

41st SADC Summit

Malawi, 17-18 August 2021



Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19
Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable, Economic and
Industrial Transformation



Welcome to Malawi – The Warm Heart of Africa





Parliament of Malawi

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41st Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government

Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable, Economic and Industrial Transformation

Renforcement des capacités en matière de production face à la pandémie de COVID-19 en vue de mener des réformes économiques et industrielles à caractère inclusif et durable

Reforço da Capacidade Produtiva face à Pandemia da COVID-19 em prol da Transformação Económica e Industrial Inclusiva e Sustentável

17TH AUGUST 2021 - LILONGWE, REPUBLIC OF MALAWI



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Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax
wishes to thank the following for making
this 41st SADC Summit Brochure a reality.

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SADC Secretariat
Plot 54385 CBD
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel (+267) 395 1863
Email registry@sadc.int
Website www.sadc.int

Twitter: @SADC_News
Facebook Page: facebook.com/sadc.int
YouTube: youtube.com/sadc.int

SADC Mission

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

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SADC Vision

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

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

SADC Objectives

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

WELCOME MESSAGE



REPUBLIC OF MALAWI
THE PRESIDENT



BY HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT DR. LAZARUS MCCARTHY CHAKWERA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI AND IN-COMING CHAIRPERSON OF SADC
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
41ST ORDINARY SUMMIT OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Welcome to Malawi, “*The Warm Heart of Africa*” for the 41st SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government. With a focus on the theme, *Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable, Economic and Industrial Transformation*, this promises to be a seminal Summit. On behalf of the Government and People of the Republic of Malawi, I ask you to make yourself at home.

The Summit comes at a critical time when the region is still in the throes of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Across SADC, the pandemic has either slowed down or halted economic activity, leading to a sharp decline in economic growth, huge job losses, and a total wipe-out of gains in priority sectors of tourism, manufacturing, and aviation.

Furthermore, the pandemic has disrupted the social life of our citizens and disturbed social services like education. If we are going to prevent a deepening of inequalities within our region or an escalation of our people’s suffering, then the socio-economic measures we take as Member States must be swift and serious. We simply cannot afford to allow four decades’ worth of gains towards regional integration to be reversed.

I must therefore applaud Member States for continuing to implement rigorous measures, both at national and regional levels, aimed at halting the spread of the virus and mitigating its impact. Member States have done well to invest in public health systems and social protection programmes that cushion citizens against the loss of income and livelihoods caused by lockdown measures. We can and must build on this foundation to further our region’s recovery.

Apart from abating the spread of the virus through the continuation of a region-wide vaccination campaign free of supply constraints, we need a robust economic recovery plan. That plan must have deliberate policy interventions to facilitate a quick rebound, assist small economies to build their capacities for production and competition in the context of intra-regional trade.

In short, existing instruments like the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) must be maximized. For this to happen, the well-equipped economies in the region should enable the whole region to accrue a fair share of trade in such large markets as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Our active participation in the AfCFTA is a huge step forward for Africa, for it shows our resolve to lift millions of our people out of poverty. Therefore, the challenge before us at this Summit is to inspire Africans with pragmatic solutions for ending their sufferings.

We must be resolute in our unity on trade, following in the footsteps of the Founders of SADC, who believed that the success of this region depends on the ability of Member States to build competitive advantage in trade. That trade must begin within the region, and the promotion thereof must be fully supported at all levels.

Even so, promoting trade is not enough by itself. It must be backed by industrialization. It is therefore paramount for Member States to diversify their industrial base, promote value addition, and build necessary infrastructure to accelerate our integration agenda. The key driver to these processes remains the full implementation of the Regional Indicative Development Plan (RISDP), the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, and other pertinent blueprints designed to ensure sustainable and equitable economic growth.



Cognizant of the significance of industrialization in accelerating regional integration, this year's theme underscores the need for Member States to bolster existing productive capacities and enhance their utilization to address trade and development challenges faced by our economies. It further provides an opportunity for SADC to build new capacities exposed and availed by the pandemic.

