately after the announcement of the results.

3.2.1.2 The Committee also recalled that it approved the above recommendations and submitted them to Summit for endorsement.

Action taken

3.2.1.3 The Committee noted that Summit approved the recommendations including the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections as proposed by the MCO.

3.2.1.4 The Committee noted that pursuant to the above Summit decision, the Secretariat has made budgetary provisions for it to be able to assist with the management of the Electoral Observer Missions. Member States however, will have to continue funding the participation of their members in the SADC Electoral Observer Missions.

3.2.1.5 With regard to invitations, the Committee noted that Member States are complying with the Organ decision.

3.2.1.6 The Committee also noted that, in line with the adopted recommendations, the United Republic of Tanzania officially informed that the Parliamentary and Presidential elections will be held in October 2005. In this regard, and in line with the SADC Principles and Guidelines, the Committee directed the Secretariat to, upon receipt of the official invitation, begin the preparations for the deployment of the SADC Electoral Observer Mission to the United Republic of Tanzania.

3.2.1.7 The Committee also noted that, with exception of elections in Zimbabwe and Mauritius, most of the SADC Electoral Observer Missions that have been deployed to date, did not arrive in the countries fifteen (15) days before voting day as provided for in the Principles and Guidelines. In spite of the above, the Missions were guided by the Principles and Guidelines and lead by Senior Officials from the Office of the Chairperson of the Organ.

3.2.2 **Electoral Observation**

3.2.2.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, it noted that Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique would hold their elections in 2004 while Mauritius, Tanzania and Zimbabwe would hold general and/or Parliamentary Elections 2005. The Committee also noted that SADC would deploy Electoral Observer Missions.

Action taken

3.2.2.2 The Committee noted that Botswana held its General Elections in October 2004 while Namibia and Mozambique held theirs in November and December 2004 respectively. Zimbabwe held its 6th Parliamentary elections in March 2005 and Mauritius also held its General Elections in July 2005.

3.2.2.3 The Committee also noted that SADC deployed Electoral Observer Missions to all the above elections and applied the SADC Principles and Guidelines as their terms of reference.

3.2.2.4 The Committee noted that all the above elections were conducted in a peaceful, transparent and credible manner. Despite resource constraints and, in some cases, international pressure, the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) displayed commendable integrity and professionalism.

3.2.2.5 The Committee also noted that the people of Namibia elected SWAPO Party and His Excellency Hiefikepunye Pohamba the new President of Namibia while the Mozambican people elected FRELIMO Party and His Excellency Armando Emilio Guebuza the new President of Mozambique. The people of Mauritius elected the ALLIANCE SOCIALE and Dr the Honourable Navin Ramgoolam, the new Prime Minister of Mauritius.

3.2.2.6 The Committee further noted that the people of Botswana re-elected the BDP and His Excellency Festus Mogae President of Botswana whilst the people of Zimbabwe re-elected ZANU PF to office.

3.2.2.7 The Committee congratulated the people of Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Mauritius and Zimbabwe for the orderly manner in which they exercised their democratic right to choose their leaders and representatives.

3.2.2.8 The Committee also congratulated the people of Lesotho on their local elections held in 2005, in which the majority of contestant and winners were women. The Committee urged Member States to emulate Lesotho in ensuring gender parity in the decision-making structures.

3.3 Management of Electoral Observation

3.3.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004, in Sun City, South Africa, it considered and approved the Guidelines with amendments and recommended them to Summit for approval.

3.3.2 The Committee also noted that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, adopted the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections. Accordingly, and as indicated above, the SADC Electoral Observer Missions deployed in 2004/2005 have been using the above Principles as a guide and terms of reference.

3.3.3 The Committee further noted that the Ministerial Committee directed that SADC should hold a Workshop on the Principles and Guidelines with the aim of ensuring a common understanding and practice. In this regard, the Secretariat organized a workshop aimed at the operationalisation of the Principles and Guidelines, entitled, "WORKSHOP ON THE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF DEMOCRACY" in June 2005 in Maseru, Lesotho.

3.3.4 The Committee noted that while the workshop made a number of recommendations for medium and long term, there are those that require urgent action. One of the urgent recommendations refers to the mainstreaming of the SADC Electoral Commissions Forum (ECF). During the Workshop, the participants strongly recommended that SADC and the current ECF structure should urgently work together towards the establishment of SADC Electoral Commission.

3.3.5 In view of the above, the Committee mandated the Troika of the Organ, assisted by the Secretariat, to work with the current ECF towards the establishment of the SADC Electoral Commission (SEC) as envisaged in the SIPO and in accordance with Article 9(2) of the SADC Treaty, which provide for the establishment of other institutions as may be necessary.

3.3.6 International Cooperation: The UNDP/SADC Peace Building Project

3.3.6.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, it noted that ISPDC reported that SADC had entered into an agreement with UNDP to implement a Peace Building Project.

3.3.6.2 The Committee noted that SADC held the first ever Defence and Security Cooperation Conference in December 2004, in Maputo, Mozambique, with the assistance of the Project. The summary of the conference is presented under agenda item 6.

3.3.6.3 The Committee also noted that the project is currently sponsoring two staff members, one Officer and one Secretary at the Secretariat. The staff is deployed to the Political Defence and Security Affairs Directorate.

3.3.6.4 The Committee however, noted that the UNDP phased out the project unilaterally without prior notice to SADC. The Secretariat expressed its disappointment regarding on the UNDP action and engaged the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) to continue with the project. The RBA sent a mission to SADC and during the discussions it was agreed that the UNDP would continue the programme and the current activities would continue on a case-by-case basis and upon SADC's request.

3.3.6.5 In view of the above, the Secretariat has presented its request for the continuation of the project and the response from RBA in New York is awaited.

3.3.6.6 The Committee mandated the Chairperson of the Organ to direct its Permanent Representative in New York to follow up on SADC's request and provide the necessary feedback.

4. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE ISDSC

4.1 Defence matters

The Committee considered the report of the ISDSC and in particular the following:

4.1.1 Report of the Intelligence Standing Committee

4.1.1.1 The Committee noted that the Defence Intelligence Standing Committee presented a security assessment to ISDSC, which indicates that the region continues to enjoy relative peace and security. However, there were continued areas representing security challenges, which include among others, cross border crime, trafficking in weapons, airspace and maritime security, terrorism and foreign influences.

4.1.2 Gender Equity in the Military Establishment

4.1.2.1 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Troika of the Organ at its meeting held in December 2004, in Pretoria, South Africa, noted the steps taken by Member States in enhancing conducive policies towards increasing equitable gender employment ratio and urged Member States to ensure that gender equity was treated in line with the existing Protocols and policies in the region. In addition, the Ministerial Troika directed that ISDSC should present a comprehensive report on the gender issues in the Defence Forces at the next meeting of the MCO.

Action Taken

4.1.2.2 The Committee noted that ISDSC directed that Member States should undertake the assessment individually and present the reports to the Chairperson of the Operations Sub-Sub Committee (OSSC). The ISDSC also directed the OSSC to consolidate the reports and present it to the ISDSC at its next meeting.

4.1.3 **Progress Report on the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC)**

4.1.3.1 The Committee recalled that the ISDSC directed the Secretariat to seek other sources of funding in line with the provisions of Article 10 of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Action Taken

4.1.3.2 The Committee noted that Council, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, considered the issue of the RPTC and noted that Summit, at its meeting held in Dar-Es-Salaam, U. R. Tanzania directed the mainstreaming of the RPTC into a full SADC institution. In this regard, Council directed the Secretariat to finalize the mainstreaming process and submit the budget accordingly.

4.1.3.3 Pursuant to the above decision, the Committee noted that the Office of the Chairperson of the Organ assisted by the Secretariat on one hand, and the Government of Zimbabwe on the other, negotiated the Host Agreement for the RPTC. The Host Agreement would formally make the RPTC a structure of SADC under the Organ. The Host Agreement was signed in May 2005.

4.1.3.4 The Committee noted that Council, at its meeting held in February 2005 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, recommended to Summit the official establishment of the RPTC as a SADC structure subordinated to the Secretariat through the Directorate for Politics, Defence and Security. Council also approved a basic staffing for the Centre comprising of:

- (i) Director
- (ii) Deputy Director (Operations and Training)
- (iii) Officer for Administration and Finance
- (iv) Secretary.

4.1.3.5 The Committee noted that Council further approved the budget for the recruitment of staff for the above positions during the 2005/2006 fiscal year.

4.1.3.6 Considering the urgency for reviving the activities of the RPTC, the Secretariat worked with the current staff of the Centre to prepare the job descriptions for the above positions. Accordingly, and based on the job descriptions provided by the RPTC as well as the job profiles

approved by the ISDSC in 2000, the Secretariat advertised the position of the Director for the RPTC.

- 4.1.3.7 The Committee noted that ISDSC advised Member States that the position of the Director for RPTC had been advertised in national news papers and interested officers from Member States should find the details in the SADC website www.sadc.int for application. The applications should be submitted through the National Focal Points of the Organ or SADC National Contact Points (SADC NCPs).
- 4.1.3.8 The Committee also noted that Council further approved an operational budget for the Centre to be administered by the Secretariat.
- 4.1.3.9 With regard to mobilization of resources, the Committee noted that the Chairperson of MCO and the Executive Secretary engaged the European Union (EU) and managed to obtain resources for the Centre. The Secretariat is discussing with the European Commission (EC) Delegation in Gaborone, to work out the details for the release of the EC funds.

4.1.3.10 The Committee however noted that the European Union is changing the previously agreed position which indicated that the EU would provide the funding through the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP). The EU is now suggesting that SADC should access the funds through the AU Peace Facility, which is contrary to the initial agreement. The Secretariat has expressed its disagreement and continues to engage the EU to use the RIP.

4.1.3.11 The Committee also noted that the Secretariat also engaged the Government of Germany to assist in funding the activities of the RPTC. As a result, the Secretariat secured the financial resources for the first course at RPTC under the Organ. The Committee noted that the course for the re-launch of the Centre had been scheduled for 19 July 2005. However, due to time constraints the above dates shall be changed and new dates shall be communicated to Member States in due course.

4.1.3.12 ISDSC noted that the re-launching of the training programme at the RPTC had been combined with the official handing over of the institution to SADC. However, the administrative and logistical arrangement of the two programmes could no longer be combined.

4.1.3.13 In view of the above, the ISDSC approved that the official handing over of the RPTC be held on 21 July 2005 and mandates the Secretariat to avail invitations to the Member States. However, due to time constraints, the handover ceremony has been rescheduled for 5th August 2005.

4.1.3.14 The Committee also noted that the Executive Secretary has requested the AU Commission to recognize the RPTC as a SADC Regional Centre of Excellence, focusing on training in peace support operations and developing related expertise.

4.1.3.15 The Committee further noted that, in order to ensure continuous management and accountability for the resources allocated to the centre, the Executive Secretary appointed Colonel Joe Muzvidziwa and Lt. Colonel G. Milanzi to the positions of Acting Director and Acting Deputy Director respectively.

4.1.4 Report of the Standing Maritime Committee

4.1.4.1 The Committee recalled that at its last meeting it considered the Multilateral Agreement on Law Enforcement at Sea and Inland Large Water bodies for approval and signature by the Chief of Defence Forces and directed that it should be called SADC GUIDELINES FOR MULTILATERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AT SEA AND INLAND LARGE WATER BODIES. The Committee also directed that considering its wide international implications it should be further improved.

4.1.4.2 In this regard, the Committee noted that ISDSC noted that the Secretariat had reviewed the Guidelines for Law Enforcement at Sea and Inland Large Water bodies. The Committee noted that the document required legal harmonization in all SADC official languages. In this context, the Committee approved that the document be signed during Summit in August 2005.

4.1.5 PUBLIC SECURITY MATTERS

SADC Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons

4.1.5.1 The Committee recalled that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius noted that Member States had not concluded internal consultations related to the finalisation of the Protocol. Summit also noted that it was important for Member States

to conclude consultations to allow the acceleration of the ratification process. Accordingly, Summit once again urged Member States to finalise the consultations and submit their comments to the Secretariat by 30 November 2004. Summit also directed the Secretariat to circulate the revised Draft to Member States by 30 January and organise the Workshop in February 2005. Summit further directed that the Draft Protocol should be submitted to Summit in August 2005 for signature.

4.1.5.2 The Committee noted that the ISDSC considered the Draft Protocol and noted that Article 26 was not consistent with the intended objectives of the Protocol. In this regard, the Committee decided that the Article 26 be removed from the Draft Protocol.

4.1.5.3 The Committee also noted that ISDSC considered Articles 22 and 25 should be read together and to ensure clarity, Article 25 should read as follows:

“Every Member State shall ensure that its laws, regulations or administrative mechanisms for the expulsion of non-citizens shall, in relation to citizens of another Member State, incorporate the following principles except where the provisions of Article 22(a) apply:

- a) *the giving of adequate notice of expulsion;*
- b) *the affording to the affected persons of the opportunity to have recourse to the appropriate domestic courts or tribunals of the host State;*
- c) *the suspension of any order of expulsion upon the notice of an appeal;*
- d) *the giving of reasonable time to affected persons to enable them to settle their personal affairs including the management and disposal of their business or professional practices;*
- e) *the expulsion of any person may not affect the residence or establishment permit of any legally independent member of that person's family; or*

where expulsion results in the repatriation of the affected person, the costs or other expenses involved in the expulsion may be shared between the member state ordering the expulsion and the receiving Member State, as may be agreed."

4.1.5.4 The Committee also noted that ISPDC also considered the Protocol and noted that Article 22 should be clarified further by defining the term "family" under definitions (Article 1) and delete the word "immediate" from the Article. In this regard Article 22 should then read as follows.

"ARTICLE 22

REASONS FOR EXPULSION

No person who is a citizen of a State Party, or any member of the family of such person, who has been permitted residence or establishment in the territory of another State Party, may be expelled from the host State except where:

- (a) reasons of national security, public order or public health of the host State so dictate;
- (b) an important essential condition of the issue or validity of such person's residence or establishment permit has ceased to exist or cannot be fulfilled or complied with any longer;
- (c) a citizen of another State Party acts in conflict with the purposes for which such permit was issued or contravenes or fails to comply with any such conditions subject to which it was issued; or

(d) the person refuses to comply with a lawful order of an appropriate public health authority issued for the protection of public health in circumstances where the consequences of such refusal have been explained.

4.1.5.5 The Committee considered and approved the Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons agreed to submit it to Summit for signature as directed.

4.1.6 STATE SECURITY MATTERS

- 4.1.6.1 The Committee recalled that, Summit at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius directed that the Early Warning Concept be revised to national components and all precautionary measures should be taken to ensure that the Centre served the Member States.

Action taken

- 4.1.6.2 The Committee noted that ISDSC reviewed the Early Warning Concept as mandated and the reviewed Concept clearly indicates the flow of information from National Early Warning Centres (NEWC) to the Regional Centre. It also emphasizes the required interaction between the NEWC and the REWC.

4.1.6.3 The ISDSC at its extraordinary meeting held in March 2005 in Cape Town, South Africa, approved the new SADC Early Warning Concept.

- 4.1.6.4 The Committee also noted that, in the process of establishing the Early Warning Centre, the State Security Sub-Committee, assisted by the Secretariat, has started developing Conflict Indicators.

4.1.6.5 The Committee noted that the text part of the indicators is still work in progress. The ISDSC approved that the Conflict Indicators be referred to as "INSECURITY AND CONFLICT INDICATORS".

4.1.6.6 The ISDSC mandated the SSSC to convene a technical workshop in October 2005 to finalize the text part of the INSECURITY AND CONFLICT INDICATORS.

4.1.7 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SADC STANDBY FORCE

- 4.1.7.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa, the progress on the establishment of the SADC Standby Force (SSF) and approved the related Modality Report.

- 4.1.7.2 The Committee noted that, under the leadership of the Chairperson of the Organ, SADC has achieved considerable milestones in the establishment of the SSF.

4.1.7.3 The Committee noted that the planning towards the establishment of the SSF is at an advanced stage. The Military component is currently in the process of finalising the financial, administrative and logistical procedures for managing the SSF as well as a MoU on its deployment. However, the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee at its meeting held in March 2005, in Cape Town, South Africa, noted the need for the two components of the SSF to plan and work in tandem. In this regard, the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee mandated the Chairperson of the ISDSC, to direct the Police to integrate the CIVPOL component into the Standby Force Planning process, by convening the ISDSC Public Security Sub-Committee to deliberate on the proposals submitted by the experts.

4.1.7.4 Pursuant to the above decision, the Chiefs of Police mandated a task team to undertake an assessment of requirement for the finalization of the CIVPOL. The Task Team visited the Secretariat and made recommendations to be considered by Police Chiefs at their next meeting.

4.1.7.5 The Committee noted and directed the Chiefs of Police to accelerate the process of establishing the CIVPOL component of the SSF.

4.1.7.6 The Committee noted that ISDSC had deployed the Interim Planning Element of the SSF.

4.1.7.7 The Committee also noted that ISDSC directed the Operations Sub-Sub-Committee to assess the requirements for the deployment and effective functioning of the PLANELM. In this regard, the Troika of the Chiefs of Defence Forces sent a Task Force to the SADC Secretariat in February 2005. The task Force recommended among other issues, the allowances for the seconded staff for the Organ including the Planning Element staff.

4.1.7.8 The Committee noted that Council approved a budget for the functioning of the Interim PLANELM. The budget covers the period between June until December 2005. In this regard, the Committee is invited to recommend that Council approves the following:

- (i) A supplementary budget for the PLANELM to cover the period before the Secretariat 2006/2007 Budget.
- (ii) That given the cost of living in Botswana, the emolument in US\$ for the seconded officer for the Organ including the PLANELM should be adjusted to the following:

	2002 Council approved	to
(a)	Living allowance 53,00 (per day)	67,83 (p/d)
(b)	Accommodation 54,40	136,36
(c)	Transport 12,60	16,33
	Total 120,00	220,52
	Medical aid per annum 1,000,00	3,210

4.1.7.9 The Committee mandated the Secretariat to prepare the above-referred supplementary budget including its detailed justification.

4.1.7.10 The Committee noted that ISDSC approved that the staffing of the initial PLANELM be based on the current Troika of the Organ for the next three rotations and thereafter the alphabetical based Roster Model should be applied. When following the roster, Member States that have been in the Troika should not be considered. The system is to be reviewed after the three years cycle.

4.1.7.11 ISDSC also approved that permanent Officers to replace the Interim PLANELM, should report to duty by mid November 2005 to allow for a smooth hand over process.

Contribution of the SSF to the Celebrations of the SADC 25 Anniversary

4.1.7.12 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee mandated the Executive Secretary to work with the relevant structures of the SSF to ensure participation of the SADC Standby Force representation at the celebrations of the SADC Silver Jubilee on 17 August 2005, in Gaborone, Botswana.

4.1.7.13 However, the Committee noted that the ISDSC noted that the SADC Standby Force is not yet in its final formation to allow for its inauguration and display of its coat of arms. In this regard, the contribution of the Defence and Security component to the Celebrations of the SADC Silver Jubilee should be in the form of the participation of the representative of the Defence and Security structure. To this effect, the Committee is invited to request the Executive Secretary to extend the invitations to the leadership of defence and security of Member States.

4.1.7.14 The Committee directed that, once the establishment of the SSF has been completed, there should be an official inauguration.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE SADC STANDBY FORCE

4.1.7.15 The Committee noted that one of the key instruments for the SSF is the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the modus operandi. The Committee is also invited note that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee at its meeting held in April 2005 in Cape Town, South Africa decided that, once finalized, the MoU should be signed by the relevant Ministers and should enter into force from the date of its signature by a sufficient number of Member States as provided for in the Treaty.

4.1.7.16 The Committee noted that the ISDSC considered the issue of the signature of the MoU, particularly in the light of the fact that it is a subsidiary instrument to the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation already in force. In this regard, the Committee is invited to endorse the decision of the Ministers of Defence.

4.1.8 Institutionalization of Correctional/Prison Services into the SADC Structures of the Organ

4.1.8.1 The Committee noted that the ISDSC noted that in the process of fighting and preventing crime, the Correctional/Prison Services played a crucial role. In this context, the Public Security Sub-Committee proposed that the Correctional/Prison Services be incorporated in the structure of ISDSC under the Public Security Sub-Committee as a Sub-Sub-Committee.

4.1.8.2 The Committee also noted that the above process would be in line with the objectives of the SIPO.

4.1.8.3 The Committee approved the institutionalization of the Correctional/Prison Services as a Sub-Sub-Committee of ISDSC in the Public Security Sub-Committee.

4.1.9 Harmonization of Public Security Sub-Committee and SARPCCO

4.1.9.1 The Committee recalled that there is a Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) whose upper structure involves the Chiefs of Police and the Ministers responsible for Law and Order.

4.1.9.2 The Committee also recalled that that SARPCCO is not a SADC institution and therefore, does not currently report to SADC structures. SARPCCO has its own programmes and specific calendar of activities that are not carried out under the umbrella of SADC. Despite these differences, there are complementarities

between the activities of the SADC Public Security Sub-Committee and SARPCCO.

4.1.9.3 However, there was a need to clearly indicate the relationships between PSSC and SARPCCO considering that the Chiefs of Police, together with the Chief Immigration Officers and Directors of Customs Services, constitute the core leadership of the PSSC. Their non-attendance renders the ISDSC PSSC irrelevant. In addition, Member States incur double contributions to SADC and to SARPCCO.

4.1.9.4 In the light of the foregoing, the Committee noted that ISDSC mandated the Chairperson of the ISDSC assisted by the Secretariat to engage on the above issue and find a solution. ISDSC also recommend that the MCO should recognize SARPCCO as a complementary institution of the ISDSC.

4.1.9.5 The Committee considered and approved the above recommendations.

4.1.9.6 The Committee noted that ISDSC acknowledged the commendable work of SARPCCO in combating of crime in the SADC region.

5. STATUS OF RATIFICATION, SIGNATURE AND ACCESSION TO THE PROTOCOLS RELATED TO THE ORGAN

5.1 Mutual Defence Pact

5.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa noted that Botswana and Mauritius had ratified the Pact and urged the remaining Member States to do so as a matter of urgency.

Action taken

5.1.2 The Committee noted that the Mutual Defence Pact has now been ratified by Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa and Mozambique.

5.1.3 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to expedite the ratification process.

5.2 Protocol Against Corruption

5.2.1 The Committee noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have ratified the above Protocol.

5.2.2 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to expedite the ratification of the Protocol.

5.3 Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials

5.3.1 The Committee noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia have ratified the above Protocol.

5.3.2 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to expedite the ratification of the Protocol.

5.4 Protocol on Extradition

5.4.1 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Committee of the Organ at its meeting held in July 2004, in Sun City, South Africa directed the Secretariat to report on the ratification of the Protocol on Extradition.

Action Taken

5.4.2 The Committee noted that Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia have ratified the Protocol.

5.4.3 The Committee urged Member States still to sign and ratify to do so as expeditiously as possible.

6. SADC CONFERENCE ON DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

6.1.1 The Committee noted that SADC held its first-ever Defence and Security Cooperation Conference in December 2004, in Maputo, Mozambique, with the assistance of the UNDP Project.

- 6.1.2 The Committee noted the following highlights from the Conference:
- 6.1.2.1 The conference was a result of a realisation by SADC of the challenges emerging from the transformation unfolding at continental and global levels. In effect, the entering into force of the AU Protocol Related to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the operationalisation of its various structures called upon the five African regions to be focused and remain steadfast. The timeframe established to implement the AU peace and security agenda posed an additional pressure on the regions.
- 6.1.2.2 Globally, the information super highway and the telecommunication revolution globalized not only cultures but also violence, transnational organized crime and its various sophisticated facets. The new nature of terrorism and mercenarism as well as the new nature of alliance formation driven by ever changing needs and interests poses challenges to the defence and security forces and services. This required the capacity of anticipation, prevention and, if need be, engagement of the instruments of early response. The tendency of former colonial powers to revive colonial-type of relationship instead of true equal partners was noted as a matter of concern.
- 6.1.2.3 Within the region, SADC underwent restructuring, which resulted in new structures of the Organ on Politics, Defence and security cooperation and a new modus operadi in which the Secretariat has become the main executive arm as provided for in the SADC Treaty. These new institutional developments have to be equally understood by all Member State and sectors. In the process of operationalising the Organ SADC approved the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO), which must be operationalised by developing time-bound business plans. To be able to cope with the work of the Organ, the Secretariat must be equipped with human, financial and material resources.
- 6.1.2.4 It was recognising these challenges that the conference was organized. The Conference discussed the following:
- (i) The emerging continental peace and security initiatives: Expectations and their implications for SADC defence and security priorities and operations particularly the strategies and approaches needed to respond more effectively to the requirements of the challenges arising from emerging continental peace, defence and security initiatives;
 - (ii) Elements pertaining to sustaining peace and security in Southern Africa: Perceptions of Regional Threats and Responses;

- (iii) Exchange views on defence and security cooperation in the light of national and regional priorities;
- (iv) Strategise on the development on programmes and plan of action for the implementation of the SIPO and for strengthening operational capacities of the Organ.

6.1.2.5 The expected deliverables of the conference were;

- (i) Strategies to develop a time-bound targeted interventions for implementing the SIPO;
- (ii) Strategies and approaches to enhance relationships with the and response to the AU peace and security agenda; and
- (iii) Strategy for developing a 4-year institutional capacity building programme.

6.1.2.6 To achieve the above objectives and attain the desired deliverables, the conference considered the general framework in two sessions, which were guided by two thematic papers. However, the participants had serious reservations on the content of the papers. In this regard, the conference decided that the proposed thematic papers must be regarded as non-papers and should not carry the SADC logo. Session one focused on reviewing the recent and current continental and regional developments in the areas of conflict prevention, resolution, management, mutual trust and participation of citizenry in the affairs of the countries. During the debate it was noted that effective conflict prevention rested upon effective information sharing and improvement of governance particularly on the distribution of wealth and resources.

6.1.2.7 The role of defence and security sector in the development process was regarded and a linchpin as it inspired confidence in economic forces. In this regard, SIPO and RISDP should have an organic linkage in their implementation. The AU/NEPAD initiative was also seen as adding value as it informed Member States of not only and continental but also the global trends.

In summary, the session identified the following challenges as

- (i) Strategies to link the RISDP and the SIPO in their implementation;
- (ii) The strategies to involve the citizens in the process of peace building, conflict prevention and management;
- (iii) Accessibility and understanding of SADC operational process to inform the society at large to allow it interpretat correctly regional developments;

- (iv) Establishment and operationalisation of the early warning systems at national and regional level; and
- (v) The resource challenges of operationalising the SSF.

6.1.2.8 **Session two focused on the identification of key threats to peace and security. It noted that while human security was the core, state security was organically inked to the former. The session identified the following as the major sources of conflict in Africa and in SADC in particular:**

- (i) Poverty and ignorance;
- (ii) Governance issues especially ignited by the need for a fair distribution of wealth and resources;
- (iii) Symbolism needs, (the need to be recognised and inclusiveness in the national affairs);
- (iv) Environmentally induced threats such as water, population and environmental degradation;
- (v) Reemergence of mercenarism which, in some cases, operate under the guise of private security companies;
- (vi) The new forms and perceptions of terrorism;
- (vii) Challenges to accommodate new relationships with former colonial powers tend to ferment sentiments among the citizens that may result in social instability.

6.1.2.9 Under public security, despite having been articulated in SIPO, the conference re-emphasized that transnational organized crime, the proliferation of the trafficking in small arms and light weapons, the presence of planted anti-personnel landmine and UXOs, human trafficking, money laundering, pouching and violence against fauna and flora as challenges that must be addresses expeditiously lest the region falls back to instability and scare away investments.

6.1.2.10 In order to address the above challenges the conference recommended the following:

6.1.2.11 That there was an urgent need to strengthen the Secretariat by ensuring that financial resources allocated and staff recruited;

6.1.2.12 That there was a need to develop SIPO business plans that would priorities the activities within a given timeframe;

- 6.1.2.13 That relevant structures and decision-makers should give due priority to the Organ especially considering that the activities of the Organ are organically linked to the SADC developmental agenda enshrined in RISDP. In this regard, the conference suggested that SADC should consider creating a special portfolio sub-finance committee to consider the issues of funding the Organ. It would be the members of this portfolio sub-finance committee who would articulate the needs of the Organ before the SADC Finance Committee. SADC should implement the structure of the Organ at the Secretariat as contained in the SIPO and, seriously look at the possibility of it to be led by a Deputy Executive Secretary.
- 6.1.2.14 With regard to the need to enhance the SADC's relationship with and respond to the African Standby Force the conference noted that while the establishment of the SADC Standby Force was partly a response to the continental agenda, there were situations within the region that required the services of a standby force. The example of the DRC was seen as an illustrative case whereby SADC was requested to assist in the integration of the army; the demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration; preparation for the elections and to share best practices in managing post-conflict transitions. In this regard, there was a need to accelerate the establishment and operationalisation of the SADC Standby Force.
- 6.1.2.15 The Conference also noted that SADC had concluded the development of the concept of the SADC BRIG and SADC CIVPOL and was in the process of planning the implementation. The conference recommended that while the military and the police components had been developed, there was a need for a multidisciplinary Standby Force Planning Forum to consider the strategies of the integration of the civil society component.
- 6.1.2.16 The conference noted that the SADC Standby Force (SSF) would be enhanced with the resumption of functions of the RPTC and commended the SADC Organ Troika for its efforts in resource mobilization for this important centre of excellence.

6.1.2.17 The Committee mandated the Troika of the Organ, assisted by the Secretariat, to study the recommendations of the Conference and make appropriate follow up recommendation to the MCO.

6.2 SADC Contribution to Peace Support Operations

- 6.2.1 The Committee recalled that it has become a practice of SADC Organ to take stock of the contribution of SADC Member States to peace support missions either under the auspices of the United Nations or the African Union.

6.2.2

In this regard, the Committee noted that SADC Member States are engaged in peace support operations in the following countries and/or conflict situations:

- (i) **Botswana:** Ethiopia/Eritrea and Sudan
- (ii) **Lesotho:** Sudan
- (iii) **United Republic of Tanzania:** Ethiopia/Eritrea, and Sierra Leone
- (iv) **Namibia:** Liberia, Kosovo, East Timor, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Burundi, Sudan and Sierra Leone
- (v) **Mozambique:** Burundi, East Timor, DRC and Sudan
- (vi) **Malawi:** DRC, Kosovo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Burundi and Sudan.
- (vii) **Mauritius:** Kosovo (CIVILPOL)
- (viii) **South Africa:** DRC, Burundi, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Cote D'Ivoire and Sudan;
- (ix) **Zambia:** Sierra Leone, DRC, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Kosovo, Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire and East Timor, Sudan and Burundi, Haiti; and
- (x) **Zimbabwe:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, East Timor, Kosovo and Sudan

6.1.1 The Committee commended Member States for their contribution for the maintenance of peace in the world and Africa in particular.

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

7.1 Briefing on the UN Reforms

7.1.1 The Committee noted the briefing by the Chairperson of the MCO and in particular the following:

- (i) That following the Sirte decision of the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments, the Follow-up Mechanism embarked on the negotiation process;
- (ii) The Follow-up Mechanism had to negotiate the African position, which submitted that the UN Security Council should have 26 non-permanent and 7 new permanent seats.
- (iii) There were three groups holding different views namely
 - (a) The Status quo favoured by the P5 (Permanent 5 Members)
 - (b) Expansion of non-permanent seats only; and
 - (c) Expansion of both non-permanent and permanent seats.
- (iv) The African Group favoured the third position including the extension or abolition of veto for all Permanent Members. The

African position was closer to that of the G4 (German, Japan, Brazil and India).

- (v) After preliminary discussions in New York, the Chairperson of the AU directed that the African Team should be flexible on the issue of veto, the 26 non-permanent and the 7 new permanent seats.
- (vi) At the meeting held in London, the African Team agreed for 26 non-permanent and 7 new permanent seats. The 7 new permanent seats would be shared between Africa, Asia and Latin America with one seat rotating among them. This position was closer to the one of the G4.

7.1.2 The Committee noted that the African Union shall submit the position agree in London to the discussions of the UN Security Council in New York.

7.2 **Briefing by Zimbabwe on "OPERATION RESTORE ORDER"**

7.2.1 The Committee noted the briefing presented by Zimbabwe on the above operation.



26TH SESSION OF THE INTER-STATE DEFENCE AND SECURITY COMMITTEE (ISDSC)

BOKSBURG, 11 – 14 JULY 2005

RECORD

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Committee considered and adopted the agenda (SADC/ISDSC/2005/1) presented by the Secretariat.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ON DEFENCE MATTERS

2.1 PROGRESS REPORT ON THE SADC ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC

2.1.1 *The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in April 2005 in Cape Town South Africa noted various activities undertaken by the Republic of South Africa in its capacity as the Chair of the SADC Organ. In addition, the Committee noted the briefing provided by the DRC, which highlighted the achievement and constraints in the implementation of the peace process.*

2.1.2 In the light of the briefing by the DRC and the information provided by the Chairperson of ISDSC, the Committee mandated the Troika and the Government of the DRC, under the leadership of the Chair of the Organ, to urgently undertake quantifiable needs assessment that would enable the region to determine appropriate responses.

2.1.3 The Committee also recalled that it noted that the DRC would submit to the Chairperson of the Organ and the Secretariat its requirements within two weeks, which the Secretariat shall circulate to all Member States. The Committee also urged SADC Member States to assist in persuading the international community to provide assistance to the DRC especially in the area of capacity building

Action taken

- 2.1.4 The Committee noted that the Troika of ISDSC fielded the Assessment Mission as mandated, on 12 – 13 May 2005. The Mission comprised of the Hon. M. Lekota, Chairperson of ISDSC and Hon. Minister of Defence of the Republic of South Africa, the Hon M. Lehata, Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Hon P.T.A. Tsheehama, Minister of Safety and Security of the Republic of Namibia. The Mission was joined by the representative of the United Kingdom and Netherlands in their capacity as potential sponsors of the needs to be identified.
- 2.1.5 The Mission visited Kinshasa, Kamina, Goma, Nyaleke, and Mushaki. In these locations the mission observed an acute lack of logistical supplies and poor facilities as well as the need to address the issue of child soldiers. The Mission also noted that infrastructure and accessibility of locations were poor; the health and sanitary conditions were deplorable.
- 2.1.6 The Committee noted that, while the Mission compiled the needs from the locations visited, its report was complemented by the needs compiled by the Government of the DRC presented to the Committee.

2.1.7 The Committee noted that to accelerate the peace process in the DRC there is a need for a well-concerted strategy to control strategic areas and natural resources. The Government of the DRC should advise the Organization of its long terms strategy, which should identify key areas and strategic regions in the country where regional assistance would make significant contribution. Accordingly, the Committee is invited to request the Troika of the Organ to assist the DRC in addressing the above concern.

2.1.8 The Committee also noted that while the donor community has expressed its willingness to assist the peace process and political stabilization, the actual disbursement has not come forward as expected. In this regard, it was imperative that a strategy should be designed to ensure that actual support for the peace process is transparent and delivered in good faith.

2.1.9 The Committee also advised that in future, the briefing on the peace process should be detailed and illustrative to allow Member States to appreciate the real situation on the ground.

2.1.10 In view of the above, the Committee noted the report of the Assessment Mission and the submission of the needs by the DRC and mandated the Secretariat to circulate to all Member States for them to be able to pronounce themselves.

2.1.11 The Committee noted that FDLR armed groups in the Eastern region perpetrated a massacre of more than 35 innocent civilians. In memory of the victims the Committee observed a minute of silence and conveyed its condolences to the Government and the People of the DRC and condemned in the strongest terms those barbaric acts.

2.2 Report of the Intelligence Standing Committee

2.2.1 The Committee recalled that the Intelligence Standing Committee (DISC) of the Operations Sub-Sub-Committee presents intelligence assessments of the security situation in the SADC region at every Annual Meeting of the Defence Sub-Committee.

2.3 Assessment of Defence Security Situation

2.3.1 The Committee noted that the security assessment by the Defence Intelligence indicates that the region continues to enjoy relative peace and security. However, there are areas still representing security challenges. These include among others, cross border crime, trafficking in weapons, airspace and maritime security, terrorism and foreign influences.

2.3.2 The Committee noted the Assessment Report of the Defence Intelligence Standing Committee.

2.4 Gender Equity in the Military Establishment

2.4.1 The Committee recalled that it noted the steps taken by Member States in enhancing conducive policies towards increasing equitable gender employment ratio and urged Member States to ensure that gender equity was treated in line with the existing Protocols and policies in the region.

2.4.2 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Troika of the Organ as its meeting held in December 2004 in Pretoria, South Africa directed that ISDSC should present a comprehensive report on the gender issues in the Defence Forces at the next meeting of the MCO.

Action Taken

2.4.3 The Committee directed that Member States undertake the assessment individually and present the reports to the Chairperson of the OSSC. The Committee also directed the OSSC to consolidate the reports and present it to the ISDSC at its next meeting.

2.5 Progress Report on the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC)

2.5.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in May 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho, noted the progress on the operations of the RPTC. The Committee also recalled that it directed the Secretariat seek other sources of funding in line with the provisions of Article 10 of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Action Taken

2.5.2 The Committee noted that the Council at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius considered the issue of the RPTC and noted that Summit, at its meeting held in Dar-Es-Salaam, U. R. Tanzania directed the mainstreaming of the RPTC into a full SADC institution. In this regard, Council directed the Secretariat to finalize the mainstreaming process and submit the budget accordingly.

2.5.3 The Committee also noted that the Office of the Chairperson of the Organ assisted by the Secretariat on one hand, and the Government of Zimbabwe on the other, negotiated the Host Agreement for the RPTC. The Host Agreement would formally make the RPTC a structure of SADC under the Organ. The Host Agreement was signed in May 2005.

2.5.4 The Committee further noted that Council at its meeting held in February 2005 in Grand Baie, Mauritius, officially established the RPTC as a SADC structure subordinated to the Secretariat through the Directorate for Politics, Defence and Security. Council also approved a basic staffing for the Centre comprising of:

- (v) Director
- (vi) Deputy Director (Operations and Training)
- (vii) Officer for Administration and Finance
- (viii) Secretary.

- 2.5.5 The Committee noted that Council further approved the budget for the recruitment of staff for the above positions during the 2005/2006 fiscal year.
- 2.5.6 Considering the urgency of reviving the activities of the RPTC, the Secretariat worked with the current staff of the Centre to prepare the job descriptions for the above positions. Accordingly, and based on the job descriptions provided by the RPTC and also on the job profiles approved by the ISDSC in 2000, the Secretariat advertised the position of the Director for the RPTC.
- 2.5.7 The Committee advised Member States that the position of the Director for RPTC has been advertised in the national news papers and interested officers from Member States should find the details in the SADC website www.sadc.int for application. The applications should be submitted through the National Focal Points of the Organ or SADC National Contact Points.
- 2.5.8 The Committee also noted that Council further approved an operational budget for the Centre to be administered from the Secretariat.
- 2.5.9 With regard to mobilization of resources, the Committee noted that the Chairperson of MCO and the Executive Secretary engaged the European Union and managed to obtain resources for the Centre. The Secretariat was discussing with the European Commission Delegation in Gaborone, to work out the details for the release of the EC funds.
- 2.5.10 The Committee however, noted that the European Union was changing the previously agreed position, which indicated that the EU would provide the funding through the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP). The EU is now suggesting that SADC access the fund from the AU Peace Facility, which is contrary to the initial agreement. The Secretariat has expressed its disagreement and shall continue to engage the EU to use the RIP.

2.5.11 The Committee further noted that the Secretariat also engaged the Government of Germany to assist in funding the activities of the RPTC. As a result, the Secretariat secured the financial resources for the first course at RPTC under the Organ. The Committee noted that the course for the re-launch of the Centre had been scheduled for 19 July 2005. However, due to time constraints the above dates shall be changed and new dates shall be communicated to Member States in due course.

2.5.12 The Committee noted that the re-launching of the training programme at the RPTC had been combined with the official handing over of the institution to SADC. However, the administrative and logistical arrangement of the two programme can no longer be combined.

2.5.13 In view of the above, the Committee approved that the official handing over of the RPTC be held on 21 July 2005 and mandates the Secretariat to avail invitations to the Member States.

2.5.14 The Committee also noted that the Executive Secretary has requested the AU Commission to recognize the RPTC as a SADC Regional Centre of Excellence, focusing on training in peace support operations and developing related expertise.

2.5.15 The Committee noted that in order to ensure continuous management and accountability for the resources allocated to the centre, the Executive Secretary appointed **Colonel Joe Muzvidziwa and Lt. Colonel G. Milanzi** to the positions of Acting Director and Acting Deputy Director respectively, until substantive appointments have been made during the course of the 2005/2006 financial year in line with the decision of the MCO at its meeting in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa.

2.6 Report of the Standing Maritime Committee

2.6.1 The Committee recalled that it recommended to MCO the Multilateral Agreement on Law Enforcement at Sea and Inland Large Water bodies for approval and signature by the Chief of Defence Forces.

Action taken

2.6.2 Ministerial Committee of the Organ at its meeting held in July 2004 in Sun City, South Africa considered the above proposed Agreement and decided that it should be referred to as the **SADC GUIDELINES FOR MULTILATERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AT SEA AND INLAND LARGE WATER BODIES**.

2.6.3 The Committee also noted that the Ministerial Committee observed that the document had wide international implications. Accordingly it directed that it be further improved.

2.6.4 In this regard, the Committee noted that the Secretariat has reviewed the Guidelines for Law Enforcement at Sea and Inland Large Water bodies. The Committee is therefore invited to resubmit the above referred Guidelines to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ for approval and signature by the Chiefs of Defence Forces during the Annual meeting of the MCO.

2.7 Report of the Logistics Working Group

2.7.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho noted that the Chiefs of Defence Forces directed that the Logistics Working Group should prepare itself to provide inputs in the process of the establishment of the SADC Standby Brigade.

Action taken

2.7.2 The Committee considered the following recommendations from the OSSC:

- (i) The Logistical depots for the SADC Standby Force should be divided into two parts, LMD and Sub-Depots. The Sub-Depots should be located within the TCC while the LMD should be co-located with the PLANELM;
- (ii) The Secretariat, appropriately assisted by the relevant ISDSC structure, should be responsible for mobilizing resources for equipping and funding of the LMD;
- (iii) The modes of transport should be road, rail, air and water/sea;
- (iv) Interoperability and standardization of logistics for the SADC Standby Force should start with short and medium term standardization where the focus should be on procedure, training and doctrine development before addressing equipment standardization; and
- (v) The host Member State should be requested to provide security for the LMD.

2.7.3 The Committee therefore approved the above recommendations and directed the OSSC to proceed with the proposed activities.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ON PUBLIC SECURITY MATTERS

3.1 Police Issues

3.1.1 Theft of Motor Vehicles and Car Hijacking

3.1.1.1 The Committee recalled that, at its meeting held in July 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho, noted that the repatriation of stolen property needed to be improved. In this regard the Committee directed the Public Security Sub-Committee to address this matter and report back at its next meeting.

Action Taken

3.1.1.2 The Committee noted that the Public Security Sub-Committee (Police and Customs) addressed this matter and the following actions have been taken under the auspices of SARPCCO, to ensure rapid repatriation of stolen property within the region:

- (i) The adoption of the SARPCCO Multilateral Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the field of crime combating, which lays out a broad framework for transnational cooperation in criminal investigations;
- (ii) The adoption of the SARPCCO Standard Operating Procedures on cross-border motor vehicle theft investigation and repatriation on exhibits, which provides detailed guidelines for the handling of recovered stolen vehicles and their repatriation to the country of origin.
- (iii) The adoption of the SARPCCO motor vehicle clearance certificate which is issued to a person wishing to export a vehicle from one SADC Member State to another whose purpose is to prevent the registration of stolen vehicles within the SADC Member States;

3.1.2 Illicit Firearms

- 3.1.2.1 The Committee also recalled that the Secretariat, in collaboration with the SARPCCO Secretariat and SAFERAFRICA, was in the process of organising a workshop to discuss the issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Action taken

3.1.2.2 The Committee noted that the workshop was scheduled for October 2005.

3.1.3 The Role of the Police under the AU Standby Force – The SADC Standby Arrangements

3.1.3.1 The Committee noted that this issue had been reported under a substantive agenda item 3.

3.1.4 Immigration & Customs Issues

- 3.1.4.1 The Committee considered the implementation of the decisions of the Organ related to immigration issues and in particular the following:

3.1.5 Combating Illegal Trafficking of Humans

- 3.1.5.1 The Committee recalled that at the 25th meeting of the Public Security Sub-Committee (PSSC) held in May 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho noted that while some Member States had started joint training, there had not been a regionally coordinated programme. The Committee also recalled that the PSSC urged the Chairperson and the Troika to organize a regional joint training exercise.

Action taken

3.1.5.2 The Committee noted that this is work in progress and a report on the output of the programme shall be presented at the next meeting of the Committee.

3.1.6 Institutionalization of the Immigration Services as a Sub-Sub-Committee Within the PSSC of the ISDSC

3.1.6.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC at its 25th meeting held in May 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho noted that the Immigration Services should operate as a Sub-Sub-Committee of the Committee. However, its annual meetings would have to be planned in line with the working meetings of the Immigration PSSC for cost saving. The Committee also recalled that the PSSC noted that it was urgent for the immigration services to hold regular meetings of at all levels to share best practices and information on organization and operation activities.

3.1.6.2 The PSSC urged Member States to submit the reports on the issues of regional dimension to the Chairperson of the PSSC and the Secretariat prior to its annual meetings. The PSSC also agreed that the Immigration Services should establish a regional mechanism for information flow between and among Immigration Services and enhance regional confidence building activities.

Action taken

3.1.6.3 The Committee noted that the ISDSC at its meeting held in June 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho approved the above decision. In this regard, the Committee shall, henceforth, be a sub-structure of ISDSC. The Committee also noted that Member States continue to hold bilateral Immigration meetings.

3.1.6.4 With regard to the establishment of regional mechanism for information flow between Immigration Services, the Committee noted that the exchange of information on immigration issues shall also be facilitated by the Regional Early Warning Centre.

3.1.6.5 To ensure the implementation of the above mechanism, the Committee mandated the REWC to establish communication links with Immigration Services across the region.

3.1.7 Meeting of the SADC Refugee Commissioners

3.1.7.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in May 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho directed that the Refugee Commissioners should hold a meeting to consider the issues affecting the refugees in the region. The Committee also recalled that it further directed that the meeting of the Refugee Commissioners should be followed by the meeting with UNHCR.

Action taken

- 3.1.7.2 The Committee noted that the above referred meetings shall be held in 2005 on a date and venue to be advised by the Chairperson of the Immigration Sub-Sub-Committee.

3.1.8 Assistance of IOM for Joint Training

- 3.1.8.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that most Member States had bilateral cooperation with IOM, which provided assistance in the areas of training and technical assistance. The PSSC requested the Chairperson assisted by the Secretariat to seek the assistance of the IOM in organizing a regional joint training exercise.

Action taken

- 3.1.8.2 The Committee noted that the negotiations with the IOM are in advanced stage. The Committee also recommended that SADC develops a capacity building programme that includes all stakeholders. The committee mandated the Chairperson of the ISSC assisted by the Secretariat to coordinate the above activities.

3.1.9 Combating Corruption

- 3.1.9.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that all Member States were taking measures to combat corruption in the Immigration Services. The measures included sensitization on the professional ethics, briefings by anti-corruption authorities and training thereof, revising relevant legislation and improving the working conditions and welfare of the Immigration Officials. The PSSC also recommended to the ISDSC to commend the Member States for the efforts and encourage them to sustain these measures.

Action taken

- 3.1.9.2 The Committee noted that the ISDSC at its meeting held in June 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho commended Member States for their efforts in fighting corruption and encouraged them to strengthen these efforts especially by reviewing the terms and conditions of services of Immigration personnel.

- 3.1.9.3 The Committee also noted that in the spirit of the SADC Protocol against Corruption, the Republic of Zimbabwe has created a specific Ministry to deal with the issues of combating corruption and monopolies and the Republic of Namibia has also established an Anti Corruption Commission.

3.1.10 Acceleration of movement at the Border Crossing

3.1.10.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that most Immigration Services across the region had improved the screening systems by computerizing the main border posts and establishing counters for SADC citizens and making them operational.

Action taken

3.1.10.2 The Committee noted that most Member States have established the counters for SADC citizens and this has had positive impact on the citizens.

3.1.10.3 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to also open counter for SADC citizens especially at the major border crossings.

3.1.10.4 The Committee noted that the Republic of Malawi is in the process of computerizing its major border posts.

3.1.10.5 The Committee urged the PSSC's Immigration Sub-Sub-Committee to expedite the establishment of single border posts within the framework of the UNIVISA process.

3.1.11 Travel Facilitation

3.1.11.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that Member States had taken measures to facilitate the acquisition of travel documents and visas. The measures included issuing visas at the ports of entry; border passes for on-boundary residents, consultations on the exemption of visas for diplomatic and service passport holders. The Committee also recalled that the PSSC urged Member States to engage in bilateral consultations with a view to establishing a sufficient number of crossing points and consider the issuing of a special Border Pass IDs for local population to facilitate their movement across the common borders. This would decrease the propensity to illegal crossings. However, these measures should be implemented in collaboration with local and traditional authorities.

Action taken

3.1.11.2 The Committee noted that most Member States have and or are concluding bilateral visa exemptions agreements. In this regard, the Committee urged Member States to expedite this process.

3.1.12 Coordination Between Immigration and Customs

3.1.12.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that the Immigration and Customs Services across the region were working closely. However, the Committee noted that there is room for improvement in this area. The PSSC also reiterated the recommendation that the collaboration should focus on crime prevention.

Action taken

3.1.12.2 The Committee noted that while the Immigration and Customs work in the same space, the collaboration needs to be strengthened. This could be achieved by regular consultations and joint planning at the *higher level of the two services*.

3.1.12.3 In this regard, the Committee directed that the PSSC be attended by the respective leadership to ensure joint decisions and mutual accountability.

3.1.13 Harmonization of Legislation

3.1.13.1 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that the above issue required special treatment by legal personnel. The PSSC recommended that relevant legal experts meet and deliberate on the issue and request the Chairperson of the PSSC assisted by the Secretariat to convene the above referred meeting.

Action taken

3.1.13.2 The Committee noted that the above meeting is expected to be convened in October 2005. The Committee urged its Chairperson to ensure the implementation of this decision.

3.1.13.3 Introduction of the Machine Readable Passport & Visa, and Passport and Visa Reading Machines

3.1.13.4 The Committee recalled that the PSSC noted that the implementation of the above referred system required that Member States services should computerize relevant border crossings. The Committee also recalled that the PSSC recommended that the Secretariat should assist in mobilizing resources to assist Member States. To this end, Member States should indicate their requirements to the Secretariat in writing.

3.1.13.5 The PSSC also approved that, in light of the complexity of the introduction of the machine-readable passports and visas as well as passport and visa reading machines, a study be undertaken to establish the best technology, its compatibility and connectivity, and direct the Secretariat to assist in this process especially in the mobilization of resources and coordination of the study. It also noted

that the above issue shall be addressed together with the cost and benefit study on the UNIVISA.

Action taken

3.1.13.6 The Committee noted that the Secretariat has not received any request from member States. However, the Committee noted that most Member States are in the process of computerizing major border posts at their own cost.

3.1.13.7 The Committee mandated the Secretariat to explore the opportunities availed by the Swiss assistance through the IOM to engage a consultant to assess the interoperability of ICT equipment and make appropriate recommendations.

3.1.14 SADC Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons

3.1.14.1 The Committee recalled that at the 25th meeting of the PSSC the PSSC urged Member States to finalize internal consultations by the first week of June 2004 in order to allow time for the Secretariat to effect the necessary amendments and present the revised Draft to the ISDSC Annual Meeting scheduled for June 2004. The Secretariat should distribute to all Member States the revised Draft Protocol before the meeting of the ISDSC.

Action taken

3.1.14.2 The Committee noted that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius noted that Member States had not concluded internal consultations. Summit also noted that it was important for Member States to conclude consultations to allow that once signed its ratification would be faster. Accordingly, Summit once again urged Member States to finalise the consultations and submit their comments to the Secretariat by 30 November 2004. The Secretariat should circulate to Member States the revised Draft by 30 January and organise the Workshop in February 2005. Summit directed that the Draft Protocol be submitted to Summit in August 2005 for signature.

Action taken

3.1.14.3 The Committee considered the Draft Protocol and noted that Article 26 is not consistent with the intended objective of the Protocol. In this regard, the Committee decided that the Article 26 be removed from the Draft Protocol.

3.1.14.4 The Committee also noted that Articles 22 and 25 should be read together and to ensure clarity, Article 25 should read as follows:

"Every Member State shall ensure that its laws, regulations or administrative mechanisms for the expulsion of non-citizens shall, in relation to citizens of another Member State, incorporate the following principles except where the provisions of Article 22(a) apply:

- a) *the giving of adequate notice of expulsion;*
- b) *the affording to the affected persons of the opportunity to have recourse to the appropriate domestic courts or tribunals of the host State;*
- c) *the suspension of any order of expulsion upon the notice of an appeal;*
- d) *the giving of reasonable time to affected persons to enable them to settle their personal affairs including the management and disposal of their business or professional practices;*
- e) *the expulsion of any person may not affect the residence or establishment permit of any legally independent member of that person's family; or*

where expulsion results in the repatriation of the affected person, the costs or other expenses involved in the expulsion may be shared between the member state ordering the expulsion and the receiving Member State as may be agreed."

3.1.14.5 In view of the above, the Committee noted the draft Protocol as presented by the experts and urged Member States to make their comments and submit them to the Secretariat before the Annual Meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the Organ in order to allow its final approval and submission to Summit.

3.1.14.6 The AU Strategic Framework on Migration and the AU Conceptual Paper on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in Africa

3.1.14.7 The Committee noted that the African Union has developed the above-referred policy documents, which have implications on the region.

3.1.14.8 In view of the above, Committee advised Member States to note and study the documents in order to consider them in detail at its next meeting. In this regard, the Committee mandated the Secretariat to follow-up and ensure that the item is tabled for discussion.

3.1.15 Submission from the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)

3.1.15.1 The Committee noted that a meeting of Ministers of Tourism attended by nine countries from SADC region namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe held on 13 June 2005, discussed a strategy paper aimed at positioning Transfrontier Parks (TFPs) and Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) as a Southern African Premiere Tourism Destination. These arrangements would benefit the region from the hosting of 2010 Soccer World Cup Tournament by South Africa.

3.1.15.2 The Committee also noted that the submission requests that this strategy paper be made available to the SADC Secretariat for consideration.

3.1.15.3 The Committee further noted that the submission also requests the Committee to mandate the PSSC to provide guidance on Safety and Security issues in relation to the TFP and TFCA Tourism Strategy for 2010 and beyond.

~~3.1.15.4 The Committee noted the submission.~~

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ON STATE SECURITY MATTERS

4.1 Regional Early Warning Centre

4.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its last meeting held in July 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, approved that the SADC Regional Early Warning Centre (SREWCC) be designed in line with the threats to be addressed.

4.1.2 The Committee also recalled that, it approved the process and principles for the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre.

Action Taken

4.1.3 The Committee noted that the Summit at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius directed that the Early Warning Concept be revised to emphasize the national component and all precautionary measure should be taken to ensure that the Centre served the Member States.

- 4.1.4 The Committee also invited to note that the State Security Sub-Committee at its Extra-Ordinary Meeting held in March 2005, in Bocksburg, South Africa reviewed the Early Warning Concept.
- 4.1.5 The Committee noted that the reviewed Concept clearly indicates the flow of information from National Early Warning Centres to the Regional Centre. It also emphasizes the required interaction between the NEWC and the REWC.
- 4.1.6 The Committee noted that the ISDSC at its Extraordinary meeting held in March 2005 in Cape Town, South Africa approved the new SADC Early Warning Concept attached herewith as Annex 4.
- 4.1.7 The Committee also noted that, in the process of establishing the Early Warning Centre, the State Security Sub-Committee, assisted by the Secretariat, has started developing Conflict Indicators.
- 4.1.8 The Committee noted that the text part of the indicators is still work in progress. The Committee approved that the Conflict Indicators be referred to as "INSECURITY AND CONFLICT INDICATORS".
- 4.1.9 The Committee mandated the SSSC to convene a technical workshop in October 2005 to finalize the text part of the INSECURITY AND CONFLICT INDICATORS.
- 4.1.10 The Committee mandated the State Security Sub-Committee to proceed with the programme as scheduled and report back at its next meeting.

WORKSHOPS OF THE STATE SECURITY

- 4.1.11 The Committee recalled that at its last meeting directed the State security to examine the issues of mercenarism, terrorism and activities of NGOs as they related to regional security and political stability.

Action Taken

- 4.1.12 The Committee noted that the SSSC held two workshops, one on NGOs and one on Mercenarism and Terrorism in April and May 2005 respectively. The Committee considered the conclusions and recommendations contained in Annex 5.

- 4.1.13 The Committee noted that recommendations should be implemented under the supervision of the SSSC and monitored by the Early Warning Centre.
- 4.1.14 The Committee noted the reports from the workshops

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE AND STATE SECURITY OF AFRICA (CISSA)

4.1.15 The Committee noted the progress with regard to the above item and in particular the following:

- (i) SADC, through the SSSC attended the meeting of the 2nd CISSA Conference held in Tripoli, Libya from 25 - 26 June 2005. At that meeting, the Republic of Namibia was elected the incoming Chairperson of the CISSA and shall host the 3rd CISSA Conference in 2006.
- (ii) In line with the provisions of the CISSA MoU, the conference decided to expand the Bureau of CISSA through the adoption of the TROIKA system.
- (iii) The Bureau created the CISSA Secretariat and appointed a citizen of South Africa, a Member of SADC, the Executive Secretary of CISSA. Zimbabwe was also elected 1st Vice Chairperson of the Bureau while Mozambique was elected one of the serving members.

4.1.16 The Committee noted that the nomination process is underway and Member States are urged to second officers to other available posts.

4.1.17 The Committee noted that Members of the CISSA are discussing the location of the CISSA Secretariat. The options presented thus far propose to locate the CISSA Secretariat, either in the Office of the Chairperson of the AU Commission or at a separate location to ensure its independent operation.

4.1.18 The Committee commended the State Security Sub-Committee for its performance and achievements.

5. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SADC STANDBY FORCE

5.1. The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in May 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, considered the proposed structure for the two components of the SADC Standby Force and recommend it to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ for approval.

Action taken

5.2 The Committee noted that, under the leadership of the Chairperson of the Organ, SADC has achieved considerable milestones in the establishment of the SADC Standby Force.

- 5.3 The Ministerial Committee of the Organ at its meeting held in July 2004, in Sun City, South Africa, approved the Modality Report on the Establishment of the SADC Standby Force comprising of Military and Police components. The MCO mandated the Chairperson of ISDSC to implement the plan and report back at its next meeting.
- 5.4 The Committee noted that pursuant to the MCO decision, the Standby Brigade Planners held meetings aimed at operationalising the Ministerial decision.
- 5.5 The Committee also noted that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee at its meeting held in March 2005, in Cape Town, South Africa, noted the progress on this programme particularly the following:
- 5.6 That the planning towards the establishment of the Standby Force is at an advanced stage. The Military component is currently in the process of finalising the financial, administrative and logistical procedures for managing the SSF as well as a MoU on its deployment. However, the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee at its meeting held in March 2005, in Cape Town, South Africa, noted the need for the two components of the SADC Standby Force (SSF) to plan and work in tandem. In this regard, the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee mandated the Chairperson of the ISDSC, to direct the Police to integrate the CIVPOL component into the Standby Force Planning process, by convening the ISDSC Public Security Sub-Committee to deliberate on the proposals submitted by the experts;
- 5.7 In view of the above, the task team made the following recommendations to be considered by Police Chiefs at their next meeting:
- (i) That CIVPOL is equal integral part of the SADC Standby Force. Accordingly, it shall have to include all relevant expertises required to ensure a police redness for peace support operations. The structure of the CIVPOL will therefore comprise of the following to be deployed at the SADC Headquarters:
 - (a) Director
 - (b) Criminal and Judicial Advisory Officer
 - (c) Policy and Planning Officer
 - (d) Support Services Officer
 - (ii) The Director, the Criminal and Judicial Advisory Section officer, the Policy and Planning Section and the Support Services Section will have to be operational in July 2005 (4 officers);

- (iii) The other two members comprising of the Training and Development Section and the Mission Management Section will be appointed but remain in their home stations and report to duty as and when necessary;
- (iv) The first four seconded members will be fully catered for by the seconding Member States for all their needs;
- (v) Seconding Member States should therefore ensure that, the seconded officers come adequately funded to cover all their needs until the Secretariat budget for the 2006/2007 fiscal year includes all the Standby Force Planning Element components and Staff has been approved. The above referred needs will include inter alia:
 - (a) Accommodation;
 - (b) Transport (fuel etc) for individual usage;
 - (c) 5.3Food
 - (d) Health
 - (e) Furniture and all other related households.
- (vi) The Police Chiefs will decide on the rotation criteria of CIVPOL members in the SSF Planning Element;
- (vii) The letter of secondment of a member to the SADC CIVPOL, has to clearly indicate the timeframe during which the officer will be serving at the Secretariat. The letter of secondment should also specify the terms and conditions of service of the seconded officer, as this will expedite the deployment of officers who will only report for duty upon receipt of a letter of appointment from the Executive Secretary;
- (viii) Following the receipt of a letter of Secondment, the Executive Secretary will then formally write a letter of appointment, in respect of the concerned officer to enable SADC administration officials to engage the process of regularisation for all other requisite documentation with Botswana Ministry Foreign Affairs; and
- (ix) SADC Secretariat will endeavour to seek resources for the business travels of the Seconded officers for the duration of the secondment period.

5.8 The Committee noted the progress made thus far

- 5.9 The Committee noted that a Task Force created by the Troika of the Chiefs of Defence Forces visited the Secretariat in February 2005 to assess the requirements for the deployment of the PLANELM. The Task Force assessed the cost of living and

proposed an allowance for the PLANELM. However, the proposal differs from the allowances approved by Council in 2002, which the Secretariat is using for other seconded staff at senior levels.

- 5.10 The Committee noted that the allowance paid to the members of the Interim PLANELM was based on the proposal of the Task Force until the Secretariat took over in June 2005.
- 5.11 The Committee recalled that Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius, directed that Council and the Ministerial Committee should assess the location and security considerations of the structures of the Organ. Summit also directed that Council and MCO should clearly delimitate their responsibilities.
- 5.12 The Committee noted that, currently, Council is responsible for the Budget and administrative matters of the Organisation. This means that all decisions of the Organ as they relate to administration and budget must be submitted to Council for approval.
- 5.13 The Committee noted that, some of the tasks of the Organ, require special incentives such as risk allowances, which may differ from what Council has approved as standard allowances or emoluments.
- 5.14 The Committee also noted that, the deployment of the PLANELM and staffing of the structures of the Organ, bears certain characteristics that are unique to the Organ. These include the fact that members of the PLANELM and the management of the RPTC must be serving officers and have to undergo special vetting. The advertisement for certain positions have to be restricted to relevant services and institutions of the Member States which, does not conform to the standard rules approved by Council.
- 5.15 The Committee further noted that the SADC Secretariat has taken on board the emoluments of the Interim PLANELM Officers from June to December 2005. The Committee noted that there is a need for a supplementary budget to cater for the period before the regular annual budget of the Secretariat.

5.16 In view of the above, the Committee recommended the following to MCO:

- (i) The recruitment for the structures of the Organ be approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ;
- (ii) That the Organ be allowed to have two types of staff at the Secretariat namely:
 - (a) Long term recruited staff, (Regionally recruited in terms of standard SADC procedures); and

- (b) Short term recruited staff (Seconded staff) to be deployed on rotational based and as proposed by the Roster Model.
- (iii) That Council should approve a budget for the Permanent Planning Element of the SADC Standby Force.
- (iv) Council should approve a supplementary budget for the PLANELM to cover the period before the Annual Budget of the SADC Secretariat.
- (v) That given the cost of living in Botswana, the emolument in US\$ for the seconded officer for the PLANELM should be adjusted to the following:

2002 Council approved		to
(i)	Living allowance	53, 00 (per day) 67, 83 (p/d)
(ii)	Accommodation	54, 40 136, 36
(iii)	Transport	12, 60 16, 33
	Total	120, 00 220, 52
	Medical aid per annum	1,000.00 3,210

5.17 The Committee mandated the Secretariat to prepare the above referred supplementary budget including its detailed justification.

Pledges for the SSF

5.18 The Committee noted that Member States have made pledges for the Standby Force. Following the decision of the Ministerial Committee at its meeting held in January 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, that "SADC Standby Force shall be on arrangements basis" the Units shall be based in the Member States (Troop/Personnel Contributing Countries= T/PCC) and regularly inspected by the PLANELM.

5.19 The Committee however, noted that the pledges are not standardized to ensure a homogeneous brigade formation that would allow seamless rotation and units relief. In this regard the Committee directed the PLANELM to, on the basis of the pledged units, configure an appropriate Standby Brigade formation.

5.20 The Committee noted that the SADC BRIG component of the Interim PLANELM has been deployed to the Secretariat since May 2005.

Mandate of the PLANELM

- 5.21 The Committee directed that the mandate of the Interim PLANELM must include all the tasks expected of the Permanent PLANELM and it should act as a Permanent PLANELM.

The Rotation Criteria for the PLANELM Staff

- 5.22 The Committee noted that the Military Planners proposed an alphabetical based Roster Model for the allocation and rotation of the posts of the SADC BRIG PLANELM staff.

- 5.23 The Committee approved that the staffing of the initial PLANELM be based on the current Troika of the Organ for the next three rotations and thereafter the Alphabetical based Roster Model should be applied. When following the roster, Member States that have been in the Troika should not be considered. The system is to be reviewed after the three years cycle.

- 5.24 The permanent Officers to replace the Interim PLANELM should report to duty by mid November 2005 to allow for a smooth hand over process.

- 5.25 The Committee approved the above recommendation and the Roster Model.

Contribution of the SSF Celebrations to the SADC 25 Anniversary

- 5.26 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee mandated the Executive Secretary to work with the relevant structures of the SSF to ensure participation of the SADC Standby Force representation at the celebrations of the SADC Silver Jubilee on 17 August 2005, in Gaborone, Botswana.

- 5.27 The Committee noted that the SADC Standby Force is not yet in its final formation to allow for its inauguration and display of its coat of arms. In this regard, the contribution of the Defence and Security component to the Celebrations of the SADC Silver Jubilee should be in the form of the participation of the representative of the Defence and Security structure. To this effect, the Committee is invited to request the Executive Secretary to extend the invitations to the leadership of defence and security of Member States.

- 5.28 The Committee recommended to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ that, once the establishment of the SADC Standby Force has been completed, there should be an official inauguration.

Harmonization of SADC/AU Road Maps

- 5.29 The Committee noted that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee noted that the recently adopted AU Road Map for the establishment of the ASF should move in tandem with the RECs and the latter should be given a leeway to comment on it.
- 5.30 The Committee noted that pursuant to the above decision, the OSSC at its meeting held in May 2005, in Centurion, South Africa noted that there was a difference in approaches between the AU and SADC. Accordingly, SADC should structure its own Road Map and ensure appropriate representation in future AU meetings.
- 5.31 In view of the above, the Committee directed the OSSC to develop a SADC Road Map giving due consideration to the AU and other RECs Road Maps. This process must be completed by September 2005. The Road Map should include inter-alia, an analysis of all issues pertaining to the SADC Standby Force.
- 5.32 The Committee noted that, as envisaged by the AU, SADC has presented its progress report on the establishment of Standby Force. The report highlights the tasks completed and outstanding. The Committee noted the copy of the report presented to the AU attached hereto as background document.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE SADC STANDBY FORCE

- 5.33 The Committee noted that one of the key instruments for the SSF is the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the modus operandi. The Committee also noted that the Ministerial Defence Sub-Committee at its meeting held in April 2005 in Cape Town, South Africa decided that, once finalized, the MoU should be signed by the relevant Ministers and should enter into force from the date of its signature by a sufficient number of Member States as provided for in the Treaty.
- 5.34 The Committee noted that the MoU does not include the role of the RPTC. The Committee is therefore, invited to direct the OSSC to include this issue under Article 12.
- 5.35 The Committee considered the issue of the signature of the MoU, particularly in the light of the fact that it is a subsidiary instrument to the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation already in force. Committee is thus, invited to endorse the decision of the Ministers of Defence.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIPO

6.1 Progress Report on the Implementation of the SIPO

6.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, approved that the Organ, assisted by the Secretariat should organize a workshop on SIPO to discuss its implementation framework.

Action Taken

6.1.2 The Committee noted that the Secretariat submitted and Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius approved the final report on the structuring of the Organ. Accordingly, the structure of the Organ at the Secretariat was approved as contained in the SIPO.

6.1.3 The Committee also noted that the Secretariat Organised planning meetings with the Members of the Troika to draft the implementation framework that would guide the workshop. The Draft Implementation Framework has been finalised and shall be submitted to the Workshop in September 2005.

6.1.4 The Committee mandated the Troika assisted by the Secretariat to proceed with the work and report back at its next meeting.

6.1.5 Institutionalization of Correctional/Prison Services into the SADC Structures of the Organ

6.1.6 The committee noted that in the process of fighting and preventing crime, the Correctional/Prison Services play a crucial role. In this context, the Public Security Sub-Committee proposed that the Correctional/Prison Services be incorporated in the structure of ISDSC under the Public Security Sub-Committee as a Sub-Sub-Committee.

6.1.7 The Committee also noted that the above process would be in line with the objectives of the SIPO

6.2 Harmonization of PSSC and SARPCCO

6.2.1 The Committee recalled that there is a Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) whose upper structure involves the Chiefs of Police and the Ministers responsible for Law and Order.

6.2.2 The Committee also recalled that SARPCCO is not a SADC institution and therefore, does not currently report to SADC structures. SARPCCO has its own programmes and specific

calendar of activities that are not carried out under the umbrella of SADC. Despite these differences, there are complementarities between the activities of the SADC Public Security Sub-Committee and SARPCCO.

6.2.3 However, there is a need to clearly indicate the relationships between PSSC and SARPCCO considering that the Chiefs of Police, together with the Chief Immigration Officers and Directors of Customs Services, are the core apex of the PSSC. Their non-attendance renders the PSSC irrelevant. In addition, Member States incur double contributions to SADC and to SARPCCO.

6.2.4 In the light of the above, the Committee mandated the Chairperson of the ISDSC assisted by the Secretariat to engage on the above issue and find a solution. The Committee is also invited to recommend that the Ministerial Committee of the Organ recognize SARPCCO as a complementary institution of the ISDSC.

6.2.5 The Committee acknowledged the commendable work of SARPCCO in combating of crime in the SADC region.

6.3 Structure of the Organ at the Secretariat

6.3.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004 in Maseru, Lesotho, approved and recommended to MCO the structure of the Organ at the Secretariat as reflected in the SIPO.

Action Taken

6.3.2 The Committee noted that, MCO submitted and Summit, at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius, approved the structure as contained in the SIPO. The structure was also submitted to Council for budget appropriation. However, Council at its meeting held in August 2004, in Grand Baie, Mauritius, considered the structure of the Organ at the Secretariat and felt that a Department was too heavy and costly. Council therefore, reduced the structure from Department to an independent Directorate reporting directly to the Executive Secretary.

6.3.3 The Committee also noted that, Council considered the overall structure, the proposed level and size of the staffing for the Organ, against the budget and approved the following positions:

CORE DIRECTORATE

- (i) Director: Directorate for Politics, Defence and Security Affairs (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (ii) Senior Strategic Analyst (Early Warning - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (iii) Senior Secretary;
- (iv) Senior Officer for Defence and Security (in the structure but frozen)
- (v) Senior Officer for Politics and Diplomacy (in the structure but frozen)

REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

- (vi) Senior Officer (Director RPTC - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (vii) Senior Officer (Deputy Director Operations and Training, RPTC - to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);
- (viii) Officer for Administration and Finance for RPTC (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year); and
- (ix) Secretary for RPTC (to be recruited in 2005/2006 fiscal year);

6.3.4 The Committee recommended that the MCO should urge Council to approve the budget for the recruitment of the frozen positions during the 2006/2007 fiscal year and the proposed emoluments for the staff of the Organ deployed on secondment basis.

6.3.5 The Committee also noted that Council approved the quota system for the recruitment of personnel at the Secretariat to ensure Member States representations and equitable distribution of the managerial positions.

6.3.6 The Committee therefore, noted that in line with the above criteria, a Member State already having its national at Senior management level, cannot submit a candidate for similar or above positions.

7. REVIEW OF THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE REGION

7.1 Information Sharing

7.1.1 The Committee recalled that, at its meeting held in July 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, urged and appealed to the Government of the DRC to ensure that its officials attended the meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Organ, as it was at those levels that information was shared and advice to the decision-makers were prepared.

Action Taken

7.1.2 The Committee noted that the officials of the DRC attended all sub-Committees as requested.

7.1.3 Security Concerns with Retired and Demobilized Defence and Security Personnel

7.1.4 The Committee recalled that it expressed concern that the majority of the arrested suspected mercenaries in Zimbabwe originated from the region and were ex-combatants.

7.1.5 The Committee also recalled that, at its last meeting noted the workshop organised by Angola on the issues of mercenarism. The Committee also noted the process of the creation of THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE SECURITY SERVICES OF AFRICA (CISSA).

Action Taken

7.1.6 The Committee noted that this issue has been reported under the State Security Matters.

8. STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOLS RELATED TO DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

8.1 Mutual Defence Pact

8.1.1 The Committee recalled that at its 25th Session held in Maseru, Lesotho in July 2004, noted that, Botswana and Mauritius had ratified the Pact and Namibia and Zimbabwe reported that they had ratified the Mutual Defence Pact and were in the process of depositing the ratification instruments with the Secretariat.

8.1.2 The Committee noted that Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho, South Africa and Mozambique have ratified the SADC Mutual Defence Pact.

8.1.3 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to expedite the ratification process.

8.2 Protocol Against Corruption

8.2.1 The Committee noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania Zambia and Zimbabwe have ratified the Protocol.

8.2.3 The Committee urged the remaining Member States to expedite the ratification of the Protocol.

8.3 Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials

8.3.1 The Committee noted that Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia have ratified the Protocol.

8.3.2 The Committee recalled that Swaziland and Zimbabwe had indicated that they had ratified this Protocol and they were in the process of depositing the ratification instruments with the Secretariat. However, until now the Secretariat has not received the ratification instruments of these Member States.

8.4 Protocol on Extradition

8.4.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho, directed the Secretariat to report on the ratification of the Protocol on Extradition.

Action Taken

8.4.2 The Committee noted that Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia have ratified the Protocol. Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are required to ratify the Protocol.

8.4.3 The Committee urged Member States still to sign and ratify to do so as expeditiously as possible.

8.5 Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters

8.5.1 The Committee recalled that at its meeting held in July 2004, in Maseru, Lesotho directed the Secretariat to report on the ratification of the above Protocol.

Action Taken

8.5.2 The Committee noted that Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Lesotho have ratified the Protocol. Angola, Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are required to ratify this Protocol.

8.5.3 The Committee urged the Member States still to sign and ratify to do so as expeditious as possible.

9. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

9.1 SADC Contribution to the Peace Support Operations

9.1.1 The Committee recalled that, it has become a practice of SADC Organ to take stock of the contribution of SADC Member States to peace support missions either under the auspices of the United Nations or the African Union.

9.1.2 In this regard, the Committee noted that SADC Member States are involvement in peace support operations in the following countries:

- (i) **Botswana:** Ethiopia/Eritrea and Sudan;
- (ii) **Lesotho:** Sudan;
- (iii) **United Republic of Tanzania:** Ethiopia/Eritrea, and Sierra Leone;
- (iv) **Namibia:** Liberia, Kosovo, East Timor, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Burundi and Sudan;
- (v) **Mozambique:** Burundi, East Timor, DRC and Sudan;
- (vi) **Malawi:** DRC, Kosovo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Burundi and Sudan;
- (vii) **Mauritius:** Kosovo (CIVILPOL);
- (viii) **South Africa:** DRC, Burundi, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Comoros, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Sudan;
- (ix) **Zambia:** Sierra Leone, DRC, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Kosovo, Liberia, Ivory Coast and East Timor, Sudan and Burundi, and Haiti; and
- (x) **Zimbabwe:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, East Timor, Kosovo and Sudan.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 The Committee noted with deep sorrow and heartfelt grief over the bombings in the United Kingdom Capital. In this context, the Committee expressed its condolences to the Government and the People of Great Britain.

10.2 Date and Venue for the next meeting.

10.3 The Committee noted that the next meeting shall be in the Republic of Namibia and the date and venue shall be communicated to Member States through the normal channels.



15 August 2005, 2nd Draft

Southern African Development Community

SADC/SM/1/2005/6.1



DRAFT

PROTOCOL ON THE FACILITATION

OF

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS



PREAMBLE

WE, the Heads of State or Government of:

The Republic of Angola
The Republic of Botswana
The Democratic Republic of Congo
The Kingdom of Lesotho
The Republic of Malawi
The Republic of Mauritius
The Republic of Mozambique
The Republic of Namibia
The Republic of South Africa
The Kingdom of Swaziland
The United Republic of Tanzania
The Republic of Zambia
The Republic of Zimbabwe

MINDFUL of the Preamble to the Treaty Establishing SADC and especially the provisions with regard to our duty to promote the inter-dependence and integration of our national economies for the harmonious, balanced and equitable development of the Region, as well as the need to involve the people of the Region centrally in the process of development and integration;

RECOGNISING that full popular participation in the process of building the Region into a Community is only possible where the citizens of the Community enjoy freedom of movement of persons, namely: visa-free entry, residence and establishment in the territories of Member States;

CONSCIOUS of the necessity to adopt a flexible approach in order to accommodate disparities in the levels of economic development among Member States and the need to redress imbalances in large-scale population movements within the Community;

DETERMINED to fulfil our objectives articulated in Article 5 of the Treaty;

EAGER to support, assist and promote the efforts of the African Union which is encouraging free movement of persons in African Regional Economic Communities as a stepping stone towards free movement of persons in an eventual African Economic Community;

PURSUANT to Article 5.(2)(d) of the Treaty which requires SADC to develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the people of the Region generally, among Member States;



IN TERMS of Article 10(3) of the Treaty which mandates the Summit to adopt legal instruments for the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty;

HEREBY AGREE as follows:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

1. In this Protocol terms and expressions defined in Article 1 of the Treaty shall bear the same meaning unless the context otherwise requires.
2. In this Protocol, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Border”	Means any common land border between any two Member States, or any airport used for flights within the Region, or sea port used for trans-shipment connections exclusively within the Region;
“Citizen”	Means a person who is regarded as a citizen under the laws of any Member State;
“Committee of Ministers”	Means the Committee of Ministers responsible for monitoring the implementation of this Protocol.
“Establishment”	Has the meaning ascribed to it under Article 18;
Family	Family shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the national law of each State Party;
“Host State”	Means the Member State of residence or establishment;
“Permit”	Has the meaning ascribed to it under Article 17;
“Residence”	Has the meaning ascribed to it under Article 16;
“State Party”	Means a Member State that has ratified or acceded to this Protocol;
“Third State”	Means any State other than a Member State;
“Travel document”	Means a valid passport or other document used to identify a traveller which contains personal particulars and a clear photograph of the holder, issued by or on behalf of the government of a Member State of which the holder is a citizen and on which endorsements may be made by immigration authorities and shall include a laissez-passer or border permit/border pass as approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ;



“Visa” Means an authority granted to a citizen of a State Party to enter into a territory of another State Party;

ARTICLE 2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of this Protocol is to develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the movement of persons of the Region generally into and within the territories of State Parties.

ARTICLE 3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of this Protocol in relation to every citizen of a State Party are to facilitate:

- (a) entry, for a lawful purpose and without a visa, into the territory of another State Party for a maximum period of ninety (90) days per year for bona fide visit and in accordance with the laws of the State Party concerned;
- (b) permanent and temporary residence in the territory of another State Party; and
- (c) establishment of oneself and working in the territory of another State Party.

ARTICLE 4 IMPLEMENTATION OF OBJECTIVES

The timeframe for the implementation of the objectives of this Protocol shall be determined by the Implementation Framework to be agreed upon by State Parties six months from the date of signature of this Protocol, by at least nine (9) Member States.

ARTICLE 5 PHASES

Entry, residence and establishment and controls at borders under this Protocol shall be regarded as phases in the process of building the Community and the implementation of the phases shall be consistent with the Implementation Framework referred to under Article 4.



ARTICLE 6 COMMON ACTION

State Parties shall, subject to Article 4, take all steps possible to act together as a Community in implementing this Protocol.

ARTICLE 7 HARMONISATION OF NATIONAL LAWS

Every State Party shall ensure that all relevant national laws, statutory rules and regulations are in harmony with and promotive of the objectives of this Protocol. To this end, SADC shall, from time to time, produce model laws for the consideration by Member States.

ARTICLE 8 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE PROTOCOL

State Parties hereby agree that where an emergency occurs in a State Party, by reason of a breakdown of or serious threat to national security, public order or public health, such State Party shall communicate, by written notice, to the Chairperson of the Organ informing all the other State Parties of its temporary suspension of the implementation of this Protocol for the duration of such emergency. The State Party concerned shall also within a reasonable time furnish to the Chairperson of the Organ, enough information regarding the emergency to enable the Organ to review the necessity of such temporary suspension.

ARTICLE 9 POPULATION REGISTER

For the purposes of identifying persons, each State Party shall establish and maintain a population register from which the status of its citizens and permanent residents can be determined accurately.

ARTICLE 10 GENERAL

In accordance with their constitutional requirements and in terms of this Protocol, State Parties shall promote legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures necessary for co-operation in the implementation and effective achievement of the objectives of this Protocol.



ARTICLE 11 CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

1. Every State Party undertakes to co-operate with and assist the other State Parties to facilitate the movement of persons in the Community as a vehicle for achieving economic integration.
2. State Parties agree to increase co-operation and mutual assistance, to the extent that this is necessary to promote the overall objective set out in Article 2, in the following fields, among others:
 - (a) formulating policies and awareness programmes on the implementation of this Protocol;
 - (b) improving the mechanisms for enhancing co-operation in safeguarding national and regional security by exchanging information among relevant authorities especially on crime, security and intelligence;
 - (c) training competent authorities and educating communities regionally and nationally on the Protocol;
 - (d) providing sufficient and adequately equipped ports of entry; and
 - (e) preventing illegal movement of persons into and within the Region.

ARTICLE 12 TRAVEL FACILITIES

1. State Parties agree to make travel documents readily available to their citizens and to co-operate in harmonising travel whether by air, land or water and to increase and improve travel facilities especially between their mutual borders.
2. State Parties undertake to introduce:
 - (a) machine readable passports as soon as possible; and
 - (b) technologically sensitive passports and other related facilities as circumstances allow.



ARTICLE 13 HARMONISATION OF CURRENT IMMIGRATION PRACTICES

State Parties hereby agree to take steps to achieve each of the following from the date of entry into force of this Protocol:

- (a) harmonisation of their laws and administrative practices so that citizens of State Parties are able to enter the territory of another State Party for a maximum period of ninety (90) days per year for bona fide visits;
- (b) standardisation of immigration forms used by travelling citizens of State Parties;
- (c) establishment of a separate SADC DESK at each major port of entry between State Parties;
- (d) by way of bilateral agreements, establishment of a sufficient number of border crossing points into the territory of another State Party with identical opening hours on each side of the border and ensuring that at least one such post remains open twenty-four hours every day;
- (e) by way of bilateral agreements between the State Parties concerned, issuance of a uniform and simple border permit/border pass to citizens of State Parties who reside in the border areas of the territories of such State Parties;
- (f) abolition of visa requirements where they still exist, provided that where visas are regarded as necessary, they shall be issued gratis at the port of entry ; and
- (g) co-operation with the assistance of the SADC Secretariat or any such designated body of SADC and other State Parties in the provision of such training for senior immigration, customs, police and security officials as may be necessary to facilitate the movement of persons within SADC.

ARTICLE 14 ENTRY OF PERSONS

1. State Parties agree to ensure that within a period to be stipulated in terms of Article 4 of this Protocol a citizen of a State Party who wishes to enter the territory of another State Party as a visitor shall be admitted without the requirement of a visa.



2. Visa-free admission in terms of Paragraph 1 shall be on condition that:
 - (a) the visit is for a maximum period of ninety (90) days per year but without prejudice to the visitor's right to apply for the extension of such period if a longer stay is deemed necessary subject to the laws of the State Party concerned;
 - (b) the visitor possesses a valid travel document;
 - (c) the visitor has or produces evidence of sufficient means of support for the duration of the visit;
 - (d) the visitor is not a prohibited person under the laws of the intended host State; and
 - (e) entry is sought through an official port of entry.
3. A State Party may enter into a bilateral agreement with other State Parties regarding the reciprocal handling of travellers without travel documents arriving at ports of entry, and regarding procedures where citizens of a State Party need to be admitted into the territory of another State Party in situations of personal emergency.
4. The termination of any bilateral agreement entered into in accordance with Paragraph 3 will remain the prerogative of a State Party.

ARTICLE 15 EXEMPTION FROM ARTICLE 14

1. A State Party may, by notice in writing and for good reason, communicate to the Chairperson of the Organ for an exemption from implementing Article 14.
2. An exemption obtained under this Article shall only allow the State Party to which it relates to impose on a citizen of another State Party the requirement of any entry visa on condition that:
 - (a) any such citizen who requires a visa will be able to apply for such a visa at the entry border post;
 - (b) no fee shall be chargeable for such visa; and
 - (c) each exemption shall be valid for a period not longer than twelve months.



3. A Member State may be granted by the Summit an extension of the exemption granted in terms of this Article for such further periods as the Summit may determine.
4. All the conditions under Paragraph 2 of Article 14 shall apply to entry under this Article.

ARTICLE 16 MEANING OF RESIDENCE

Residence shall mean permission or authority to live in the territory of a State Party in accordance with the legislative and administrative provisions of that State Party.

ARTICLE 17 RESIDENCE PERMITS

1. Permission to reside in the territory of another State Party shall be sought through an application for a residence permit.
2. An application for a residence permit shall be made by the applicant to the appropriate authorities of the relevant State Party in accordance with the laws of that State Party.
3. Each State Party whose authorities are handling an application for a residence permit shall ensure that the processing of such application is not unduly delayed.
4. A residence permit issued pursuant to this Protocol shall be in accordance with the laws of the State Party concerned.
5. A residence permit may be renewed in accordance with the national laws of the State Party concerned.

ARTICLE 18 MEANING OF ESTABLISHMENT

Establishment shall mean permission or authority granted by a State Party in terms of its national laws, to a citizen of another State Party, for:

- (a) exercise of economic activity and profession either as an employee or a self-employed person;
- (b) establishing and managing a profession, trade, business or calling.



**ARTICLE 19
GRANTING OF ESTABLISHMENT**

Each State Party shall, in terms of its national laws, grant permission for the establishment to citizens of other State Parties.

**ARTICLE 20
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS FOR THE CITIZENS OF STATE PARTIES
GRANTED RESIDENCE OR ESTABLISHMENT IN A HOST STATE**

A citizen of a State Party who acquires residence or establishment in the territory of another State Party shall enjoy those rights and privileges as determined by the laws of a host State and shall also fulfil his or her obligations, accordingly.

**ARTICLE 21
PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS**

The provisions of this Protocol shall not operate to the prejudice of the enjoyment by any citizen of a State Party of the right of residence or establishment acquired in another State Party before the entry into force of this Protocol.

**ARTICLE 22
REASONS FOR EXPULSION**

No person who is a citizen of a State Party, or any member of the family of such person, who has been permitted residence or establishment in the territory of another State Party, may be expelled from the host State except where:

- (a) reasons of national security, public order or public health of the host State so dictate;
- (b) an important essential condition of the issue or validity of such person's residence or establishment permit has ceased to exist or cannot be fulfilled or complied with any longer;
- (c) a citizen of another State Party acts in conflict with the purposes for which such permit was issued or contravenes or fails to comply with any such conditions subject to which it was issued; or



- (d) the person refuses to comply with a lawful order of an appropriate public health authority issued for the protection of public health in circumstances where the consequences of such refusal have been explained.

ARTICLE 23 PROTECTION AGAINST EXPULSION OF INDIVIDUALS

1. An order for the expulsion of a citizen of a State Party or any member of the family of such citizen from the territory of another State Party shall only be valid if the reasons thereof comply with this Protocol and are in accordance with the laws and regulations of the host State.
2. The diplomatic or consular authorities of the State Party of which the affected person is a citizen shall be informed by the host State of the decision to expel the affected person and such person shall be afforded an opportunity to consult with the said diplomatic or consular authorities.

ARTICLE 24 PROTECTION AGAINST INDISCRIMINATE EXPULSION

1. Any person who has acquired residence or establishment in the territory of a State Party shall not be subjected to collective or group indiscriminate expulsion.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, each case of expulsion from the territory of a State Party shall be considered and determined on its own merits.

ARTICLE 25 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING EXPULSION

Each State Party shall ensure that its laws, regulations or administrative mechanisms for the expulsion of non-citizens shall, in relation to citizens of another State Party, except where the provisions of Article 22(a) apply, incorporate the following principles:

- (a) the giving of adequate notice of expulsion;
- (b) the affording to the affected persons of the opportunity to have recourse to the appropriate domestic courts or tribunals of the host State;
- (c) the suspension of any order of expulsion upon the notice of an appeal;
- (d) the giving of reasonable time to affected persons to enable them to settle their personal affairs including the management and disposal of their business or professional practices;



- (e) the expulsion of any person may not affect the residence or establishment permit of any independent member of that person's family; or
- (f) where expulsion results in the repatriation of the affected person, the costs or other expenses involved in the expulsion may be shared between the State Party ordering the expulsion and the receiving State Party, as may be agreed.

ARTICLE 26 TREATMENT OF GOODS

The treatment of goods accompanying a person who enters the Community from a Third State shall be regulated by an agreement on trade facilitation which may be entered into between SADC and a Third State.

ARTICLE 27 COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES

In order to assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol, State Parties shall put in place such immigration, police or other security co-operation arrangements as may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 28 ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

1. State Parties hereby reaffirm their commitment to their obligations under international agreements to which they are parties, and which relate to refugees.
2. The management of refugees in the Region shall be regulated by a specific Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between State Parties; and
3. State Parties reaffirm their commitment to co-operate with the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other International Organizations.

ARTICLE 29 INSTITUTIONS

The institutions for the implementation of this Protocol shall, in addition to those established by Article 9 of the Treaty, be:

- (a) the Committee of Ministers responsible for Public Security ; and
- (b) any other committee established by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ.



**ARTICLE 30
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

1. Any dispute which may arise regarding the interpretation or application of this Protocol shall ordinarily be resolved through negotiated agreement by the Chairperson of the Organ or, failing which, by the Summit.
2. Any dispute which cannot be settled by agreement may be referred to the Tribunal, whose decision shall be final and binding.

**ARTICLE 31
RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AFRICAN REGIONAL ECONOMIC
COMMUNITIES**

Member States shall take all steps necessary to ensure the co-operation, coordination and harmonization of the activities of SADC and those of the regional economic communities envisaged by Article 28 of the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community.

**ARTICLE 32
AMENDMENT OF THE PROTOCOL**

1. Any State Party may submit to the Executive Secretary written proposals for the amendment or review of this Protocol.
2. The Secretariat shall communicate any such proposal to the Committee of Ministers and to each Member State within thirty days of receiving the proposal.
3. After a period of ninety (90) days has elapsed, following the notification to Member States of a proposed amendment, the amendment shall be submitted to the Council for consideration.
4. The Organ shall make appropriate recommendations on any proposed amendment to the Summit and the amendment shall be adopted by a decision of three-quarters of all the members of the Summit.

**ARTICLE 33
REGULATIONS**

The Committee of Ministers responsible for monitoring the implementation of this Protocol shall make regulations for approval by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Protocol.



**ARTICLE 34
SIGNATURE**

This Protocol shall be signed by the duly authorized representatives of State Parties.

**ARTICLE 35
RATIFICATION**

This Protocol shall be ratified by any Member State in accordance with its constitutional procedures.

**ARTICLE 36
ENTRY INTO FORCE**

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two-thirds of the Member States.

**ARTICLE 37
ACCESSION**

This Protocol shall remain open for accession by any Member State.

**ARTICLE 38
DEPOSITARY**

The original texts of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary who shall transmit certified copies to all the Member States.

The Executive Secretary shall register this Protocol with the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation and the Commission of the African Union.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE, the Heads of State or Government, or Our duly authorized Representatives, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at GABORONE, on this 18th day of August, 2005, in three (3) original texts, in the English, French and Portuguese languages, all texts being equally authentic.