This, therefore, calls for us to meaningfully invest in the kind of research and development that will leverage innovative and modern technologies towards the placement of our economies on a sustainable development trajectory. In this regard, the time for centres of excellence in the region to play their role is now.

For this cause of regional integration on production-based trade, I am appealing to you, my fellow leaders, to continue working together to preserve peace and stability, without which our collective integration goal cannot be reached. The prevalence of armed conflicts and the threat of terrorism within our region must continue to be confronted, with all hands on-deck. Stability and security are the only womb in which prosperity can be conceived and nurtured.

In conclusion, the 41st SADC Summit provides us with yet another opportunity to renew our commitment to multilateralism and demonstrate high political will to practice it. I am convinced that this will lead to increased cooperation among Member States and help us recalibrate our strategies for accelerating the industrialization and infrastructure development necessary for regional integration.

Once again, be rest assured of my delight to welcome you to the 41st SADC Summit. I am confident that the resolutions of this important platform will stimulate us to pursue our regional socio-economic transformation agenda. The time to build the SADC We Want is now. As we explore that vision together at this Summit, enjoy the beauty of Malawi and the warmth of her people.

Takulandirani.

Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI





REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



MESSAGE BY HIS EXCELLENCY FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE AND CHAIRPERSON OF SADC

Dear Brothers and Sisters from SADC Member States,

Precisely 41 years ago, on 1 April 1980, in Lusaka, Zambia, nine Heads of State and Government signed the Memorandum of Understanding (Lusaka Declaration) establishing the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with the main objective of coordinating the socio-economic development of Southern African countries and reducing dependency on the then Apartheid regime in South Africa.

In the advent of Southern Africa's full liberation from colonialism and minority regimes, SADCC Member States embarked on a more comprehensive and equitable regional political, economic and social integration with the signing of the Windhoek Declaration establishing the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on 17 August 1992. We, therefore, celebrate this day every year as the SADC Day, to highlight the peace, unity and solidarity that characterize the peoples of Southern Africa.

We mark the anniversary to remember our history and to honour the Founding Leaders who had a vision and a model of cooperation that remains relevant today, because it is premised on the requisite peace, security and stability for the development we want for our region.

We are a community that is proud to bring together 16 countries, converging in shared interest and future, with our own identity based on culture and values of democracy and freedom, committed to deepening regional integration anchored in legal instruments such as the SADC Treaty, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISPD) 2020-30, and other instruments.

Since the establishment of our cooperation in 1980, numerous strides have been made in various areas, such as the prevalence of an environment of relative peace and stability, the Free Trade Area consolidated every year, the industrialization that transforms and adds value to our natural resources, and governance based on the principles of democracy where the rule of law prevails.

Despite its devastating impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic (which is an unprecedented health crisis) reminds us that isolationism will get us nowhere in responding to global challenges. Today, more than ever before, solidarity, the spirit of sharing and mutual help are the right way to overcome any adversity and the greatest tribute we can pay to the visionary and selfless Founders of our regional organization.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