.....
REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

.....
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

.....
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

.....
KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

.....
REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

.....
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

.....
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

.....
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

.....
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

.....
KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

.....
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

.....
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

.....
REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE



**Background Paper on Status of Implementation of the
SADC Declaration on Gender and Development for the
Achievement of Equality in SADC**

RATIONALE FOR A SADC PROTOCOL ON ACCELERATING GENDER EQUALITY

SYNOPSIS

This paper provides a brief overview of the findings of an audit commissioned by the SADC Gender Unit (GU) and SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF)¹ on the provisions for gender equality in key regional and international instruments for advancing gender equality and the extent to which these have been implemented. The papers were prepared as background to the SADC Heads of State Summit in August 2005 as well as for a Roundtable Review of the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (SDGD) to be convened by the SADC GU and the SADC PF Gender Programme before the end of the year 2005.

Context

2005 is a significant year for several reasons:

- It is the 25th anniversary of SADC.
- It is the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.
- It is the deadline set in the SDGD for the achievement of 30 % women in all areas of decision-making.
- In September, leaders from around the world will review progress towards the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) five years after their adoption. There is need to ensure that gender concerns are firmly embedded in this global process that has become the main focus of UN efforts following the various global conferences.

Key findings

The key findings from the audit are that progress towards achieving gender equality in the region is, at best, mixed:

- Despite several elections in SADC countries over the past two years, the average representation of women in the parliaments of the region stands at 20 percent. Only two countries (South Africa and Mozambique) have achieved the thirty percent target and only one other (Tanzania) is likely to achieve the target before the end of the year.
- Laws, systems and services for addressing gender violence are inadequate. New forms of gender violence, such as trafficking, are on the rise.
- In virtually every country there are contradictions between customary law and codified law when it comes to women's rights. These contradictions are not addressed in Constitutions.

¹ International Ideas, UNIFEM, HIVOS and CREDO provided additional support. Organisations that contributed to the audit include: Gender Links, the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network, the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), Women in Law in Development in Africa (WILDAF), SARDC/WIDSAA, and SAFAIDS.

- Women, and especially young women, are the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS, the pandemic which more than any other has preyed on the gender disparities in the region and added to the already huge burden of care that women shoulder.
- In most countries, poverty is on the rise and increasingly has a feminine face.
- While there has been some progress in raising awareness and challenging gender stereotypes in the media and popular culture, as well as engaging men as partners, the battle to change mindsets is still far from won.
- Effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies, programmes and activities continue to elude those charged with the responsibility of accounting to the public as the gap between policy and practice seems to widen.

Key recommendations

The single greatest challenge identified in the audit is to move the SADC region **from an era of commitments to an era of implementation**. The main recommendations arising from the audit are therefore that:

- **Heads of State adopt a Protocol to Accelerate Gender Equality in SADC:** This would entail elevating the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development into a Protocol, as contemplated in Article 26 of the Addendum to the Declaration on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children which makes provision for the adoption of legally binding instruments.
- **The Protocol breaks new ground globally by incorporating and enhancing all existing commitments,** thus creating synergy and harmonising the various reporting processes. The proposed Protocol (see *Annex A*) would take account of *all* the commitments made by member countries in the various continental and international instruments; but also enhance these by taking account of gaps that have been identified in the existing instruments and in their implementation.
- **The Protocol incorporates all existing targets and also sets realistic, achievable targets where these do not exist:** These targets include raising the current target of 30 percent women in decision-making by 2005 to gender parity in *all* areas of decision-making by 2020, in line with the African Union (AU) position, through a phased and incremental approach.
- **The Protocol is accompanied by an action planning framework** and institutional structures that would ensure regular and effective reporting, benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation, and appropriate sanctions for non-compliance.

METHODOLOGY

Experts examined eight arenas for advancing gender equality (decision-making; education; the economy; constitutional and legal rights; gender violence; sexual and reproductive rights; information, communication and the media as well as institutional arrangements). Their tasks included:

- Comparing existing provisions and gaps in the key instruments for achieving gender equality including the SDGD; Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA); Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the African Protocol) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Measuring performance by each country against this "package" of commitments.
- Proposing areas and targets for inclusion in the new Protocol.

The full set of papers and tables comparing the various instruments can be obtained through the SADC GU and SADC PF. What follows is a brief summary of the findings in each area. These are divided into provisions (strengths and gaps) and implementation (achievements and challenges).

WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING

Provisions

Strengths

- **Targets:** The SDGD is the only one of the instruments reviewed that sets a specific minimum target of thirty percent women in decision-making by 2005, but makes it clear that the ultimate objective is "the equal representation of women." The Inaugural Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa endorsed the principle of gender parity. The Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2003 implemented this decision through the election of five female and five male Commissioners.
- **Scope:** Decision-making is often interpreted to only mean political decision-making. The SDGD states that it is referring to "women in political *and* decision-making structures." Related commitments expand on the definition of decision-making. For example, the BPFA refers to governmental bodies and committees and the judiciary while CEDAW refers to public office.
- **Strategies:** The BPFA, CEDAW and the African Protocol elaborate on how women's increased participation in decision-making can be achieved. Strategies include: affirmative action; the reform of electoral systems; ensuring that women are represented in political party structures in the BPFA; criteria for selection and recruitment in the case of women appointed as opposed to elected to office and awareness raising.
- **Effective participation:** The continental and international instruments specify measures for ensuring effective participation, including through capacity building, as well as research, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that targets are achieved.

- **Quantitative versus qualitative approaches:** As a package, the commitments provide a powerful case and strategies for ensuring *equal and effective* participation by women in decision-making.

Gaps

- **Lack of timeframes beyond 2005:** The weakness of the AU position is that it does not have any time frames; while that of the SDGD is that it has no timeframes beyond 2005.
- **Narrow political focus:** The MDGs, that are commanding centre stage in current UN and global efforts, have only one indicator on decision-making as part of the provision on gender equality: women's equal representation in national parliaments. This is not only a narrow interpretation of decision-making; it is a narrow interpretation of political decision-making.
- **Fixation with numbers:** The SDGD, which is the best known instrument in the region in the area of decision-making because of the 30 percent target, focuses narrowly on numbers with no regard for effective participation. This includes ensuring that women have access to leadership positions within decision-making structures and can input effectively into policy processes.

Implementation

Achievements

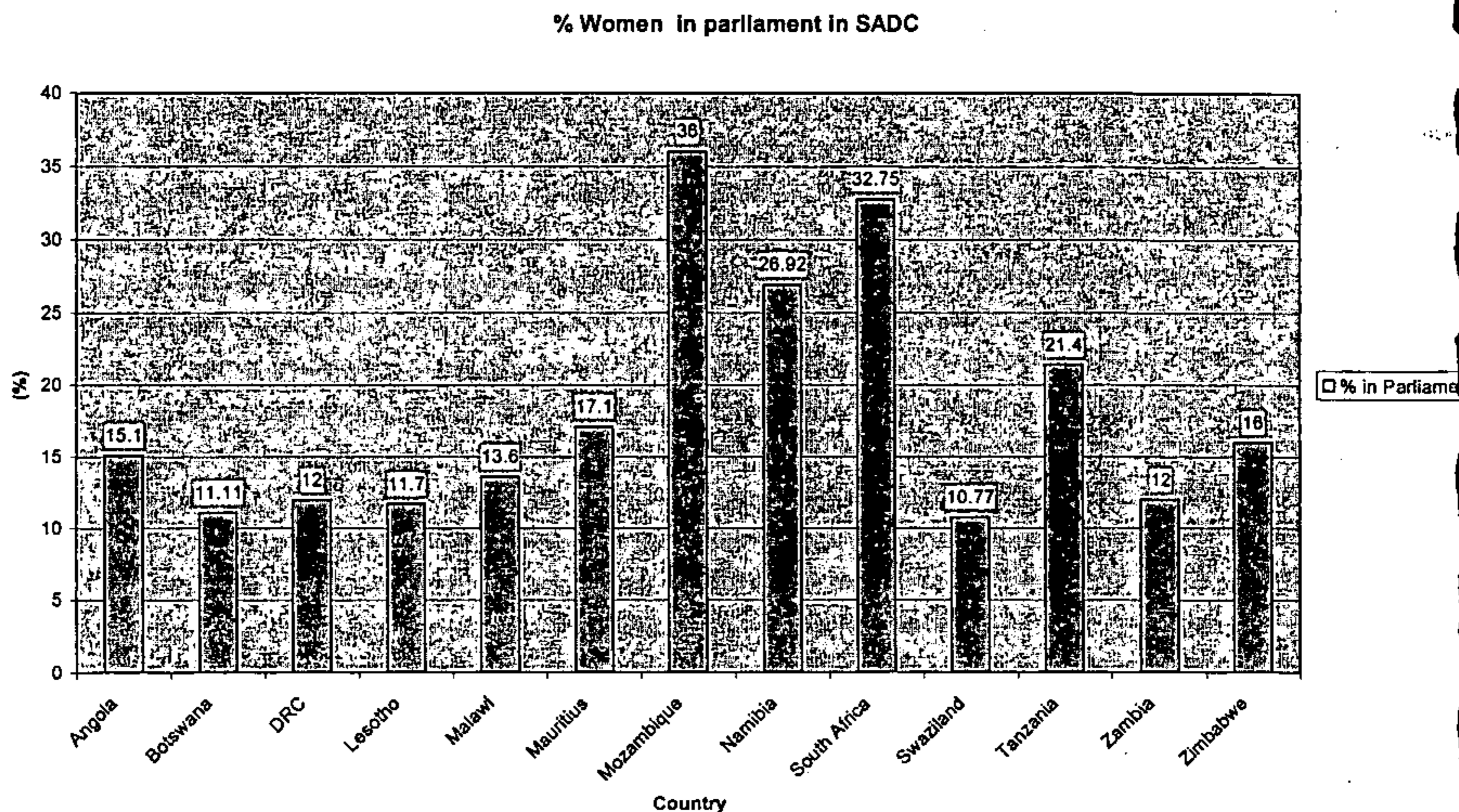
- **Momentum:** In Southern Africa, the increase of women in decision-making in the ten years since the Beijing conference has been more rapid than anywhere else in the world. As a region, Southern Africa is second only to the Scandinavian countries. Despite the many gaps, there is now an unstoppable march towards women's equal participation in decision-making. Around the region, the fifty-fifty campaign is being embraced, buoyed by the recent AU position and evidence that some countries in the region are ready to move on.
- **Awareness** is far higher than it has ever been, with the media beginning to play a greater role in raising critical debates and tracking progress.
- **Political commitment evident in recent cabinet reshuffles:** The pressure on Heads of State to act more decisively at national level is apparent in some instances in recent cabinet appointments, where leaders have the greatest leeway to act. Between 1997 and July 2005, the proportion of women in cabinet has increased from 12 to 19.5 percent; the biggest gain in area of decision-making. South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki has led the way, coming close to achieving gender parity in his cabinet, and assigning women to non-traditional and key delivery ministries. Similar trends are apparent in Botswana and Namibia, where women hold prominent cabinet posts in areas

such as local government, health, finance, home affairs, justice and information.

- **Women in top leadership:** The period under review has witnessed three women being appointed to top leadership: as deputy presidents in Zimbabwe and South Africa and as Prime Minister in Mozambique. South Africa and Zambia have broken new ground by having women leaders of opposition parties.
- **Significant changes in the parliaments of those at the lower end:** The countries which had the lowest proportion of women in parliament at the time of the signing of the SDGD have all improved their situation with Mauritius going up from 5.6 percent to 17.1 percent; Malawi from 7 percent to 13.6 percent and Swaziland from three percent to 10.7 percent of women in single and or lower houses of parliament. Against the conservative climates in these countries, and the First Past the Post (FPTP) system that globally does not favour rapid increases in women's participation, these increases represent significant gains. No SADC country now has less than ten percent women in parliament.
- **Rapid changes at local level in some countries:** The willingness to adopt special measures for achieving rapid increases in women's representation has been especially apparent at local level. Legislated quotas have been adopted and upheld by the Supreme Court following a legal challenge in Lesotho's constituency system. Local elections in Namibia are run on a PR basis, and all parties are obliged to have at least thirty percent women evenly distributed on their lists. Namibia has 43 percent women in local government. In South Africa, where local elections are run on a mixed FPTP and PR system, and the law encourages parties to field equal numbers of men and women, the African National Congress (ANC) has set itself a fifty percent target for local elections scheduled for December 2005.
- **Women claiming their space in other areas of decision-making:** Across the region, there are pockets of good practice in other areas of decision-making. For example, 36 percent of the judges in Lesotho are women. The recent appointment of Pendukeni Ithana as Minister of Justice and Attorney General in Namibia, and of Justice Athalia Molokomme as Attorney General-designate in Botswana shows that attention is beginning to be paid to women's representation in the male-dominated justice sector. In Mauritius, 52 percent of the permanent secretaries are women.
- **Ground breaking research and new yardsticks:** Studies such as the Gender Links report *Ringing up the Changes, Gender in Southern African Politics*, the first to assess the qualitative difference that women bring to decision-making in the region, have helped to move the debate beyond numbers to why gender equality is integral to good governance.

Challenges

- Missing the mark:** Despite the commendable progress, as illustrated in the graph below, with the exception of three countries (Mozambique and South Africa that have achieved the thirty percent and Tanzania that has a constitutional quota of thirty percent and will be holding elections in October) the SDGD target for women in parliament will not be met. The drop in women's representation in parliament Botswana, host country of the SADC Secretariat, from 18 percent in 1999 to 11.1 percent in 2004, came as an especially painful disappointment.



*In order to present a fair comparison, the figures above refer to women in lower and single houses of parliament.

- Lack of effective strategies and action plans:** Many SADC countries missed opportunities through lack of effective strategies and action plans devised well ahead of the elections. Countries with the FPTP system that is least conducive to women's participation made little or no effort to review the electoral system, or to explore options within their system.
- Failure to learn from best practices in the region:** There has been a lack of willingness to learn from the best practices in the region which show that without tackling the key issues of electoral systems and quotas, there can be no rapid increase in women's representation in elected office. These best practices are drawn both from country's with a PR system (Mozambique and South Africa) and with a FPTP system (Tanzania and Lesotho).

- **Effectiveness of participation is a key concern:** Yardsticks in the audit to measure the effectiveness of women's participation including access to top leadership and distribution of women within decision-making structures showed that women constitute only 13.3 percent of top political leadership and 15 percent of the speakers of parliament. Within the cabinets of the region women still predominate in the social ministries.
- **Apparent lack of sincerity in local government gestures:** The tendency in some countries to yield way on local government (e.g. in Namibia, South Africa and Lesotho) is welcome but carries the concern that the only reason this is happening is that local government is not regarded as important as other spheres of governance. Gender and local government have, up to now, not formed a significant part of gender and governance discourse, activism or policy measures. It is critical that these now come to the fore.
- **Big gaps in non-political areas of decision-making:** To the extent information could be obtained, the audit found that women only constitute 16.3 percent of permanent secretaries and 18.2 percent of judges in the region. No comprehensive studies have yet been conducted on women in other areas of decision-making such as the private sector and civil society. Anecdotal evidence suggests that women are likely to be even less well represented in these areas.

EDUCATION

Provisions

Strengths

- All the instruments have strong provisions on equal access to education, with specific targets on achieving universal access to basic education by 2015 (MDGs) and eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015 (MDGs).
- The African Protocol and BPFA address the high levels of illiteracy among women, with the BPFA setting a target of reducing the female illiteracy rate to at least half its 1990 level (though without a timeframe for doing so). The BPFA also has extensive provisions on recognition of non-formal education and creating learning opportunities for unemployed women, women re-entering the labour market, indigenous and rural women.
- All the instruments have provisions on removing gender stereotyping in school curriculum, career choices and professions which play a key role in assigning women to lower paid jobs in the economy.

- The BPFA and CEDAW address the need for pregnant adolescents and young mothers to be able to complete their schooling.

Gaps

- The African Protocol is the only instrument that addresses gender violence in schools.
- None of the instruments address the importance of sex education and youth friendly sexual and reproductive health facilities.
- None of the instruments address the responsibilities of adolescent and young fathers, nor what school policy should be towards them.
- None of the instruments address the obstacles to good performance by girls, including their dual role as learners and care givers at home, especially in the era of HIV/AIDS.
- None of the instruments address state support for pre school which research shows is critical for women's effective participation in the labour force as well as for early child development.

Implementation

Achievements

- **Primary school:** In most SADC countries, there are now roughly equal numbers of boys and girls at primary schools. In some countries, such as Lesotho and Botswana, there are more girls than boys in primary schools as a result of boys being kept back at home to herd cattle.
- **Secondary school:** SADC countries differ from their counterparts in the rest of Africa in that the gender gap at secondary school level is rapidly narrowing.
- **Higher education:** In some SADC countries, such as South Africa and Mauritius, the gender gap in higher education is also rapidly narrowing.
- **Affirmative action in education:** Several SADC countries have introduced special point systems, funds and scholarships to assist learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and to ensure that gender balance is achieved.

Challenges

- **User fees:** With the introduction of school and other user fees in some countries, it is often girls who are first to be withdrawn when there are financial choices to be made. Increasing levels of poverty have also witnessed a growing proportion of boys dropping out of primary school to become hawkers and traders, as their parents find this economically

more beneficial in the short term than the long-term investment in an education.

- **School drop out rates:** In many countries there is a higher drop out rate for girls than boys due to early marriages and the high rate of teenage pregnancy in the region, with roughly one third of all young women becoming pregnant by the age of sixteen.
- **Sex education in schools:** Although sex education is now being introduced in schools in some countries, this is often confined to the classroom, without involving parents, and with some teachers believing strongly that they are being asked to assume parental responsibilities.
- **Reproductive health facilities for boys and girls:** Sex education is still not accompanied by adequate reproductive health facilities for young people in urban, let alone rural areas.
- **Blaming girls:** Teenage pregnancies in schools are approached in a discriminatory way. Girls usually bear the entire consequences, without the boys who father the children being called on to take responsibility.
- **Girls who fall pregnant while at school resuming their studies:** Although theoretically in most SADC countries girls who become pregnant at school are free to continue and/ or return to school, in practice they are stigmatised or expelled, and seldom complete their education.
- **Vocational training and higher education:** There is a far lower level of girls than boys in vocational training across the region. The picture at university level is mixed. For example, in South Africa, gender parity has been achieved at university level, but in Tanzania 88 % of university enrolments are men. In both vocational training and at universities, there are strong gender biases in the fields of study, with women predominating in the arts, domestic science, secretarial, clerical and "soft" occupational areas and men dominating in the sciences, business, finance, management etc. These disparities have implications for career choices and the remuneration that women and men receive when they leave school.
- **Pre-primary education:** Research globally shows a close correlation between level of state support for pre-primary education and the ability of women to participate effectively in the work place, as well as in enhancing the school performance of children, boys and girls. Yet education is still largely privately run and is only accessible to the rich.
- **Adult basic education:** With the exception of a few countries in the region, (for example Botswana) women in Southern Africa have lower literacy levels than men.

- **Poor performance by girls especially at secondary school level:** Unlike the trend in developed countries for girls to outperform boys at secondary school level, there is a gender gap in the performance of girls and boys at secondary school in most SADC countries. Many girls have dual roles as learners and care givers, especially in the era of HIV/AIDS.
- **Sexual violence in schools:** There are high levels of sexual violence and sexual harassment in schools that are traumatising and have a damaging effect on the performance of young women. Teachers perpetrate an alarmingly high level of this sexual abuse.
- **HIV/ AIDS:** Gender violence in schools carries with it the added threat of HIV/ AIDS. Certain practices, such as the myth that having sex with a virgin is a cure for HIV/AIDS are exacerbating the problem. Many young girls are forced by poverty to have transactional sex (i.e. sex for money) with older men in order to support themselves and their families.
- **Virginity testing** has been carried out at some schools in the region as a means of curbing HIV/ AIDS. This is a violation of the human rights of young women, especially as this practise is only applied to them and not to young men.
- **Inadequate sanitation facilities:** Often, even such basic factors as inadequate sanitation can affect the performance of girls. Gender sensitive sanitation facilities should be a basic provision at all schools.
- **Teacher prejudices:** While women constitute the majority of teachers at primary school level, the gender balance shifts at secondary school level. Research shows teacher biases towards encouraging boys to participate and answer questions more than girls - especially in maths and science.
- **Gender biases in activities assigned to boys and girls at school:** These include girls cleaning and the boys working in the garden; boys playing football and girls playing netball.
- **Gender biases in curricula:** Despite some efforts, there has been no systematic review of school curricula in the region to remove gender biases and encourage the challenging of gender stereotypes.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Provisions

Strengths

- The BPFA covers the need to ensure equal participation by women in economic policy formulation and to mainstream gender in such policies.

- All the instruments cover the rights of women to own property although no specific timeframes are set.
- The right of women to access credit of all forms is also extensively covered.
- All the instruments cover employment related issues including equal access to employment; affirmative action; equal pay for equal work and work of equal value; redressing occupational discrimination; sexual harassment and family friendly work practices.

Gaps

- There is scant reference in the instruments to the gender dimensions of international trade and globalisation.
- Only the African Protocol refers to the need to recognise non-remunerated work but does not say how or when, and in what way this should inform policy formulation.
- While there is reference in most of the instruments to supporting women in the informal sector, this is based on the premise that women are destined to remain in Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's).
- Despite the several gender budget initiatives globally, many of which have been piloted in the SADC region, there is no reference to policies and tools for ensuring gender sensitive resource allocations in the various instruments.

Implementation

Strengths

- **Access to resources:** Nearly all SADC member states have policies and legislation banning discrimination based on sex as well as programmes to promote access to, and control over productive resources such as land, livestock, markets, credit, modern technology and formal employment.
- **Gender Budget Initiatives (GBI's):** Gender budgeting initiatives are taking place in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Mauritius, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. In most of these countries, gender budgeting processes have been institutionalised in the Ministries of Finance, while others have also established gender-responsive budgeting Task Forces with the aim of expanding the process to include parastatals, private companies, and NGOs.
- **Promoting women's entrepreneurship:** There are limited government programmes to strengthen activities of women's small and medium enterprises throughout the region, although women

entrepreneurs in most countries continue to rely on governments, rather than the private sector for assistance in advancing their businesses.

- **Trade:** Participation in the SADC Women in Business (WIB) Trade Fairs is one annual activity in which all SADC countries support and recognise women entrepreneurs. Through events such as this, women they have been able to market their products, gain and learn from each other on marketing and product development. Exchange of experience during trade fairs has contributed to confidence building.

Challenges

- **Economic realities for women on the ground:** Although all SADC countries have initiated policies to mainstream gender in economic policy little of this has translated into gains for women's economic status. More women than men live in abject poverty in Southern Africa.
- **Rhetoric and reality of property:** Women's access to factors of production such as land, extension service, inputs like fertiliser and seeds remain limited. In most cases, women only have usufruct rights over land. Their insecure land tenure is both an economic and legal concern. Cultural practices and customary law contribute to women's inability to access, own, and control, factors of production such as land and livestock.
- **Rhetoric and reality of credit:** Despite legislative reforms, many commercial lending institutions continue to insist on a male guarantor, usually a husband, if the woman has no sufficient collateral. Most women do not have assets that can be accepted as collateral due to poverty. Rural households are the most affected. Women, especially in rural areas, rely on borrowing money from moneylenders who demand high interest.
- **Laws and practise:** Many countries lack practical mechanisms to help detect, control, and prevent discrimination against women.
- **Doors still shut to formal employment:** In all SADC countries, women constitute the highest proportion of the unemployed, while those employed are concentrated in low paying positions. Most women work in the informal sector; in casual, part-time and non-permanent jobs. Disparities exist in men and women's remuneration for work of equal value. The stipulated time for maternity leave in many SADC countries is low.
- **Destined for the small time?** Government programmes to promote business rarely focus on promoting entrepreneurial skills for women through the provision of training in business management, credit, appropriate technologies, and facilitating access to internal and external markets.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS

Provisions

Strengths

- **Discriminatory laws:** There are extensive provisions in all the instruments reviewed for the repeal of all discriminatory laws as well as equal access to justice and protection before the law.
- **Constitutional guarantees:** Several instruments mention the importance of Constitutional guarantees for gender equality.
- **Marriage:** The African Protocol and CEDAW have detailed provisions on equal rights in marriage, and the African Protocol on the rights of widows. CEDAW specifically highlights a woman's right to enter into marriage, the same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage as well as the same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution.
- **Women's rights as human rights:** The various instruments, especially the African Protocol and CEDAW spell out a number of human rights of women including the right to dignity; the right to life; integrity and security of person.
- **Customary law:** The SDGD makes provision for "changing social practices which still subject women to discrimination" and CEDAW refers to "taking all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish...customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women."
- **Vulnerable groups:** The African Protocol has extensive provisions on the rights of vulnerable women, including elderly women, women with disabilities and marginalized groups.
- **Legal literacy:** The BPFA has detailed provisions on legal literacy.

Gaps

- **Affirmative action:** There is no explicit reference in the instruments to legal and/or constitutional provisions for affirmative action as a way of redressing gender imbalances.
- **Age of majority:** This is not adequately covered in the instruments, despite the fact that early marriages and young motherhood enhance the risk of problems in childbirth and limit the prospects for economic and self fulfilment among women.

Implementation

Strengths

- **Constitutional provisions for gender equality:** Eight out of the 13 countries surveyed have constitutions that explicitly outlaw discrimination based on sex. As the instrument which underpins the legislative, political, economic and economic principles of a country, this is certainly significant.

Challenges

- **Affirmative action:** Only two constitutions in the region (Namibia and South Africa) provide for affirmative action.
- **Customary law reigns supreme:** Twelve out of the 13 Southern African countries (except Mauritius) have a dual legal system, with customary law governing the every day lives of the majority of women in the region. Only two countries (South Africa and Namibia) have made it clear in their Constitutions that where there is a conflict between the two legal systems, the Bill of Rights takes precedence. Only two countries (South Africa and Tanzania) have passed laws to provide for equal status between women and men in customary marriages. South Africa's Recognition of Customary Marriages Act of 1998 gives African women married under customary law equal status, capacity and rights under the law.
- **Marriage turns women into minors:** Only seven of the 12 Southern African countries have passed laws giving women and men equal rights in marriage. In other instances women remain minors as long as they are married in community of property (which is the most common arrangement in statutory marriages, unless an ante nuptial agreement is entered into). For example, the Marriage Act in Zambia states that statutory marriage provides equal status between men and women, yet if a Zambian woman marries under customary law, she has a minority status in relation to her husband. The minority status means that she may have less decision making power in relation to decisions about her own sexual and reproductive health, as well as decisions about having children, child care and divorce.
- **Discrimination in age of majority:** In many of the SADC countries, the age of majority is between 16 and 21 years of age. According to national laws, youth below the age of majority require written consent from their parents or guardians to marry. However, in four countries the age of majority is different for boys and girls. For example in Tanzania, the age of majority is 15 for girls and 18 for boys. Angola had the lowest age of sexual consent (12 years of age.)

GENDER VIOLENCE

Provisions

Strengths

- **A comprehensive approach:** The SDGD commits to taking urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children. The Addendum on the Eradication Violence against Women and Children covers violence against women more extensively. All SADC countries are signatories to the Addendum.
- **Specific laws:** The Addendum makes reference to enacting specific laws such as sexual offences and domestic violence legislation whilst the other commitments only make a general reference to enacting and enforcing laws to "prohibit all forms of violence against women".
- **Trafficking:** The African Protocol, BPFSA and CEDAW all make specific reference to taking measures to prevent and condemn trafficking in women.
- **Harmful practices:** No specific mention is made of harmful practices in the Addendum but the African Protocol refers to promoting the "eradication of elements in traditional beliefs, practices and norms."
- **Places of safety:** The Addendum makes specific reference to a number of services that should be made available to women survivors of violence which include access to information, specialised units in the police, prosecutorial, health, social and welfare services, as well as the accessible and affordable access to legal aid.
- **Rehabilitation of perpetrators:** A service referred to in BPFSA but omitted from the other commitments is the provision for rehabilitation programmes and counselling for the perpetrators of gender violence.

Gaps:

- **PEP – Post Exposure Prophylaxis:** According to UNAIDS and UNIFEM reports published in 2004, gender based violence is now accepted as one of the "leading factors for HIV infection" (UNAIDS *et al*, 2004:47). Yet none of the commitments make any reference to the legal provision of PEP, a course of anti-retroviral drugs that can help to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection after a sexual assault. This shortfall is disturbing given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Southern Africa region.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Whilst provision is made in the Addendum for ensuring that "all these measure are implemented in integrated manner by all stakeholders", no mention is made of

mechanisms to be used in evaluating whether the provisions have been implemented.

Implementation

Achievements

- **Awareness-raising:** As evidenced by the participation of Heads of State and other key decision-makers in the Sixteen Days of Activism Campaign 2004, gender violence is on the political agenda.
- **Specialised services at police stations and in courts:** Eight out of the 13 SADC countries have introduced some form of specialised facilities at police stations and/or in the courts for addressing gender violence. These typically consist of separate rooms at police stations with trained staff called "victim support units".

Challenges

- **Lack of specific legislation:** Only four out of the 12 countries have passed specific Domestic Violence Acts. These are Mauritius, South Africa, Namibia and Seychelles. Three countries (Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe) have domestic violence laws pending. Only four countries - Lesotho, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe - have passed Sexual Offences Acts. A Sexual Offences Bill is being debated in South Africa. In the remaining countries there have been no moves to introduce specific legislation for addressing domestic violence or sexual offenses. This means that in the majority of instances, domestic violence is covered under laws such as "common assault" that are inadequate for dealing with this complex violation of women's rights.
- **Lack of specific laws addressing, or reference to, trafficking:** Despite this being a growing threat to the region, no country in the region except Tanzania (in its Sexual Offences Bill) has specific provisions for preventing sex trafficking, a phenomenon of globalisation that should be a major concern for vulnerable developing countries that are committed to the rights of girls and women and want to prevent this scourge from taking root.
- **Weak legal provisions on sexual harassment:** Legal provisions for sexual harassment in all countries are weak, with four countries - Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe - reporting that this is covered as part of labour law.
- **Weak provisions for PEP:** Only four out of the 12 countries in the study - Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia - have policies requiring that health facilities administer Post Exposure Prophylaxis or PEP. None of the countries in the region have laws requiring this. Studies in South Africa have indicated that the majority of health facilities, especially in rural areas, do not administer PEP; that where it is administered follow through is weak and that there are low levels of public awareness on PEP, especially among women.

- **Traditional norms and religious beliefs:** Whilst NGO's are doing work in their countries to eradicate norms, beliefs, practices and stereotypes that exacerbate violence against women, there has up until now been very little state involvement in measures to combat these traditional norms.
- **State support for legal aid:** In four of the 13 countries (Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland and Tanzania) there is no government-supported legal aid. In the remaining eight countries there is state support in varying degrees but in all countries surveyed the bulk of legal aid for women and children is provided by NGOs often relying on foreign donors.
- **State support for places of safety:** Only one country, Mauritius, reported having adequate places of safety that are partly funded by government. Three countries, Lesotho, Swaziland and Tanzania said they have no places of safety (other than police stations). All the others indicated that the places of safety that exist are all run by NGOs and these are stretched.
- **Lack of coordination and resources:** Fragmentation and lack of specific resources for addressing gender violence weaken effective responses. South Africa is the only country in which there have been studies on budgetary allocations for combating gender violence. These have concluded that resource allocations are inadequate relative to the provisions in new laws.
- **Lack of effective regional monitoring of the Addendum:** The Addendum provides for a review of its implementation to take place every two years. The last such review took place in Lesotho in 2000.

HEALTH

Provisions

Strengths

- **Reproductive health services:** All of the declarations have provisions for improved access to reproductive health services. The SDGD highlights the need to provide greater access to reproductive health services to both men and women, while the African protocol, BPFA and CEDAW specifically highlight the need to provide and make accessible sexual and reproductive health care services for women.
- **Maternal health care:** The MDGs emphasise the need to improve maternal health and set a specific target of reducing by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
- **The right to make choices:** The African protocol emphasises a woman's right to control their fertility, to decide whether to have children, the

number of children and spacing of children and the right to choose any method of contraception.

- **Family planning:** CEDAW states that the same rights and responsibilities in relation to parents, i.e. the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights.

Gaps

- **Other health needs of women:** The provisions on health are heavily biased towards the reproductive health of women. They do not define health holistically nor mention other health needs of women.
- **Health needs of men:** The provisions make little reference to the health needs of men, e.g. prostate cancer which afflicts a large number of men in the region.

Implementation

Achievements

- **Making reproductive health services more accessible:** Many national governments, in collaboration with NGOs, have recognised maternal and reproductive health as a priority. Family Planning services have been established in many of the southern African countries. Access to a range of contraceptives is available. Information and counselling is often provided. A clear effort has been made to increase the accessibility of reproductive health services through the development of policies such as Zambia's Reproductive Health Policy (2000) which outlines safe motherhood objectives as well as implementing programmes to strengthen reproductive health care services. In Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare has implemented programmes in collaboration with NGOs to improve ante and post-natal care, monitoring of births, child immunisation and nutrition programs.
- **Quality of reproductive health services:** Eight of the SADC countries reported that over 50 % of births are attended by trained health professionals. The percentage of births attended by a trained health professional ranged from 99 % (Botswana) to 23% (Angola). While more work is needed, there has been an effort to improve the quality of reproductive health service.

Challenges

- **Maternal mortality:** The rate of maternal mortality has remained steady. This is primarily due to HIV and AIDS. The epidemic has placed a huge burden on the health care system, making it even more difficult to improve the access to sexual and reproductive health services.
- **Few free services:** Few of the member states provide reproductive health services free of charge. With limited access to resources,

women tend to be among the poorest in the population. They may not be able to afford the treatment. Primary health care services and maternal health care services need to be provided free of charge.

- **Men and youth excluded from family planning:** Often family planning is seen as a "women's issue". Men are rarely involved. Equally, there are reports from some countries which suggest that sexually active youth and adolescents are restricted from accessing family planning services and contraceptive, although there is no legislation that states such restrictions.
- **Lack of targeted and relevant information:** Information is often not accessible or relevant, as it is not produced in indigenous languages and for the specific target audience. More information and education is needed, in particular for dissemination in rural areas and among out-of-school youth.
- **Restricted choices:** The decision to terminate a pregnancy is restricted by legislation in many countries. Only abortions for medical purposes are allowed. South Africa is the only country in the region to adopt a Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act.
- **The needs of marginalised women are often ignored:** The provision of sexual and reproductive health services for women in prisons or refugee camps are limited.

HIV and AIDS

Strengths

- The two more recent instruments – the MDGs and the African Protocol – make specific reference to HIV and AIDS.
- The provisions in the African Protocol recognises one's right to protection against sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS as well as the right to be informed about one's health status and on the health status of one's partner, particularly if affected with STIs including HIV/AIDS. This provision is very important for women to emphasise their right to know their own HIV status and the right to know their partners.

Gaps

- Although the HIV and AIDS epidemic represents the greatest development challenge in the SADC region, few provisions are made specifically related to protecting women and girls from HIV infection.
- The MDG provision on HIV and AIDS is broad, covering "HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases". It makes no reference to gender.

Implementation

Achievements

- **Policies and programmes:** Many countries, in collaboration with NGOs, have developed national HIV/AIDS policies and programmes, which include prevention, care and treatment. Many of the policies emphasise that the HIV and AIDS epidemic needs to be addressed from a multi-sector approach.
- **VCT:** A number of countries have established Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres and programmes to encourage HIV testing. These services are often subsidised or free of charge.
- **Access to PMTCT:** The majority of member states have recently implemented Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission or PMTC programmes. While there is a need to continue to scale up the programmes, this is a positive step to reducing the risk of HIV infection for the child.
- **Access to ARVs:** Currently, many countries are in the process of scaling-up ARV treatment.

Challenges

- **The missing link between Gender, HIV and AIDS:** Cultural traditions and gender roles limit the ability of women to make decisions on sex and reproduction. Gender based violence affects a woman's ability to protect herself against HIV and AIDS, let alone attain her full sexual and reproductive rights. Yet few of the national policies have specifically addressed the linkages between gender inequality and HIV/AIDS despite the increasing feminisation of the pandemic.
- **Gender data on VCT services:** There is a need to scale-up VCT services and to conduct research on the extent to which men and women avail themselves of these services.
- **HIV positive parents:** The PMTC approach has ignored the role and plight of fathers of infected children, prompting more progressive organisations to talk instead of PPTCT- Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission. Such programmes have neglected the health needs of mothers and fathers of infected children. There is need to ensure that both receive ARV treatment, free of charge, so that they can care for the children for whom the chances of transmission are reduced; and who would otherwise become orphans.
- **Who is accessing ARVs?** There is need for gender disaggregated statistics on who is accessing ARVs to ensure equal access as roll out plans progress.

- **Home-based care adds to the unwaged work of women:** Home-based care has been viewed as a panacea for caring for People Living with AIDS. However, this is often predicated on women, and especially younger and older women, bearing additional responsibilities for which they are not remunerated. There is need to study the extent of home-based care and its impact on care givers, with a view to formulating policies that providing state support for such individuals.

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND THE MEDIA

Provisions

Strengths

The BPFAs provide the most detailed analysis and action points on gender, information, communication and the media. Although careful to state that such measures should be consistent with freedom of expression, the BPFAs raise the following key issues:

- Promoting balanced and non stereotyped portrayal of women in the media.
- Creating and disseminating more content on gender issues.
- Taking measures to control pornography and degrading content on women.
- Supporting research into all aspects of women and the media.
- Encouraging gender sensitivity training for media professionals, including owners and managers.
- The importance of monitoring editorial content: both internally and externally.
- Setting targets for gender balance in the media, including advisory, regulatory and monitoring bodies, and building the capacity of women to participate in all areas and at all levels of the media.
- Encouraging and supporting through training women's effective participation in the information society, including using these technologies to advance gender equality.
- Encouraging, recognising and supporting women's media networks including electronic networks for the dissemination of information and exchange of views.

Gaps

- **General weaknesses:** Media provisions in the regional and international commitments audited for this study are the weakest of all. The MDGs and CEDAW make no reference at all to the media.
- **Gender is not only about women!** The only such reference in the SDGD is to "encouraging the mass media to disseminate information and materials in respect of the human rights of women and children". The clause gives the impression that gender concerns can be equated to women and children.
- **Gender should cut across all topics:** The SDGD refers only to stories specifically about women's and children's "issues". This excludes other

areas of coverage, such as social and economic circumstances. These are clearly important, but they are a small proportion of overall coverage. What is equally significant is ensuring that gender is taken into account in *all* coverage: whether political, economic, sports, health, HIV/AIDS etc.

Achievements

- **Civil society activism:** The last decade has witnessed an unprecedented wave of gender and media activism in the region. There is now a greater awareness than ever before of the gender disparities in the media in the region.
- **Cutting edge research:** The Gender and Media Baseline Study (GMBS) - the most extensive study on gender in the media ever to be undertaken anywhere in the world - is at the heart of a groundswell of activism in Southern Africa. This has been followed up by the Gender and Media Audience Study (GMAS) being conducted by GL and MISA. The research is turning the spotlight on media consumers, demonstrating not only their power but the importance of media literacy to creating an informed and responsive citizenry.
- **Action planning:** During national action planning workshops that took place in the thirteen Southern African countries that participated in the GMBS in 2003, media practitioners, decision-makers, analysts and activists devised a range of strategies for addressing these gender gaps.
- **Sharing best practices:** The Gender and Media (GEM) Summit in September 2004 served as an accountability forum for each country to come back and report on what measures had been taken as well as share best practices on how to achieve greater gender balance and sensitivity in the media.
- **Networking:** The summit led to the formation of the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) Network: the only regional network anywhere in the world established to promote gender equality in and through the media.
- **Impact of policies:** There has been a marked improvement in the gender balance and sensitivity of content in media houses that have taken the initiative to introduce and implement gender policies.
- **Editors take up the challenge:** The Southern African Editors Forum (SAEF) and NGOs in the region are collaborating in a Media Action Plan (MAP) on HIV/AIDS and Gender that will lead to policies being rolled out in 80 percent of newsrooms over the next three years.
- **Mainstreaming gender in media training:** A number of media training institutions, notably the Polytechnic of Namibia, are taking gender mainstreaming seriously. This has had a marked impact on the quality of training, opening the minds of trainees to all issues of diversity.

- **Advocacy and allies:** More strategic approaches by gender activists towards working with the media have resulted in greater coverage of important campaigns such as the Sixteen Days of Activism on Gender Violence. Simple tools such as directories of women sources and resources like the GEM Opinion and Commentary Service are helping to ensure more varied and progressive content.
- **Watching the watchdogs:** Monitoring exercises post the GMBS - for example during recent elections in the region - have helped to keep the media on its toes. These are showing a gradual improvement in the media's use of women sources compared to the GMBS (in which, on average, women constituted 17 percent of news sources). A telling indicator will be the regional results for the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) that coincided with the ten year anniversary of Beijing and for which results will be available before the end of 2005.
- **Making IT work for gender justice:** Gender and media activists are becoming more adept at using new information and communication technologies, as witnessed by the recent cyber dialogue initiative launched by women from the region during the ten year review of the Beijing conference.

Challenges

- **Women are still under represented in all areas of the media,** except as TV presenters, and especially in decision-making structures. There appears to be little pressure on media decision-makers to take corrective action, except through Employment Equity laws, where these exist.
- **Regulatory authorities slow to move:** Media regulatory authorities are male-dominated and they have not integrated gender criteria into licensing and other mechanisms at their disposal for making the media (especially the public media) more accountable to the public on their gender practices.
- **Media take slowly to policy making:** Only a small proportion of media houses have adopted gender policies, including the public media.
- **Governments not using their clout with media training institutions:** Gender mainstreaming among media training institutions, many of which are government funded, remains ad hoc.
- **A gender blind arena:** With the exception of South Africa, none of the information and communication ministries in the region have gender units nor have they mainstreamed gender considerations into information and communication policies. The several ICT policies that are being generated in the region as part of the fervour to join the

“information society” are gender blind and carry the risk of women being marginalised even further within the digital divide.

- **Labour of love:** Civil society organisations working on gender and media issues struggle to raise funds, especially from public sources, despite the proven importance of their research, advocacy and lobbying in an area where governments are not well paced to lead change.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

Provisions

Strengths

- **Policy framework:** The SDGD, African Protocol and BPFA provide for a policy framework for gender mainstreaming. In the case of the SDGD this is specific to SADC.
- **Institutional mechanisms:** The SDGD and BPFA provide for institutional mechanisms for advancing gender equality that include political responsibility at a senior level; an apex structure to coordinate gender mainstreaming and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) throughout the institution. The SDGD provided for a Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender Affairs in the region; an advisory committee with civil society participation a Gender Unit (GU) and GFP in all the sector coordinating units.
- **Clout:** The BPFA stresses the importance of national women’s machineries having clearly defined mandates and authority.
- **Data for setting targets and tracking changes:** The BPFA goes into some detail on the need to collect and apply gender disaggregated data to policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

Achievements

- **Policy frameworks:** At regional level significant progress has been made by both the SADC Secretariat and the SADC Parliamentary Forum in developing administrative frameworks for promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender in the executive and legislative structures of SADC countries.² At national level, gender and women in development policies and programmes exist in many countries with the

² Policy frameworks established to operationalise the objectives of the SADC Declaration include: 1998: Addendum: Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children signed by SADC Heads of States and Governments; 1999: SADC Gender Programme of Action adopted by SADC Ministries Responsible for Gender/Women’s Affairs; 1999: Implementation of the SADC Gender Plan of Action; 2001: The SADC Parliamentary Forum Plan of Action on Engendering SADC Parliaments adopted by the Plenary Assembly; 2003: SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan- the policy document has incorporated gender issues as one of the cross cutting issues that have to be addressed and provides priority areas and targets that are expected to be achieved both at regional and national levels for the next 10-15 years.

express purpose of reducing and ultimately eradicating gender disparities.

- **Institutional structures:** At regional level, the SADC Gender Unit has been in operation since 1997. It now resides in the office of the Executive Secretary to ensure effective clout and coordination. In some member states the government gender machinery is a member of the recently created SADC National Committees (SNCs). The SADC Parliamentary Forum has established a Standing Committee responsible for Gender and a Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus (RWPC). The regional parliamentary standing committees have been replicated within national parliaments through the establishment of parliamentary committees on gender and national women's parliamentary caucuses. A Regional Advisory Committee was also established and formalized in 1997 to facilitate a more inclusive process of information feed in and dissemination. In member countries, institutional frameworks for coordinating gender mainstreaming are constituted differently. Some are full-fledged government ministries while some are departments within bigger ministries.

Challenges

- **Restructuring at the SADC Secretariat:** Following the restructuring, the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women's Affairs, and the Regional Advisory Committee ceased to exist. These have been subsumed in the Integrated Committee of Ministers (ICM). Member states designate sector ministers to the ICM as they see fit and the ICM then discusses issues and passes them on to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval by Heads of State. The challenge is the extent to which ministers responsible for gender and women's affairs are included in the national delegations to the ICM, and if they are, whether they will be in sufficient strengths to ensure that gender issues are heard.
- **Marginalisation of gender structures:** Both at national and regional level gender structures are often marginalised and the work done by GFPs is not acknowledged or remunerated.
- **Inadequate resources:** The SADC, SADC PF and member state gender programmes suffer from inadequate human capital and low budget allocations (generally below one percent of recurrent expenditure). This means that the direct cost of gender programme implementation is largely left to the discretionary support of donors and development partners.

Conclusions

The audit shows that while there has been progress in all areas, there are still significant gaps both in the provisions of the various instruments and in their implementation. What is needed is a more systematic way of accelerating

gender equality in the region as well as enhancing accountability. The draft suggestions for inclusion in a Protocol for Advancing Gender Equality in SADC (*Annex A*) would create a comprehensive means of domesticating all the commitments that have been made as well as addressing gaps that have been identified. This unique approach would be a global first. SADC is well placed to lead the way.

**CHECKLIST OF ACTION POINTS AND TARGETS FOR INCLUSION IN THE
PROPOSED SADC PROTOCOL ON ACCELERATING GENDER EQUALITY**

ACTION AREA	EXISTING TARGETS*		PROPOSED TARGETS**
	TARGET	SOURCE	
I. WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING			
Representation			
Setting targets for achieving gender balance	30% women in political and decision-making structures by year 2005	SDGD - Provision H (ii)	Those that have achieved 30 % to achieve 50 % by 2015 or earlier; those that have not to achieve 30% by 2015 or earlier. All to achieve 50% by 2020.
	Women's equal representation in national parliaments	MDG: Goal 3 - Indicator 12	
Affirmative action			
Specific strategies for women elected to office			
Specific strategies for women in party structures			
Specific strategies for women appointed to office			
Participation			
Easing the burden of the dual roles borne by women			
Leadership positions in structures of governance			
Effective inputs into policy development and implementation			
Capacity building			
Leadership training			
Gender sensitivity training			
Mentoring			
Citizen participation			
Women as voters			
Public awareness			
Monitoring and evaluation			
Self monitoring			
Research by civil society			
II. PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION			
Increase participation in conflict resolution and peacekeeping			
Equal right to participate in peace keeping processes			
Assistance programmes			
Integrate a gender perspective in the resolution of armed conflicts			
Reduce incidences of human rights abuses during times of conflict			
Reduce all forms of gender -			

ACTION AREA	EXISTING TARGETS*		PROPOSED TARGETS**
	TARGET	SOURCE	
based violence			
Perpetrators of GBV to be brought to justice			
Anti-personnel land-mines			
Right to full enjoyment of human rights			
Protection and assistance			
Protection of women in armed conflict			
Assistance in safe return to homes			
Emergency relief			
Support services			
Equal access and treatment in refugee determination procedures and the granting of asylum			
Training, research and awareness raising			
Training of women			
Availability of educational materials			
Rights education			
Training of officials			
Research			
Public awareness raising			
III. EDUCATION			
Equal access to education			
Equal access	Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere - boys and girls alike - will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	MDG: Goal 2 - Target 3	Introduce state supported early child development in all countries by 2020.
	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015	MDG: Goal 3 - Target 4	
Eradicate illiteracy			Eradicate illiteracy by 2020.
Scholarships and career planning			
Provide accessible recreational and sports facilities			
Challenging stereotypes in education			
Eliminate discrimination and stereotypes			
Create a gender-sensitive educational system			
Training programmes for educators			
Eliminate barriers to schooling			
Equal opportunities for educators			
Gender studies			

ACTION AREA	EXISTING TARGETS*		PROPOSED TARGETS**
	TARGET	SOURCE	
Violence in educational institutions			
Protect women from all forms of violence in educational institutions			Start campaigns on, and end gender violence in schools by 2020.
Provide counselling			
Vocational training			
Unemployed women and women re-entering labour market			
Recognition of non-formal education			
Information			
Diversify training			
Marginalised groups			
Indigenous women			
Rural women			
Services and awareness raising			
Guidance and support for parents			
Budget, monitoring and evaluation			
Budgetary allocation			
Monitoring and evaluation			
IV: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT			
Economic policies and decision-making			
Equal participation in policy formulation			
Mainstreaming gender in economic policy formulation			
Access to property and resources			
Right to own property	By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	MDG: Goal 7 – Target 11	End all discrimination against women with regard to property rights by 2015.
Access to credit and capital			Ensure women have equal access to credit by 2015.
Technology and support services			
Right to inheritance			
Trade and globalisation			
Trade			
Globalisation			
Research			

Employment			
Equal access to employment	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 – Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector.	MDG: Goal 3 – Target 4, Indicator 11	
Affirmative action			
Equal pay for equal work and work of equal value			
Occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination			
Domestic work			
Non-remunerated work			All members to conduct time use studies by 2010; formulate policies for reducing the burden of the dual role played by women.
Sexual harassment			
Social security and benefits			
Representation in unions			
Family responsibility policies			
Benefits			
Family friendly facilities			
Education and awareness raising			
Informal sector			
Access and support			
Services			
Development planning			
Policies and programmes			
Aid mechanisms			
Community development			
Marginalised groups			
Child Labour			
Migrant women			
Elderly women			
Women with Disabilities			
Basic services			
Food	Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	MDG: Goal 1 – Target 1	
	Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	MDG: Goal 1 – Target 2	
Housing	By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	MDG: Goal 7 – Target 11	

Capacity building and access to information			
Training and counselling			
Information dissemination			
Services			
Support			
V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS			
Legislation			
Constitutional provisions for gender equality			Gender equality enshrined in all Constitutions by 2010.
Conflict between Customary and codified laws			Constitutions to state that provisions for gender equality take precedence over customary law by 2010.
Review and repeal all discriminatory laws			All discriminatory legislation to be expunged by 2015.
Enactment of laws			
Mainstream gender			
Remedies and corrective action			
Equal access to justice and protection before the law			
Human rights			
Right to dignity			
Right to life, integrity and security of the person			
Marriage and family rights			Minority status of women abolished by 2010.
Widows' rights			
Elderly women			
Women with disabilities			
Marginalised groups			
International and national commitments			
Education and communication strategies			
Modify social and cultural patterns of conduct			
Education and awareness raising			
Achieve legal literacy			
Research			
Reporting			
Services and budgetary applications			
Services			
Budgetary allocations			

VI. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE			
Constitutional and legal			
Rights			
Legislation			All members have specific legislation on gender violence by 2010.
GBV and HIV/AIDS			Include provisions for survivors of sexual assault to access PEP.
Trafficking			Specific legislation or reference to trafficking in specific legislation by 2010.
Criminal justice system			
Social, economic, cultural and political			
Traditional norms and religious beliefs			
Awareness raising			
Role of the media			
Harmful practices			
Services			
Information			
Special units			
Legal aid			
Places of safety			
Rehabilitation			
Education, training and awareness raising			
Gender training			
Mainstream gender in all policies			
Community mobilisation			
Support			
Monitoring and evaluation			
Research			Construct a composite index for GBV
Audits			Halve GBV using this index by 2020.
Reports for international Conventions			
VII. WOMEN'S HEALTH			
The right to choose			
Access to quality reproductive and sexual health services			
Improve maternal health	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio	MDG: Goal 5 – Target 6	
Right to accurate information and education on reproductive and sexual health issues			Ensure universal access to, and use of contraceptives by 2015.
Protecting women and girls with respect to reproductive and sexual health			

VIII. HIV/AIDS			
Reduce HIV/AIDS among women and girls	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	MDG: Goal 6 – Target 7	
Right to self-protection and to be protected against sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS			
Right to information			
IX. INFORMATION AND WOMEN AND THE MEDIA			
Representation and portrayal of women in editorial content of the media			
Challenging stereotypes			
Creating and disseminating gender aware content			
Legislation			
Research			
Policy			
Training			
Monitoring			
Practical tools			
Women within media institutions			
Representation			50% women in all areas and at all levels by 2020.
Participation			
Capacity building			
Information technology			
Participation			
Education and training			
Networking			
X. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS			
Mainstreaming gender			
Policy Framework			
Institutional Framework			
National Constitutions			
Reporting			
Establishment and strengthening of national machineries			
Standing Committee			
Advisory Committee			
Gender focal points			
Gender Unit			
Networking cooperation			
Legislation			
Legislation curbing all forms of discrimination			
Corrective action			
Support and review			
Support			
Participation			
Review			

Training			
Staff training			
Government agencies			
Generate and disseminate information			
Gender disaggregated data			
Women and the economy			
Health services			
Gender based violence			
People with disabilities			
Research			

*As contained in the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development (SDGD) Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA); Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the African Protocol) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

** As proposed for inclusion in the SADC Protocol for Accelerating Gender Equality.



Note

On

Content of the Proposed Protocol on Gender and Development

To Accelerate the Achievement of Equality in SADC

ANNEX A:
**RECOMMENDED POINTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROPOSED PROTOCOL
ON ACCELERATING GENDER EQUALITY IN SADC**

PREAMBLE

This may:

- Recall the 1997 Declaration on Gender and Development and its 1998 Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children which have played an important role in translating international and continental instruments into regional commitments;
- Take cognisance of the decision on gender parity taken at the inaugural session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and government in July 2002 in Durban, South Africa and the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa during the Second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Assembly in Maputo, Mozambique in 2003;
- Take further cognisance of international instruments, including CEDAW, the MDGs, BPFA and ICPD.
- Note that these instruments have led to increased awareness of gender equality as a human right and prompted exemplary action in some instances that has placed SADC at the forefront of global debates on these issues;
- Commend the close and constructive working relationship with civil society in advancing gender equality in the region;
- Recognise, however, that these measures still fall short in many cases of stated commitments and set targets; and that the fragile gains made face new threats as a result of HIV/AIDS, globalisation and trafficking in women;
- Recall that Article 26 of the Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children provides that urgent consideration be given to the adoption of legally binding instruments and ensuring that these commitments are translated into tangible actions;
- Express conviction that progress towards gender equality in SADC needs to be accelerated and that legally binding instruments are a critical means of achieving this;
- Determine to consolidate and create synergy between the various commitments on gender equality made at international and continental levels into one comprehensive regional instrument that enhances the capacity to report effectively on all instruments and also addresses new challenges;
- Site this act of "bringing commitments home" as essential to the domestication of such instruments.
- Commit to setting specific targets and timeframes for achieving gender equality in all areas, as well as effective monitoring mechanisms for measuring progress.

DEFINITIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Definitions

- Gender.
- Gender equality.
- Gender mainstreaming (to include women's empowerment).
- Gender budgeting.
- Sexual rights and sexual health.
- Discrimination.
- Globalisation.

Objectives

- Bring together in one legally binding regional instrument all the commitments to gender equality that have been made through the SDGD, CEDAW, African Protocol, MDGs.
- Enhance these where gaps have been identified.
- Setting realistic, measurable targets, time frames and indicators; allocate resources for achieving these.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation.
- Creating forums for involving all stakeholders and sharing best practices.

GOVERNANCE

- Define this to include: the executive (cabinet, the public service); the legislature (national, regional, provincial, local) the judiciary; political parties; diplomacy and international relations; the media, private sector, civil society.
- Target of 50% in all areas of decision-making by 2020 with an incremental approach adopted by each country depending on their current circumstances:
 - Those that have achieved the thirty percent in any area of governance to aim to achieve 50% by 2015 or earlier.
 - Those that have not achieved the thirty percent to aim to achieve this by 2015 or earlier.
 - All to achieve gender parity by 2020.
(Annex with options for rapidly increasing the representation of women.)
- All members to take measures to ensure effective participation of women in decision-making and adopt indicators for achieving this (including equal representation of women in top decision-making and in all areas of the decision-making structure. Provide annex with measures for ensuring effective participation.)
- Beyond numbers: Research and indicators on qualitative difference that gender and good governance make (Annex indicators.)
- All members to draw up an action plan for achieving the above targets and indicators (Provide a framework) by August 2007.
- All members to report every year on progress towards achieving these targets.

PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- Refer to provisions in Resolution 1325.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015 (MDGs)
- Eradicate illiteracy by 2020.
- Introduce state supported child development in all members by 2020.
- Eliminate stereotypes in educational curricula and school activities.
- Set targets for eliminating gender bias in subjects appropriate to the national situation.
- Start campaigns on, and end gender violence in schools by 2020.

ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

- Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and or suffer from hunger (MDGs).
- End the disproportionate presence of women among the poor by 2015.
- End all discrimination against women with regard to property rights by 2015.
- Take measures to minimise the negative impact of globalisation on women and to maximise new opportunities.
- All members to conduct time use studies by 2010; adopt policy measures for reducing the burden of the dual role played by women (Annex of measures, eg day care centres; subventions for home-based care, volunteer charter).
- Frameworks for analysing budgets and resource allocations from a gender perspective that include: specific initiatives to empower women; employment-equity related allocations; gender sensitivity in the allocation of resources within and between sectors (Annex on gender budgeting). All departments to state in their budget submissions what they are doing to achieve gender equality. Budgets to contain an annex on gender awareness in the allocation of resources (Annex format).
- Safety nets and social service programmes that are easily accessible and monitoring mechanisms to measure the impact of economic policies on targeted beneficiaries.
- Ensure that women have equal access to credit by 2015.
- Support women to become entrepreneurs; not just in the Small to Medium Enterprise (SME) sector.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS

- All discriminatory legislation to be expunged by 2015 (Annex a checklist).
- Constitutional reviews and amendments to enshrine gender equality in the Constitutions of all member countries that have not done so by 2010.
- Constitutions to state that provisions for gender equality take precedence over customary law by 2010.
- Minority status of women abolished by 2010.
- Set out women's rights to bodily integrity and autonomy; security of person and reproductive choice.
- Legislation to eliminate harmful practices eg FGM.

- Standardise maternity provisions to three months paid leave.

GENDER VIOLENCE

List the six priority areas identified by the Addendum and add it in the proposed Protocol as an addendum with the following additions:

- Specific legislation, including trafficking, with a target date of 2010 for ensuring that all members have
- Add a section on the relationship between gender violence and HIV/AIDS and the need for laws to ensure that all health facilities are able to administer Post Exposure Prophylaxis or PEP.
- Social, economic, cultural and political.
- Services, including rehabilitation of offenders.
- Education, training and awareness building, including working with men as partners.
- Integrated approaches, including institutional cross-sector structures in each country for ending gender violence.
- Budget and resources (all gender violence legislation to be costed and a specific allocation made in the budget for combating gender violence.)
- Monitoring and evaluation: Construct a composite index for measuring reduction in violence against women; work to halve current levels by 2020.

HEALTH

- Define health to encompass a state of well being; note that women's health is broader than reproductive health.
- Access to primary health care.
- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio (MDG's).
- Ensure universal access to and use of contraceptives by 2015.
- Provide gender and youth friendly access to sexual and reproductive health services free of charge.
- Greater access to high quality and relevant information targeting the reproductive and sexual rights and services for women and girls. This includes providing information in all vernacular languages, Braille and sign language.
- Policies and programmes that address the sexual, reproductive and other health needs of women in vulnerable situations such as prisons, internal displacement camps, refugee camps, elderly women and women with disabilities.

HIV/AIDS

- Research on preventive methods and information targeted at women.
- Preventive messages that address imbalances in power relations; target men, especially "sugar daddies."
- Involving People Living with AIDS (PLWA), and especially women, in public awareness campaigns.

- Providing information and services to vulnerable groups including sex workers, truck drivers, miners, migrant labourers, and men who have sex with men.
- Reducing stigma and discrimination, and the related gender violence, through an open, frank and human rights driven approach.
- Providing legal support to those (and especially women) who experience stigma and discrimination.
- Increasing the number of VCT and PMTC services and encouraging women to use these services.
- Ensuring that HIV positive women who have given birth and their partners have access to comprehensive ARV treatment programmes.
- Counseling HIV positive parents who wish to have children on their options.
- Equal access by women and men to ARVs; use of gender disaggregated data in monitoring to ensure that this is the case.
- Spelling out and providing for the sexual and reproductive health needs of PLWA.
- Measuring and recognising the additional burden of care shouldered by women and girls as a result of HIV/AIDS; using this to inform policies

MEDIA, INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

- Acknowledging communication as a right; gender equality as intrinsic to *freedom of expression*; "giving voice to the voiceless" as key to citizenship, participation, and responsive governance.
- Affirming the key role of the media, information, communication and public education in changing attitudes and mindsets.
- Recognition of, and support for, civil society in conducting public awareness campaigns; working to transform gender relations in and through the media.
- Mainstreaming gender in all information, communication and media laws.
- Pledging governments and statutory regulatory authorities, and encouraging self regulatory authorities, to use whatever leverage they have at their disposal, especially in relation to publicly funded media, to ensure gender accountability. This could include requiring gender balance and sensitivity in institutional structures as well as editorial content part of licensing agreements, as well as annual reports stating progress in this regard.
- Ensuring that gender is mainstreamed in all publicly funded media training institutions, and encouraging privately funded media training institutions to follow suit.
- Support and resources for ensuring that women have greater access to, and can use, NICTS for their own empowerment and to conduct gender justice campaigns.
- Support and resources for civil society initiatives to conduct research, training, monitoring and advocacy on gender and the media including ICTs.
- Support and resources for gender and media networks, especially their efforts to use ICTs in cost effective, dynamic ways that increase access

and applications; contributing to better e-governance, citizenship participation and policy responsiveness, especially for and by women.

IMPLEMENTING MECHANISMS

Planning

- Regional and National action plans for achieving gender equality with targets, indicators and timeframes based on the Protocol drawn up according to a standard format, with each country identifying baseline data against which progress towards achieving targets will be monitored.

Structures

- A strengthened SADC Gender Unit to more effectively perform its facilitation, coordination and monitoring roles as well as strengthened Gender roles and functions in the Directorates at the Secretariat to support the regional Executive level
- A strengthened SADC Parliamentary Forum Gender Programme and the Regional Women Parliamentary Caucus to support and continue to facilitate regional processes at the Legislative level
- National Women's Machineries be strengthened by being positioned strategically; staffed at a senior level; supported by Gender Focal Points (GFPs) throughout government, including national Parliaments, with political champions.
- SADC committee of gender/women's affairs ministers and Regional Advisory Group including civil society members be resuscitated to drive the process.
- National SADC structures, e.g. SADC National Committees, cluster sub-committees, to each have a GFP.
- The work performed by GFP at national and regional level be recognised in job descriptions and performance agreements; rewarded and remunerated.
- An independent SADC Commission on the Status of Women (SCSW) comprising eminent gender experts who convene each year to receive and review country reports; initiate research where appropriate; and make recommendations. This body would receive sitting fees for the time it convenes and be serviced by the SADC GU.

Resources

- All gender structures, at national and regional level, have identifiable budget lines and be empowered to do their work.
- Such budget lines not be used as an excuse for not mainstreaming gender in overall budget allocations, as contemplated in the recommendation and framework for gender budgeting under "access to productive resources."

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Annual reports based on the standardised action plan and adjudicated by the CSW.
- Support for research by civil society organisations on trends and best practices.
- Ensuring that best practices are shared through the annual meeting of the SADC gender minister and Regional Advisory Group.
- Sanctions for non compliance in accordance with SADC procedures.

SADC/SM/1/2005/9



UPDATE

ON

THE STATUS

OF

MEMBER STATES SIGNATURES and
RATIFICATIONS OF,

AND

ACCESSIONS TO THE SADC TREATY,
PROTOCOLS AND OTHER LEGAL
INSTRUMENTS

As at 1st August 2005
SADC Secretariat

**TREATY OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY (SADC)**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 17TH AUGUST 1992

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	17.8.92	20.8.93	
2	BOTSWANA	17.8.92	7.1.98	
3	D R CONGO			28.2.98
4	LESOTHO	17.8.92	26.8.93	
5	MALAWI	17.8.92	12.8.93	
6	MAURITIUS			28.8.95
7	MOZAMBIQUE	17.8.92	30.8.93	
8	NAMIBIA	17.8.92	14.12.92	
9	SOUTH AFRICA			29.8.94
10	SWAZILAND	17.8.92	16.4.93	
11	TANZANIA	17.8.92	27.8.93	
12	ZAMBIA	17.8.92	16.4.93	
13	ZIMBABWE	17.8.92	17.11.92	
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE:</p> <p align="center">The Treaty entered into force on 30th September, 1993</p>				

SADC PROTOCOL ON IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 17TH AUGUST 1992

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	17.8.92	20.8.93	
2	BOTSWANA	17.8.92	7.1.98	
3	D R CONGO			28.2.98
4	LESOTHO	17.8.92	26.8.93	
5	MALAWI	17.8.92	5.5.93	
6	MAURITIUS			28.8.95
7	MOZAMBIQUE	17.8.92	30.8.93	
8	NAMIBIA	17.8.92	14.12.92	
9	SOUTH AFRICA			29.8.94
10	SWAZILAND	17.8.92	2.9.93	
11	TANZANIA	17.8.92	27.8.93	
12	ZAMBIA	17.8.92	16.4.93	
13	ZIMBABWE	17.8.92	17.11.92	
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE:</p> <p align="center">The Protocol entered into force on 30th September, 1993</p>				

SADC PROTOCOL ON SHARED WATERCOURSE SYSTEMS

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 28th AUGUST 1995

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	18.8.99		
2	BOTSWANA	28.8.95	21.11.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	28.8.95	30.7.96	
5	MALAWI	28.8.95	21.7.97	
6	MAURITIUS			12.2.96
7	MOZAMBIQUE	28.8.95		
8	NAMIBIA	28.8.95	5.6.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	28.8.95	26.11.97	
10	SWAZILAND	28.8.95	14.1.98	
11	TANZANIA	28.8.95	9.2.99	
12	ZAMBIA	28.8.95	18.5.98	
13	ZIMBABWE	28.8.95	3.9.98	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Protocol entered into force on 28 th September, 1998				

➤ Angola and DRC are required to accede to the Protocol.

SADC PROTOCOL ON ENERGY

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 24th AUGUST 1996

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	24.8.96	19.12.97	
2	BOTSWANA	24.8.96	16.7.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	24.8.96	27.8.97	
5	MALAWI	24.8.96	17.3.98	
6	MAURITIUS	24.8.96	11.10.96	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	24.8.96	21.5.99	
8	NAMIBIA	24.8.96	17.1.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	24.8.96	29.4.99	
10	SWAZILAND	24.8.96	23.12.97	
11	TANZANIA	24.8.96	19.4.99	
12	ZAMBIA	24.8.96	3.12.98	
13	ZIMBABWE	24.8.96	14.10.98	
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 17th April, 1998</p>				

➤ **DRC is required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON TRANSPORT,
COMMUNICATIONS AND METEOROLOGY**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 24TH AUGUST 1996

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	24.8.96	19.9.96	
2	BOTSWANA	24.8.96	28.8.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	24.8.96	24.5.99	
5	MALAWI	24.8.96	30.6.97	
6	MAURITIUS	24.8.96	11.10.96	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	24.8.96	12.05.98	
8	NAMIBIA	24.8.96	19.9.97	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	24.8.96	24.12.97	
10	SWAZILAND	24.8.96	20.11.97	
11	TANZANIA	24.8.96	6.6.98	
12	ZAMBIA	24.8.96	3.2.01	
13	ZIMBABWE	24.8.96	21.4.98	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Protocol entered into force on 6 th July, 1998				

➤ **DRC is required to accede to the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON COMBATING ILLICIT DRUGS

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 24TH AUGUST 1996

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	18.8.99		
2	BOTSWANA	24.8.96	7.10.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	24.8.96	12.8.97	
5	MALAWI	24.8.96	10.2.98	
6	MAURITIUS	24.8.96	17.10.96	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	24.8.96	5.7.98	
8	NAMIBIA	24.8.96	18.8.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	24.8.96	22.7.98	
10	SWAZILAND	24.8.96	25.3.99	
11	TANZANIA	24.8.96	19.2.99	
12	ZAMBIA	24.8.96	30.10.98	
13	ZIMBABWE	24.8.96	13.2.98	
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 20th March, 1999</p>				

➤ **Angola and DRC are required to accede to the Protocol**

SADC PROTOCOL ON TRADE

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 24th AUGUST 1996

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	10.3.03	26-09-03	
2	BOTSWANA	24.8.96	7.1.98	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	24.8.96	12.8.99	
5	MALAWI	24.8.96	23.7.99	
6	MAURITIUS	24.8.96	11.10.96	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	24.8.96	11.1.2000	
8	NAMIBIA	24.8.96	22.12.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	24.8.96	24.12.99	
10	SWAZILAND	24.8.96	9.12.99	
11	TANZANIA	24.8.96	3.7.97	
12	ZAMBIA	24.8.96	3.2.01	
13	ZIMBABWE	24.8.96	24.7.98	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Protocol entered into force on 25 th January, 2000				

➤ **DRC is required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC CHARTER OF THE REGIONAL TOURISM
ORGANISATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
(RETOSA)**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1997

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	8.9.97		
2	BOTSWANA	8.9.97		
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	8.9.97		
5	MALAWI	8.9.97		
6	MAURITIUS	8.9.97		
7	MOZAMBIQUE	8.9.97		
8	NAMIBIA	8.9.97		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	8.9.97		
10	SWAZILAND	8.9.97		
11	TANZANIA	8.9.97		
12	ZAMBIA	8.9.97		
13	ZIMBABWE	8.9.97		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Charter entered into force on 8 th September, 1997				

➤ **DRC is required to accede to the Charter.**

SADC PROTOCOL OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1997

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	8.9.97		
2	BOTSWANA	8.9.97	21.11.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	8.9.97	16.12.98	
5	MALAWI	8.9.97	29.1.99	
6	MAURITIUS	8.9.97	26.8.98	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	8.9.97	27.7.01	
8	NAMIBIA	8.9.97	18.8.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	8.9.97	14.5.99	
10	SWAZILAND	8.9.97	20.5.98	
11	TANZANIA	8.9.97	4.2.00	
12	ZAMBIA	8.9.97	3.2.01	
13	ZIMBABWE	8.9.97	2.3.99	
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 31st July, 2000</p>				

➤ **Angola and DRC are required to accede to the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON MINING

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 8th SEPTEMBER 1997

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	8.9.97		
2	BOTSWANA	8.9.97	4.11.97	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	8.9.97	6.7.99	
5	MALAWI	8.9.97	15.1.99	
6	MAURITIUS	8.9.97	9.9.98	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	8.9.97	9.2.99	
8	NAMIBIA	8.9.97	22.12.98	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	8.9.97	29.4.99	
10	SWAZILAND	8.9.97		
11	TANZANIA	8.9.97	7.1.00	
12	ZAMBIA	8.9.97	3.12.98	
13	ZIMBABWE	8.9.97	19.7.99	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Protocol entered into force on 10th February, 2000				

- **Angola, DRC and Swaziland are required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
TOURISM**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14th SEPTEMBER 1998

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA			
2	BOTSWANA	14.9.98	18.6.99	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	14.9.98	18.9.00	
5	MALAWI	14.9.98		
6	MAURITIUS	14.9.98	3.3.99	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.9.98	18.5.01	
8	NAMIBIA	14.9.98	13.6.00	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.9.98	25.10.02	
10	SWAZILAND	14.9.98	15.1.01	
11	TANZANIA	14.9.98	28.5.02	
12	ZAMBIA	14.9.98		
13	ZIMBABWE	14.9.98	2.5.00	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Protocol entered into force on 26 th November, 2002				

- **Angola, DRC, Malawi and Zambia are required to accede to the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON HEALTH

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 18th AUGUST 1999

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	18.8.99		
2	BOTSWANA	18.8.99	9.2.00	
3	D R CONGO	18.8.99		
4	LESOTHO	18.8.99	31.7.01	
5	MALAWI	18.8.99	7.11.00	
6	MAURITIUS	18.8.99	18.10.00	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	18.8.99	13.11.00	
8	NAMIBIA	18.8.99	10.7.00	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	18.8.99	4.7.00	
10	SWAZILAND	18.8.99		
11	TANZANIA	18.8.99	11.7.02	
12	ZAMBIA	18.8.99		
13	ZIMBABWE	18.8.99	13.05.04	
ENTRY INTO FORCE: This Protocol will enter into force on 14 August 2004				

- **Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Swaziland and Zambia are required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 18th AUGUST 1999

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	18.8.99		
2	BOTSWANA	27.1.00	19.2.00	
3	D R CONGO	18.8.99		
4	LESOTHO	18.8.99	24.5.02	
5	MALAWI	18.8.99	31.5.01	
6	MAURITIUS	18.8.99	27.1.00	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	18.8.99	6.6.02	
8	NAMIBIA	18.8.99	14.1.00	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	18.8.99	31.10.03	
10	SWAZILAND	18.8.99		
11	TANZANIA	18.8.99	28.5.02	
12	ZAMBIA	18.8.99	16.01.03	
13	ZIMBABWE	18.8.99		
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 30th November, 2003</p>				

- Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia have ratified the Protocol.
- Angola, DRC, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are required to accede to the Protocol.

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON COOPERATION IN
STANDARDISATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE,
ACCREDITATION AND METROLOGY IN SADC**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 9 NOVEMBER, 1999

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	9.11.99		
2	BOTSWANA	9.11.99		
3	D R CONGO			
4	Lesotho	9.11.99		
5	Malawi	9.11.99		
6	MAURITIUS	9.11.99		
7	MOZAMBIQUE	16.6.00		
8	NAMIBIA	9.11.99		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	16.6.00		
10	SWAZILAND			
11	Tanzania	9.11.99		
12	Zambia	9.11.99		
13	Zimbabwe	4.8.00		

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

The Memorandum of Understanding entered into force on 16th July, 2000

➤ **DRC and Swaziland are required to sign the MOU.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 7 AUGUST, 2000

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	07.08.00		
2	BOTSWANA	14.03.01	14.03.01	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	07.08.00	27.09.02	
5	MALAWI	07.08.00	24.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	07.08.00	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	07.08.00		
8	NAMIBIA	07.08.00	02.10.01	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	07.08.00		
10	SWAZILAND	07.08.00		
11	TANZANIA	07.08.00	20.08.03	
12	ZAMBIA	07.08.00		
13	ZIMBABWE	07.08.00		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- **DRC is required to sign and ratify the Protocol.**
- **Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and Tanzania have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are requested to ratify the Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON TRIBUNAL AND
THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 7 AUGUST, 2000

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	7.8.00	Not required	
2	BOTSWANA	14.3.01	14.3.01	
3	D R CONGO	Not required	Not required	
4	LESOTHO	7.8.00	27.09.02	
5	MALAWI	7.8.00	Not required	
6	MAURITIUS	7.8.00	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	7.8.00	Not required	
8	NAMIBIA	7.8.00	2.10.01	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	7.8.00	Not required	
10	SWAZILAND	7.8.00	Not required	
11	TANZANIA	7.8.00	Not required	
12	ZAMBIA	7.8.00	Not required	
13	ZIMBABWE	7.8.00	Not required	

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

The Protocol entered into force upon the adoption of the Agreement Amending the Treaty of SADC at Blantyre on the 14 August 2001. Thus there will be no further requirement for individual SADC Member States to ratify the Protocol

SADC REVISED PROTOCOL ON SHARED WATERCOURSES

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 7 AUGUST, 2000

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	07.08.00		
2	BOTSWANA	07.08.00	21.02.01	
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	07.08.00	24.05.02	
5	MALAWI	07.08.00	31.05.01	
6	MAURITIUS	07.08.00	01.07.01	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	07.08.00	12.01.01	
8	NAMIBIA	07.08.00	11.9.01	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	07.08.00	08.01.02	
10	SWAZILAND	07.08.00	03-08-01	
11	TANZANIA	07.08.00	20.08.03	
12	ZAMBIA	07.08.00	31.05.04	
13	ZIMBABWE	07.08.00		
<p align="center">ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 22nd September 2003</p>				

➤ **Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe are required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC AMENDMENT PROTOCOL ON TRADE
TABLED FOR ADOPTION ON 7 AUGUST, 2000**

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADOPTION	DATE OF DEPOSIT	DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	7.8.00		26-09-03	
2	BOTSWANA	7.8.00	10.11.00	01.12.00	
3	D R CONGO	7.8.00			
4	LESOTHO	7.8.00	10.11.00	10.11.00	
5	MALAWI	7.8.00	21.02.01	01.05.01	
6	MAURITIUS	7.8.00	29.10.00	01.09.00	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	7.8.00	27.07.01	31.07.01	
8	NAMIBIA	7.8.00	04.04.01	04.06.01	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	7.8.00	01.09.00	01.09.00	
10	SWAZILAND	7.8.00	25.09.00	01.10.00	
11	TANZANIA	7.8.00	09.05.01	01.07.01	
12	ZAMBIA	7.8.00	28.02.01	05.03.01	
13	ZIMBABWE	7.8.00	28.02.01	01.05.01	

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

The Amendment Protocol entered into force on 7th August, 2000

➤ **DRC is required to deposit Instruments of Implementation.**

**SADC AGREEMENT AMENDING THE TREATY
TABLED FOR ADOPTION ON 14 AUGUST, 2001**

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF ADOPTION	DATE OF DEPOSIT	DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	01-10-02			
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01			
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01			
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01			
5	MALAWI	14.08.01			
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01			
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01			
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01			
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01			
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01			
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01			
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01			
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01			

ENTRY INTO FORCE:

The Agreement Amending the Treaty entered into force on 14 August, 2001

**SADC PROTOCOL ON POLITICS, DEFENCE
AND SECURITY COOPERATION**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14TH AUGUST, 2001

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA			
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01	14.08.01	
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01		
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01	06.02.02	
5	MALAWI	14.08.01	24.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01	25.04.02	
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01	2.12.02	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01	06.08.03	
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01		
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01	12.08.02	
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01		
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01	02.02.04	
ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 2 nd March, 2004				

- Angola signed on 6th April, 2004 after entry into force of the Protocol
- Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania and Zimbabwe have ratified the Protocol.
- Angola, DRC, Swaziland and Zambia are now required to accede to the Protocol since it has entered into force

**SADC PROTOCOL ON THE CONTROL OF FIREARMS,
AMMUNITION AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS IN SADC**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14TH AUGUST, 2001

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA			
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01	14.08.01	
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01		
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01	27.09.02	
5	MALAWI	14.08.01	24.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01	20.09.02	
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01	08.10.04	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01	27.01.03	
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01		
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01	24.12.02	
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01	16.01.03	
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01		
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 8th November, 2004</p>				

- **Angola is required to sign and ratify.**
- **Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are required to ratify the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON FISHERIES

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14TH AUGUST, 2001

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	14.08.01	01-04-03	
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01	14.08.01	
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01		
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01	27.09.02	
5	MALAWI	14.08.01	24.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01	29.08.02	
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01	21.06.02	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01	24.07.03	
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01		
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01	16.03.03	
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01	08.07.03	
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01		
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 8th August, 2003</p>				

- **DRC, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are required to accede to the Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON CULTURE, INFORMATION
AND SPORTS**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14TH AUGUST, 2001

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	14.08.01		
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01	14.08.01	
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01		
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01	17.09.02	
5	MALAWI	14.08.01	24.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01	25.04.02	
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01	2.12.02	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01	30.03.04	
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01		
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01	20.08.03	
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01		
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania have ratified the Protocol.
- Angola, DRC, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are required to ratify the Protocol.

SADC PROTOCOL AGAINST CORRUPTION
TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 14TH AUGUST, 2001

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	14.08.01		
2	BOTSWANA	14.08.01	14.08.01	
3	D R CONGO	14.08.01		
4	LESOTHO	14.08.01	29-07-03	
5	MALAWI	14.08.01	27.09.02	
6	MAURITIUS	14.08.01	04.01.02	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	14.08.01		
8	NAMIBIA	14.08.01	23.06.05	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	14.08.01	15.05.03	
10	SWAZILAND	14.08.01		
11	TANZANIA	14.08.01	20.08.03	
12	ZAMBIA	14.08.01	08.07.03	
13	ZIMBABWE	14.08.01	08.10.04	
ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Protocol entered into force on 6th July 2005.				

- **Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Mozambique, and Swaziland are required to ratify the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON EXTRADITION

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 3 OCTOBER, 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	03.10.2002		
2	BOTSWANA	03.10.2002	08.10.2004	
3	D R CONGO	03.10.2002		
4	LESOTHO	03.10.2002	20.08.04	
5	MALAWI	03.10.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	03.10.2002	19.01.04	
7	MOZAMBIQUE			
8	NAMIBIA	03.10.2002		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	03.10.2002	16.06.03	
10	SWAZILAND	03.10.2002		
11	TANZANIA	03.10.2002	20.08.03	
12	ZAMBIA	24-08-03	20.08.04	
13	ZIMBABWE	03.10.2002		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- **Mozambique is required to sign the Protocol.**
- **Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are required to ratify the Protocol.**

SADC PROTOCOL ON FORESTRY

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 3 OCTOBER, 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	03.10.2002		
2	BOTSWANA		28.08.04	
3	D R CONGO	03.10.2002		
4	LESOTHO	03.10.2002	20.08.04	
5	MALAWI	03.10.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	03.10.2002	08-10-03	
7	MOZAMBIQUE			
8	NAMIBIA			
9	SOUTH AFRICA	03.10.2002	24-11-03	
10	SWAZILAND	03.10.2002		
11	TANZANIA	03.10.2002	20-08-03	
12	ZAMBIA	24.08.2003		
13	ZIMBABWE	03.10.2002		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- **Mozambique and Namibia are required to sign the Protocol.**
- **Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania and Botswana have ratified the Protocol.**
- **Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are required to ratify this Protocol.**

**SADC PROTOCOL ON MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN
CRIMINAL MATTERS**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 3 OCTOBER, 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	03.10.2002		
2	BOTSWANA	03.10.2002	06.08.2004	
3	D R CONGO	03.10.2002		
4	LESOTHO	03.10.2002	17.09.2004	
5	MALAWI	03.10.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	03.10.2002	20.08.2004	
7	MOZAMBIQUE			
8	NAMIBIA	03.10.2002		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	03.10.2002	16.06.2003	
10	SWAZILAND	03.10.2002		
11	TANZANIA	03.10.2002	20.08.2003	
12	ZAMBIA	24-08-03		
13	ZIMBABWE	03.10.2002		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- Mozambique is required to sign the Protocol.
- Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Lesotho and Botswana have ratified the Protocol.
- Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique. Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are required to ratify this Protocol.

**SADC AGREEMENT AMENDING THE PROTOCOL ON
TRIBUNAL**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 3 OCTOBER, 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	03.10.2002		
2	BOTSWANA	03.10.2002		
3	D R CONGO	03.10.2002		
4	LESOTHO	03.10.2002		
5	MALAWI	03.10.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	03.10.2002		
7	MOZAMBIQUE			
8	NAMIBIA	03.10.2002		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	03.10.2002		
10	SWAZILAND	03.10.2002		
11	TANZANIA	03.10.2002		
12	ZAMBIA	24-08-03		
13	ZIMBABWE	03.10.2002		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Agreement Amending the Protocol on Tribunal entered into force on 3 rd October, 2002				

➤ **Mozambique is required to sign the Agreement.**

**SADC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON
COOPERATION IN TAXATION AND RELATED MATTERS**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 8 AUGUST 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	08.08.2002		
2	BOTSWANA	08.08.2002		
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	08.08.2002		
5	MALAWI	08.08.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	08.08.2002		
7	MOZAMBIQUE			
8	NAMIBIA	08.08.2002		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	08.08.2002		
10	SWAZILAND	08.08.2002		
11	TANZANIA	08.08.2002		
12	ZAMBIA	24-08-03		
13	ZIMBABWE	08.08.2002		
<p>ENTRY INTO FORCE:</p> <p>The Memorandum of Understanding entered into force on 8th August, 2002</p>				

➤ **DRC and Mozambique are required to sign the MOU.**

**SADC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON
MACROECONOMIC CONVERGENCE**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 8 AUGUST 2002

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA	08.08.2002		
2	BOTSWANA	08.08.2002		
3	D R CONGO			
4	LESOTHO	08.08.2002		
5	MALAWI	08.08.2002		
6	MAURITIUS	08.08.2002		
7	MOZAMBIQUE	08.08.2002		
8	NAMIBIA	08.08.2002		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	08.08.2002		
10	SWAZILAND	08.08.2002		
11	TANZANIA	08.08.2002		
12	ZAMBIA			
13	ZIMBABWE	08.08.2002		
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				
The Memorandum of Understanding entered into force on 8th August, 2002				

➤ **DRC and Zambia are required to sign the MOU.**

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
SADC MUTUAL DEFENCE PACT**

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA			
2	BOTSWANA	26-08-03	20.01.04	
3	D R CONGO	26-08-03		
4	LESOTHO	26-08-03	09.09.04	
5	MALAWI	26-08-03		
6	MAURITIUS	26-08-03	11.06.04	
7	MOZAMBIQUE	26-08-03		
8	NAMIBIA	26-08-03	11.10.04	
9	SOUTH AFRICA	26-08-03	11.07.05	
10	SWAZILAND	26-08-03		
11	TANZANIA	26-08-03		
12	ZAMBIA	26-08-03		
13	ZIMBABWE	26-08-03	08.10.04	
ENTRY INTO FORCE:				

- **Angola is required to sign the SADC Mutual Defence Pact.**
- **Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South Africa have ratified the SADC Mutual Defence Pact.**
- **Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia are required to ratify the Mutual Defence Pact.**

**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS**

TABLED FOR SIGNATURE ON 26 AUGUST 2003

No.	COUNTRY	DATE OF SIGNATURE	DATE OF RATIFICATION	DATE OF ACCESSION
1	ANGOLA			
2	BOTSWANA			
3	D R CONGO	26-08-03		
4	LESOTHO	26-08-03		
5	MALAWI	26-08-03		
6	MAURITIUS	26-08-03		
7	MOZAMBIQUE	26-08-03		
8	NAMIBIA	26-08-03		
9	SOUTH AFRICA	26-08-03		
10	SWAZILAND	26-08-03		
11	TANZANIA	26-08-03		
12	ZAMBIA	26-08-03		
13	ZIMBABWE	26-08-03		
<p align="center">ENTRY INTO FORCE: The Charter of Fundamental Social Rights in SADC entered into force on 26th August, 2003</p>				

- **Angola and Botswana are required to sign the Charter.**
- **As the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights entered into force on the date of its signature, Member States are not required to ratify it.**



NOTE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

AFRICAN UNION

1 AU SUMMIT

Council is invited to consider the Note (SADC/CM/2/2005/13.1), presented by the Secretariat and in particular the following:

1.1 Council is invited to note that the SADC Secretariat was represented at the Fifth Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Summit, which was held in Sirte, Libya from 4-5 July 2005. The Summit was preceded by the Meetings of the Seventh Ordinary Session of the AU Executive Council (1-3 July 2005) and the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives Committee (28-30 June 2005).

1.2 Council is also invited to note the following highlights of the Meetings, Decisions and Declarations of the AU Assembly and the Executive Committee, relating to the Regional Economic Committees (RECs):

1.2.1 Report of the Conference of the African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF)

- i)** The Assembly noted and endorsed the Report and the Declaration of the First Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and decided to institutionalize this Conference which will meet once a year.
- ii)** The Assembly mandated the Commission, in collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA) and

development partners, to ensure the preparation of this Conference and report to it at its annual sessions.

- iii) Council is invited to note that the SADC will consult with the AU Commission, with a view to participate in the in the preparation of this Conference.

1.2.2

The Report of the Commission for Africa

- i) The Assembly noted the Report and commended the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Tony Blair, and his Government for pushing for robust global action in support of Africa's efforts towards growth, poverty reduction and prosperity, through the framework proposed by the Commission for Africa.
- ii) It emphasized that the Commission for Africa Report is supplemental to previous initiatives including NEPAD, the Strategic Plan of the African Union Commission (AUC) and the G8 Kananaskis Africa Action Plan.
- iii) The Assembly fully supported the recommendations contained in the Commission for Africa Report and committed itself to ownership of Africa's direction and development, including on the basic issues of good governance, and peace and security, regional integration and all key development issues.
- iv) It strongly urged the G8 Summit meeting scheduled for 6th to 8th July 2005 in Gleneagles to fully embrace the comprehensive recommendations of the Commission for Africa and act expeditiously on them.
- v) The Assembly mandated the African Union Commission to follow-up in collaboration with Member States and stakeholders the implementation of the Commission for Africa Report and report to annual sessions of the Assembly.

1.2.3

Accelerating Action for Child Survival and Development in Africa to meet the MDGs

- i) The Assembly noted and endorsed the Report.
- ii) It recalled the various blue-prints adopted in favour of improving the well-being of children in Africa, in particular, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) and the African Common Position on the Future of Children - Africa Fit for Children (2001).

- iii) The Assembly deeply regretted that to-date only 35 Member States have ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and APPEALS to Member States which have not yet done so to expedite the ratification process.
- iv) The Assembly noted the fact that all the MDGs are, directly or indirectly relevant to children CALLED UPON Member States to scale up the process of attaining the goals, in particular the fourth goal on reducing by two-thirds the mortality of under-fives, which can be achieved by low cost, and high impact interventions.
- v) The Assembly request the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to lead the child survival agenda in their regions in collaboration with development partners and collaborate with AU Commission to coordinate and harmonize the programmes and strategies.
- vi) The Assembly requested the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to lead the child survival agenda in their regions in collaboration with development partners and collaborate with AU Commission to coordinate and harmonize the programmes and strategies.
- vii) Council is invited to urge SADC Member States that have not ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) and the African Common Position on the Future of Children – Africa Fit for Children (2001) to do so and submit the instruments of ratification to the AU Commission.
- viii) Council is also invited to direct the Secretariat to lead the child survival agenda in the SADC region in collaboration with development partners and collaborate with AU Commission to coordinate and harmonize the programmes and strategies.

1.2.4

The World Summit on Information Society

- i) The Assembly noted the report and recalled the various decisions of the African Union on the World Summit on Information Society, particularly the decisions of its 2nd and 3rd sessions held, respectively in Maputo in July 2003 and Addis Ababa in July 2004.
- ii) The Assembly also recalled the UN General Assembly resolutions Nos. 183/56, 238/57 and 220/59 and recognised the growing importance the international community in particular attaches to the 2nd phase of the

World Summit on Information Society to be held in Tunis to bridge the digital gap into digital prospects and modern Information and communications technologies as a strategic tool for development

- iii) It noted the progress made in preparing for the Tunis phase and the results achieved during the meetings of the Preparatory Committee in June 2004 and February 2005, respectively as well as Africa's impressive participation in them. In this respect, African countries are called upon to continue their effective participation in future meetings of the Committee, particularly the 3rd meeting scheduled in Geneva in September 2005 in order to achieve the internationally desired results and to reflect Africa's interests in the recommendations and conclusions of the Tunis Summit appropriately.
- iv) The Assembly commended the effective role played by Africa in the preparatory phases of the Tunis Summit at the continental level through the Bamako 2003, Accra 2005 and Cairo 2005 meetings. And urged African countries are invited to continue their coordination and exchange of views at the continental level to ensure fruitful and more effective participation in the preparations for the Summit, particularly in the meeting slated for Dakar in July 2005 to finalise the African common position document on world good governance of the internet;
- v) It requested the Commission to consider the organization of a meeting of Ministers of Information and Communication Technology to examine and adopt an African Plan of Action for the culmination of the preparations for the Tunis Summit into results that reflects the aspirations of the African Peoples and the establishment of the best mechanisms for the follow-up and implementation of the African Plan of Action, thereby ensuring the achievement of the development goals of the Continent;
- vi) The Assembly invited member States and African Governments to participate in the World Summit on Information Society to be held in Tunis at the highest level and also urged the civil society and the private sector to participate in parallel events during the Summit;
- vii) The Assembly urged Member States, Governments and Regional and International Organizations to support and contribute to the financing of the Digital Solidarity Fund.

1.2.5

The Review of the MDGs

- i) The Assembly noted the Report and commended the Commission of the African Union, the ECA, the ADB, NEPAD Secretariat, the RECs and UNDP for the quality of the Report.
- ii) It adopted the Common African Position on the evaluation of the MDGs to be presented at the United Nations high level Conference on the MDGs and mandated the Commission of the African Union, in collaboration with the ECA, the ADB, NEPAD and the RECs to monitor the implementation of the MDGs and continue with the pertinent reflections in order to report to the Assembly at its annual session.

1.2.6

The G8 Follow-Up

- i) The Assembly noted the Report of the Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance on the Common African Position to the next G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland.
- ii) It mandated the Ministers of Economy and Finance to include on the Agenda of their annual conferences, the follow-up of the G8 commitments to Africa in consultation with the NEPAD Steering Committee.
- iii) The Assembly requested the Commission to take all the necessary steps to monitor the implementation and evaluation of the G8 Kananaskis Plan of Action for Africa.

1.2.7

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

- i) The Assembly noted the Report of the meeting of Ministers of Trade held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 8 to 9 June, 2005 and expressed appreciation for the efforts deployed by African negotiators in the various bodies of the WTO and by Member States and RECs in the different national and regional fora put up for EPA negotiations.
- ii) It called on developed countries to meet the requirements of developing countries in setting up a credible end date for the elimination of all forms of support to agricultural products and urged all bilateral and multilateral donors to honour their commitment on the development-related aspects of the cotton initiative.

- iii) The Assembly endorsed the Cairo Declaration and Road Map on the Doha Work Programme as well as the AU's Ministerial Declaration on EPA negotiations and invited Member States, RECs and the Commission to stand guided those Declarations in order to speak with one voice and safeguard Africa's interests in WTO and EPA negotiations.

1.2.8

The Expansion of the Follow-Up Mechanism on the Reform of the United Nations

- i) The Assembly noted the recommendations of the Executive Council on the expansion of the Follow-up Mechanism on the Reform of the United Nations and decided that the Follow-up Mechanism comprising the Core Group of three and a Committee of 10 (two representatives per region) be expanded to include an additional 5 new members selected by the Regions (one per Region).
- ii) It mandated the Follow-up Mechanism as expanded to negotiate with other regions of the world and stakeholders and to take necessary measures that would permit the attainment of Africa's aspirations as enunciated in the Ezulwini Consensus, bearing in mind the necessity for reciprocal support from other interested groups and within the framework of achieving the provisions of the Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration.
- iii) The Assembly decided that whenever the negotiations require flexibility, the Follow-up Mechanism shall consult the Chairperson of the Union and the Chairperson of the Commission on how to proceed, including the need for an Extra-Ordinary Session of the Assembly

1.2.9

The Extra-Budgetary Session of the Executive Council

- i) The Assembly noted the recommendation of the Executive Council on the proposed Structure of the Commission and the Budget for the year 2006.
- ii) It mandated the Executive Council to convene in an Extra-Ordinary Session to consider and adopt:
 - a) the Structure proposed by the Commission;
 - b) the budget for the year 2006.

1.2.10

The Report of the Committee of Seven Heads of State and Government Chaired by the President of the Republic of Uganda on the Proposals of the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

- i) The Assembly noted the Report and commended the Committee of Seven Heads of State and Government for the Report.
- ii) It reaffirmed that the ultimate goal of the African Union is full political and economic integration leading to the United States of Africa.
- iii) The Assembly decided to establish a Committee of Heads of State and Government to be chaired by President Olusegun Obasanjo, Chairperson of the African Union, and composed of the Heads of State and Government of Algeria, Kenya, Senegal, Gabon, Lesotho and Uganda.
- iv) It requested the Committee to consider all the ideas discussed during the Summit and others that may be submitted or arise through consultations and submit a report to the next session of the Assembly, including the steps that need to be taken for the realization of this objective, the structure, the process, the time frame required for its achievement as well as measures that should be undertaken, in the meantime, to strengthen the ability of the Commission to fulfil its mandate effectively.

1.3

The AU Assembly adopted the following three Declarations and a Resolution: (where are the three declarations and resolutions?)

1.4

Council is invited to note that the AU Executive Committee considered and made decisions pertaining to the following issues:

1.4.1

Chairperson's Progress Report on the Implementation of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa

- i) The Executive Council noted the Report and commended the Chairperson of the Commission for the initiative undertaken to prepare a Draft Implementation Framework and Draft Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines, and for encouraging Member States to fulfil their commitments under operative paragraph 12 of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa.

- ii) The Executive Council also commended the countries that have submitted their reports on progress made in gender mainstreaming and in championing issues raised in the Declaration, namely Egypt, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, and the Sudan.
- iii) It appealed to Member States to focus on strengthening their national gender machineries by:
- Ensuring that responsibility for gender mainstreaming is vested in the highest level of government, with clearly defined mandates and authority;
 - Steadily increasing the annual budget allocation to national gender machineries to enable them to perform the various tasks of gender mainstreaming such as gender analysis, capacity building, tools development and monitoring;
 - Reviewing the expertise within national gender machineries with a view to endowing them with the capacity to integrate gender into economic policies and poverty reduction strategies;
 - Building the capacity of the Ministries of Finance and Planning as well as other relevant Ministries to ensure that their policies and activities incorporate a gender perspective;
 - Establish effective coordination mechanisms with clear lines of communication, roles, responsibilities and accountability for gender mainstreaming;
 - Encouraging gender machineries to work together with women organizations so as to bring concerns of all women on board and thus enhance the legitimacy and credibility of these national machineries.
- iv) It urged all Member States to submit their annual reports on progress made in terms of gender mainstreaming and in implementing the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa to the Summit in July 2006.
- v) It commended the historical role played by the Pan African Women's Organization (PAWO) in the struggle for the decolonization of Africa.

- vi) The Executive Council reiterated its request to the Chairperson of the Commission to undertake consultations aimed at revamping PAWO and submit a report to the Executive Council in January 2006.

1.4.2 The Status of OAU/AU Treaties

- i) The Executive Council noted the Report and commended the Chairperson of the Commission for the initiatives and efforts aimed at encouraging Member States to become State Parties to the OAU/AU Treaties.
- ii) It urged all Member States to prioritize and accelerate the signing and ratification/accession to OAU/AU Treaties.
- iii) It requested the Commission to ensure that the texts of the treaties are harmonized in all the working languages and to expedite the process of review of OAU/AU Treaties, to enable Member States accelerate the process of ratification/occasion to OAU/AU Treaties.

1.4.3 Progress Report on the Implementation of Sirte Declaration on Agriculture and Water

- i) The Executive Committee noted the Report of the Commission on the implementation of the Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Water in Africa.
- ii) It commended the Commission for the progress it has achieved so far in implementing the Declaration.
- iii) It requested the Commission to integrate the Implementation of the Sirte Declaration on Agriculture and Water with the comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)
- iv) It also requested the Commission to submit an integrated implementation Plan to the Sectoral Ministers for their consideration and to subsequently present the plan to the Executive Council at its Ordinary Session in July 2006.

1.4.4 The Implementation of the Project for the Creation of a Unified Telecommunication Numbering Space or Africa

- i) The Executive Committee noted the Report and approved the Project for the Creation of a Unified Telecommunications Numbering Space for Africa.

- ii) It appealed to Member States and other African operators and service providers to adhere to the Project and participate actively in the feasibility study.
- iii) It also appealed to actors in the telecommunications sector in other regions of the world to support the African Telecommunications Numbering Space (ATNS) Project.
- iv) It requested the Commission and the Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee (IICC) to take all the necessary steps to conduct the feasibility study and to submit the Conclusions of the feasibility study to the next meeting of African Ministers of Telecommunications for consideration.
- v) It requested the Commission to report on the issue at the next ordinary session of Council in January 2006.

1.4.5

Decision on the Strategic Framework for A Migration Policy in Africa

- i) The Executive Committee noted the Strategic Framework for a Migration Policy in Africa and recognised the need for further consultation involving the various Ministries dealing with migration matters.
- ii) It requested Member States to submit comments/inputs to the Commission by 31st October 2005 and for the Commission to incorporate these inputs into the draft for finalization and submission to the next Ordinary Session of the Executive Council in January 2006.

1.4.6

The Third Ordinary Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Trade

- i) The Executive Committee noted the Report and commended Egypt and all other Member States on the successful outcome of the Third Session of the AU Conference of the Ministers of Trade held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 5 – 9 June 2005
- ii) It recommended that the Assembly endorses the said Declaration and Road Map.
- iii) It requested the Commission of the African Union to take the necessary measures and actions, in collaboration with Member States, the RECs and relevant institutions to implement the decisions contained in Doc.EX.VL/188(Vii) and report periodically to Council

1.4.7

Trade Facilitation

- i) The Executive Council recognised the importance of trade facilitation in increasing competitiveness as well as in raising the level of intra-African trade and the share of Africa in the global trade.
- ii) It called upon Member States to set up consultative mechanisms between operators, Customs administrations and the national trade negotiators with a view to reaching consensus on national priorities, constraints and opportunities related to trade facilitation.
- iii) It recommended that Member States carry out studies on the level of trade facilitation and needs assessment in capacity building (including institutional and infrastructural capacity building) and technical assistance;
- iv) It requested Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to set up regional experts groups to carry out in-depth studies on trade facilitation for the effective participation of Member States in the WTO negotiations and for the enhancement of their trade competitiveness.
- v) It further recommended that RECs enhance their involvement in trade facilitation by carrying out stocktaking of all regional initiatives and develop guidelines of best practice for the benefit of all RECs.
- vi) It appealed to Member States to develop appropriate negotiating positions with regard to obstacles preventing the entry of African exports into developed markets;
- vii) It urged Member States and RECs, under the coordination and leadership of the Commission, to agree on a firm common position on trade facilitation that will take into account the trade-off contained in the July 2004 Package, notably with regards to Technical Assistance and Capacity Building.

1.4.8

Decision on the African Growth and Opportunity Act

- i) The Executive Committee welcomed the organization of the 4th AGOA Forum from 18-20 July 2005 in Dakar, Senegal and called upon on eligible Member States to participate actively in this Forum.
- ii) It further called upon the United States of America to enhance its support to beneficiary Member States to develop their basic infrastructures and build productive

capacities in order to increase competitiveness of their economies and meet the exigencies of AGOA;

- iii) It further requested the AU Commission and Member States to strategize for the adoption of a WTO waiver for AGOA.
- iv) It requested the Commission to work closely with AGOA-designated Hubs and collaborate with the RECs, the Union of African Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Professions and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) in order to develop a comprehensive regional work programme for the eligible countries; to that end, taking inspiration from the 4th AGOA Forum of Dakar, a capacity-building programme to assist countries to develop and diversify exports in order to enhance growth and competitiveness.

1.4.9

The Report of the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union (COMEDAF)

- i) The Executive Council noted the Report and endorsed the recommendations contained in the said report.
- ii) It emphasized the importance of education and human resource development for engendering an integrated, peaceful and prosperous Africa and commended Member States and RECs for the initiatives they have taken towards improving quality, relevance and access in education during the first Decade of Education for Africa (1997-2006).
- iii) It recognized the need for enhanced efforts at national and regional level in order to achieve quality education for all by 2015 and called upon Member States and RECs to collaborate with the Commission in evaluating the impact of the first Decade of Education for Africa.
- iv) It requested the Commission to convene an Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Education in November 2005, to consider proposals on the Second Decade of Education for Africa, including the Plan of action for the new Decade, and report to Council and the Assembly on the results of the Extraordinary Session for final decision.

1.4.10

The Ministerial Meeting on Free Movement in Africa

- i) The Executive Council noted the resolutions contained therein and called upon Member States to facilitate and pursue free movement in Africa gradually in accordance

with Article 43 of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (Abuja Treaty) considering the interdependence of social, economic, security and human rights dimensions of the movement of persons within the African Union.

- ii) It urged Member States to ensure that the process of facilitating free movement be implemented at bilateral, sub-regional, and regional levels, from which an Africa wide framework would be developed.
- iii) It accepted the concept of an African Passport in principle and recommended that further consultations be carried out at national, sub-regional, regional and continental levels to address all pertinent issues including constitutional, legal, social, economic, security and human rights aspects.
- iv) It also accepted in principle the proposal for the issuance of an African Diplomatic Passport, and recommended that consultations be undertaken before its issuance.
- v) It requested the Commission in consultation with Member States to:
 - a) consider establishing a committee of experts from Member States, charged with providing guidance to the Commission on matters relating to free movement of persons to carry the process forward.
 - b) establish a specialized office to follow-up on the implementation of activities related to free movement in Africa.
 - c) convene a forum for African Officials at sub-regional, regional and continental level to consult and recommend on issues of common concern such as the harmonization of relevant laws,
 - d) convene a forum for African Officials at sub-regional, regional and continental level to consult and recommend on issues of common concern such as the harmonization of relevant laws, policies and regulations as well as assess the structures that would facilitate free movement in Africa.

- e) proceed with necessary follow-up actions to ensure implementation of this decision and report to the next Ordinary Session of Council in January 2006.

14.11

The Report of the Chairperson of the Commission on Conflict Situations in Africa

- i) The Executive Committee welcomed the significant progress made in the resolution of the crisis and conflict situations in the continent, notably in Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Somalia and the Sudan.
- ii) It stressed the need for continued efforts at all levels to consolidate these gains and to ensure their sustainability, as well as to overcome the difficulties being encountered in some of the conflict areas.
- iii) It also stressed to all parties to the crises and conflicts in the Continent that effective and sustainable solutions can only be achieved through negotiations, based on a spirit of justice, compromise and mutual accommodation.
- iv) It solemnly appealed to the parties concerned to demonstrate a spirit of compromise and genuine commitment to peace, in order to bring to a definitive end the conflicts in which they are involved, including through the effective implementation of peace agreements once they have been concluded.
- v) It commended all those who contribute to the search for lasting solutions to the crises and conflicts raging in the Continent, including the Chairperson of the AU, the Chairperson of the Commission, individual leaders, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the civil society organizations, and encourages them to remain engaged in the efforts to promote lasting peace and stability in Africa.
- vi) It also commended the Peace and Security Council (PSC) for its role and urged it to vigorously continue to discharge its mandate, in particular, by actively engaging in the timely prevention of crises and conflicts in the Continent. It stressed the need for the effective operationalization of the various segments of the African peace and security architecture, including the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the Panel of the Wise and the African Standby Force (ASF) as well as the

finalization of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the AU and the RECs, which will enhance the exchange of information and the coordination of activities between the AU and the RECs.

- vii) It stressed the need for peace agreements to be effectively complemented by sustained efforts towards post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building, with a view to addressing the root causes underlying their outbreak. In this respect, it urged the Commission to develop an AU Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction, based on the relevant provisions of the PSC Protocol and the experience gained so far in the Continent.
- viii) It commended Africa's bilateral and multilateral partners for their support and urged them to continue to provide the necessary support to the efforts being deployed towards the promotion of peace and security on the Continent.

1.4.12

The Protocol on Relations Between the AU and the RECS

- i) The Executive Committee noted the Report of the Meeting of PRC and Legal Experts on Legal Matters and the recommendations contained therein.
- ii) It requested the Commission to finalize the study on the rationalization of the RECs as soon as possible so as to speed up the finalization of the Protocol on Relations between the AU and the RECs and report to the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council on the progress made in this regard.



REPORT OF THE SADC 4 + 1 GROUP TO THE SADC SUMMIT OF AUGUST 2005 IN GABORONE, BOTSWANA

1. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have been identified as the *critical building blocks* for the implementation and achievement of the priorities, programmes and objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). In order to achieve this, it was deemed necessary that the RECs reassess their regional development strategies to align them to NEPAD.

Therefore, in the case of SADC, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is *explicitly aligned and linked* to NEPAD and the SADC Secretariat has been working with the NEPAD Secretariat in order to ensure that SADC supports the implementation of NEPAD.

However, significant challenges are impacting on the ability of SADC to achieve its objectives with regard to NEPAD. These include:

- Lack of human, institutional, technical and financial capacity
- Varying levels of commitment
- Lack of detailed knowledge about the NEPAD process
- Leadership and management of implementation

In order to address these challenges, a SADC High Level Dialogue on NEPAD was held in Mauritius from 7 to 9 August 2004 at Senior Officials level. The SADC Council then met on 12 August for a discussion at Ministerial level. The aim was to have a detailed discussion on SADC's role and involvement in the NEPAD process, the role of the member states and how to move the region forward. The meeting also sought answers to some of the challenges identified, e.g. resource mobilization and capacity building, and a strategy on how the

region could derive maximum benefit from NEPAD was mapped out. The strategy sought to ensure that the RISDP truly served as the regional expression of NEPAD.

As part of this strategy, the SADC 4 + 1 Group was set up to facilitate coordination and cooperation between the NEPAD and SADC Secretariat and to facilitate the implementation process. The Group is also expected to enhance information sharing and to ensure common understanding and coordination of NEPAD issues. The Group consists of the four SADC member states that represent the Southern Africa Region in the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), namely Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa. Mauritius as a SADC member but representing the East Africa Region in the HSGIC is the fifth member.

2. WORK OF THE 4 + 1 GROUP

This Report should be read in conjunction with two other Reports submitted to the Summit by the SADC Secretariat, namely the **"SADC Report on the Status of and Prospects for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in SADC"** and the **"Progress Report on the Implementation on NEPAD Related Projects in SADC"**. Furthermore, there is also information contained in the **Annotated Agenda** prepared by the SADC Secretariat for the Summit that has relevance to this Report. Apart from these documents, it is also expected that the NEPAD Secretariat will be reporting to Council and Summit, as was done to the SADC Council of Ministers in Mauritius in February 2005.

Pursuant to the mandate given in Mauritius, the 4+1 Group has subsequently met on four occasions, namely on 27 September 2004 in Gaborone, Botswana, on 22 November 2004 in Algiers, Algeria, on 14 January 2005 in Cape Town, South Africa and on 1 August 2005 in Midrand, South Africa. Two briefings and discussion sessions have been held with SADC Ambassadors and High Commissioners represented in South Africa, namely on 14 January 2005 and 4 August 2005. The NEPAD and SADC Secretariats have met regularly during the last year pursuant to this agenda and various informal meetings and discussions have been held on the fringes of other NEPAD activities attended by SADC.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to hold the envisaged Regional Summit to discuss project implementation, but President T. Mbeki of South Africa will endeavour to convene the Regional Summit before the end of the year, as mandated by the Mauritius SADC Summit in August 2004.

At the first meeting of the Group in September 2004, a matrix was designed to guide the work of the Group and the two Secretariats and to implement the decisions of the High Level Dialogue on NEPAD. The

matrix provided a variety of recommendations, actions, time frames and responsibilities per priority issue identified. These issues are:

- The value addition of NEPAD
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Procedures and Modalities for Submission of Projects
- Feedback Modalities
- Resource Mobilisation (internal and external)
- Synergies between the RISDP and NEPAD
- The MDGs, and
- Thematic Areas (including Democracy, Peace, Security and Governance; Agriculture and Food Security; Environment; Education; Health; Infrastructure; Science and Technology; Tourism and Capacity Building).

2.1 The Value Addition of NEPAD

During the course of the year, significant work has been done with regards to advocacy in the international community to increase resources flows and disbursements to the continent and the region. In the SADC context, interaction has taken place at various levels with the European Union, the United Nations (UNDP), the World Bank, the Gulf Cooperation Council, ASEAN, and India. SADC was also closely involved in the finalization of the New Asia-Africa Partnership at the Asia-Africa Summit in Indonesia in April 2005. More generally, interaction has also taken place with the G8, the OECD and other partners. Agreements reached at the G8 Summit, especially with regard to increased ODA and debt relief, are significant for many countries in the region.

In terms of advocacy around the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), eight SADC States have now acceded to the APRM. The country report on Mauritius is almost finalized and South Africa's review process will begin shortly.

In terms of the capacity requirements of the SADC Secretariat, the African Capacity Building Foundation has initiated its assessment process of the needs of the Secretariat in order to identify all the existing capacity constraints. This results from the "Workshop on Mechanisms for Capacity Building of RECs and Speeding up Implementation of NEPAD STAP for Infrastructure Projects" held in Abuja, Nigeria on 7-8 March 2005. A Short-Term IDF Grant for Institutional Capacity Building and a Long-Term Institutional Capacity Building Programme have been negotiated with the World Bank by SADC and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also stands ready to assist with capacity building.

The Abuja Workshop identified certain critical interventions, including:

- Capacity building: The NEPAD Secretariat and the African Capacity Building Foundation are to conduct a Capacity Building Needs Assessment Study of the RECs. Capacity is required for policy harmonization and facilitation, for project preparation, development and implementation, and for mobilization capital investment.
- Coordination framework to enhance institutional relationship: Roles, responsibilities and functions need to be clearly assigned to all stakeholders in order to ensure ownership at all levels, and to provide focal points for negotiation, management and signing for projects.
- Framework for mobilisation of resources: Resources from international and domestic sources are required for the ADB Project Preparation Facility and the proposed AU/NEPAD Development Fund.
- Information sharing and monitoring: Progress has been made in some regions and experiences need to be shared. In this regard, a project database providing clear information, project portfolios and analysis per project must be developed at the NEPAD Secretariat and by each REC.
- Prioritisation of projects per REC: A clear, accepted list of priority NEPAD projects per region must be finalized (a process that the Workshop itself attempted to do).

2.2 Roles and Responsibilities

A much clearer understanding now exists as to the respective roles of the NEPAD and SADC Secretariats, the member states and the SADC 4+1 Group. Having said this, the member states in particular need to take greater ownership of NEPAD priority projects and for ensuring that NEPAD is made applicable at the national level, particularly to be able to tap into funding sources that have been mobilised.

The two Secretariats have increased their coordination efforts by meeting regularly at managerial and operational levels. SADC Secretariat has sealed up its coordination of the participation in NEPAD activities. Coordination of NEPAD activities has been assigned to the Policy and Strategic Planning Unit at the SADC Secretariat under the direct supervision of the Executive Secretary. Furthermore, NEPAD has been internalized and domesticated across the full spectrum of the Secretariat and its work. As a result, the Secretariat is now fully engaged on NEPAD work and attends all NEPAD meetings, a situation

which did not pertain previously. The NEPAD Secretariat has also designated a focal point for interaction with SADC.

2.3 Procedures and Modalities

The SADC Secretariat has submitted the procedures and modalities for the submission of projects to all members. Flowing out of the March 2005 Abuja Workshop referred to in Page 3 above, SADC projects have been streamlined and prioritized. The prioritized list of projects can be found in the SADC Secretariat report on projects mentioned in Page 1 above.

The development of projects to bankable stage is key to accelerating the implementation of projects. This problem is exacerbated by a lack of clarity surrounding the requirements and procedures of different donors in order to access available resources. The NEPAD Secretariat is in the process of establishing a specialized unit to provide assistance to member states in overcoming these obstacles, which will include engaging with donors to gather information on requirements and procedures, providing technical assistance to member states to undertake project feasibility studies; assisting in project preparation; and identifying and unblocking bottlenecks. In order to foster implementation, it will be necessary to examine each of the priority projects individually in detail to identify the applicable bottlenecks, blockages and constraints in order that they may be overcome.

One such inhibiting factor is the lack of a dedicated legal entity that is charged with managing a project, negotiating with investors and driving implementation. Consortiums or other appropriate structures will have to be established per project in order to drive the implementation of each project and to ensure dedicated ownership of the project.

Furthermore, there is also still a need for further clarification of the roles of stakeholders at sub-regional and national levels. The need for consistency and availability of information on projects and progress on projects is vital. In this regard, a project database is being developed at both the NEPAD AND SADC Secretariats. However, for the database to be useful, all project stakeholders must input information regularly. The database can then be used to track the status of projects, ownership of the project, packaging of the project and arrangements made for financing of the projects.

If one examines the reasons why ECOWAS and the East African Community have achieved greater success comparatively in project implementation, two fundamental issues emerge. Firstly, there is a high degree of Head of State ownership of NEPAD projects in these regions. Both regions have held a number of Summits to discuss regional priority projects and Heads of State actively promote the projects is exhibited at national level, regional level and NEPAD level. The same messages are communicated to all partners regarding

regional priorities. Secondly, there is dynamic leadership at institutional level.

Therefore, a need for SADC countries to be involved in monitoring implementation of NEPAD has been identified and it is recommended that the SADC Standing Committee of Officials, which meets before council meetings, should also function as a Task Force for monitoring the implementation of NEPAD programmes within the region. The committee should get progress reports on NEPAD from stakeholders and make recommendations to Council.

2.4 Feedback Modalities

Despite the meetings and briefings listed in Page 2 above that the SADC 4+1 Group has organized, there is a need to arrange more regular briefings to the SADC Diplomatic Corps based in South Africa, particularly after every significant NEPAD or NEPAD related event or meeting, as there is a need for regular reporting on the outcomes of these meetings.

Reports on the implementation of NEPAD in the SADC region have been and will continue to be presented to all ICM, Council and Summit meetings.

2.5 Resource Mobilisation

Funding mechanisms are being finalised, for example in the context of the new SADC/International Cooperating Partners Partnership. Various funds have been raised through NEPAD (allocated directly or indirectly to SADC), eg World Bank funding or capacity building, for agriculture research and technology under the Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Programme, and for energy projects; FAO funds for the development of National Medium Term Investment programmes; a project preparation facility at the Development Bank of Southern Africa; EU funding for pilot river basin projects under the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy etc. Funds have also been mobilized for the e-schools initiative, the East Coast Submarine Fibre Optic project, the Food Reserve System Study, the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Electricity Inter-connector project and the Cassava initiative, amongst others.

However, several constraints related to poor programme implementation, particularly with regard to member states' inability to access available funds, have been identified. Various funds, such as the Project Preparation Facility at the ADB and other commitments, are lying dormant because of member states' failure to submit bankable projects. The NEPAD and SADC Secretariats, working with member states, need to give urgent attention to the matter.

A need exists to develop a general resource mobilisation strategy, including the mobilisation of domestic savings and investment, as well as effective strategies for engaging international investors to attract increased FDI. There has been progress made in the establishment of the Regional Chamber of Commerce and the SADC Business Forum. A NEPAD Business Foundation has been formed in South Africa, while ESKOM, the DBSA and IDC of South Africa are contributing to the mobilisation of resources for regional projects. Lastly, a study is currently underway to assess the possibilities of tapping into government managed Employee Pension Funds for investment in regional projects.

One of the major reasons why the private sector and other financing partners have not taken up projects has been identified as the lack of packaging of projects into bankable projects, readily available for private sector financing. The packaging entails undertaking the following:

- Detailed description of the project;
- Detailed feasibility studies, comprising the technical description, benefits derived from the projects, including a cash flow analysis, environmental impact analyses and options for financing.

With the assistance of NEPAD, the World Bank, ADB, DBSA and the SADC DFRC, these projects are going to be packaged and thereafter marketed for financing to the private sector, public sector and other partners on a BOT, BOO and other PPP options basis. Priority will be given to regional projects with a short-term gestation period and whose benefits address key regional challenges relating to poverty alleviation.

In terms of the SADC Development Fund, a study carried out on the establishment of the Fund has recommended the establishment of the Project Development Facility. Member States would contribute to this facility and ICPs would be approached to participate in the funding. A detailed report of study is to be presented to the SADC Ministers of Finance for consideration and a report of the Ministers will be submitted to the August Council meeting. Phase II of the feasibility study of the SADC Project Preparation and Development Fund has been finalised and the Secretariat met with Development Finance Institutions in May 2005.

2.6 Synergies Between the RISDP AND NEPAD

Regular meetings have been held between the NEPAD and SADC Secretariats, particularly on a sectoral basis (especially Agriculture, Infrastructure and Environment), aimed at prioritising and synchronizing programmes and ensuring that the RISDP truly becomes the expression of NEPAD implementation at a regional level.

These sectoral interactions have resulted in the appointment of the focal person (Senior Environmental Technical Advisor) by the NEPAD Secretariat to the SADC Secretariat to deal with the implementation of the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan within the SADC Secretariat. In the same vein, the domestication of various other NEPAD programmes in the Secretariat, such as the CAADP, is another product of these regular meetings. It can now be said that there is a greater unity of purpose rather than mere synergy between the RISDP and NEPAD.

2.7 Millennium Development Goals

The debate on the MDG's has acquired a new intensity with the publication of the UN High Level Panel's report on UN Reform, the UN Millennium Project Report by Professor Sachs and the UN Secretary-General's Report published in mid-March 2005 in advance of the UN MDG + 5 Review Summit scheduled for September 2005 in New York.

Added to this is the publication of the UK's Commission on Africa report, as well as the outcomes of the discussion at the G8 Summit in Gleneagles in July 2005. All these reports reflect that, with sufficient political will (and resources to match) the MDGs can be attained. All, however, also caution that the biggest global challenge remains the lack of progress in attaining the MDGs in Africa. The UN General Assembly's Session beginning in September and marking the fifth anniversary of the Millennium Summit will debate the UN Secretary-General's report and take decisions on how to deal further with the reaching of the MDGs.

One of the challenges facing NEPAD is the integration and alignment of national and sub-regional plans with the priorities, programmes and objectives of NEPAD and the MDGs, as well as the capacity of countries to align their budgets with NEPAD priorities in order to meet the MDGs. The NEPAD Secretariat together with the AU Commission recently prepared a report that identifies effective strategies on harmonization, implementation and monitoring to track the continent's progress towards the goals through to 2015. The report was presented to the AU Summit in Sirte in July 2005 and a Declaration on the Achievement of the MDGs was adopted. This constitutes Africa's input into the review of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, which will be submitted to the UN General Assembly in September 2005. The SADC Secretariat prepared a regional report, as mentioned in Page 1 above that was submitted to NEPAD and the AU Commission as an input into the Common African Position on MDGs report.

In order to ensure that the requisite human, institutional and financial capacity is mobilized in the period 2006-2015, it is vital that national MDG reports (apart from the regional and continental reports) be utilized to identify specific deficiencies and shortfalls that need to be

overcome. The SADC Secretariat has now received national reports from all the member states bar two.

2.8 Thematic Areas

Much of the information dealing with what is being done under each of the thematic areas is contained in the Annotated Agenda, including progress on specific issues, such as the Southern African Power Pool (including information regarding the formation of the Steering Committee comprising Energy Ministers from Angola, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and a Technical Committee comprising representatives from the SAPP-Coordination Centre, ESKOM, NamPower, ENE, ZESA, Regional Energy Regulatory Association (RERA) and the SADC Secretariat), the Western Corridor Power Project (WESTCOR), and the development of a Regional Water Policy and Strategy.

Democracy, Peace, Security and Governance

It is recommended that serious attention be given to this matter in order to highlight the progress made in ensuring peace and security within the region. The region has done a lot on this theme and there is a case for SADC to market these achievements. Mozambique has undertaken to produce a marketing piece for the SADC region for publication in international journals.

Agriculture and Food Security

There are a number of initiatives being implemented within the framework of CAADP and to carry out the decisions of the Summit on Agriculture and Food Security held in Dar-es-Salaam in May 2004. However, as in the infrastructure sector, there is a lack of information flowing, particularly from member states, as to exactly what is being done at present. For example, it has been said that a total of \$2 billion has been disbursed in the region but it is difficult to find out where, for what, how, from whom and to whom.

With regard to complaints by member states as to slow progress in implementation, measures are being taken to address these concerns and to fast track project implementation in a coordinated manner, including through the engagement of the relevant Ministries and civil society stakeholders at country level.

3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is clear that significant progress has been registered, but there is still concern with the slow pace of implementation and more can and must be done in this regard, including increasing the regularity of Group meetings and briefing sessions. The time has

come to move from the conceptual and strategic planning level to practical and action oriented initiatives to support implementation.

As one of the recommendation in this regard, it is time that relevant sectoral Ministers get more involved, along with Ministers of Finance and Planning. Linked to this, there is a need to review whether member states have factored NEPAD programmes into their national budgetary processes, particularly in light of the target of 10% of budget to agriculture agreed at the AU Summit in Maputo in 2003. A target of 15% was also set for health.



**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY
(SADC)**

**Report on
Status of and Prospects for
Achieving the
Millennium Development Goals
in SADC**

SADC SECRETARIAT

GABORONE, MAY 2005

LIST OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	213
INTRODUCTION	214
OVERVIEW OF THE MDGs	215
CHALLENGES FOR ACHIEVING THE MDGs IN SADC	227
PROSPECTS FOR ACHIEVING THE MDGs IN SADC	235
REQUIRED REFORM FOR ACHIEVING THE MDGs IN SADC	235
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	237

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population, Poverty Levels and Income Inequality	216
Table 2: Number of Undernourished People	217
Table 3: Primary Enrolment Completion Rates	218
Table 4: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Schools in 2000/2001	219
Table 5: Women's Representation in National Parliaments (%)	220
Table 6: Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates	221
Table 7: Life Expectancy and HIV prevalence rates	223
Table 8: HIV/AIDS and Women, Children in 2001	224
Table 9: Water and Sanitation in SADC	225
Table 10: External Debt and ODA	226
Table 11: Income Inequality of Selected SADC Countries	228
Table 12: People in Need of Food Aid in Selected SADC Countries, 2003	229
Table 13: HIV/AIDS, women and children	231

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is on the Status of and Prospects for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in SADC. The report outlines the progress made by SADC countries in implementing the MDGs five years after they were adopted. The report results from a consultation amongst SADC member States on the status of and prospects for achieving MDGs in preparation to the African Common position on the matters.

Section 2 of the report is an overview of the status of MDGs in SADC, based on statistical data on the different indicators pertaining to the MDGs. The section attempts to give account of the status of the MDGs across the SADC region as well as the total or average situation in SADC.

The third section is on the challenges for achieving the MDGs in the region. It shows that SADC countries face daunting challenges in achieving the MDGs by 2015. The HIV/AIDS scourge is the most severe development challenge to the realization of the MDGs in the region contributing to the deterioration in the human development over the past few years. Apart from the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the other challenges which hinder the achievement of MDGs include high poverty levels and income inequalities, persistence food shortages, environmental degradation, as well as institutional, policy and resource constraints.

The fourth section analyses the prospects for achieving the MDGs in SADC. It concludes that the SADC region faces uneven prospects of achieving the MDGs. Significant policy reforms both at national and international levels are recommended to help accelerate the progress for achieving the MDGs. These include institutional capacity building, domestication the MGDs into country long-term development strategies, effectiveness and transparency in the management of natural resources through good governance and partnership-building with all the stakeholders. At the international level a fair international trading system, a deep and broad debt relief programme which include the cancellation of external debt of the highly indebted poor SADC countries and finance new commitments through grants, are needed.

Finally the Report concludes that meeting the MDGs will be a daunting task for most of the SADC countries and the donor community. However, the goals are both affordable and achievable.

1. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted through the UN Millennium Declaration, in September 2000, in New York, United States, by Heads of State and Government of the World. Through the Millennium Declaration (MD), Heads of State and Government agreed to commit themselves to a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level.

Subsequent to the MD, principles and specific numerical and time-bound targets towards achieving development and poverty reduction were developed and adopted. The MD envisages a world governed by fundamental and universal core values, namely equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, shared responsibility. The specific numerical and time-bound targets known as MDGs focus on eradication of poverty and hunger, universal primary education, Gender Equality, Child Mortality, Mental Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, environmental Sustainability and Global Partnership.

The Millennium declaration recognizes that poverty occurs within a national and global context. Often it is the combination of national and global factors that engender underdevelopment and poverty. Against this background the millennium development goals (MDGs) are as follows;

MDG 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: promote gender equality and women empowerment

MDG 4: reduce child mortality

MDG 5: improve maternal health

MDG 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 7: ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: develop a global partnership for development

In order to allow monitoring and assess progress in the implementation of the MDGs up to 2015 appropriate indicators have been adopted internationally (See Annex 1):

Based on the MDGs indicators, this report attempts to synthesize the progress made by SADC countries in implementing the MDGs after the first 5 year period 2000 – 2005. The main objective of the report is to inform the African Common position on the MDGs, as mandated by the Assembly of African Union, held in Abuja, Nigeria, in January 2005. The structure of the paper will include:

- i) Overview of the MDGs;
- ii) Challenges for achieving the MDGs in SADC;
- iii) Prospects for achieving MDGs in SADC;
- iv) Required reforms for achieving the MDGs in SADC; and
- v) Conclusions and recommendations.

The report is informed by SADC Member States' reports on MDGs, by the ECA report on MDGs in Southern Africa and by observations and comments made in a regional workshop on the MDGs held in Blantyre, Malawi, in May 2005.

Statistical data used in this report should be treated with caution since they originate from different sources and do not always gather the desired consensus between Member States and the source. However, it is believed that the report gives an overview of the overall status of the MDGs in the region, identifies the constraints and challenges and make strong recommendations on the way ahead.

2. Overview of the Status of MDGs in SADC

MDG 1: Eradicate Poverty and Hunger

This MDG calls for poverty eradication and reducing the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day by half from 27.9 percent of all people in low income and middle economies, a figure recorded in 1990, to 14.0 by 2015. In addition, the goals calls for reduction in hunger between 1990 and 2015 by halve the amount.

According to SADC RISDP (2003) poverty in SADC region is largely reflected in the low levels of income and high levels of deprivation. The region is said to have one of the world's most unequal distributions of wealth.

Table 1: Population, Poverty Levels and Income Inequality

Country	Total Population (in Millions)	Population Living below US\$1 a day (%)	Share of national income by poorest 10%
	2001	1990-2002	Value
Angola	12.8	26	n/a
Botswana	1.7	23.5	0.7
DRC	49.8	n/a	n/a
Lesotho	2.2	43.1	0.5
Malawi	10	65.3	1.9
Mauritius	1.2	n/a	n/a
Mozambique	18.2	37.9	2.5
Namibia	1.83	34.9	0.5
South Africa	44.4	7.1	0.7
Swaziland	1.1	66	1.0
Tanzania	35.6	19.9	2.8
Zambia	10.6	58	1.1
Zimbabwe	12.8	36	1.8
SADC	202.2	38 a)	1.35 b)

- a) SADC average, excluding Mauritius and DRC
 b) SADC average excluding Angola, Mauritius and DRC

Source: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004¹

NB: n/a= not-available

Table 1 shows that there are cases of extreme poverty and income disparities in many countries of SADC. In 2002, the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 per day in all the nations was over 30%, with the e According to these data, the most poverty-stricken country is Zambia with a proportion of 63.7 percent of people living below US\$1 per day.

¹ For Mauritius, data on poverty line is not available because a poverty line of US\$1 is not an appropriate measure considering that Mauritius provides a non-contributory old age pension of US\$1.75 per day to all its citizens above 60 years, plus there are other social aids for various target groups (Millennium Development Goals Status Report, Mauritius, 2002).

In average 38% of SADC population lives below US 1 a day which is indeed very high. The SADC average share of national income by poorest 10% is very low at 1.35%.

Table 2: Number of Undernourished People

Country	Undernourished People (as % of population)	Total number of undernourished people (in millions)
	1998-2000	2002
Angola	50	6.4
Botswana	25	0.42
DRC	73	n/a
Lesotho	26	0.47
Malawi	33	3.82
Mauritius	5	0.06
Mozambique	55	10.01
Namibia	9	0.17
South Africa	n/a	n/a
Swaziland	12	0.13
Tanzania	47	10.73
Zambia	50	5.3
Zimbabwe	38	4.86
SADC	31	42.37

Source: HDR, 2003; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

Table 2 shows that Mauritius, Namibia and Swaziland in 2002 had the least number of the total number of people who are malnourished as compared to other countries. DRC, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia had the highest numbers of the undernourished people in the region. Out of the 13 countries in SADC, in 8 countries more than a quarter of their population were undernourished.

Poverty in SADC also shows some disparities between urban and rural areas. Inequality between rural and urban areas still remains an issue with the average living standards in rural areas far below those in urban areas. MDG progress report of Namibia indicates that about 85 percent of poor households are in rural areas.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Table 3: Primary Enrolment Completion Rates

Country	Net primary enrolment ratio (%)			Children reaching grade 5 (% of grade 1 students)	
	1990-1991	2000-2001	2001-2002	1990-1991	2000-2001
Angola	58	37	30	n/a	n/a
Botswana	85	84	81	97	89
DRC	n/a	33	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lesotho	73	78	84	71	67
Malawi	54.2	...	81	54.1	40.8
Mauritius	99	105	93	98	99.5
Mozambique	45	54.9	62.6	33	52
Namibia	89	92	94	75	94
South Africa	88	89	90	75	65
Swaziland	77	93	77	76	74
Tanzania	n/a	65.2	80.7	n/a	n/a
Zambia	79	66	93	n/a	77
Zimbabwe	86	93	93	83	75
SADC	75.7 a)	74.1 b)	79.9 c)	66.2 d)	73.2 d)

Sources: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

- a) Average excludes DRC and Tanzania
- b) Average excluding Malawi
- c) Average excludes DRC
- d) Averages excludes Angola, DRC, Tanzania and Zambia

Table 3 shows that the net enrolment ratio of countries such as Angola, DRC, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia in 2000/2001 fall below the range of 80-100 percent. The reason for primary enrolment ratio of more than 100 percent in some countries is due to the fact that some students in primary schools are less than 6 years old while some are more than 11 years old. Lesotho and Zimbabwe registered remarkable increases in net enrolment rates at primary education. In their MGD reports, Botswana and Zimbabwe reported very high net primary enrolment ratio at 95.3% and 93% respectively for the year 2001/2002.

SADC countries are amongst those with the lowest primary school completion rates in the world. Primary school education in countries such as Botswana end up to the seventh grade. Table 3 above shows that only Mauritius and Namibia have over 90% of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 in 2001.

In Mozambique, the proportion of students starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 increased by 19% from 33% in 1991 to 52% in 2001. SADC still faces a major challenge in ensuring that children who start school at grade 1 complete primary school education.

MGD 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

One of the targets of the MDGs is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education not later than 2015, preferably by the year 2005.

Table 4: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Schools in 2000/2001

Country	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education
Angola	0.88	0.83	0.69
Botswana	0.99	1.06	0.89
DRC	0.90	0.52	n/a
Lesotho	1.02	1.18	1.74
Malawi	0.94	0.67	0.35
Mauritius	0.97	0.92	1.32
Mozambique	0.77	0.65	0.79
Namibia	1.00	1.13	1.23
South Africa	0.94	1.10	1.24
Swaziland	0.95	1.00	0.88
Tanzania	1.00	0.81	0.31
Zambia	0.93	0.80	0.46
Zimbabwe	0.97	0.88	0.60
SADC	0.94	0.88	0.87

Source: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

Table 4 above depicts information of the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have achieved gender parity in primary education. As a way of achieving the gender parity in education sector, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe introduced the readmission of girls who drop out of school because of pregnancy. Mozambique is still lagging behind in attaining gender equality in both primary and secondary education.

From the table above, in Lesotho more females than males are enrolled in all the levels of education. The ratio of female to male increases at higher levels, that is, at 1.74 for tertiary education as compared to 1.02 for primary education in the year 2000/2001. With these figures, according to the United

Nations Human Development Report, Lesotho is in a better position to achieve the gender parity in education target.

There are still setbacks in sustaining gender parity in education. In most SADC countries, where this goal has not been achieved, the declining education standards are as a result of economic mishaps which are compounded by persistent droughts and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Table 5: Women's Representation in National Parliaments (%)

Country	Seats in parliament held by women (2004-2005 elections)
Angola	16.4
Botswana	15.9
DRC	n/a
Lesotho	12
Malawi	14
Mauritius	8.6
Mozambique	31.2
Namibia	26.9
South Africa	32.75
Swaziland	19
Tanzania	22.5
Zambia	13.7
Zimbabwe	10.7
SADC	18.63

Source: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

SADC heads of states signed a Declaration on Gender and Development in 1997. The Declaration makes a number of commitments to achieving gender equality in the region, including in decision-making. The SADC protocol target requires that women hold 30% of seats in national parliaments by 2015. Table 5 shows women's representation in national parliaments of SADC countries. Mozambique and South Africa are the only countries whose women's representation in parliament is above 30%. Mauritius, Lesotho Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe are far behind this target. The representation of the women in their parliaments is below half of the required target.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

SADC countries are among those with highest infant mortality rates in the world. The average infant mortality rate (per 1000) live births in the SADC

region declined from 113 to 110 in 1996. It further fell to 107 in 1998. Despite this, in some countries infant mortality rates are still high. Malnutrition plays a role in most of all child deaths. It is caused mostly by having too little food to meet the body's needs. This situation is made worse.

Table 6: Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates

Country	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)		Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)		Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 births)	
	1970	2002	1970	2002	1995	2002
Angola	180	154	300	260	1300	n/a
Botswana	99	80	142	110	480	330
DRC	n/a	129	n/a	205	940	n/a
Lesotho	128	64	190	87	530	n/a
Malawi	144 a)	104 b)	234 c)	189 c)	620 c)	1120 c)
Mauritius	64	14.9	86	17.3	58	15
Mozambique	163	125	278	197	980	1100
Namibia	n/a	65	n/a	79	99.3	84
South Africa	n/a	52	n/a	65	340	150
Swaziland	132	106	196	149	370	230
Tanzania	n/a	127	n/a	165	1100	n/a
Zambia	109	95	181	192	870	650
Zimbabwe	86	76	138	123	610	700
SADC	122.7	91.68	193.8	141.4	638.2	486.5

Source: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

- a) data refer to 1990
- b) data refer to 2000
- c) data refer 1992
- d) with the exception of DRC, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania

From table 6 above it is shown that in 2002 the average infant mortality rate (IMR) ranges from 14.9 in Mauritius to 154 in Angola. About half of the member states of SADC have infant mortality rates of more than 100 deaths per 1000 live births. From Zimbabwe's MDG progress and status report, the rise in IMR is mainly attributed to the impact of HIV/AIDS and the increases in poverty levels. In countries where the IMR is high, it is largely because of the rising poverty levels and civil wars.

UNICEF's 'progress report' have underlined and identified HIV/AIDS as the core cause in the increase of the under-five deaths in the SADC region. Table

6 shows that Lesotho recorded a significant improvement from 190 deaths of under-five per 1000 live births in 1970 to 87 in 2003. Mauritius observed a reduction of deaths from 86 in 1970 to 17.3 cases of deaths in 2002.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

The health of both women and children are also significant indicators in the world's efforts to meet the MDGs relating to health. Maternal mortality rates in SADC are also amongst the world's highest. In 2000, Mozambique and Malawi had the highest maternal mortality rate (MMR) of 1100 per 100,000 live births each. Mauritius recorded the lowest figure of 15. According to its MDG report, Zimbabwe faces a high maternal mortality rate because mothers have inadequate access to antenatal, delivery and post-natal care.

Other factors that contributed to higher maternal mortality rate include the low proportion of births that are attended by qualified and skilled health personnel. In their millennium development goals progress and status reports Malawi have indicated that only 3 quarters of the proportion of births that were attended by qualified health personnel in 2000. In Zambia, Angola and Mozambique more than a half of the births were unattended by skilled health personnel. In this case mothers were exposed to the high mortality risks. In some of the cases, especially in rural areas, people have to travel more than 5 kilometers to the nearest health facility. In Swaziland deaths resulting from birth complications are on the increase, a situation that could be prevented if proper health care was accessible to all women.

The proportion of births attended by qualified health personnel in Mauritius has increased to 99.8% in 2000. Reduction in the maternal mortality rate is due to the past investments in health thus playing a significant role in this remarkable improvement.

Botswana and Malawi also recorded more than 90% of births attended by skilled health personnel.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Table 7: Life Expectancy and HIV prevalence rates

Country	Life Expectancy						HIV prevalence (% ages 15-49)
	1993	1994	1997	1999	2000	2002	
							2003
Angola	46.8	47.2	46.5	45	36.4	40.1	3.9
Botswana	65.2	52.3	47.4	41.9	41.1	36.3	37.3
DRC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lesotho	60.8	57.9	56.0	47.9	41.9	36.3	28.9
Malawi	45.5	41.1	39.3	40.3	39	37.5	14.4
Mauritius	70.4	70.7	71.4	71.1	71.3	71.9	0.1
Mozambique	46.4	46.0	45.2	39.8	45.2	38.5	12.2
Namibia	59.1	55.9	52.4	44.9	50.6	45.3	21.3
South Africa	63.2	63.7	54.7	53.9	51.2	48.8	17.8
Swaziland	57.8	58.3	60.2	47.0	42.1	35.7	38.8
Tanzania	52.1	50.3	47.9	51.1	n/a	n/a	11
Zambia	48.6	42.6	40.1	42.9	37.0	32.7	16.5
Zimbabwe	53.4	49.0	44.1	42.9	37.7	33.9	24.6
SADC	55.7	52.9	40.4	47.3	44.8	41.5	18.9

Source: UNAIDS, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

The rise of HIV/AIDS pandemic in SADC is a very serious issue of concern. Factors which have been attributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS in SADC include poverty, gender inequality, intergenerational sex, illiteracy, stigma and discrimination, alcohol abuse and lack of information sources on issues of HIV/AIDS. According to the UNAIDS (2004), one third of the global community living with HIV is in SADC countries and the spread is uniform in urban and rural areas. Table 7 shows that there is a great percentage variation of HIV prevalence in ages 15-49 among countries. HIV prevalence varies from 0.1% in Mauritius to 38.8% in Swaziland. Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho in 2003 had more than quarter of people aged between 15 and 49 infected with HIV.

Life expectancy in most SADC countries fell dramatically in the early 90's due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. From table 6 it is indicated that the only country whose life expectancy was not affected by HIV/AIDS is Mauritius. Actually its life expectancy increased from 70.4 in 1993 to 71.9 in 2002, mainly because it sustained small impact from the pandemic.

Table 8: HIV/AIDS and Women, Children in 2001

Country	Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS		Children orphaned by AIDS	AIDS death
	Adults and Children	Women (15-49)	Orphans (0-14)	Adults and Children
Angola	350 000	190 000	100 00	24 000
Botswana	330 000	170 000	69 000	26 000
DRC	1 300 000	n/a	930 000	120 000
Lesotho	360 000	180 000	73 000	25 000
Malawi	804 000	440 000	470 000	80 000
Mauritius	700	350	n/a	<100
Mozambique	1 100 000	630 000	420 000	60 000
Namibia	230 000	110 000	47 000	13 000
South Africa	5 000 000	2 700 000	660 000	360 000
Swaziland	170 000	89 000	12 000	12 000
Tanzania	1 500 000	n/a	570 000	140 000
Zambia	1 200 000	590 000	120 000	120 000
Zimbabwe	2 300 000	1 200 000	780 000	200 000
SADC	14 644 700	6 299 350	4 251 000	1 180 100

Source: UNAIDS, 2002; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

There has been an increase in the numbers of adults and children infected with and dying from HIV/AIDS. This has adverse impact on the socio-economic development in the region.

Women infected with HIV/AIDS are particularly those in their reproductive years. Research shows that more than 10 percent of women attending ante-natal clinics in Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were infected with HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Health figures in Botswana show that 43 percent of women attending ante-natal clinics in Gaborone and 34 percent in Francistown were HIV positive. Infants born to HIV/AIDS infected mothers are likely to be infected with HIV. The table above shows that in most countries, the number of women living with HIV/AIDS exceed 100 000, with the exception of Mauritius and Swaziland which give 350 and 89 000 respectively of the women infected.

UNAIDS estimated the number of people who died from AIDS in the SADC region to be over one million in 2001. While AIDS kills a lot of children are left as orphans. From table 6, it is depicted that 360 000 people in South Africa died from AIDS while 660 000 children were left as orphans.

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Table 9: Water and Sanitation in SADC

Country	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (2000)		Urban population with access to improved sanitation (%)	
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	1990	2000
Angola	40	34	n/a	70
Botswana	90	100	93	88
DRC	26	89	n/a	54
Lesotho	74	89	n/a	72
Malawi	58	85	49	96
Mauritius	100	100	62	88.9
Mozambique	41	81	n/a	68
Namibia	80 a)	98 a)	72	96
South Africa	73	99	86	93
Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tanzania	57	90	n/a	99
Zambia	48	88	52	99
Zimbabwe	73	100	78	71
SADC	63.3	87.7	70.2	82.9

Source: HDR, 2003; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

a) 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census

More than 60% of people in SADC region lack access to adequate safe water. Table 7 shows the urban-rural disparities in the availability of improved water source in 2000. People in rural areas have limited access improved water sources. With the exception for Mauritius, in the above table it is exhibited that for most countries the provision of improved water source is far more in urban areas than in rural areas. In Angola, this gives a different picture. The proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source is greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Despite water scarcity in Botswana, the country is firmly in a cause of action to ensure universal access of safe water. The proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source increased from 77% in 1996 to 97.7% in 2000.

More than 65 million people in SADC lack basic sanitation services. From table 7, it is shown that there is a general increase in improved sanitation in the urban population. The proportion of population with sustainable access to

basic sanitation in rural areas of Namibia increased from 15% in 1991 to 21% in 2001.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Table 10: External Debt and ODA

Country	External Debt (in US\$ m)		ODA received net disbursements		
	2002	2003	Per capita income 2002	% of GDP 1990	% of GDP 2002
Angola	10 134	9 200	32.0	2.6	3.7
Botswana	480	400	21.2	3.7	0.7
DRC	8 726	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lesotho	637	610	42.5	23.0	10.7
Malawi	2 734	2 800	31.8	26.8	19.8
Mauritius	n/a	1 700	19.8	3.7	0.5
Mozambique	4 609	n/a	111.0	40.7	57.2
Namibia	147.9	176.2	1.515	0.2	1.9
South Africa	25 041	25 700	14.7	n/a	0.6
Swaziland	n/a	320	23.1	6.1	2.1
Tanzania	7 244	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zambia	5 696	5 200	14.6	14.6	17.3
Zimbabwe	4 066	3 400	n/a	4.3	0.2
SADC	695 149	495 062	31 211.5	12.57	10.42

Source: OECD, 2003; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004;

NB: ODA=Official Development Assistance

According to the World Bank (2002), official development assistance (ODA) records the amount of international aid received by a country. It refers to the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period.

SADC RISDP reported that most SADC countries have experienced an increase in external debt over the last decades. External debt in relation to GDP has more than doubled in countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. From table 8 it is observed that there are wide disparities in the level of external debts across counties. The level of external debt in relation to GDP ranges from 0.5% in Mauritius to 57.2 in Mozambique. Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, which are classified as heavily indebted poor

countries recorded ratios of external debt to GDP of 19.8%, 57.2% and 17.3% respectively. These figures are quite high relative to the size of their economies. By contrast, the ratio of external debt to GDP of Botswana, South Africa and Mauritius remained stable at relatively low levels.

3. Challenges of Implementing the MDGs in SADC

SADC countries face many development challenges that present severe obstacles to the achievement of many of the MDGs by 2015. It has already been noted that the progress that has been achieved in human development in the past has been reversed, while natural and anthropogenic factors have combined to engender intricate processes that make achieving the MDGs difficult in the sub-region. It is now recognized that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is the greatest challenge to realizing the MDGs in the sub-region. However, equally important are high levels of poverty and income inequality, persistent food insecurity and environmental degradation. Weak government policies and institutions often compound the severity of these challenges. The prospects of achieving the MDGs in the sub-region will be largely dependent on resolving these challenges.

The challenge of high levels of poverty and income inequality

Poverty in SADC is a multifaceted social phenomenon that includes lack of access to adequate food, health, education and other basic social amenities. Poverty also includes the condition of gender inequality, lack of environmental management and powerlessness to widen the choices necessary for improved human-well-being. These factors combine into a self-reinforcing process that deprives the poor of capabilities to improve their livelihoods. High poverty levels inhibit prospects for achieving the MDGs in SADC countries. It is in this context that poverty is enigmatic; on one hand, its elimination is the primary goal of the MDGs while on the other it prevents that same goal from being realized.

According to UNDP (2004), South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe have all experienced reversals in human development since 1990, and as already reported, over one third of the population in SADC are living on less than US \$1 a day. As Table 9 shows, high levels of poverty co-exist with equally high levels of within-country income inequality. Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe make five of the ten most unequal societies in the world.

Also shown in Table 9 is that only Mozambique has a GINI-coefficient of less than 50 in the sub-region. In all the other countries, more than 40 percent of national income is shared by the richest 10 percent of the population.

Inequality is most severe in Swaziland, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa where the richest 10 percent consume well over 50 percent of national income. In Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Lesotho, the poorest 10 percent share less than one percent of national income. Research indicates that more equal societies have better prospects for poverty reduction than countries with skewed income distribution. In SADC, poverty reduction efforts will have to confront the inequitable distribution of income in order to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs.

Table 11: Income Inequality of Selected SADC Countries

Country	HDI Ranking 2004	GINI Coefficient 2004	Share of Income Poorest 10%	Share of Income Richest 10%	Share of Income Poorest 20%	Share of income Richest 20%
Mauritius	64	--	--	--	--	
Botswana	128	63.0	0.7	64.5	2.2	70.3
South Africa	119	59.3	0.7	46.9	2.0	66.5
Namibia	126	70.0	0.5	64.5	1.4	78.7
Swaziland	137	60.9	1.0	50.2	2.7	64.4
Angola	166	--	--	--	--	--
Lesotho	145	63.2	0.5	48.3	1.5	66.5
Zimbabwe	0.407	0.57	0.06	0.28	0.12	0.38
Zambia	164	52.6	1.1	41.0	3.3	56.6
Malawi	165	50.3	1.9	42.2	4.9	56.1
Mozambique	171	39.6	2.5	31.5	6.5	46.5
SADC	125.9	51.0	0.99	43.2	2.73	56.2

Source: HDR, 2004; SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004

Extreme inequalities are also prevalent between urban and rural areas. 71 percent of the rural population in Zambia live in extreme poverty compared to 36 percent in urban areas. In Swaziland and Mozambique, 71 percent and 71.3 percent of the rural population, respectively, live in extreme poverty. In Namibia, 85% of rural households live in poverty. In Malawi, 66.4 percent of the rural population live in poverty compared to 54 percent in urban areas. In order to make progress towards the goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, poverty reduction efforts must concentrate in rural areas because that is where the majority of poor people live.

High level of inequality in SADC is compounded by high levels of external debts which characterize some of SADC countries.

The Challenge of food insecurity and natural disasters

Food insecurity is one of the major challenges to achieving the MDGs in SADC. According to the WFP, between December 2002 and March 2003, more than 12 million people in SADC needed food aid amounting to 1,243,766 metric tones in order to avoid starvation. In 2002, about 25 percent of the population in SADC faced severe food shortages. Table 10 shows the population in need of food aid and aid requirements in the most affected SADC countries in 2002/03.

Table 12: People in Need of Food Aid in Selected SADC Countries, 2003

Country	People in need of food aid (Millions)	Total food aid needed (metric tones)
Zimbabwe	6,074,000	704,971
Malawi	3,200,000	207,687
Zambia	2,329,000	174,383
Mozambique	515,000	70,050
Lesotho	444,800	68,955
Swaziland	231,000	17,720
TOTAL	12,793,800	1,243,766

Source: WFP, 2002 SADC countries' MDG reports 2003/2004;

Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia are the countries most affected by food shortages in the sub-region. Although some countries harvested enough food after the drought of 2002, household food security remains endemic in the sub-region.

Food insecurity in SADC is caused by many factors of both natural and socio economic character such as inappropriate agricultural practices and non-supportive government policies. Food insecurity in SADC is exacerbated by continuous cycles of natural disasters including floods, droughts and large scale animal and plant diseases.

However, poverty is now recognized as the main obstacle to achieving food security in SADC. In Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia, HIV/AIDS has also been identified as severely undermining food security especially in rural communities. This, in turn, is compounded by gender inequalities such as women's limited access to and control of land, despite women being the majority of farmers.

Accordingly, the elimination of poverty is a prerequisite for eradicating hunger in the sub-region. It is also evident in SADC that the triad of poverty, food

insecurity and HIV/AIDS is an intricate challenge to the achievement of the MDGs. It is important that interventions transcend the symptomatic treatment of food insecurity and begin to address its structural causes because too often, hunger interventions in the sub-region have an 'emergency-relief' bias rather than a comprehensive development strategy.

National level aggregates tend to conceal the individual, family and household impact of food insecurity yet it is at the household level where the effects of hunger devastate millions of families. In Zambia and Swaziland, the poor depend on 'famine food' i.e. foods not normally eaten, such as roots and leaves foraged from the bush. Research shows that hunger-prone families have withdrawn children from school, sold their assets or engaged in criminal activities in order to cope with food insecurity. Recent research further indicates that food security may decrease if more agricultural diversity is practiced, especially if drought-resistant crops are cultivated in drought-prone areas. Additionally, the sub-region still has huge potential for the expansion of area under irrigation for food security.

The Challenge of the HIV/AIDS pandemic

The HIV/AIDS pandemic poses the most severe development challenge in SADC, and recent research has shown that HIV/AIDS has started to reverse progress made towards achieving human development. SADC has the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world fuelled by high levels of poverty, gender inequality and weak health-care delivery systems. Out of the 28,500,000 people living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, 42 percent are in the SADC and the sub-region accounts for a third of all AIDS deaths globally.

As shown in Table 11, HIV/AIDS has disproportionately affected women while children have also not been spared. Women constitute 53 percent of people living with HIV/AIDS in SADC. Up to 921,000 children were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in 2001. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, 250,000 and 240,000 children live with HIV/AIDS respectively. By the end of 2001, HIV/AIDS had orphaned about 3,224,000 children in SADC. Cultural factors and gender inequality account for higher HIV/AIDS prevalence rates among women.

Table 13: HIV/AIDS, Women and Children

Country	Estimated number of people living with AIDS death HIV/AIDS orphaned by 2001				Children
	AIDS 2001 Adults & Children	Women (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Orphans (0-14)	Adults & Children
Angola	350,000	190,000	370,000	100,000	24,000
Botswana	330,000	170,000	28,000	69,000	26,000
DRC	1 300 000			930 000	120 000
Lesotho	360,000	180,000	27,000	73,000	25,000
Malawi	850,000	440,000	65,000	470,000	80,000
Mauritius	700	350	<100	--	<100
Mozambique	1,100,000	630,000	80,000	420,000	60,000
Namibia	230,000	110,000	30,000	47,000	13,000
South Africa	5,000,000	2,700,000	250,000	660,000	360,000
Swaziland	170,000	89,000	14,000	35,000	12,000
Tanzania	1 500 000			810 000	140 000
Zambia	1,200,000	590,000	150,000	570,000	120,000
Zimbabwe	2,300,000	1,200,000	240,000	780,000	200,000
SADC	11,890,700	6,299,350	921,000	3224,000	920,000

Sources: HDR, 2004, SADC Member States MDG Reports, 2004/4.

The human development challenge of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has already reversed some of the gains previously achieved in human development in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the WHO, HIV/AIDS has reduced life expectancy by an average of fifteen years in the sub-region, and the average life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa is 47 years when it would have been 62 years without HIV/AIDS. Estimates for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe indicate that, HIV/AIDS has reduced life expectancy for men and women by up to 20 years. HIV/AIDS is also straining the capacities of health-care delivery systems and the demand for hospital beds to care for HIV/AIDS patients is fast outstripping available beds. The World Bank estimates that by 2005 in both Swaziland and Namibia, the number of hospital beds required for AIDS patients would outstrip the total number of beds available, and as more health-care workers become infected with HIV/AIDS further strain is put on the health delivery

system. In Malawi and Zambia, health-worker illness and death rates increased by five to six times in 2001.

The education sector has continued to lose personnel at an alarming rate due to HIV/AIDS. In Manicaland, Zimbabwe, 19 percent of male teachers and 29 percent of female teachers were found to be infected with HIV/AIDS. In 2004, the HIV prevalence rates among teachers in Mozambique and Zambia were 14.8% and 22.6% respectively. In the same year, teacher attrition due to AIDS was 46.2% and 32.5% in Zambia and Mozambique respectively. In South Africa, AIDS related deaths among teachers increased by over 40 percent in 2000-2001. In Zambia, death among teachers nearly doubled from 680 in 1996 to 1,300 in the first 10 months of 1998. The figures are reported show that the achievement of all the MDGs is seriously threatened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Therefore, unless the pandemic is holistically addressed, the prospects for achieving these goals diminish everyday for millions of people in SADC.

The Economic Challenge of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS present a severe economic challenge in SADC. It is estimated that annual GDP growth declines by 2.6 percentage points for countries with HIV prevalence rates of 20 percent and above. As shown in Table 5 in this report, 5 of the 11 countries in the sub-region have HIV prevalence rates above 20%. A study quoted by the UNAIDS shows that South Africa will face 'complete economic collapse' within three generations if effective measures are not taken to combat HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that by 2015, Botswana and Swaziland would grow by 2.5 and 1.1 percent points less than they would have without AIDS. In the same time horizon, the South African GDP would be 17 percent lower than it would have been without AIDS.

The agricultural sector is one of the worst affected by HIV/AIDS. The FAO estimates that AIDS will kill up to a fifth of all farm workers in SADC by 2020. Already, HIV/AIDS has been identified as the major cause of household food insecurity across the SADC sub-region. The MDGs cannot be achieved without sustained economic growth. Economic growth is necessary not only to reduce income poverty but also as a prerequisite for meeting other MDGs. The adverse effect of HIV/AIDS on the economy thus threatens the achievement of all the MDGs in SADC.

Environmental Degradation and MDGs in SADC

The sub-region faces severe environmental challenges that threaten the livelihoods of millions of people. Natural climatic phenomena such as floods and droughts have induced food insecurity and hunger. However, some of the principal environmental concerns in SADC are anthropogenic, bringing to

the fore the conflict between environmental protection and development. Sustainable development in the sub-region will require interventions that resolve these conflicts. In South Africa, it is estimated that water erosion affects 6.1 million hectares of cultivated soil and wind erosion affects another 10.9 million hectares while the mean annual soil loss is 2.5 tonnes per hectare. It is estimated that in Zimbabwe, 30 percent of small holder farmland is totally degraded. In 1996, the FAO estimated that past erosion had reduced food crop yields by up to 9 percent.

Deforestation is also widespread in SADC. According to the UNECA, SADC forests and woodlands are disappearing at an alarming rate of half a percent annually, which is second only to Latin America. Rates of deforestation of between 0.2% and 1.6% occur annually in many countries in SADC. For instance, it is estimated that Zimbabwe loses up to 61,000 hectares of natural forest encroachment and the consequent natural resource degradation further leads to higher poverty levels especially in rural communities. While natural resources are critical to poverty reduction, especially for rural communities, the benefits have not always been equitably shared. The inequitable distribution of benefits has often led to conflict between conservation and rural livelihoods. However, natural resources conservation and rural livelihoods are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Innovative natural resources management methods are required to resolve these conflicts and facilitate sustainable conservation.

Institutional and Policy Challenges

Good policies and systems of governance are important for the achievement of the MDGs. Countries that have implemented sound economic policies and improved their systems of governance have experienced progress in growth and poverty reduction. Prudent policies towards good governance, structural and market re-orientation, macroeconomic stability and equitable growth are catalysts for poverty reduction.

In SADC, institutional and policy constraints pose a serious challenge to achieving the MDGs. Institutions are weakened by understaffing and inadequate technical capacities in key areas necessary to achieve the MDGs. The freeze on public sector employment, for example, has worsened staff and skill shortages in critical ministries like health and education which threatens the delivery of services. Institutional constraints have also been exacerbated by the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Teacher attrition ratios due to HIV/AIDS have increased with corresponding deterioration in the quality of education. In some schools, there is one teacher for all primary education grades.

Institutional weaknesses are also reflected in the inadequate capacity to monitor and evaluate progress towards achieving the MDGs in the sub-region. There is an acute lack of basic national and regional statistics necessary for the implementation and monitoring of the MDGs. Often the information is unavailable, unreliable, incomparable or not up-to-date. Policy weaknesses can also affect the implementation of MDGs and have, in certain incidences, directly contributed to worsening the human development situation in SADC. For instance, cost-sharing policies in schools have contributed to worsening enrolment ratios and increasing school dropout ratios. Similar policies in the health sector have made access to health services difficult, especially for the poor.

Resources Challenges in SADC

The achievement of the MDGs in SADC will be a costly exercise requiring enormous financial resources for the massive public investments needed. SADC is home to some of the world's poorest countries, therefore the scale of the funding requirements necessary to achieve the MDGs is beyond the means of many SADC countries. Domestic economic growth will be critical in expanding the 'resource envelope' necessary to finance the MDGs, however, recent experience of economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is sobering. Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced stagnant and declining export earnings, export concentration in primary commodities has increased and terms of trade (TOT) have declined all culminating in severe balance of payments (BOP) problems and sluggish and/or declining growth. It has been estimated that US\$17.6 billion in external financing is required to have halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger in SADC by 2015. The costs of funding the remaining MDGs have been calculated at US\$10.5 billion.

External debt is a serious resource constraint to achieving the MDGs. SADC countries have a total debt stock of US\$78.1 billion with total annual debt service amount to US\$6.8 billion. Excluding South Africa, debt as a percentage of GDP in the sub-region is 100%. According to UNDP (2002), some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa spend more on their debt-servicing obligations that they do on the social sectors necessary to achieve the MDGs. Past debt relief strategies, including the contemporary HIPC initiative have not, as yet, resulted in debt sustainability in SADC and debt-service obligations are severely constraining the public expenditures that are necessary to accelerate progress towards achieving MDGs in SADC.

4. Prospects for Achieving the MDGs in SADC

The SADC sub-region faces uneven prospects of achieving the MDGs. Although lack of data present problems for a comprehensive assessment of individual country prospects, available information indicates that most countries will fail to meet most goals by 2015.

SADC countries are making progress towards narrowing gender disparities at primary education, and where data is available, 4 have already achieved gender parity at primary education Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland and South Africa are 'on tract' to achieving gender parity at primary education. However, Mozambique is behind the progress that is necessary to achieve gender parity in primary education by 2015. In terms of food security, despite improvements in cereal harvests, current food supply assessments indicate cereal shortfalls in some countries and food security assessments indicate that some rural households are facing domestic food shortages. While food aid inflow has been reported in the latest SADC food security bulletin to be improving in the sub-region, the import gap is still significant. According to the recent FAO data on the prevalence of under nourishment in the five sub-regions of Africa, the SADC sub-region ranks second after Central Africa in terms of the proportion of the population undernourished in Sub-Saharan Africa. This indicates that eradicating hunger by 2015 remains a challenge for many countries in the sub-region.

SADC countries face poor prospects for achieving child health related MDGs. Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe are all slipping back in under-five mortality rates. Mozambique and Namibia are behind the progress necessary to reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015. Only Malawi and Mauritius are on tract to realizing this goal. Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mauritius and Lesotho are on track in ensuring improved water sources for their populations while Namibia and Malawi are far behind. Countries that are 'slipping back' or are 'far behind' progress necessary to achieve the MDGs need special attention by the international community. International commitment towards the MDGs needs to be quickly transformed into practical action for those countries that are in dire need of assistance.

5. Required Reforms for Implementing the MDGs

The achievement of the MDGs in SADC will depend on significant reforms at national and international levels. This underpins the criticality of building a truly global partnership for development. Reforms at individual country level should concentrate on:

- a) Domesticating the MDGs into country-owned long-term development strategies taking into consideration individual countries' constraints, opportunities and specific development challenges. The country-owned development strategies must be based on in-depth 'needs assessments' over the long term and exploit opportunities for internal resources mobilization.
- b) Realigning and reorienting domestic policies and institutions including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) towards meeting specific MDGs including capacity for statistical data generation, analysis and use is critical to accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs. It is important that the domestic policy-making regime embraces and institutionalizes an evidence-based policy culture in order to priorities and accelerate progress towards achieving the MDGs.
- c) Good governance and partnership-building with all stakeholders including civil society organizations is essential to building confidence and transparency in the management of national resources. Government must take the lead in institutionalizing an enabling environment for civil society participation and the involvement of citizens in the management of public resources.
- d) Institutionalize the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as the platform and framework for engagement with Africa.

However, the MDGs are a 'global deal' in which national international stakeholders must play their part. In this respect, developed countries ought to:

- a) Honour the commitments they have made at different international forums to increasing the quantity and quality of ODA to least developed countries and to harmonize their policies to align aid with the 'needs' of recipient countries. The policy reforms should be in the direction of making ODA long-term and predictable thus amenable to planning by recipient countries.
- b) Institute policies to open their markets to commodities from SADC countries and build, through removal of domestic subsidies and other entry obstacles, a fair international trading system.
- c) Deepen and broaden debt relief including cancelling the external debt of the poorest SADC countries and finance new commitments through grants not new loans.

- d) Increasingly move towards multilateralism including incorporating regional and continental bodies such as the AU and the regional economic groupings in seeking solutions to international issues such as resolving the debt problem in SADC, creating a fair international trading system and addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, environmental degradation and poverty reduction.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The overview on the status of the MDGs in the SADC region shows that the majority of countries in the SADC sub-region have experienced reversals in many MDGs indicators over the last decade compounded by the HIV/AIDS pandemic which has contributed to a reduction in life expectancy.

The Prospects of the SADC region achieving the MDGs as planned in the Millennium Declaration are faced with daunting challenges including high levels of poverty, endemic food insecurity, environmental degradation, and institutional and resource constraints. These factors are compounded by an unfavourable external economic environment that has resulted in unsustainable external debt, declining terms of trade and inaccessible markets in developed countries.

While still possible, meeting the MDGs for most countries in the SADC region require a number of significant and accelerate reforms both at national and international levels.

Annex 1. UN Time-Bound Indicators for Achieving MDGs

Goal 1.	Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Indicators for monitoring progress
Target 1.	Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	Proportion of population below \$1 PPP a day Poverty gap ration Share of poorest quintile in national consumption Prevalence of underweight children under five years of an age.
Target 2	Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2 Target 3	Achieve Universal Primary Education Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	Net enrolment ratio in primary education Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years olds.
Goal 3 Target 4	Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2015, to all levels by of education no later than 2015.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Ratio of literate women to men ages 15 – 24. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments
Goal 4 Target 5	Reduce child mortality Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rates Infant mortality rates Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles
Goal 4 Target 5	Improve maternal health	Maternal mortality ratio Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel.
Goal 6 Target 7	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease Have halted by 2015 and begun to	HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15-24. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate Ration of school attendance

<p>Target 8</p>	<p>reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans ages 10-14</p> <p>Prevalence of death rates associated with malaria.</p> <p>Proportion of people in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.</p> <p>Prevalence of death rates associated with tuberculosis.</p> <p>Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).</p>
<p>Goal 7 Target 9</p>	<p>Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss environmental resources</p>	<p>Proportion of land area covered by forest.</p> <p>Ratio of land area maintained to protect biological diversity to surface area.</p> <p>Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of zone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP tons)</p>
<p>Goal 7 Target 10</p>	<p>Continued</p> <p>Have by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation</p>	<p>Proportion of population using solid fuels.</p> <p>Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural.</p>
<p>Goal 8 Target 12</p>	<p>Develop a global partnership for Development</p> <p>Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-</p>	<p>Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural.</p> <p>Net ODA, total to least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' Gross National Income (GNI).</p>

<p>Target 13</p>	<p>discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction</p>	<p>Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic Education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and Sanitation</p>
<p>Target 15</p>	<p>Address the special needs of the least developed countries, includes tariff and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports, enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC's and cancellation of official bilateral debt and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.</p> <p>Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donor that is untied.</p> <p>Proportion of total developed country imports from developing countries and from the least developed countries admitted free of duties.</p> <p>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries.</p> <p>Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC completion points</p> <p>Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative.</p> <p>Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.</p>

REFERENCES

MDGs Progress Implementation Reports from Angola, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe (2003/4)

Progress In and Prospects for the Implementation of the MDGs in Southern Africa, UNECA, 2005;

Human Development Report (HDR), UN, 2003 and 2004;

UNAIDS, 2002

OECD, 2003



REPOBLIKAN'I MADAGASIKARA
Tanindrazana – Fahafahana – Fandrosoana

SADC NATIONAL DOCUMENT

Original: French
May, 2005

The objectives of this document submitted by Madagascar are:

1. to demonstrate and affirm that Madagascar shares the ultimate goals of the Southern African Development Community and is committed overall to the long term policies and programmes as identified in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan;
2. to affirm the will of the Malagasy authorities to accede to the Protocols that are already in force in various areas;
3. to indicate the expectations of Madagascar towards its integration into the Southern African Development Community.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Major social and economic transformations to be effected	1
	1.1 <i>Poverty Eradication</i>	1
	1.2 <i>Restructuring the Economy</i>	2
II.	A "vision" and a Strategic Master Plan (PRSP) for the development of Madagascar	2
	II.1 <i>The Vision</i>	2
	II.2 <i>The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)</i>	2
III.	Adherence to SADC's fundamental concept of regional integration	4
IV.	Adherence to the objectives, policies and strategies defined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	5
	IV.1 <i>IN SADC'S PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS</i>	5
	IV.1.1 <i>Cross-cutting Areas</i>	5
	<i>Poverty Eradication</i>	5
	<i>Control of the HIV/Aids pandemic</i>	6
	<i>Gender and Development</i>	7
	<i>Science and technology</i>	7
	<i>Information and Communication Technologies</i>	7
	<i>Environment and Sustainable Development</i>	9
	<i>Private Sector Development</i>	9
	<i>Statistics</i>	9
	IV.1.2 <i>In the sectoral intervention areas</i>	10
	<i>Trade and Economic Liberalisation Development</i>	10
	<i>Infrastructure Development for Regional Integration and Poverty Eradication</i>	11
	<i>Sustainable Food Security</i>	11
	<i>Social and Human Development</i>	11
	IV.2 <i>IN TERMS OF THE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF THE RISDP</i>	12
	IV.3 <i>ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT MECHANISMS</i>	12
	CHAPTER II	14
A.	Commitment to the process of accession to the various Protocols	14
	I. The Current Situation	14
	II. Factors determining the proposed timeframe Madagascar's accession to the SADC Protocols that are in force	15
	III. Classification of current Protocols	16
	III.1 <i>Protocols related to national sovereignty</i>	16
	III.2 <i>Technical Protocols</i>	16

III.3	<i>Protocols with economic and business purposes</i>	17
IV.	Proposed timeframe for accession to the SADC Protocols	19
IV.1	Accession within one year	19
IV.2	Accession within two years	19
IV.3	Accession within three years	20
IV.4	Protocol accession Matrix	20
B.	Protocol implementation modalities	21
	Conclusion	23
	Annexes	
Annex 1:	Documentation	24
Annex 2:	Madagascar's social and economic data	26

CHAPTER ONE

1. MAJOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

I.1 POVERTY ERADICATION

The major challenge that Madagascar has to deal with is poverty eradication as 70% of the population live below the poverty line. Poverty impacts on household budgets as households allocate 70% of their income to food expenditure. As a result, few resources are left available to cover other basic needs, i.e., health, education and housing.

Poverty incidence varies among provinces. It is prevalent in rural areas with its causes and consequences being closely intertwined.

The two main factors of production in traditional rural areas - labour and land - present characteristics that are a hindrance to economic growth.

The majority of the rural population are traditionally engaged in self-subsistence activities. Lack of monetary resources drives the active population to look for temporary employment in the informal sector, and bars their access to paid employment. This reduces actual work in agriculture, hinders the development of more productive technical paths, and maintains labour productivity at very low levels.

Access to land is highly unequal while the land regime does not provide safe tenure to the farmers. The tenure regime is constituted by traditional systems and a "modern" system which often clash with each other. Land arbitration mechanisms are neither reliable, nor effective.

They reflect a series of intertwined factors that are complex and hard to address:

- inadequate road, transport, postal, telecommunication and energy infrastructure;
- remoteness and the fact that some regions are landlocked and hard to access due to geographical constraints,
- lack of security (crop and livestock thefts),
- preservation of social structures that are not compatible with development.

The impacts of poverty reflect on the health condition and education status of the population. Children are hit by infectious diseases while Aids affects mainly the active section of the population. Education indicators are also alarming. Around half of the population (48%) is illiterate with 61% coming from rural areas (compared to one third from urban areas) and 50.6% being females. Problems related to safe drinking water supply, sanitation and environment protection continue to persist. Only 7% of the poorest households have access to drinking water compared to 43% of the rich households.

The poverty situation also indicates governance failures which affect the overall

system and all the players, including Government, civil society, the private sector, households, etc.

Poverty encourages the adoption of private strategies at the expense of traditional values, the respect of law, the integrity of the human being and environment protection.

(Extracts from the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)

I.2 RESTRUCTURING THE ECONOMY

In view of its history and insularity, the Malagasy economy is poorly integrated into the world trading system, hence the need for the country to undertake deep structural transformations in order to be able to join in the globalisation process and be able to achieve economic growth and sustainable development.

Furthermore, the productive sector is being largely impaired by the lack of linkages and, hence, of synergies:

- at the social level, between the various socio-economic groups,
- at the geographical level, between the areas of economic activity and the neighbouring areas,
- at the level of the production of goods and services, between businesses within a specific sector and between different sectors,
- at the financial and monetary level, between national savings and investment.

II. A "VISION" AND A STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN (PRSP) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MADAGASCAR

In response to the will of the population to improve its conditions, the Government of Madagascar has initiated policies for fast and sustainable development based on a comprehensive "Vision" and a set of various coherent strategies contained in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

II.1 THE VISION

Resources to harness to the benefit of the population:

1. Abundant natural resources
 - a vast territory
 - a favourable climate
 - a wide range of endemic plants
 - protected areas and beautiful beaches
 - huge potentials in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining and timber
2. A hard-working, easy-to-train rural population
3. Strong attachment to and preservation of, cultural values

Madagascar is an essentially agricultural country

Weaknesses:

1. Lack of:
 - good governance,
 - capacities,
 - infrastructure (physical and administrative),
 - education and health facilities.
2. Closed economy: poorly integrated into the global economy
3. Monopolistic economy; low product competitiveness
4. Rental economy (speculation), predatory attitudes
5. No processing of agricultural produce and minerals.

General economic objectives

1. To shift from a subsistence economy to a market economy
2. To evolve from a rural economy to an industrial economy: food agro-industries and other industries (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, textiles, mineral processing) and service activities (tourism, agricultural loans, etc.)
3. To increase exports

To establish linkages between the productive sectors and extend such linkages upstream and downstream

Specific economic objectives

1. To increase **agricultural output** (rice, cassava, etc) by 100 % in 5 years and 200 % in 10 years
2. To increase **agricultural exports** (vanilla, cloves, prawns, etc) by 100% in 5 years and 150 % in 10 years
3. To increase **food-based agro-industrial production** (preserved fruit, sugar, etc) by 50% in 5 years and 150% in 10 years
4. To increase **non-food** agro-industrial production (essential oils, textile raw materials, etc) by 50% in 5 years and 200 % in 10 years
5. To increase the production of **processed stones** (precious and non precious) by 50% in 5 years and 200 % in 10 years
6. To increase textile industrial production by 50% in 5 years and 200 % in 10 years
7. To increase yearly arrivals of **tourists** (2003: 160,000) to 400,000 in 5 years and 800,000 in 10 years

II.2 THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPER (PRSP)

Madagascar's development objective is to promote fast and sustainable development so as to reduce poverty by half within ten years.

To attain this objective, the PRSP was developed through a national consultative process by regrouping relevant policies and strategies based essentially on the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs) and comprising the main three components:

- *to restore the rule of law and ensure good governance;*
- *to trigger and promote a broad-based economic growth;*
- *to establish and promote comprehensive social protection systems that provide security to people and property.*

The Draft Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-I) was developed in November 2000 and enabled Madagascar to receive assistance under the Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). It was the result of a sustained participatory process involving all the national stakeholders: public administration, MPs, political parties, the business community, civil society, NGOs, business and religious groups.

The strategy to be implemented is ambitious but realistic. It lays emphasis on "public-private partnerships". It is also based on objective assessments and specific criteria and is updated every year.

(Extracts from the PSRP)

III. ADHERENCE TO SADC'S FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

SADC defines itself as a Community for the Development of Southern Africa. Regional integration is thus perceived as a necessary path to economic and social development. Madagascar adheres fully to this view on regional integration. Thus, the PSRP states that for trade to constitute an engine for growth and development, trade policies should be part of a comprehensive development framework and that regional integration has an important role to play in the attainment of the development objectives of the 2nd strategic area: "*to foster and promote widespread social and economic development*"

Madagascar considers that regional integration:

- is an engine for trade expansion: liberalisation and competition, factors of competitiveness
- provides the opportunity to rationalise the distribution of production capacity taking into account geographical, economic and human factors: an investment policy,
- supports the necessary actions to promote good political, economic and corporate governance within the framework of regional solidarity.

On the basis of the same fundamental principles, Madagascar is a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and COMESA. Madagascar was also a founding member of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). Madagascar is also a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement and is involved in the negotiation process on an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union.

IV. ADHERENCE TO THE OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES DEFINED IN THE RISDP

IV.1 IN SADC'S PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

IV.1.1 CROSS-CUTTING INTERVENTION AREAS

- **Poverty eradication**

The overall goal of SADC, as stated in the RISDP, "*to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication*" coincides fully with the one affirmed in Madagascar's PRSP.

The Vision document entitled "*Madagascar naturellement*" carries out an in-depth analysis of the constraints and dynamics in Madagascar and indicates the main approach that has been adopted to reduce poverty, i.e., "*To strengthen the linkages between the productive sectors and the rural areas*", the reason being that investment in export processing zones and privatisation schemes did not reduce poverty.

Increasing incomes in rural areas should be targeted through:

- increased productivity, quantity and quality of natural products;
- improvement in logistics (storage and processing facilities)
- extension in the value chain (food and non food agro-industries, tourism, textile industries, processing of minerals)

The PRSP identifies the focus areas that will enable the attainment of this objective.

In this regard, the strategic principles set out in the RISDP are similar to those set out in the PRSP.

- **Control of the HIV/Aids pandemic**

THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN MADAGASCAR
(Extracts from the PSRP)

Madagascar has more than fifteen years of experience in the fight against HIV/Aids. To consolidate this experience and translate into concrete actions the commitments made at international level through the ratification of the UNGASS Declaration (United Nations General Assembly Special Session), the country has taken important measures, namely:

- *adopting Decree n° 2000-1156 of 30 October 2002, establishing the status and organising HIV/Aids interventions in Madagascar;*
- *developing a multisectoral strategic plan against HIV/Aids, which constitutes the base document for all HIV/Aids interventions.*

These measures are based on internationally admitted principles including commitment by the authorities at the highest levels to combat HIV/Aids and the multisectoral and multidisciplinary nature of the fight.

The first principle is implemented through placing the National Aids Committee (CNLS) under the authority of the President of the Republic with technical backstopping from an Executive Secretariat.

The Committee's mandate includes the development of HIV/Aids policies and strategies. It will be represented in the six provinces and all communities in Madagascar. The Executive Secretariat will have focal points in the provincial capitals called Provincial Coordination Offices.

As far as the second principle is concerned, its first component, i.e., multisectorality is ensured by the President's Office, which is the only institution that can mobilise all entities, whether they are public, private, community-based or religious. Multidisciplinarity is reflected in the composition of the National Aids Committee where all the active components of the Nation are represented.

As the Ministry of Health already controls all the operational decentralised structures that will enable the implementation of technical activities, it will work closely with other sectors and has already established a General HIV/Aids Directorate in this regard. This structure will provide technical guidance for the monitoring of health care and prevention.

The Executive Secretariat of the National Aids Committee chairs the Multisectoral Technical Aids Committee, which is a structure responsible for the technical coordination of HIV/Aids interventions, carried out by Ministerial Departments and the partner agencies operating on the field.

HIV prevalence is fortunately lower in Madagascar compared with other SADC countries. Nevertheless the measures and mechanisms that have been put in place are an indication that the Authorities are fully aware that the pandemic presents serious threats on the population.

The strategy proposed in the RISDP is similar to the one adopted by Madagascar. In addition to information and experience sharing and the synergies between interventions undertaken at country level, the regional dimension of the fight against the pandemic will be fully relevant to Madagascar as travels will intensify between the SADC countries and Madagascar, e.g. in the context of tourism development.

- **Gender and Development**

The Gender and Development (GAD) approach was developed in Madagascar further to the initiatives taken in the early 1990s by civil society and NGOs in preparing the Dakar (1994) and Beijing (1995) Conferences. The coordination of Gender issues was assigned to the Ministry for the Population in 1994. After the publication of the National Report on Human Development, "Gender, Human Development and Poverty" in 2003, Madagascar launched a strategic action plan with the following main components:

- implementing a series of key measures aimed to enable all citizens, especially women, to have access to wider economic and social opportunities, whether in employment, education and health;
- developing a programme to eliminate legally based discrimination and setting up a framework to promote equality before the law;
- adopting a policy and institutional framework for the promotion of Gender.

Madagascar adheres to the general objective stated in the RISDP and is ready, in a process of mutual capacity building, to participate in the common efforts deployed by the other SADC countries in the field of Gender. The diversity of social and cultural areas addressed at regional level will enable to finetune strategies in the field of gender.

- **Science and technology**

The RISDP states that the general objective of interventions in the area of Science and Technology is *"to develop and strengthen national systems of innovation in order to drive sustained socio-economic development and the rapid achievement of the goals of the SADC Common Agenda including poverty reduction with the ultimate aim of its eradication"*.

Madagascar adheres to this objective as well as the policies and strategies to be adopted in this regard and the focus areas. Science & technology is a relevant activity area of regional cooperation. In Madagascar, such cooperation could make a concrete and decisive contribution to rural development policies.

- **Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)**

All the objectives, focus areas and strategies set out in the RISDP concerning ICT are in line with the efforts already undertaken by Madagascar in this area. Furthermore, their regional dimension will ensure their increased effectiveness. Public-private partnerships will have an important part to play in this regard.

It is worth noting that the PRSP considers that the main function of information is to assess the trends and developments in the economy. The goal is to improve

the collection, analysis and dissemination of information in order to enable both public and private businesses to be fully aware and informed about trade and investment opportunities.

- **Environment and sustainable development**

The PRSP lays emphasis on the preservation of the environment and the sustainable management of renewable natural resources as 50% of the Malagasy economy depends directly on natural resources. In the labour market, 9 out of ten jobs are in those sectors that depend directly on natural resources. Hence, the sustainable management of the environment, which is a component of the national economic policies, is key to the eradication of poverty in Madagascar.

In 1990, Madagascar adopted a Charter for the Malagasy Environment, which establishes the general framework for the implementation of environment policies.

During the first two phases of the Environmental Action Plan from 1991 to 2002, the necessary basis for the sustainable management of the environment and renewable natural resources (biodiversity, forests, grazing land, water and sea resources) was established by involving regional and local players (decentralised government, operators, associations, NGOs, grassroots communities) and Madagascar acceding to international conventions in these areas.

Environment management is not an issue that can be delinked from development. It goes beyond the mandate of the agencies responsible for the environment and requires the full involvement of all parties. All development projects are now formulated and monitored taking into account their environmental aspects. Thus, an environmental impact assessment has to be carried out for each new project. Environment Units has also been established in all the Ministerial Departments.

The responsibility for the management of natural resources has been transferred to rural grassroots communities through "GELOSE" contracts (Contractual Forest Management). Such an initiative has proved to be effective as the communities take a more active part in environment-friendly poverty reduction activities. Such initiatives will be strengthened and activities intensified.

Through various agencies operating in the rural areas, the Ministerial Departments (Forestry, Livestock, Agriculture, Environment and Research) are trying to develop alternative solutions that can be adopted by farmers who traditionally use burn-beating ("tavy") as a farming method and livestock farmers who practice ash-farming on grazing lands. The aim is to encourage farmers to shift from such farming methods to alternative crop techniques including improved traditional farming methods such as improved fallow land techniques, agro-ecological techniques (direct seeding, zero tillage, plant cover crops, etc), improved or intensive rice cultivation, etc.

In the area of reforestation, the Decree implementing Act 97-017 dated 08 August 1997 on reforestation provides for incentives (land, technical and financial incentives) which consist in granting benefits in kind to reforestation enterprises and nurseries.

To preserve ecosystems and endangered species, specific actions will be undertaken, including increasing the representativeness of ecosystems in the National Conservation Area Network, establishing new conservation sites and creating Voluntary Conservation Areas.

Fifty percent of the admission fees to the Conservation Areas (DEAP) will be allocated to the neighbouring communities, thus enabling them to finance the activities undertaken in the peripheral areas and to improve their revenue sources.

The sustainable management of coastal zones and marine ecosystems is critical to ensuring that poor artisan fishermen have continual and permanent access to these resources. There is also need to integrate marine parks into the current park and reserve system.

Extracts from the PRSP

Madagascar is pursuing the same objectives and strategies as set out in the RISDP. Regional cooperation will enable to develop synergies between the various efforts of the Member States in this area and address common issues more effectively.

• **Private sector development**

Madagascar considers that the private sector can play a major role in the development of the economy and adheres to the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs) as a fundamental strategic principle. As such, it pursues the same overall objectives as SADC and recognises the relevance of the focus areas and strategies identified by the Organisation.

Initiatives have been underway for the past ten years to restructure private sector business organisations. As a result, the sector is better represented and is increasingly involved in the formulation of development policies and strategies.

The dialogue between the private sector and the government has been institutionalised and PPPs have been established in the various sectors of the economy.

Regional integration offers the private sectors of the various SADC Member States and their partners a platform and tools to give a new dimension to PPPs.

• **Statistics**

Producing regional statistics will enable to better identify the issues at hand and to establish effective systems for the monitoring of programmes undertaken at regional level, in particular to reduce poverty. With the support of its donors,

Madagascar is currently improving its national statistical system and building the required capacities at the National Statistical Institute (INSTAT). The country shares the objectives spelt out in the RISDP and is agreeable to the focus areas and strategies proposed therein, aimed at putting in place at regional level structures that are capable of providing the necessary data to identify, implement, follow-up and assess strategies and action plans. In this regard, there is need to establish a legal statistical framework to facilitate the comparison and consolidation of national statistics and the development of a data base in the priority intervention areas. Coordinating national statistical systems, developing synergies among them and building capacities therein could constitute a relevant activity for regional development.

IV.1.2 IN THE SECTORAL INTERVENTION AREAS

- **Trade and economic liberalisation and development**

Competition and Market Access as enabling factors for competitiveness

There are numerous barriers to free competition which also hinder the growth of the Malagasy economy. Lack of domestic and foreign competition has negative effects on production and export capacities of non-EPZ enterprises. Yet, the country must diversify its basket of exports to regional markets if it wants to benefit from the trade agreements it has signed. To be able to diversify, Malagasy enterprises should acquire experience in the area of competition, beginning with the domestic market.

This is why, at the level of its economy, Madagascar is pursuing a liberalisation policy that is aligned with that set out in the RISDP.

Madagascar adheres to the overall goal *"to facilitate competitive and diversified industrial development and increased investment for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication through the establishment of a SADC Common market"*.

Negotiations on the implementation of the Trade Protocol should enable to identify the way forward to attain this overall objective taking in account the specificities of the Malagasy economy.

The industrial fabric remains fragile. The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) enterprises cannot be the only source of the productive potentialities needed by the Malagasy economy. Enterprises that are geared towards the local market are also economically and socially important insofar as they help develop synergies and create jobs. However, they are under the direct threat of a wild liberalisation process which would not take into account the severe constraints undermining their competitiveness. This is why non-EPZ national producers should be given time to avoid losing market shares and, hence, reducing the use of capacities, as such factors are disincentives to investment and diminish long-term competitiveness.

- **Infrastructure development for regional integration and poverty eradication**

The overall objective set out in the RISDP is to ensure the availability of an adequate, integrated, effective and cost-effective infrastructure system as well as sustainable services in order to support economic, trade, investment and agriculture development in the Region and contribute to the eradication of poverty.

Madagascar shares this goal as well as the policies and strategies set out in the various focus areas of the RISDP.

Given its insularity, Madagascar is especially looking forward to the establishment of:

- a master plan for intra-SADC sea and air transport links,
- an action for the integrated development of tourism in the Region;
- an integrated meteorological system.

- **Sustainable food security**

Food security constitutes a priority area of Madagascar's economic policy. The strategies spelt out in the RISDP are already being implemented in the country in order to:

- increase production, productivity and profitability in the areas of crops, livestock and fisheries;
- transform subsistence agriculture into commercial agriculture and promote economic activities in rural areas;
- improve food utilisation and safety;
- alleviate the negative impacts of food disasters.

Madagascar expects that regional cooperation will help in the building of its capacities, in particular in the areas of food crisis prevention and recovery.

- **Social and human development**

The 3rd strategic area adopted in the PRSP aims to "make secure and promote broad-based systems for the security of people and property". In this area, eight overall objectives have been set as follows:

1. *Ensure that all the Malagasy people have access to basic education (Education for All); prepare and develop the human resources of the country;*
2. *Ensure quality education at all levels;*
3. *Promote mother and child health;*
4. *Intensify the fight against malnutrition*
5. *Strengthen the prevention and control of communicable diseases*
6. *Strengthen the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases*
7. *Reduce social exclusion that crops up in the process of fast and sustainable development*
8. *Promote cultural diversity*

The overall objective set out in the RISDP as well as the priority intervention areas and strategies spelt out therein will give a regional dimension to the initiatives already undertaken by Madagascar in this area. Actions undertaken by SADC such as the coordination and harmonisation of efforts, the sharing of experience, the establishment of Centres of excellence will reinforce the capacities that have been mobilised in Madagascar in order to attain these objectives.

IV.2 SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OF THE RISDP

The distinction made by the RISDP between the financing of the coordination function of the Community and the financing of development activities is highly appropriate. Madagascar also considers as relevant the principle whereby the coordination function is financed by the contributions of the Member States and the amount of contribution to be paid by each Member State is based on the proportional contribution of that Member State to the combined SADC Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In view of its meagre resources, Madagascar will look for international contribution to SADC's operational budget.

Madagascar also adheres to the principles spelt out in the RISDP for the financing of SADC's development programmes and activities, namely:

1. the use of resources made available through:
 - Public finance
 - Official Development Assistance (ODA)
 - Debt relief
 - Domestic savings
 - Foreign Direct and Portfolio investments
 - Development finance and the Network of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)

2. the establishment of funding mechanisms such as:
 - Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
 - National Financial and Capital Markets
 - Private Equity and Venture Capital Funds
 - SADC Development Fund

IV.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT MECHANISMS

Madagascar adheres to the principles that should guide the implementation of development programmes as follows:

- the need to give priority to programmes that add value to activities undertaken at national level

- broad-based participation and consultation

- the subsidiarity principle

- the maximum engagement of *regional expertise and institutions* through the appointment of *Implementing Agencies*, i.e. institutions (or management bodies) at regional or national level that are given responsibility for overseeing and managing the implementation of individual programmes
- the decentralised management approach
- the need to address the development discrepancies that exist between Member States and to encourage spatial development initiatives such as development corridors, growth triangles and growth centres
- **variable geometry**, whereby a group of Member States could move faster on certain activities and the experiences learnt replicated in other Member States
- the need to review programmes on the basis of their contribution to the attainment of the priority poverty reduction objective
- the need to draw up detailed implementation plans for each intervention area, clearly spelling out issues such as who the different actors are, implementation and management roles, benchmarks, and sustainability.

Madagascar also approves the principles and mechanisms proposed at institutional and organisational level for the management and monitoring of development programmes undertaken within the framework of the Community.

For its part, Madagascar will strengthen the capacities of its SADC National Committee (CONASA) and will establish a network of expertise between the relevant Ministerial Departments, the private sector and civil society under the coordination of CONASA.

CHAPTER TWO

A COMMITMENT TO THE PROCESS OF ACCESSION TO THE VARIOUS PROTOCOLS

I. THE CURRENT SITUATION

Madagascar has considered the various legal instruments established in the context of the Community, i.e., the Treaty, the Protocols, the Agreements, the Memoranda of Understanding, the Charters and Declarations.

This document covers the Protocols that have been considered:

- Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation
- Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
- Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Material
- Protocol on Immunities and Privileges
- Protocol on Extradition
- Protocol on Legal Affairs
- Protocol on the Tribunal
- Protocol against Corruption
- Protocol on Energy
- Protocol on Education and Training
- Protocol on Health
- Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport
- Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement
- Protocol on Illegal Drug Trafficking
- Protocol on Shared Watercourses
- Protocol on Fisheries
- Protocol on Mining
- Protocol on the Development of Tourism
- Protocol on Forestry
- Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology
- Protocol on Trade
- Protocol on Finance and Investment.

Reminder on the normal procedure for the implementation of a Protocol:

1. Accession to the Protocol
2. Development of an Action Plan aimed at:
 - ensuring harmonisation with the national policies and strategies;
 - ensuring harmonisation with other international/regional commitments, treaties, agreements and conventions
3. Submission of and negotiation on, the Action Plan:
 - implementation schedule.

II. FACTORS DETERMINING THE PROPOSED TIMEFRAME FOR MADAGASCAR ACCESSION THE SADC PROTOCOLS THAT ARE IN FORCE

After a first consideration of the legal instruments, Madagascar distinguishes three categories of legal instruments:

1. those that directly concern areas related to national sovereignty
2. those with an essentially technical content;
3. those that essentially relate to economic and trade development.

Whatever be the group of protocols considered, there is need for Madagascar, on one hand, to undertake before hand a specific impact assessment study, on the other hand, to liaise with the relevant ad hoc organs and bodies that have been put in place under the Protocol.

The magnitude and complexity of impact assessment studies vary amongst different areas. This should be taken into account in the establishment of the proposed accession calendar.

In principle, Madagascar shares the objectives set out in the various Protocols and approves the activities that are planned therein. Madagascar considers that its joining SADC as a concrete commitment which will entail the formulation of National Action Plans and the mobilisation of the financial and human resources required to sustain, e.g., the financial contribution to the budget of the technical units, expenditures incurred at national level (for the sub-committees), financing of projects and studies, etc.

As a result, accession to the various Protocols has to be staggered over time.

However, from an "administrative" perspective, two Protocols need to be acceded to immediately upon accession to the Treaty. They are the Protocol on Privileges and Immunities and the Protocol on the Tribunal. Madagascar has already acceded to the first Protocol and will also accede to the second Protocol immediately.

Protocols of the 1st Group, related to national sovereignty. In the areas that concern national sovereignty, the preliminary analyses to undertake and consultations to engage with the relevant national authorities fall naturally under the sole responsibility of Madagascar. The objective of these preliminary analyses will be to identify the sensitive issues that will thereafter be reviewed during a process of internal consultation in the country. On the basis of these analyses and the outcome of the internal consultation process, the relevant national authorities will engage final consultations with the *ad hoc* organs put in place by SADC.

Protocols of the 2nd Group or technical Protocols. As far as these Protocols are concerned, Madagascar wishes and proposes that each specific assessment study be undertaken jointly with the ad hoc organs created under the relevant

Protocol. The Malagasy party intends to establish a research and analysis mechanism and request SADC to strengthen its capacities in terms of expertise and financial resources to enable the mechanism to conduct the study successfully.

The impact assessments should take into account *inter alia* the concrete opportunities to enhance the national action plans through developing synergies at the national level (strategies and means), sharing experience and expertise and transferring of know-how, but also the costs related to the application of the Protocol.

Protocols of the 3rd Group or economic or business Protocols. Madagascar gives a special importance to these Protocols and primarily to the Trade Protocol, on which an impact assessment study is being finalised.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF PROTOCOLS THAT ARE IN FORCE¹

III.1 PROTOCOLS RELATED TO NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

- The Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

This legal instrument is typical of the 1st group of Protocols. It has to be read together with the Mutual Defence Pact.

Article 11 of the Protocol provides for the principle of conflict prevention, management and resolution on one hand among the Member States of the Community, on the other hand between a Member State and a third State. These principles are stated within the framework of principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Furthermore, the Organ established under Article 9 of the Treaty can take part in the resolution of conflicts that occurs within a Member State, whether in case of civil war or military coup. There is need for further analysis and review on this aspect of the Protocol by the national authorities.

The scope of this Protocol requires deeper analysis and Madagascar considers that a similar analysis should be undertaken on the following Protocols:

- Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
- Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials
- Protocol on Extradition
- Protocol on Legal Affairs
- Protocol on Corruption

III.2 "TECHNICAL PROTOCOLS"

¹ Excluding the Protocol on Immunities and Privileges (which has already been acceded to) and the Protocol on the Tribunal (which will be acceded to immediately).

Madagascar considers that the following Protocols fall under this group:

- Protocol on Education and Training
- Protocol on Health
- Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport
- Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and law enforcement
- Protocol on Illegal Drug Trafficking
- Protocol on Energy
- Protocol on Shared Watercourses (no relevance for Madagascar)

III.3 PROTOCOLS WITH ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS PURPOSES

Madagascar considers that the following Protocols fall under this group:

- Protocol on Trade
- Protocol on Finance and Investment
- Protocol on Fisheries
- Protocol on Mining
- Protocol on the Development of Tourism
- Protocol on Forestry
- Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology

To illustrate the foregoing considerations and pending on the results of the specific studies undertaken, Madagascar provides hereunder a first reading of the Protocol on Trade.

The Protocol on Trade²

The SADC Trade Protocol: Towards a FTA by 2008

The SADC Trade Protocol was signed in 1996 and entered into force on 1st September 2000 following its ratification by eleven Member States. It aims at establishing a Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008, subject to compliance to SADC Rules of Origin. In fact, Madagascar already shares an FTA with those SADC countries which are also members of COMESA.

The SADC Trade Protocol is in line with the commitments made by SADC Member States within the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Negotiation on the implementation of the Trade Protocol

Negotiations on the implementation of the Trade Protocol will take into account the fact that:

- (a) Madagascar has set its priority and lead economic sectors. Negotiations should take into account these strategic priorities and the outcome of such negotiations should reflect the choices that the country has made.

² Extracts from the interim Report emanating from the study initiated by the Integrated Framework

- (b) Madagascar is also a party to other economic and trade agreements. Accordingly, negotiations should find ways and means to determine a harmonised position.

Negotiations on the implementation of this Protocol will be geared mainly towards the establishment of a Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008.

Negotiations on the implementation of the Trade Protocol will focus on:

- the elimination of non-tariff barriers;
- the phasing out of customs duties and charges having equivalent effects. In the Protocol, goods fall under four categories, each of which has its own liberalisation schedule;
- anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures; measures to protect infant industries;
- sanitary and phytosanitary measure; standards and technical regulations;
- rules of origin.

Regional and international developments should also be taken into account when discussing the timeframe. The latter shall be determined based on the time period required for the development of an Action Plan and the negotiation thereon with SADC.

Taking into account regional and international developments

Madagascar considers that joining SADC is a step towards deeper trade liberalisation.

- **Depending on the findings of the ongoing studies, Madagascar should have liberalised the near totality of its trade with SADC Member States by 2012.**
- **By 2008, Madagascar should implement its liberalisation program in order to gain mutual benefits from its exports to SADC.**

Also, Madagascar is a member of COMESA. Though other countries have joint membership in COMESA and SADC, this has been made possible only because the two groupings are implementing Free Trade Areas. This situation is sustainable as long as they do not implement a Customs Union, which would entail putting in place a Common External Tariff (CET).

Indicative timeframe for the implementation of the Trade Protocol

In view of the aforementioned guidelines, the timeframe for the implementation of the Trade Protocol could be as follows:

- **1st September 2005 - 31st December 2006:** development of an Action Plan. This phase will require the involvement of Government, the private sector and civil society. During this period, Madagascar should obtain from SADC all the necessary information for the development of its Plan,

namely, the Action Plan of each of Member States of SADC and all the trade and customs regulations and legislations.

- **1st January 2007 - 31st December 2007:** negotiation on the Action Plan with SADC.
- **from 1st January 2008 onwards:** implementation of the Action Plan that has been agreed upon with SADC.

IV. PROPOSED TIMEFRAME FOR ACCESSION TO THE SADC PROTOCOLS

On the basis on the above factors, the following calendar is proposed for the accession of Madagascar to the SADC Protocols:

IV.1 ACCESSION WITHIN ONE (1) YEAR

Protocol on Trade

The rationale behind Madagascar giving priority to accession to this Protocol is that the latter is expected to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

In addition to the Trade Protocol, Madagascar would also accede to the following Protocols within a year:

- The Protocol on Finance and Investment, which, by its nature, is linked to the Trade Protocol
- The Protocol on the Development of Tourism
- The Protocol on Forestry
- The Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology
- The Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport
- The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement
- The Protocol against Corruption.

The fact that Madagascar intends to accede to the latter Protocol (on Corruption) belonging to the First Group (related to national sovereignty) is an illustration of the fact that the combat against corruption has reached an advanced stage in the country. It will send a clear signal that Madagascar is firmly committed to participate in the Community initiatives against corruption.

IV.2 ACCESSION WITHIN TWO (2) YEARS

- The Protocol on Fisheries
- The Protocol on Energy
- The Protocol on Illegal Drug Trafficking
- The Protocol on Mining
- The Protocol on Health
- The Protocol on Education

The time limit proposed is warranted by the fact that impact assessment studies are quite complex, especially in the field of harmonisation (e.g., of regulations).

IV.3 ACCESSION WITHIN THREE (3) YEARS

- The Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation
- The Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters
- The Protocol on Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Material
- The Protocol on Extradition
- The Protocol on Legal Affairs
- The Protocol on the Tribunal

These Protocols belong to Group 1 (related to national sovereignty). As previously observed, they require analyses and consultations over a longer period of time.

IV.4 PROTOCOL ACCESSION MATRIX

Time limit	Protocols	Activities	Measures
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immunities and Privileges (2004) ▪ Tribunal ▪ Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination of Information on the Protocols and on their implementation in SADC 	<u>(I) Information measures:</u> (i) Protocols (Declarations, MOUs, Charters, etc) in French (ii) Action Plan of each of the SADC Member States and the regulatory and legal trade and customs instruments
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance and Investment ▪ Tourism ▪ Forestry ▪ Wildlife ▪ Transport, Comm & Meteo ▪ Culture, Information & Sport ▪ Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact assessment studies ▪ Analysis of required harmonisation exercises ▪ Sectoral studies ▪ Consultations between Ministries and with private sector and civil society ▪ Identification of 	<u>(II) Budgetary measures</u> (i) Impact assessments (ii) national and provincial validation

2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries ▪ Energy ▪ Mining ▪ Education ▪ Health ▪ Illicit Drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial resources ▪ Proposal on Accession ▪ Accession ▪ Development of Action Plans ▪ Presentation of Action Plans ▪ Implementation: development and harmonisation of strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshops (iii) contribution to the budget of Technical Units (iv) provision for expenditure at national level (sub-committees) (v) financing of projects and studies (vi) participation in meetings, symposia, training workshops <u>(III) Other supporting measures</u> (institutional, logistics, etc)
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Politics, Defence & Security ▪ Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters ▪ Control of Firearms & Ammunitions ▪ Extradition ▪ Legal Affairs 		

B PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

The SADC National Committee (CONASA) was created by Ministerial Decree, No. 637/2004-AE/MICDSP/MEF dated 7 September 2004.

The Committee is coordinated jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Budget and the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and Private Sector Development. The Focal Point is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CONASA is comprised of representatives from each Ministerial Department; private sector associations and groupings represented by the Steering Committee for the Promotion of the Enterprises (CAPE); the Federation of Chambers of Commerce; civil society; universities; the Centre for Research, Studies and Support to Economic Analysis in Madagascar (CREAM); GTT/RIFF; the National Statistics Institute (INSTAT); the Central Bank; the Structural Adjustment Technical Secretariat.

CONASA's mission is to (i) contribute to strategy and action plan formulation at national level; (ii) to ensure linkages between Madagascar and SADC.

CONASA has five task teams, four of which correspond to SADC's respective Directorates, while the fifth is responsible for the following up of special agreements and programmes for Madagascar.

There is need for CONASA to establish a permanent Secretariat. In this regard, it has requested technical and financial assistance from SADC.

CONASA is currently focussing on the following strategic areas:

- establishing and developing a process to inform and involve Ministerial Departments and civil society;
- defining and setting up a joint monitoring system between SADC structures and the relevant Ministerial Departments;
- mobilising financial resources and defining the modalities for the budgeting³ of Madagascar's participation in SADC;

³ These costs include the annual contribution (US\$ 1.2 million) and the costs incurred by Madagascar's participation in the various technical units, meetings, fora, etc.

CONCLUSION

WHAT MADAGASCAR EXPECTS FROM SADC

Madagascar's goal is to ensure fast and sustainable development through mainstreaming its economy into the global economy.

The success of this strategy requires that policies and supporting measures be implemented to:

- strengthen the competitiveness of the country's productive sectors;
- preserve the country's natural resources;
- support the development and flourishing of the national cultural values.

Madagascar expects that its accession to SADC will have positive effects in these three areas.

Strengthening the competitiveness of the country's productive sectors

Training and skill transfer

Opening up of new markets and enhancing competition

Development of natural assets

Investment

Preserving the country's natural resources

Adequate regulatory framework

Monitoring

Training and awareness creation

Supporting the development and flourishing of the national cultural values

Education and training

Culture

Good governance.

For its part, Madagascar offers to SADC businessmen and national bodies a natural environment rich in potentialities; a young, active and hard working population; a business climate that is clear, stable and full of incentives; promising markets; advanced experience in many areas of common interest; the opportunity to strengthen security in the Mozambican Channel.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DOCUMENTATION

Bibliography

- Madagascar Naturellement (Vision)
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)
- Official SADC trade, industry and investment review-8th edition – 2004
- SADC Standing Orders and Financial Regulations
- Implementation of SADC Trade Protocol: some reflections
- SADC Mutual Defence Pact
- Trade liberalisation and regional integration in SADC: policy synergies assessed in an industrial organisation framework
- Legal Provisions of the proposed SADC EU Economic Partnership Agreement: Guidelines for the establishment of a dispute settlement Mechanism - November (2004)
- Monitoring Regional Integration in South Africa-volume 3 (2003)
- Adequately boxing Africa in the debate on domestic support and export subsidies-July 2004
- Recent changes to AGOA Legislation-August 2004
- New SACU Institutions: Prospects for Regional Integration-November 2004
- Methodological Aspects of Rules of Origin-November 2004
- The rationale behind agricultural reform negotiations by Hilton E Zunckel-July 2004
- Consolidated Text of the Treaty of the Southern African Development community as amended
- Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal
- SADC vor dem Umbruch: Wird die politische und wirtschaftliche Integration im südlichen Afrika gelingen?-Januar-2005
- SADC Barometer: Madagascar and SADC-March 2005
- National Report on Human Development: Gender, Human Development and Poverty - UNDP 2003
- Etude CRC: MDP-IMANI
- La SADC : Histoire, Evolution et Structure : CEDREFI
- Présentation des problématiques de la SADC-IMANI 2005
- Source de Financement de la SADC : CEDREFI 2005

Protocols:

- Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and other related materials
- Protocol against Corruption
- Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport
- Protocol on Illicit Drug Trafficking
- Protocol on Education and Training
- Protocol on Energy
- Protocol on Extradition
- Protocol on Finance and Investment
- Protocol on Fisheries
- Protocol on Forestry
- Protocol on Health

- Protocol on Immunities and Privileges
- Protocol on Legal Affairs
- Protocol on Mining
- Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters
- Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation
- Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems
- Protocol on Shared Watercourse Revised
- Protocol on Trade
- Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology
- Protocol on Tribunal and Rules of Procedure Thereof
- Protocol on Tourism
- Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement

Internet sites:

www.sadc.int

www.instat.mg

www.comesa.int

www.sadcreview.com

www.tralac.org

www.banque-centrale.mg

www.madagascar.gov.mg

www.micdsp.gov.mg

www.commerce.gov.mg

www.mae.gov.mg

www.mefb.gov.mg

www.sabusinet.net

Institutions met:

- LE CAPE: Comité d'Appui au Pilotage de la relance des Entreprises
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- SADC National Committee (CONASA)
- The World Bank in Madagascar
- Research Centres:
 - CREAM: Centre de Recherches, d'études et d'Appui à l'Analyse Economique à Madagascar
 - CERDI: Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International

ANNEX 1: MADAGASCAR: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

MADAGASCAR

Main indicators

Area		587.000 km ²
Population (2003 estimates)		16.4 million
Annual growth rate		2,8 %
Rural population		73 %
Poverty		
Total population	Below poverty line	70 %
	Extreme poverty	59 %
	Rate of infant mortality (2001)	90 per 1,000
	Life expectancy at birth (2001)	54.7 yrs
Rural population	Below poverty line	77 %
	Extreme poverty	66 %
	Access to drinking water	12 %
	Access to electricity	1 %
Economy		
GDP (2004)		5.84 billion US\$
GDP/capita		356.2 US\$
Investment rate		11.2 % of GDP
Inflation (nov 04/ oct 03)		24%
Current Balance (excluding donations)		- 7.6 % of GDP
Fiscal Revenue		11.2 % of GDP
Overall deficit in public finance (including donations)		- 2.8 % of GDP

Physical Geography Data		
Area	587 051	Km ²
Length: from North to South	1 600	Km
Width: from East to West	570	Km

Area of the Provinces

Antsiranana	43 056	Km ²
Antananarivo	58 283	Km ²
Toamasina	71 911	Km ²
Fianarantsoa	102 373	Km ²
Mahajanga	150 023	Km ²
Toliara	161 405	Km ²
Total	587 051	Km ²

Length of the coastline: 4,828 km

Climate: Tropical along the coast, temperate on the high grounds, dry in the southern areas

Population data						
<i>Size of the population according the projection based on average variation (1993 projection) (000's)</i>						
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population of Madagascar		14 650	15 085	15 529	15 981	16 441
of	female	7 343	7 559	7 778	8 003	8 211
which:	male	7 306	7 526	7 750	7 978	8 230
Urban population		3 741	3 927	4 122	4 327	4 544
of	female	1 907	2 001	2 100	2 203	2 313
which:	male	1 834	1 926	2 022	2 124	2 231
Rural population		10 909	11 158	11 407	11 653	11 897
of	female	5 436	5 558	5 679	5 799	5 917
which:	male	5 473	5 600	5 728	5 854	5 980

Source: Direction de la Démographie et la Statistique Sociale, INSTAT

Average population growth: 2.8% per annum

Age structure:

- Below 14 yrs: 45%
- 15 to 64 yrs: 51.8%
- Above 65 yrs: 3.2%

Infant mortality rate: 88 per 1.000

Fertility rate: 5.4 birth per woman

Life expectancy at birth: 54.7 years

Religion: Traditional: 52%, Christians: 41%, Muslims: 7%

Estimates by INSTAT, 2001

Economic data	
Production and trade	
Main agricultural produce	Rice, coffee, vanilla, cloves, pepper, cane sugar, cocoa, crustaceans, beef, sheep, goat meat
Main natural resources	graphite, chromites, mica, bauxite, quartz, semi-precious stones
Main exports	Coffee, vanilla, cloves, crustaceans, textiles, chromites
Main export partners	France 41%, USA 21%, Germany 7%, Japan 4%, UK 1% (2000)
Main imports	Food, Raw material, capital equipment, oil and petroleum products
Main import partners	France 38%, Hong Kong 10%, Chine 5%, Singapore 5%, Japan 3%
Transport and communication	
Roads	49,837 km
Railways	893 km 4 lines: Antananarivo – Toamasina, Antananarivo – Antsirabe, Moramanga – Lac Alaotra, Fianarantsoa – Manakara
Air Transport	International, local

Macroeconomic data						
<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in nominal terms and inflation rate</i>						
Year	Nominal GDP (in billion of Fmg)	Nominal GDP (in billion of Ariary)	Real GDP (billion of Ariary, 1984)	Real GDP (in billion de Fmg, 1984)	Growth (%)	Inflation (%)
1997	3610	18 050	409	2 045	3.7 %	7,3 %
1998	4070	20 350	425	2 125	3.9 %	8,5 %
1999	4671	23 355	445	2 225	4.7 %	9,7 %
2000	5377	26 885	466	2 332	4.8 %	9,8 %
2001	5969	29 845	494	2 470	6.0 %	7,3 %
2002	6008	30 040	432	2 160	-12.7 %	15,2 %
2003*	6777	33 885	474	2 370	9.8 %	2,7 %

Source: *Direction des Synthèses Economiques, INSTAT*

1

Ariary= 5 Fmg

** Provisional*

In 2004, the recorded inflation rate (nov. 2004/oct. 2003) was 24%.)

GDP sector weights

Year	% share of the sector in the GDP		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1997	29.2	12.4	52.0
1998	28.1	12.5	52.5
1999	27.2	12.5	52.4
2000	31.8	12.5	48.9
2001	25.7	13.5	53.8
2002	29.8	9.7	51.3
2003*	26.7	9.3	51.7

Source: Direction des Synthèses Economiques, INSTAT
* Provisional

Main macroeconomic aggregates

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP growth rate at constant prices					
GDP deflator	%	4.7	6.0	-12.7	9.8
	%	7.1	7.3	15.2	2.7
GDP at constant prices (1984 prices)	Bn. Ariary	466	494	432	474
GDP at current price	Bn. Ariary	5 248	5 969	6 008	6 777
Per capita GDP at current Francs	Ariary	347	384	382	420
		923	352	892	136
Per capita growth rate	%				
Per capita GDP	US\$	1.7	3.0	-2.1	5.3
		257	308	280	298
Structure (in % of the GDP)					
	%				
Total consumption	%	91.4	89.3	95.5	92.9
Private sector	%	83.5	80.4	87.3	82.6
Public sector	%	7.9	8.8	8.4	10.3
Total investment	%	16.2	17.9	13.4	17.0
Private sector	%	10.0	11.2	9.5	11.7
Public sector	%	6.2	6.7	3.9	5.3

Source: Direction des Synthèses Economiques/INSTAT
1 Ariary = 5 Fmg

Selected indicators on public finance		Unit: %			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Budget deficit	-13.5	-23.0	-	-	
Budget deficit to GDP ratio	-	-2.5	-5.1	-3.4	
Fiscal pressure	-	9.7	7.7	10.0	
Tax revenue / Total revenue	74.0	72.1	79.6	67.4	
Capital expenditure					
Labour expenditure / Total expenditure	34.5	37.1	32.8	40.0	
Percentage variation of revenue and expenditure in constant francs on the previous year	24.5	25.5	31.3	29.6	
Revenue	4.4	-6.5	-	-	
Expenditure	2.1	5.1	-	-	

Source: Bulletin d'information et de statistique supplément annuel 2003 - Banque Centrale de Madagascar / own calculations

Evolution of human development in various zones						
Areas	DHI			HDSI		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Capital	0.549	0.560	0.588	0.574	0.584	0.625
Urban	0.497	0.508	0.537	0.481	0.492	0.530
Rural	0.338	0.347	0.361	0.320	0.324	0.347

Source: INSTAT, calculations by the Ministry of Finance

EXPORTS OF MADAGASCAR TO SADC COUNTRIES 1996-2002
FOB Value in 000 Fmg (V) and weight in kg (W)

PAYS	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	V	W	V	W	V	W	V	W	V	W	V	W	V	W
AFRICA (SOUTH)	230 696	100 410	263 067	29 174	526 466	138 788	1 174 170	323 652	1 700 187 657	532 902	1 562 540	520 210	1 459 060	172 870
ANGOLA														
BOTSWANA														
DR CONGO														
LESOTHO											2 066 896	36 847	0	0
MALAWI	15 203	294	0	0										
MAURITIUS	18 206 659	1 891 040	27 261 591	2 446 225	31 626 063	2 274 976	24 858 526	1 580 786	47 940 957 427	2 327 707	27 585 817	2 592 737	27 092 811	2 255 193
MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	1 078 182	550 000										
NAMIBIA							1 998	50	231 877 803	3 538				
SWAZILAND									974 823	7				
TANZANIA									1 800 600	8				
ZAMBIA														
ZIMBABWE	776 356	22 606	899 907	25 005	185	1								
TOTAL	19 228 914	2 014 350	29 502 747	3 050 404	32 152 714	2 413 765	26 034 694	1 904 488	49 875 798 310	2 864 162	31 215 253	3 149 794	28 551 871	2 428 063

IMPORTS OF MADAGASCAR FROM SADC COUNTRIES 1996-2002

CAF Value in 000 Fmg (V) and weight in kg (W)

PAYS	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P	V	P
AFRICA (SOUTH)	22 183 630	7 201 828	39 121 007	17 136 885	3 220	88	46 430 119	30 145 575	46 444 272 272	16 868 208	64 460 734	29 204 491	30 876 104	12 196 491
ANGOLA														
BOTSWANA														
DR CONGO														
LESOTHO														
MALAWI											0	0	1 976 354	882 250
MAURITIUS	8 169 432	4 024 169	8 344 298	5 018 727	597 331	64 494	7 136 915	4 619 168	17 917 402 328	10 811 269	29 056 737	23 880 164	36 225 686	18 537 303
MOZAMBIQUE														
NAMIBIA														
SWAZILAND														
TANZANIA														
ZAMBIA									12 985 723 632	4 729 564				
ZIMBABWE									147 980 020	17 340	55 957	5 063	0	0
TOTAL	30 353 062	11 225 997	47 465 305	22 155 612	600 551	64 582	53 567 034	34 764 743	77 495 378 252	32 426 381	93 573 428	53 089 718	69 078 144	31 616 044

% EVOLUTION (value)

Exports

COUNTRY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
AFRICA (SOUTH)	1.20%	0.89%	1.4%	4.51%	3.41%	5.01%	5.11%
ANGOLA							
BOTSWANA							
DR CONGO							
LESOTHO						6.62%	
MALAWI	0.08%						
MAURITIUS	94.68%	92.0%	98.36%	95.48%	96.12%	88.37%	94.89%
MOZAMBIQUE		3.65%					
NAMIBIA							
SWAZILAND				0.01%	0.46%		
TANZANIA					0.00%		
ZAMBIA					0.00%		
ZIMBABWE	4.04%	3.05%	0.00%				
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Imports:

COUNTRY	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
AFRICA (SOUTH)	73.09%	82.42%	0.54%	86.68%	59.93%	68.89%	44.70%
ANGOLA							
BOTSWANA							
CONGO							
LESOTHO							
MALAWI							2.86%
MAURITIUS	26.91%	17.58%	99.46%	13.32%	23.12%	31.05%	52.44%
MOZAMBIQUE							
NAMIBIA							
SWAZILAND							
TANZANIA							
ZAMBIE					16.76%		
ZIMBABWE					0.19%	0.06%	
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: INSTAT 2004

**STATEMENT BY SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DR P. RAMSAMY AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING
OF THE 2005 SUMMIT, 17 AUGUST 2005 AT THE GICC**

Your Majesty King Mswati III; Dr. The Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam, the Chairperson of SADC and Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius; Your Excellency, President Festus Mogae, our Host and Deputy Chairperson of SADC; Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government;
Your Excellencies, Former Heads of State and Government;
Her Royal Highness and Your Excellencies the First Ladies;
Honourable Ministers;
Your Excellency, Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission;
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps;
Your Excellencies, Heads of Regional and International Organisations;
Distinguished Delegates;
Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is indeed with great honour that I address this historic Summit marking the 25th Anniversary of SADC.

SADC has no doubt, come a long way since its launching in Lusaka, Zambia in 1980. We can look back with pride and satisfaction on the progress made over the past twenty five years in all our joint endeavours aimed at improving the quality of life of our peoples. Thanks to our visionary Founding Fathers, some of whom are with us today, whose pioneering leadership made a significant contribution in ushering an era of political independence, peace, security and stability in our region.

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,

Allow me to also salute our Founding Fathers for their tireless efforts in bringing about political solidarity and a sense of regional identity for which SADC is renowned. This solid foundation paved the way for the historic transformation of our organization in Windhoek, Namibia in 1992 from a loose alliance to a cohesive Community geared to meet the daunting challenges and potential opportunities presented by both a wider regional social economic space and globalisation. We are now indeed a vibrant family and a unified region with a strong voice in the international arena.

As we commemorate this historic Summit, it is equally befitting for me to pay special tribute to our leaders gathered here today who continue to provide us with clear direction and for their unwavering commitment to the noble ideals and aspirations of SADC. The adoption of Protocols in nearly all our major areas of co-

operation and integration, the restructuring of the Organisation and the launching of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) as well as the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) are all clear testimony of our leader's dedication to the practical realization of these ideals and shared vision. It goes without saying that the participation of our key stakeholders and support of our strategic partners in the implementation of these important Plans is vital. As a people-centred and driven organisation, we need to have all main players on board for us to move in the same direction and spread the benefits of our integration.

As a clear expression of firm commitment to working together, Protocols should also serve as instruments for facilitating and accelerating the desired pace of higher and deeper levels of regional economic, social and political integration. Hence, domesticating these Protocols into national laws and strategies will indeed facilitate their smooth implementation.

With the effective implementation of the regional development blue-prints underway, we now look up to a better future with great optimism and confidence in pursuing our Common and ambitious Agenda. The great strides we have made in the area of trade among our Member States from a mere 5 percent in 1980 to about 25 percent today, gives us great hope that we can reach our target of 35 percent by 2008 in a Free Trade Area Arrangement to which all our Member States are committed. This target is certainly within reach given the fact that we have in place some of the key pre-requisites including sound infrastructure.

We are also vigorously addressing supply constraints by generating the much-needed energy through the Southern Africa Power Pool, which was established to expand electricity trade and to reduce energy costs. With the construction of highways such as the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi, there is increased flow of goods and services within the region. In the same vein, Development Corridors such as the Maputo, Beira, Limpopo, Mtwara, Nacala and Lobito Corridors are unlocking the development and trade potential of our Member States.

On the macro-economic front, progress continue to be registered. For a record of 11 years, the region has sustained positive economic growth rates which in 2004 stood at 4.1 percent in comparison to the growth rate of 3.2 percent in 2003. With peace and stability consolidated in the last troubled spots of our region, higher than average growth rates have been recorded in Angola, Mozambique and DRC of 11 percent, 7.8 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. In addition, two SADC Members States, Botswana and Malawi had average growth rates of 4.8 percent and 4.9 percent respectively which were above SADC's average growth rate.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, we should guard against complacency since the region is still confronted with a number of challenges. Poverty continues to ravage a large segment of our population, as reflected in the high level of food insecurity. We are facing a sad and crisis situation where the number of persons threatened with hunger in the coming year is estimated at 10 million, double the figure of 2004/05. Urgent and collective responses are needed to avert this humanitarian disaster. In this regard, we must accelerate the implementation of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food

Security which was adopted by our Heads of State and Government in 2004 and aimed at boosting agricultural production and achieving food security in the region.

Equally challenging is the scourge of HIV and AIDS which is devastating our population by claiming the lives of our most productive and enterprising citizens. As a consequence, we have to grapple with an ever increasing number of orphans and child headed households. We must spare no efforts and scaling up interventions and responses at both national and regional levels in the context of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS in the SADC Region.

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our host His Excellency, Mr Festus Mogae, and through you to the Government and people of the Republic of Botswana for availing resources for the holding this Summit. I would like to commend the staff and officials from the Government of Botswana in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat, who indeed, worked around the clock to ensure that the arrangements of this Summit are impeccable.

Again, Your Excellency, we regard Botswana as our second home as the Headquarters is here. I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Botswana for being a pillar of support for the Secretariat.

I thank you!

**SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY PATRICK MAZIMAKHA,
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION
AT THE SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT SUMMIT
11 – 19 AUGUST 2005 GABORONE, REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

Your Excellencies,
Majesty,
Heads of State and Government,
Ministries, Ambassadors,
Distinguished participants,

I sincerely feel honoured and privileged to attend this Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government on behalf of the African Union Commission, and its Chairperson who would have been among you, had the heavy burden of the AU commitment to conflict resolution on our continent allowed it.

His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konaré has entrusted me with the task of conveying to you this message, which is one of deep appreciation of the work SADC is doing, but also a message, of confidence in the future of the cooperation between the AU Commission and SADC Secretariat that will enhance serve in the sole interest of our continent and its people.

Regional Economic Communities are the pillars of the African integration. This is strongly stated in all major documents of the continental organization. It is also emphasized in the AU Commission's strategic documents.

The recognition of this role by the AU Commission is unquestionable. Regional Economic Organizations, in their turn, recognize the responsibilities of the AU Commission. This mutual understanding is leading us to an unprecedented level of collaboration, of which SADC is a relevant showcase.

There is, however, room and justification for a closer collaboration to take full advantage of the momentum created for continental integration. The need is reflected in the Vision and in its Strategic Plan 2004 – 2007, as well as the Missions of the AU institutions.

But it is even more reflected in the SADC agenda, as evidenced by this Summit on the Rationalization of Regional Economic Communities.

By so deciding, SADC is indicating to us that time has come for a shared vision and action by the AU Commission and the RECs, through anticipating where problems arise and where improvement is needed to accelerate the pace of continental integration.

Such exercise cannot succeed if it is just about what the RECs should be doing. It should also be about what the AU commission will be doing, what it should leave to the RECs to do, and how best to fulfil what its own comparative advantage and responsibilities are.

Your Excellencies,
Majesty,
Heads of State and Government,
Ministers, Ambassadors,
Distinguished participants,

There is no doubt that this Summit will draw useful lessons and that will be very important to the Commission as well as to other Regional Economic Communities with regards to the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the current cooperation between our respective institutions, and this, fortunately, well before the AU Assembly of January 2006, whose main topic, as we all know, will be the issue of the Rationalization of RECs and the assessment, so far, of the African Integration process.

In our part, we feel that we need to get closer to the RECs. This is the whole rationale of the Regional Delegations that the Commission plans, upon approval by our organs, to establish within the RECs.

Furthermore, you may also recall how strategic our Heads of State view the role of Regional Economic Communities in the global architecture for peace and security, notably in the continental Early Warning system and Africa Standby Forces.

All this means that the AU Commission must work efficiently with the Regional bodies and that it will not succeed without a clear strategic partnership with these bodies, considering them not as obstacles but as its closest allies towards achieving the goal of continental integration, an objective reaffirmed, in the clearest possible terms, by our leaders during the recent Syrte Summit in July 2005.

Before closing, I would like to give here all our assurances to our colleagues at the SADC Secretariat, that working together with the Regional Economic Communities is a strategic objective and a priority to the AU Commission, as the most efficient way to harmonize, rationalize and accelerate the integration process of our continent.

I wish this summit every success and thank you kind attention.

**STATEMENT BY MR. THEODORE NKODO,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
GROUP AT THE 25TH ORDINARY SUMMIT OF
THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF
THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
17 AUGUST 2005: GABORONE, BOTSWANA**

Your Majesty, King Mswati III,

**Dr. Honourable Navinchandra Ramgoolam, the Chairperson of SADC and
Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius,**

**Your Excellency, President Festus Mogae, our Host and Deputy Chairman of
SADC,**

Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government,

Your Excellencies, Former Heads of State and Government

Your Excellencies the First Ladies,

**Your Excellency, Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka, Deputy Chairperson of the African
Union Commission,**

Honourable Ministers,

The Executive Secretary of SADC, Dr. Prega Ramsamy,

**Your Excellencies Ambassadors, Heads of Regional and International
Organisations,**

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and the pleasure to address this 25th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on behalf of the African Development Bank. Mr. Omar Kabbaj, President of the African Development Bank Group would have liked to attend this meeting in person, but was kept away at the Bank's Temporary relocation Agency in Tunis by commitments related to the impending transition in the Bank. He has, however, requested me to convey his sincere apologies, and to extend his gratitude for the

continued support the Bank Group has received from Your Majesty and Your Excellencies.

I also wish to thank His Excellency Mr. Festus Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana, the Government and the people of this beautiful country for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Bank's delegation.

Mr. Chairman,

On this Silver Jubilee Summit, permit me to congratulate the SADC sub-region on its significant achievements. These include closer regional co-operation and integration, macroeconomic stability, growing intra-regional trade, maintenance of peace and stability, and community spirit. It is also noteworthy that SADC is one of the few regional economic communities in Africa that has developed a concise strategic framework, (the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan) to guide its development agenda. These efforts are reflected in the improved economic performance.

However, like other countries on the continent, the sub-region continues to face major challenges, especially with regard to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is in recognition of this disturbing situation, and the need to facilitate Africa's integration into the global economy, that the individual countries must come together and it is because of these concerns that the NEPAD Initiative was launched. Indeed SADC has been a good example of an effective instrument for implementing the NEPAD programme of regional integration.

The Bank's Role in Regional Integration

Mr. Chairman,

The promotion of economic and regional co-operation between the Bank's Regional Member Countries is specifically enshrined in the Agreement establishing the Bank. In this connection and in view of the strong political leadership shown under the NEPAD Initiative regional integration, the Bank has recently taken special measures to implement this mandate. These include:

- i. the adoption a new policy on Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration with a primary focus on regional institutional capacity building; the development of regional infrastructure; and policy reforms aimed at harmonising macroeconomic policy, promoting trade liberalisation and creating the appropriate conditions for regional private sector development;
- ii. the development of regional assistance strategy papers to guide our engagement in this area. The first such regional strategy was prepared for the SADC sub-region, and we are now replicating it in other regional economic communities;
- iii. the mobilisation of additional resources to support multinational activities. In this context it is noteworthy that the special allocation for multinational projects has been increased from 10 to 15 percent of total resources

provided under the Tenth Replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF-X).

- iv. the adoption of a new private sector strategy to enable the Bank to scale up its support for private sector development, and,
- v. the approval of a Middle-Income Countries initiative to enhance the competitiveness of the Bank's lending products in this group of countries, which are largely in the Northern and Southern African regions.

The Bank's Role in Southern Africa

Mr. Chairman,

Since its establishment, the African Development Bank's principal mission has been to mobilise resources in support of the development efforts of its regional member countries. Between 1969 and 2004 the Bank approved loans and grants totalling about \$52 billion for its regional member countries. A major share of this assistance was provided over the past ten years, when total assistance amounted to US\$25 billion, including debt relief of \$4 billion in nominal terms.

Cumulative assistance to the SADC sub-region amounts to US\$11 billion approximately, representing about 21 per cent of the total financial assistance by the Bank Group to all regional member countries. In 2004 alone, the Bank Group approved some US\$ 655 million in loans and grants to SADC member states. A sectoral breakdown of the Bank's investments in the sub-region shows that priority has been in infrastructure, followed by agriculture, finance, the social sector and multi-sector operations, covering policy-based lending and capacity building.

Mr. Chairman,

As I have already stated, in order to better focus and scale-up its regional support, the Bank has approved the Regional Assistance Strategy (RASP) to Southern Africa. This strategy is intended to improve the region's readiness for a competitive and socially beneficial integration into a globalising world economy. It was prepared in close collaboration with the SADC Secretariat, and underpinned by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The Bank's assistance programme has three components. The first one relates to facilitating trade and financial liberalisation with a focus on macroeconomic policy convergence and harmonisation, and fostering financial integration and capital markets development. The second component will provide investment support for regional co-operation in sustainable food security, physical infrastructure and services and human and social development. The third one will centre on institutional strengthening and capacity development for both the Secretariat and the country focal points.

In addition, in order to increase its visibility and service delivery to its clients, the Bank has also embarked on a major programme of decentralisation. I am happy to report that in the SADC sub-region, the Bank has already opened Country Offices in Tanzania and Madagascar, and a Regional Office in Mozambique that will

cover six countries in the sub-region. Negotiations are also on-going to open three more Country Offices in Malawi, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo over the next two years.

With the special operational measures, the adoption of the regional strategy and the increased field presence in the sub-region, the Bank is now in a position to strengthen its assistance and development effectiveness in Southern Africa.

Conclusion

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, I wish to assure you of the Bank's constant support for the development efforts of Southern Africa. We look forward to continued fruitful collaboration with SADC, so that the sub-region can build on its achievements of the past 25 years.

I thank you for your kind attention.

**STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FESTUS G. MOGAE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
WELCOMING HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT TO
THE 2005 SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
(SADC) SUMMIT**

**WEDNESDAY, 17 AUGUST 2005 - 0830 HOURS
GABORONE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE**

Your Majesties and Excellencies Heads of State and Government and Your gracious First Ladies

Your Honour the Vice President of Botswana,

Your Lordship the Chief Justice, Mr. Julian Nganunu and Mrs. Nganunu

The Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana and Mrs. Balopi

Your Excellencies Former Heads of State and your Spouses

Honourable SADC Cabinet Ministers

Honourable Representatives of the Pan African Institutions,

Your Excellencies Heads of Diplomatic Mission and International Organisations

Honourable Members of Parliament

Distinguished Guests, Fellow SADC citizens

1. As you flew towards Gaborone yesterday over the vast, mostly flat and gently undulating thirstland that constitutes Botswana, you would have seen the pale grass and trees and dry land below. As you disembarked your aircraft, you would have immediately felt the August winds, bereft of moisture, that carry the Kalahari sand across the country. What awaited you as you walked across the tarmac was a nation eager to welcome you with open arms and warm smiles. Botswana welcome you!

2. It has been sometime since we last hosted the SADC Summit. Whilst we did not expect to host the Summit this year, I wish to assure you that Botswana are absolutely delighted to have you here. We normally like to think of Botswana as being at the heart of Southern Africa, which we are! Today we feel truly at the cross roads as you the leaders of SADC converge here in Gaborone.

3. You have honoured us by choosing Botswana as the home of the SADC Secretariat. This has lent some dignity to this land and serves as a monument to Botswana's contribution to the genesis of the SADC idea, which, in its formative years, His Excellency President Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe described as, "an edifice whose emerging outlines are yielding a sight that is truly imposing". As leaders of this Organisation, and the champions of economic co-operation and regional integration, we say from the bottom of our hearts – you are in your own home!

4. I am particularly pleased that we are meeting here in Gaborone in the year in which SADC is celebrating its Silver Jubilee. We can all be proud that this year, we joined Zimbabwe in celebrating 25 years of freedom and independence! We joined South Africa in celebrating a decade of freedom and democracy! We joined Namibia in marking 15 years of liberation and the peaceful transfer of power! We joined Mozambique twice, first to witness the democratic and peaceful transfer of power and later to celebrate 30 years of liberation from one of the most brutal forms of colonialism. The SADC idea lives and we can build on the solid foundation and achievements of the past 25 years.

5. Let us also recognise that, as the 2005 SADC Summit meets, our people are watching and listening across the dense rain forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the tropical and sub-tropical grasslands of Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania, across the mighty Zambezi, across the Kalahari, the Namib and the Karoo, across the hills and valleys of the rest of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, indeed across the very Indian Ocean and its Mozambican channel. Across our vast region our people await the outcome of our Summit with hope and expectation. This Summit is taking place at a time when most of the region is facing a devastating drought, which has resulted in low crop yields and a deficit of cereals. As a consequence, many of our countries require emergency food assistance. We appeal to the international community to provide assistance that is commensurate with the scale of need.

6. The region requires more concerted efforts to develop strategies to deal with drought in a sustainable manner whenever it occurs. In many of our countries, including my own country Botswana, the frequency of drought far surpasses years of good rainfall. This is a harsh reality we have to collectively confront in a decisive and systematic manner. Otherwise we shall be caught in a never ending vicious cycle.

7. There are many challenges to which we must respond if we are to improve the human condition and create better standards of living for our people. In carrying out our mandate as the leadership of SADC, we must do so in a manner that will give hope to our people and support them to overcome adversity. In this respect, we must be prudent and diligent in the preparation of our plans and ensure, that our policies are not only people centred but are also responsive to the needs of our populations, who have waited patiently for us to deliver.

8. In the preparation of our programmes and projects, we must be conscious of the fact, that our people should be at the centre of everything we do. In South Africa, creativity is in abundance and they have a name for it. They call it the spirit of "*Batho Pele*".

9. I do not understand why in the past 39 years, Botswana did not use such a word for people centred development and delivery of services. I would hope that while we may not have said so, in deeds we did! We must pull together and work hard in ensuring that SADC succeeds in its agenda of development, economic co-operation and regional integration. Pulling together should mean that our policies are aligned and we demonstrate through practical action that we are determined to end poverty and under-development. As the English philosopher Arthur Finlay said, "our politics should only be concerned with matters which have to do with the prosperity, comfort and happiness of the greatest number. Whatever increases these blessings deserves support, so long as liberty and freedom are preserved and justice always prevails".

10. On that note Your Majesty, Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to reiterate that you are most welcome. We consider your presence here today as a reflection of your determination and commitment to the quest for prosperity through economic co-operation and regional integration. I thank you for your attention.

**ADDRESS BY
HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ARMANDO EMÍLIO GUEBUZA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
AT THE 2005 SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY
(SADC) SUMMIT**

17 AUGUST 2005: GABORONE, BOTSWANA

Your Majesty King Mswati III,
Your Excellency the Chairperson of SADC,
Your Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana,
Your Excellencies SADC Heads of State and Government,
Your Excellencies the Former SADC Heads of State and Government,
Distinguished Members of SADC Council of Ministers,
The Executive Secretary of SADC,
Members of Diplomatic Corp,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me on behalf of the People and Government of the Republic of Moçambique and on my own behalf, to thank the People and Government of Botswana for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to us since our arrival in Gaborone, a vibrant and rapidly growing city. We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the host for the excellent facilities put in place for a successful Summit, a Silver Jubilee Summit of celebration and renewal of our hope and determination.

We are here before you, Excellencies, as the bearers of the banner of Samora Machel and Joaquim Alberto Chissano. Like them and in the company of the political leadership of our Region, we are determined to continue to contribute to the consolidation and development of our regional organization. We are willing to participate in the consolidation of this SADC which, on one hand, serves today as a highly important forum for political and diplomatic harmonization and as an instrument of regional integration with great potential, and on the other hand, as a prestigious organization from which a substantial contribution is expected to the implementation of both regional and international agenda of peace, security and development. The SADC role in advancing the African Union agenda of integration, stability, peace and development is further reinforced in the ever increasing cohesion of our region, as well as in the achievements of significant impact on the political, economic and social areas of each one of our countries.

We are here today, Excellencies, to reiterate, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, our commitment to the lofty ideals of our organization. Moçambique will continue to do her level best to the achievement of such ideals, conscious that the country is contributing to the implementation of an agenda that

is also hers, for we are of the view that poverty still affecting our country and our Continent is not a divine gift, an attribute of Africans. We can also free ourselves from poverty and from economic and social backwardness.

We are also here, Excellencies, to express our wish to see the continuation of fraternal solidarity, the multifaceted support and unique empathy with which our region has always blessed us. The end of war imposed upon us from external forces and the re-launching of our country into the path of development have always counted the omnipresent hand of SADC.

Our Silver Jubilee Summit, which by coincidence takes place in the host country of our Organization, can look back to the past twenty-five years with pride. Against all the challenges that were faced at the time, the founding fathers of our Organization stood firm and united in their purpose, and laid the bases which enable us to show the results that we are proud of today. Some of the fruits of this co-operation are the Protocols, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, the Strategic Indicative Plan of SADC Organ for Co-operation in the areas of Politics, Defense and Security, and the Principles and Rules Governing Democratic Elections in the SADC region. The holding of and participation in political, social, and cultural events as well as sincere and open debates on issues of common interest strengthen mutual knowledge among the citizens and public servants of our region and deepen mutual confidence among our States. All these are meaningful factors for a dynamic regional integration imbued with a social dimension.

Our Silver Jubilee Summit can also look into the future with redoubled hope. In this regard, by remaining united in order to face current and future challenges and galvanized by past successes, we can deliver (materialize) the collective will of the founding fathers of our Organization for a strong SADC, capable of providing wellbeing, peace, and prosperity to our peoples.

Excellencies, the present and future challenges before us are many and multidimensional and I would like to mention just a few. The first challenge relates to the need to ensure an enhanced knowledge about and ownership of SADC by an increasingly larger number of citizens in our countries. An increased and more diversified interaction amongst our citizens, associations, business men and women of the region may only be brought about through an enhanced knowledge of the opportunities and benefits that the instruments that we adopt and amending provide for a better future of each and every citizen.

The second challenge is the domestic mobilization of resources within the framework of the New partnership for the Development of Africa, NEPAD. We need to continue to be creative and proactive in the mobilization of the private sector and civil society organizations in order for them to invest in the implementation of our integration programmes. We all need to continue to assume that it is, first and foremost, upon us to ensure that SADC enhances the prestige that it enjoys in the community of nations and brings more prosperity to our peoples.

The third challenge is related to the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the SADC Indicative Strategic Plan of the Organ. The SADC Secretariat is entrusted with ensuring that the contents of these instruments are not just implemented but that they are implemented effectively, timely and with quality.

The fourth challenge is the need to enhance our relations with our international cooperation partners and to diversify our ties of cooperation. With note with satisfaction that our next Consultative Conference will focus exactly on the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the Indicative Strategic Plan of the Organ. These are two important instruments that will allow us to take the next qualitative leap towards the advancement of the ideas contained in the Lusaka Declaration and the attainment of the NEPAD objectives.

Finally, Excellencies, we would like, once again to thank and commend His Excellency the President Festus Mogae and his Government for the excellent conditions provided for the holding of the Silver Jubilee Summit. We should celebrate the successes achieved by redoubling our determination to strive for a more prosperous, united and forever peaceful SADC.

Muito Obrigado!

**STATEMENT BY
HIS EXCELLENCY HIFIKEPUNYE POHAMBWA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE SADC SUMMIT**

17 AUGUST 2005: GABORONE

Your Majesty, King Mswati III,
Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government,
Your Excellencies, Former Heads of State and Government,
Your Excellency, the Chairman of the African Union Commission,
Honourable Minister,
Distinguished Executive Secretary of SADC,
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Distinguished Invited Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First and foremost, allow me to express, on behalf of my delegation, and indeed on my own behalf, our deep gratitude to my Dear Brother, His Excellency Mr. Festus Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana, and through him, to the government and people of Botswana, for the warm welcome and kind hospitality extended to us since our arrival in this beautiful capital city of Botswana.

It is indeed a historic moment that this Summit, which coincides with the Silver Jubilee of our regional organisation, is taking place here in Gaborone, the Head Quarters of SADC.

May I take this opportunity to commend His Excellency, Mr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius, for the excellent leadership and guidance he has provided to our organization during his tenure of office.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation for the historic opportunity granted to me to address you on this auspicious occasion. This is indeed the first time that I have the honour to attend the SADC Summit in my capacity as President of the Republic of Namibia.

In this context, I would like to reiterate Namibia's full commitment to the values, ideals and programmes of our regional organization, SADC, which we joined immediately after attaining our national independence on 21 March 1990.

It may be recalled that SADC started as a Development Co-ordination Conference and was later converted into a community in Windhoek in 1992. It has since evolved into a vehicle towards achieving economic integration and regional co-operation.

Today, various protocols and Memoranda of Understanding have been put in place to facilitate broader co-operation and to harmonise our policies in different sectors.

We can look back with satisfaction that notable progress has been made, particularly in the areas of institution building and restructuring. In order to strengthen peace and security in our region, we have established the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation. With a view towards deepening democratic governance, we have adopted the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections in our region.

However, you will agree with me that more needs to be done, in order to achieve greater success. It is crucial that our organisation implement programmes and strategies we have commonly adopted for the benefit of all our people.

Most importantly, we must make SADC a zone of peace and security for all. We should ensure good governance, transparency, efficient and effective service delivery to all our people. It is our duty to promote interaction among the people of the region, in order to develop common values and a shared destiny.

With SADC as our uniting force, we have a historic opportunity to realize the dreams of SADC citizens for a better life and a bright future.

Towards this end, a strong foundation has been laid and the necessary infrastructure put in place. We should now take that vision further by mobilizing the necessary resources and working tirelessly towards a future of shared prosperity.

We are fully aware that the road ahead is not going to be easy. There are many challenges that must be confronted in order to achieve progress. Amongst those include combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic, unemployment and poverty. We must also provide relevant education and training to our people so that they can acquire skills that are needed for sustainable economic and social development.

Your Excellencies,

I strongly believe that the 25th Anniversary of SADC presents an historic opportunity in the history of our region to reflect on our past achievements and setbacks, and to cast our eyes on the horizon in order to chart the road towards a better future.

We are indeed privileged to have in our midst Their Excellencies, former Heads of State and Government, who have made profound contribution to the formation, development and growth of SADC. Their presence bears testimony to the fact that our region has established a strong democratic culture whereby political transition is achieved through the ballot box. As a result, our region has continued to enjoy peace and stability.

We must commend them for their tireless efforts towards regional integration and continental unity.

Your Excellencies,

SADC, like other regional organisations, is one of the building blocks towards achieving our continental political, economic and social integration. A successful SADC will no doubt assist in realizing the objectives of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Once again, I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity granted to me to share some thoughts with you on this special occasion. We can indeed be proud of the progress that our regional organisation has made in the last twenty-five years.

We should utilize this historic occasion to charge ourselves for the challenging tasks ahead.

I thank you.

**SPEECH OF H.E. MARC RAVALOMANANA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR
SADC CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2005
GABORONE, BOTSWANA**

Mr Chairman, President of Botswana, and dear brother Festus Mogae,
Dear Colleagues,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of Botswana for their warm welcome.

Madagascar is now a full member State of SADC. We are very proud of this honour. In the name of the people of Madagascar, I want to express my deep gratitude to all of you who have supported this decision, for your understanding and your confidence in us.

SADC has high ambitions and we fully support this vision. Further more, we fully agree with the content of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). I personally am very much in favour of the clear targets and timeframes when it comes to cooperation. Madagascar will do its best to enhance the average level of our joint achievements.

Madagascar agrees that good governance is the basis for sustainable development. We are a stable democracy. We have undertaken enormous efforts to fight corruption. Reform of Judiciary is on its way. Within the next couple of months, a major national program will be introduced, to establish efficiency and transparency of public administration, respect for the rule of law, good governance and the participation of civil society in the process.

Madagascar is in agreement with all the other objectives of the RISDP. My office is prioritising the fight against HIV/Aids with my personal commitment and support as president. We have made substantial progress in education and professional training. For example, by raising school enrolment figures from 68% to 82%. We are creating infrastructure by building roads and bridges, power plants and health centres.

We have opened up our market by reducing taxes and import duties, by allowing international investors to buy land, and by facilitating foreign investment through a one stop shop.

Most of the countries represented at this conference are engaged in similar actions. Basically, we all face the same problems. Does this mean that we should solve them all within the framework of SADC? I don't think so. I would like to express some new ideas as a new member of our Organization.

Firstly: We need a clear understanding of the roles and aims of the various organizations in order to avoid repetitive discussions on the same issues. We need to avoid this overlapping.

Secondly: Concentrated focus will make it easier to achieve results. I have been an entrepreneur throughout most of my life. I want to get things done. We need to separate crucial issues from the less relevant ones for the moment. We need therefore to combine our efforts and concentrate on the crucial issues in order to achieve greater impact, now.

Thirdly: We are competing with other regions. For this reason we need to look at comparative advantages. We have to improve our marketing to create a positive image. We should create a SADC label which is recognised by the world.

Fourthly: How could one establish this type of positive image? In Madagascar we have created our vision. This vision is called 'Madagascar- naturellement'. The content of this vision is to enhance the strengths of the rural world, to improve agricultural productivity and to create industries and Commerce relevant to the rural world. We want to process our own natural products, produce added value and thus create economic growth from the bottom up.

I could well imagine that most SADC member states are moving in a similar direction. Certainly each state has or should have its own specific focus. However, the overall goal remains for us to create a common basis on which to establish clear economic targets for us to create a common basis on which to establish clear economic targets through using our natural environment in a responsible manner, thereby increasing the processing of our natural products. The importance of our overall goal therefore remains to improve Agricultural and food security.

Fifthly: I fully support SADCs move to enhance quality standards by the clear setting and ensuring of these standards. Standardisation is a prerequisite of a Free Trade Area and for the establishment of a Customs Union. In order to establish sustainable exports to industrialized countries, it is crucial that this standardization meets the requirements set down by the European, American and Asian countries.

For many years our policies were mainly concerned with quantifying harvests, world price of commodities and market access. Only by ensuring high quality standards will we be able to raise our exports and to create substantial added value. SADC has already established the process of fixing high standards, It is crucial that this process continues. It should be our common goal to become a region of excellence when it comes to the export of our prime products.

Sixthly and Finally: Our development and progress is hampered by a negative savings pattern. This provides low savings rates on the one hand and interest rates that remain inflated on the other. What can we do? Every single one of our countries can do a great deal to cut down on budget deficits. United, we can try to reduce our dependence on world energy prices. Thus we can tackle two major sources of inflation.

Furthermore, I hope that together we might be able to improve our banking systems in order to:

- Create more competition between banks;
- And to have more banks in our countries that are willing to serve farmers and the small and Medium Enterprises.

I favour greatly the creation of a SADC task force that will come forward with concrete propositions that we may see realized by our next meeting.

Dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

Forgive me, as a new comer, for reiterating some propositions possibly already discussed at length. Please regard it rather as a token of Madagascar's serious commitments to its membership of SADC. We are committed to contributing our share to the success of this organization. Finally we firmly believe in the impact SADC can and should have in the development of our countries.

I thank you for your attention.

**STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. FESTUS G. MOGAE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
ACCEPTING THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF
THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
AT THE 2005 SADC ORDINARY SUMMIT**

**WEDNESDAY 17TH AUGUST, 2005 08:30 HRS
GABORONE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE**

Your Majesty and Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government and Your Dear First Ladies

Your Honour the Vice President of Botswana

Your Lordship the Chief Justice of Botswana and Mrs. Nganunu

The Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana and Mrs. Balopi

Your Excellencies Former Heads of State and Your Spouses

Honourable Cabinet Ministers of SADC

Honourable Representatives of Pan African Institutions

Your Excellencies Heads of Diplomatic Mission and International Organisations

Honourable Members of Parliament

Distinguished Guests, Fellow SADC citizens

1. We are delighted that on this day we have the honour and privilege to host the distinguished leaders of our regional organization here in Gaborone, the seat of the Headquarters of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. The 2005 SADC Summit coincides with the year in which we mark the Silver Jubilee of SADC.

2. Twenty five years in the life of an organization is a good time to reflect on past achievements and future challenges. In the life of an individual, twenty five years marks maturity which brings with it serious responsibilities and obligations. As the leadership of SADC we committed ourselves from day one of the establishment of the organization to ensure improvement in living standards of our citizens in an atmosphere of peace and stability, sustained socio-economic progress, increased intra-regional co-operation as well as unfettered enjoyment of fundamental human rights.

3. As a regional organization that has come of age, SADC also has to play a meaningful part in the affairs of the global community by making positive contributions to the evolution of policies and programmes that affect us all. We have a monumental role to play in the realization of the goals of the African Union, its development programme and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). On the global front, there are many challenges too. These are the conclusion of the Doha Round of Trade negotiations, fair market access for products of developing countries, meeting United Nations (UN) targets for Official Development Assistance (ODA), wider distribution of Foreign Direct Investment flows, climate change, inclusive governance architecture in global affairs, including reform of the UN Security Council and making multilateral development institutions more responsive to the needs of developing countries. Global insecurity is also becoming a serious threat to human lives, social stability and even sustainable development.

4. The 2005 SADC Summit is also taking place at an auspicious moment in the history of our continent. During the July G8 Summit, Africa's development was one of the major issues on the agenda of these highly industrialized countries. This followed on the heels of the Commission for Africa led by Prime Minister Tony Blair. Agreement has been reached to write off external debt of many highly indebted countries including some in SADC. International support for NEPAD is increasing all the time. Let us therefore harness this international goodwill for the development of our people and buttress this with good governance, tolerance and inclusive political processes.

5. His Excellency President Thabo Mbeki has been a tenacious and courageous champion of the search for solutions to the many challenges facing Africa. He has performed very well as a key proponent of the needs of our continent even though he has, at times, been unjustly criticized. We in SADC should express our deep gratitude to him, commend him for the tireless efforts and support him for the unwavering commitment to the common good of Africa. We encourage him to stay the course!

6. As I assume the chairmanship of our organization for the next twelve months, I must first thank the Republic of Mauritius for providing sound leadership during the past twelve months. I am particularly grateful to the Right Honourable Paul Berenger for his able and steadfast leadership as well as firm commitment to the realization of SADC ideals. I also wish to pay tribute to my predecessor, the Right Honourable Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius. Under his direction, SADC continued to move forward in the noble task of improving the human condition of its citizens.

7. We must also commend the electorate in Mauritius for providing us with two Chairpersons within the last twelve months! In their wisdom they deemed it appropriate to remind us that Chairmanship is not for life! May be what they were actually saying was that twelve months was too long for one person to be Chairman! Whatever the case may be, the people of Mauritius in exercise of true SADC democratic traditions with Mauritian characteristics gave us two of their best sons to lead our organization. We thank them for their wisdom.

8. It is important that at this opening ceremony we all pay tribute to the founding fathers of SADC, some of whom are present here today. I am particularly pleased that earlier this year, on 17 April, 2005, the Government and people of Zimbabwe honoured their life, heroic work and visionary leadership with the Royal Order of Munumutapa in Gold. Your Excellency President Robert Gabriel Mugabe, you did it all for us, thank you! It was fitting that you had the foresight to do it as the advent of freedom and democracy in Zimbabwe 25 years ago is specially linked to the birth of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

9. SADCC and the Frontline States played a major role in the emancipation and democratization of Southern Africa. Under the leadership of our founding fathers a well respected, focused and action oriented organization was established capable of attracting significant levels of development assistance. SADCC succeeded within a very short period of time to gain recognition and positive image as a serious, pragmatic and programmatic organization that delivered results.

10. This was an important achievement as experience has shown that many regional organizations are stymied by ideological differences and adherence to dogma on a wide range of development issues.

11. The founders of SADC bequeathed to us a lasting legacy of realism, pragmatism and consensus. For all this and many others we say – thank you, thank you and again thank you to all of them. The greatest tribute we can pay to them is to continue making SADC an even stronger and action oriented organization.

12. We are on the correct path and we must continue with greater determination and commitment. In August, 2003, we adopted in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania the 15 year Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). This Plan which provides strategic direction, commits us to undertaking programmes and activities aimed at achieving our long term goals of poverty reduction, employment creation and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). If we are to realize these objectives, individual Member States must ensure that their policies, programmes and strategies are consistent with the RISDP. Failure to do so would mean that for us as a region the attainment of the MDGs would remain a pipe dream.

13. As we meet here today, the implementation of the RISDP remains a major challenge to all of us. We must remove all bottlenecks or obstacles that impede the speedy implementation of the RISDP. We need to strengthen and revitalize SADC into a strong organization that can be an instrument for decisively fighting poverty, unemployment and insecurity.

14. During my tenure as Chairman, I commit to devote my energy to ensuring the speedy implementation of the RISDP and Summit decisions.

15. Last year, I expressed concern about the level of performance in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. I am happy to say that some modest improvement has since been registered. I am therefore grateful to the able leadership of my predecessor. The feasibility study for the new SADC Secretariat Headquarters building has been completed belatedly. Construction is expected to begin before the end of this year. The recruitment process at the SADC Secretariat has progressed well over the past twelve months. Many positions have been filled. This should enable the Secretariat to give greater focus to the implementation of programmes.

16. Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, a number of Protocols have been signed, ratified and come into force but are gathering dust in our shelves. We should agree on the development of a mechanism for systematically reporting progress in the implementation of these protocols. During my tenure as Chairman, I will devote my attention to the implementation of these community building instruments.

17. The implementation of the Trade Protocol for instance would give concrete meaning to regional integration in general and the achievement of some of the goals of the RISDP in particular. Free trade amongst SADC states, working towards common rules and standards and operational efficiency would go a long way towards improving economic performance and establishing strong people to people ties in our region. It is when our common destiny as a region is bound strongly together, manifested in our common prosperity that our regional identity and shared vision would be enhanced and solidified.

18. There is no doubt that the implementation of RISDP will require substantial human, financial and other resources. In this regard, SADC Member States need to commit themselves to ensuring adequate budgetary provisions for the implementation of the SADC agenda. We should find innovative ways of financing SADC on a sustainable basis.

19. We cannot afford to be over-dependent on development assistance if we truly want to be responsible for our destiny. However, whilst we seek to assume greater responsibility for financing our agenda, we should continue our partnership and collaboration with our co-operating partners. In this regard, I will be available to assist in the mobilization of resources as well as improving relationships with our International Co-operating Partners.

20. Another aspect of resources which needs attention is the efficiency of use of our limited resources. There is need to prioritise SADC activities and be more focused in the implementation of the RISDP. Without priorities, everything is a priority and we deny ourselves the opportunity to concentrate our efforts in those programmes that will bring in the highest development returns in the shortest possible time.

21. It will be recalled that the restructuring of SADC Secretariat into four Directorates centralized at Headquarters, in 2001 in Windhoek was meant to reduce costs as well as improve operational efficiency. It remains to be seen whether this will indeed be achieved. We should therefore as part of our cost saving measures, seriously consider reducing the number of meetings, trimming the size of delegations, reducing administrative costs and getting value for money at all times. Such efforts can go a long way in addressing the budgetary constraints of our organization. I will count on the Executive Secretary to ensure that this is achieved in order to release resources for the implementation of the RISDP.

22. In conclusion, let me thank your Excellencies Heads of State and Government for the confidence you have reposed in me by electing me to be Chairman of SADC. I accept this responsibility with humility and a sense of purpose.

23. SADC belongs to the people of our region and we must serve them with a greater sense of urgency to meet their needs. As leaders we have to energise and lead our people towards realizing the ideals and principles set out in the SADC Treaty. Economic co-operation and regional integration are the imperatives of our time in this globalizing world.

24. I happily accept the responsibility and duties of Chairman because I know I can count on all of you, the leaders of SADC to support me during my stewardship of our organization. I wish you open, direct and fruitful deliberations on the issues before us.

25. I thank you for your attention.

**STATEMENT BY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
H.E. BENJAMIN W. MKAPA AT THE SADC SUMMIT,
GABORONE BOTSWANA AUGUST 18, 2005**

Your Excellency and Brother, Festus Mogae, President of the Republic of Botswana and SADC Chairperson;

Your Majesty;

Your Excellencies and Brothers, Heads of State and Government;

Honourable Ministers;

SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Prega Ramsamy;

Excellencies Heads of Diplomatic Missions;

Distinguished Guests;

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I stand before you for the last time as President of the United Republic of Tanzania. My second and constitutionally final term of office comes to an end in less than three months time. I want to thank you all most sincerely for the friendship, support and cooperation that you kindly and generously extended to me in these last 10 years I was privileged to lead my people. I can only ask that you grant the same level of friendship, support and cooperation to my successor in office. Needless to say, I thank you deeply for the thoughtful gift generously given. It will remain a personal memento to a worthy cause.

Another gift you gave me is the witness to the laying of the foundation stone for the new, permanent, headquarters of SADC yesterday. We have now sent out a clear message to our people, and to the world, that SADC is not an ephemeral indulgence, it is here for good. My parting words are that SADC should not only be here for good; it should be good – good in terms of realising the wishes of our people, and good in turning its huge potential for shared development and prosperity into reality.

This summit embodies the top leadership of our region. To me leadership is not just keeping the place open. It is determining vision and giving direction; it is about drive and results; it is about setting priorities and shaping strategies. Leadership is action. Top leadership is top action. Nothing less is required of this august assembly.

For more than half of my working life, I have been involved with SADC, its predecessor, SADCC, and the Frontline States. I am glad that the Hashim Mbita Project is up and running to document for posterity the history of shared struggle that forged our enduring solidarity. I thank South Africa for providing the resources to begin this important historical task.

Chairperson,
Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies:

I believe, passionately, in the power of unity and solidarity. And that is what SADC is—and should continue to be—all about. In the last 25 years, we have determined the direction, promulgated the vision and designed the framework for cooperative action. The time for more action, with determination, resolve and speed is now upon us.

Politically, the SADC region retains its place and inspirational significance as a beacon of hope for the rest of the continent. Ours remains a region of relative peace, security and political stability. We have great hopes that regional and international support to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)—which must be sustained—will spur and facilitate the evolution of a new political dispensation in that country, the building of essential institutions and infrastructure for democratic governance, as well as the curtailment of the sporadic unrest in Eastern DRC. This country has never been so close to peaceful, free and democratic elections in its entire history. President Joseph Kabila has earned our respect and, together with the Congolese people, deserves our continued support at this critical juncture.

The entrenchment of democratic norms and principles is increasingly characterising the political discourse and situation in our region. The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections were tested in the recent elections in Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The SADC Observer Missions to these elections found them increasingly more peaceful, transparent, free and credible. We are clearly moving forward, not backwards. I hope that the forthcoming General Elections in my own country will add credence and respect to our regional commitment to good democratic governance. I will certainly do all in my power to ensure that they are truly free and fair, peaceful and credible. I count on your support.

For the past 25 years, SADC has endeavoured to create a dynamism, which has resulted in a sense of regional belonging and unity for our people. We have implemented a number of successful projects. In 1980, Member States were pursuing different socio-economic policies. Today, policy convergence and harmonization is the accepted route to integration and building national and regional capacity to integrate profitably into the global economy.

The SADC Trade Protocol, which is under implementation, is at the heart of our integration agenda. This Protocol, together with the draft SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment, will pave the way for the creation of a SADC Free Trade Area by 2008, and a Customs Union by 2012. We must strive to keep to this

timetable, or even accelerate it. The many other Agreements and Protocols we have signed over these years are testimony to our resolve to move forward together on many fronts. In these too, we must move with speed and determination.

The adoption of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) was in recognition of the need for working collectively to integrate our economies for sustainable development. The process was guided by a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in virtually all SADC Member States. This plan, which I was privileged to launch in March 2004, remains to be operationalised. I, therefore, urge all Member States to work tirelessly towards the implementation of this plan, which constitutes our road map to strategic development. The Secretariat has already developed the 15, 5 and 1-year plans as well as business plans. It is time for Member States to urgently develop national plans towards the implementation of this regional plan.

Chairperson,
Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies:

Agriculture remains the major source of livelihood for the vast majority of SADC citizens. It is what gives most people the dignity they deserve, and parents the means with which to educate and provide for the next generation of Africans. Over the years, our region has experienced food shortages, mainly because of periodic drought and floods. With the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in May last year, we have shown political commitment and have set in motion a process of sustainably addressing cyclical food shortages, and the indignity of having to beg for food.

The question of fair, secure rights to land is critical to the cultural esteem, human dignity and sustainable empowerment of our people, not to mention the imperative to resolve historical injustices related to land ownership. I congratulate Member States for their efforts demonstrated in these areas and those related to improved production and productivity in this sector. But, we must also not forget other sub-sectors such as livestock and fisheries, which offer the opportunity and great potential for accelerated growth, economic diversification and increased trade.

Chairperson,
Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies:

HIV and AIDS is a serious problem. It is gradually decimating our human resources, including professionals we depend on, and who we trained at great cost. This pandemic is already eroding our social fabric and economic gains attained over the past 25 years. We adopted the Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDS in July 2003. The Declaration has put in place a programme of action as well as a fund to combat this pandemic. However, this remains to be fully implemented. With fourteen million people living with HIV and AIDS, our region is the worst affected in the world and only our collective efforts and action, among all stakeholders, can turn the tide.

Chairperson,
Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies:

I have, in this my farewell address to you, taken pride and given commendation for what our organisation, SADC, has been able to achieve in its 25 years. I should also not forget what we have done to mainstream the issue of gender in our programmes, and to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions. This is an issue we must continue to address. But I have also urged for more speed in what we do. We are on the right track. We are facing the right direction. Now we need greater speed, and we need to be more results-oriented.

I have one proposal to make. Once we have agreed on priorities and strategies, and the best way to sequence them, we need to establish institutions within each of our governments with the task of monitoring implementation and follow-up at the national level. Likewise, we need an office in the Secretariat that will prod and encourage all governments to action when they are behind schedule on agreed timetables. This means we must have specific, measurable and timed targets for regional integration and the capacity to proactively identify bottlenecks and promptly find solutions.

At the G8 Summit in Gleneagles last month, I told the rich industrialised countries that during the liberation struggle in Southern Africa it had never occurred to me in my public service at that time that apartheid could be history in my lifetime. But when the then OAU, the Frontline States and the then G7 formed a united front with the struggling people of South Africa, apartheid was swept away. I told them that, likewise, the time was opportune now for the G8 and African leaders to constitute a united front that would make poverty history in their, and our, lifetime.

Today, I say the same thing to you. And I ask you to relate to this analogy more than anyone else; because together we shared, together we endured and together we brought to triumph the liberation struggle. The spirit of the Frontline States should invigorate us into action – action that would see SADC emerge as the most purposeful, most powerful and most successful African regional economic grouping in our lifetime.

A proverb from Central Africa says "A bird cannot know where the sorghum is ready to eat unless it flies." And I say to you that SADC cannot understand the full potential of its strength and capacity for rapid growth and shared prosperity until it flies. Let us build the political will, and stimulate the institutional enthusiasm, to fly.

If there is any regional economic grouping with the sine qua non and all the ingredients for rapid take-off, it is SADC. No other such region has the provenance and pedigree that we have in SADC. Faced with the formidable task of decolonisation in Southern Africa, and the seemingly impossible task of dismantling apartheid, we had the political will, the energy, the resilience and the enthusiasm to persevere until we triumphed. The solidarity forged in the heat of

struggle can, today, if properly harnessed, help us forge regional integration at a greater pace.

Chairperson,
Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies:

I end with inspiration from our ancestors. Traditionally, Africans would light a fire and sit around it as they discussed issues of community interest, solving family or societal conflicts, or simply as an illustration of their sense of belonging, of unity, of willingness to seek strength in numbers.

From this historical reality comes the proverb from our part of the world: "How easy it is to defeat people who do not kindle a fire for themselves". The outside world is becoming more cold, more competitive and more exclusionist for those who fail to compete. Our future prosperity and our hope lies in us lighting and sitting around a fire; putting our heads together in unity and enthusiasm. Let the SADC Summit be the fire around which people in this region sit—in unity, solidarity and enthusiasm—to chart a path of survival and prosperity through the jungle of a globalising world. Let us light the fire that would warm the bones of the old, and provide light and direction for the energies of the young.

No other region enjoys the same level of shared values and aspirations on democratic good governance, and on shared prosperity, as we do in SADC. We can, and we should, move faster by cranking up our political will and enthusiasm to enable us get as much from SADC as we want.

It is possible,
It is desirable,
It is doable.
Let us go and do it.

I thank you for your kind attention.

**STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. FESTUS G. MOGAE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE 2005 ORDINARY SUMMIT
OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY**

**THURSDAY, 18 AUGUST 2005
GABORONE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE**

Your Majesty and Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government, and your Gracious First Ladies
Your Honour the Vice President of Botswana
Your Lordship the Chief Justice and Mrs. Nganunu
Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly of Botswana and Mrs. Balopi
Your Excellencies Former Heads of State and your Spouses
Honourable SADC Cabinet Ministers
Your Excellencies Heads of Diplomatic Mission and International Organisations
Fellow SADC Citizens

1. Yesterday we celebrated the Silver Jubilee of our Organisation – the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and began the march towards the next 25 years leading to our Golden Jubilee.

2. As we begin this journey together we have reason to do so with a greater sense of hope and optimism. The past 25 years was the most difficult and trying period. It was a period during which our compatriots in South Africa and Namibia were involved in protracted armed struggles against institutionalized racism and oppression. The whole of Southern Africa was subjected to brutal acts of destabilization which had an adverse impact on economic growth and development. Mozambique and Angola bore the brunt of these apartheid sponsored acts of destabilisation in which many people were killed, disabled and tens of thousands internally displaced. And yet the determination of our people to liberate themselves and build a better future triumphed!

3. Today, peace and stability prevails in our region and we can correctly state that SADC has won the war of liberation but we must now ensure that we win the peace. SADC has overcome adversity and must be in a better position to make faster and greater progress in enhancing economic co-operation and regional integration than it has ever been able to do during the past 25 years.

4. I am pleased to report that when the leadership of SADC met in closed Session, they did so with a sense of urgency, responsibility and purpose. A review of the socio-economic and political situation in the region led us to conclude that we face many daunting challenges. However, we are convinced that they are not insurmountable. We collectively recognise that we must do all

we can to build a SADC region that is prosperous, digitalised and capable of harnessing the vast resources of the region to meet the needs of our people. As we conclude our meeting today we have no illusions about the challenges before us. We are determined to intensify our co-operation to ensure that we can overcome any obstacles on the path to a better future for our people.

5. We are delighted to welcome Madagascar as the 14th Member of the SADC family. Madagascar brings with it a commitment to the principles outlined in the SADC Treaty, an additional 587,000 square kilometers of land, water mass, and above all, 16,4 million people thus increasing the population of our region to more than 216,4 million citizens. As we the leaders of SADC welcome Madagascar, we urge all our citizens not only to welcome the people of Madagascar but also to reach out to them as we begin a journey of a shared future and common interests as Africans.

6. Your Majesty and Excellencies Heads of State and Government, we have laid the foundation stone for the SADC Headquarters building. Construction of the building should begin as a matter of urgency. This is crucial for the effective operations of the Secretariat. As Chairman I reiterate that I am committed to ensuring follow-up and speedy implementation of Summit decisions.

7. A lot of speeches were delivered yesterday and I believe we can all agree that there is a time for talking and a time for implementation. As we come to the end of this our Silver Jubilee Summit, that time is now. But I believe we can honestly say that the deliberations of the past two days were well focused in addressing the current challenges and future opportunities that face our organization.

8. The challenge of forging a more perfect union of our region and continent both predates and shall survive us all, but we have a duty and responsibility to contribute to this noble endeavour.

9. While recognising the natural impatience of our people for a more united and prosperous region, let us not lose sight of the fact that what we are seeking to achieve will require some patience and much effort. One of the values of this Summit has been to give us a greater sense of perspective about where we are going by reminding us of where we have been. We must not be complacent about our past achievements, but rather see them as a challenge for us to build on our legacy.

10. SADC is an integral part of the international community. We are committed to partnership and co-operation with the rest of the international community in creating a more just and equitable world order.

11. In this respect, we are ready within the framework of the SADC/International Co-operating Partners to engage in constructive, comprehensive, frank and structured dialogue on terms mutually agreed by both parties.

12. Your Majesty and Excellencies Heads of State and Government, let me conclude by stating that our people are our greatest resource. The success of the SADC idea very much depends on our ability to continuously energise and mobilize our people to assume ownership of the vision of a shared future and common prosperity. As SADC leaders, we cannot succeed in the implementation of our programmes and projects if we do not have a team of dedicated and hardworking professionals in the Secretariat who passionately believe in the ideals of SADC. I therefore wish to pay tribute to our outgoing Executive Secretary, Dr. Prega Ramsamy for his contribution to SADC. We are deeply grateful for the leadership and service he provided to the Secretariat both as Deputy Executive Secretary and Executive Secretary.

13. On that note I wish all of you safe journeys to your respective countries. I am however not encouraging you to leave immediately. You are most welcome to stay a little longer and know Botswana better.

**WELCOME NOTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
PRIME MINISTER OF LESOTHO PAKALITHA MOSISILI DURING
THE SADC SUMMIT 17 AUGUST 2005**

Your Majesty, King Mswati 111;
Your Excellency, President Festus Mogae, our Host and Chairperson of SADC;
Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government;
Vice President;
Chief Justice;
Speaker of Parliament;
Your Excellencies, Former Heads of State and Government and your gracious spouses;
Your Royal Highness and your Excellencies the First ladies;
Honourable Ministers;
Your Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps;
Your Excellencies; Heads of Regional and International Organisations;
Distinguished Delegates;
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to express my sincere gratitude and that of my country men and country women Basotho, to the Summit for electing Lesotho to the esteemed office of Deputy Chairperson of SADC. I thank Member States for the confidence they have placed in us for the active role Lesotho must now play to assist the Chairperson in the leadership of SADC in the next year. Mr. President, the significance of this election is made more noteworthy by the fact that Lesotho has just completed its 3 year service to the Troika of the Organ in Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Chairperson, Excellencies,

Our region has made a commitment to reduce poverty and to create a better life for all our people; as enshrined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO). This requires peace and stability as a top prerequisite and indeed a sine qua non. Furthermore, action is needed on different fronts including:

- Acceleration of investment and growth to levels that are consistent with the targets we have set for ourselves;
- Integration of our economies so that there will be free movement of goods and services through the creation of a Free Trade Area by 2008, and a Customs Union by 2010;

- Establishment of a Monetary Union by 2016 and a single currency soon thereafter;
- Development of human resources through the promotion of science and technology, the use of all our tertiary institutions and ICT; and
- Strengthening of national and regional capacities for feeding ourselves.

As the Chairperson indicated yesterday, to successfully undertake all these actions, we require a focused and efficient work programme, streamlined processes, and a businesslike SADC. Rapid implementation of all ratified protocols will be a key milestone in this task. We will work with Chairperson, President Mogae, to ensure that progress is made. Our people are looking for results on the ground, and we must not disappoint them.

Excellencies, Lesotho accepts this responsibility with great enthusiasm and will always be at the side of the Chairperson to support his leadership of our region. I fully understand and accept that by virtue of our capacity as Deputy Chairperson, the responsibility falls on our lap, for hosting the next Ordinary SADC Summit in 2006, and assure your Excellencies that all efforts will be made to ensure its success.

Basotho look forward to welcoming you in the Mountain Kingdom. What we cannot match in splendour, we will make up for in the warmth of our hospitality.

Once again, I thank you for the support and confidence you have placed in Lesotho. In conclusion, Excellencies, I take this opportunity to reiterate our gratitude and appreciation for the splendour and warmth of hospitality as well as excellent facilities, both conference and residential, put at our disposal by our host. Batswana have made us feel very much at home and your government has spared no effort in making us comfortable.

I also wish to express our appreciation to the Secretariat and all the staff who have worked so hard to ensure that our stay in Gaborone is so memorable and our work so efficiently organized and carried out. By the same token, may I also express our gratitude and indebtedness to the Director of Ceremonies, the Chief of Protocol and her staff, to the Security-Police, BDF and other formations, as well as to the drivers – all of whom made sure that we were ferried to various working places safely and on time. The management and staff of the various hotels that hosted us also deserve a special vote of gratitude. Last but certainly NOT least the various groups that entertained us to one and all we say “Rea leboha”.

‘KHOTSO!



2005 SADC SUMMIT COMMUNIQUÉ

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 of Congo	H. E. Professor Arthur Z'Ahidi Ngoma 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 Emilio Guebuza
Namibia	H.E. President Hifikepunye Pohamba
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 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 out that 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 Ravalomana, 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:
- a) Commencement of the construction of the new SADC Headquarters;
 - b) Finalisation of recruitment of permanent staff;
 - c) Consolidating the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ;
 - d) Putting in place a Protocol Implementation monitoring mechanism.
 - e) 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**



**SADC SUMMIT MEETING
GABORONE, REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
17 – 18 AUGUST, 2005**

LIST OF DELEGATES

CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam
Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius and
Chairperson of SADC

ANGOLA

Rt. Hon. Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos
Prime Minister of the Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

His Excellency Mr. Festus G. Mogae
President of the Republic of Botswana

Hon. Lt. Gen. M. S. Merafhe
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Hon. D. N. Moroka
Minister of Trade and Industry

Hon. P. Siele
Minister of Agriculture

Mr. S. S. G. Tumelo
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

His Excellency Professor Arthur Zaidi Ngoma
Vice President of the Democratic Republic of Congo

LESOTHO

The Rt. Hon. Prof. Pakalitha B. Mosisili
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho

MADAGASCAR

His Excellency Marc Ravalomanana
President of the Republic of Madagascar

MALAWI

His Excellency Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika
President of the Republic of Malawi

Hon. Davies Katsonga, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon. David Faiti, MP
Minister of Economic Planning and Development

Hon. Uladi Mussa, MP
Minister of Agriculture and Food Security

Hon. Dr. Martin Kansichi
Minister of Trade and Private Sector Development

Hon. Henry Mussa, MP
Minister of Transport and Public Works

Hon. Khumbo Kachali, MP
Minister of Defence

Mr. T. R. O'Dala
SADC National Contact Point &
Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MAURITIUS

Hon. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam
Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius

Hon. Madan Murlidhar Dulloo
Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Trade & Cooperation

Mr. Devdasslall Dusoruth
SADC National Contact Point and
Director, Regional Cooperation Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade
and Regional Cooperation

Mr. J. I. Dossa
Deputy High Commissioner
Mauritius High Commission
Pretoria, South Africa

Mr. B. K. Rufhee
Minister Counsellor
Mauritius High Commission
Pretoria, South Africa

Mr. P. A. Mohamudally
Principal Regional Cooperation Analyst
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade
and Regional Cooperation

MOZAMBIQUE

His Excellency Mr. Armando Guebuza
President of the Republic of Mozambique

NAMIBIA

His Excellency Mr. Hifikepunye Pohamba
President of the Republic of Namibia

Hon. Marko Hausiku
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon. Immanuel Ngatjizeko
Minister of Trade and Industry

Hon. Gen. Charles Namholoh
Minister of Defence

Mr. Andrew Ndishishi,
SADC National Contact Point and
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry

Ambassador Hinyangerwa Asheeke
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry

Mr. Willem Nekwiyu
Acting Deputy Director
Ministry of Trade and Industry

SOUTH AFRICA

His Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki
President of the Republic of South Africa

SWAZILAND

His Majesty King Mswati III

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

His Excellency Mr. Benjamin W. Mkapa
President of the United Republic of Tanzania

ZAMBIA

His Excellency Mr. Levy P. Mwanawasa
President of the Republic of Zambia

ZIMBABWE

His Excellency Mr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

AFRICAN UNION

His Excellency Mr. Patrick Mazimakha
Deputy Chairperson of the African Union

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Theodore Nkodo
Vice President for Operations North, East and Southern Region

COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

Ambassador N. El- Hussainy
Assistant Secretary General (Administration & Finance)

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

Prof. Firmino G. Mucavele
Chief Executive

Ambassador S. O. Willoughby
Deputy Chief Executive

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Dr. Kasuka Mutukwa
Secretary General

SADC SECRETARIAT

Dr. P. Ramsamy
Executive Secretary

Mr. Albert M. Muchanga
Deputy Executive Secretary

Dr. T. Mhlongo
Chief Director

Mr. S. Sianga
Director (SHD & SP)

Mr. F. Pamacheche
Acting Director (TIFI)

Mr. W. Goeiemann
Senior Economist

Dr. S. Kokerai
Senior Legal Counsel

Mrs. P. N. Ndebele
Acting Head, Corporate Communications Unit

Mrs. T. Zinanga
Senior Officer (Resource Mobilisation)

INTERPRETERS

Mr. Yohana Chiwara
Interpreter (French/English)

Mr. Kasula Mwewa
Interpreter (French/English)

Mr. Zeferino Fanequico
Interpreter (Portuguese/English)

Ms. Isabel Catalano
Interpreter (Portuguese/English)