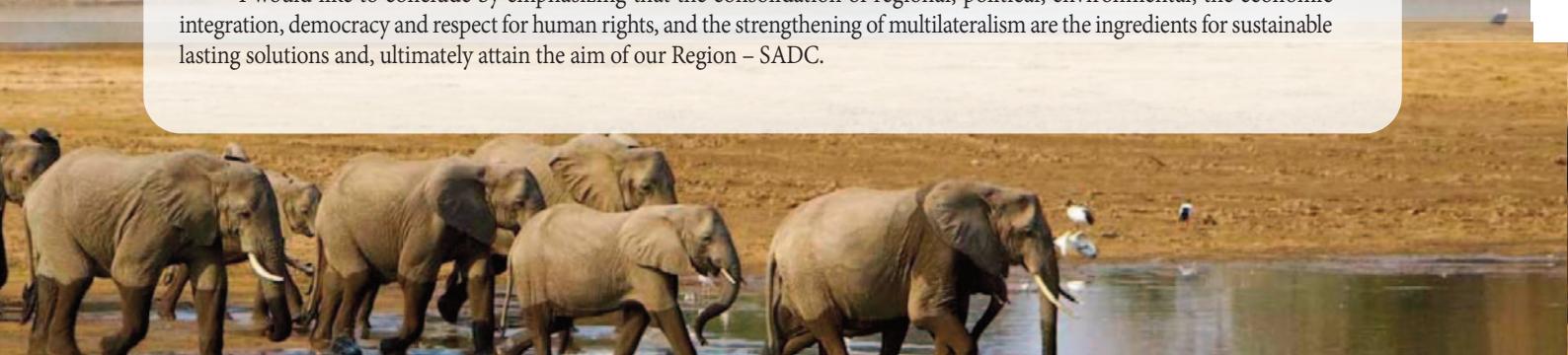
Under the 2020/21 SADC Summit theme "SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, and Promoting Development and Resilience in the Face of Global Challenges", Mozambique assumed the rotating chairmanship of SADC in August 2020 from the United Republic of Tanzania, in a context in which the wellbeing, peace and harmony for the Peoples of Southern Africa must be consolidated since they belong to the shared future enunciated by in the Founding Declaration and the SADC Treaty.

The colossal and existential challenges we are facing, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, terrorism, violent extremism, and climate change, should not distract us from intensifying trade, creating the common market and practicing highly efficient economies of scale where goods, services, human ingenuity and other inputs can circulate without any barrier.

Let us therefore commemorate the historic SADCC that gave birth to today's SADC, with the conviction that its 41-year journey, although full of ups and downs, is a testament to our endurance as a united regional entity that is making strides towards a more integrated Africa.

Let us bring together synergies and intelligence and harness our most precious assets – our youth and abundant natural resources – creating the wealth that will catapult us to the desired stage of well-being, a condition that will allow us to better respond to any crisis, be it a pandemic, terrorism or violent extremism, or even extreme climate events.

I would like to conclude by emphasizing that the consolidation of regional, political, environmental, the economic integration, democracy and respect for human rights, and the strengthening of multilateralism are the ingredients for sustainable lasting solutions and, ultimately attain the aim of our Region – SADC.





MENSAGEM DO DIA DA SADC



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA



MENSAGEM DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE E PRESIDENTE EXERCÍCIO DA SADC



Caros irmãs e irmãos dos Estados Membros da SADC,

Há precisamente 41 anos, nove Chefes de Estado e de Governo assinaram, em Lusaka a 1 de Abril de 1980, o Memorando de Entendimento (Declaração de Lusaka) que criou a Conferência de Coordenação do Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADCC), com o objectivo principal de coordenar o desenvolvimento sócio-económico dos países da África Austral e reduzir a dependência do então regime do Apartheid da África do Sul.

Com o advento da libertação total da África Austral do colonialismo e de regimes minoritários, os Estados Membros da SADCC enveredaram por uma integração política, económica e social regional mais abrangente e equitativa, com a assinatura a 17 de Agosto de 1992 da Declaração de Windhoek que criou a Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC). Por isso, todos os anos, celebramos essa data como o Dia da SADC, para exaltar a paz, unidade e solidariedade que caracterizam os povos da África Austral.

Assinalamos o aniversário, para recordar a nossa história e homenagear os Líderes fundadores que tiveram uma visão e modelo de cooperação que se mantêm relevantes, hoje, porque se alicerçam na paz, segurança, estabilidade, condição para o desenvolvimento que queremos para a nossa região.

Somos uma comunidade que se orgulha de congregar dezasseis (16) países, que convergem no interesse e futuro partilhados, com uma identidade própria assente em cultura e valores de democracia e liberdade, empenhados em aprofundar a integração regional ancorada nos instrumentos jurídicos como o Tratado, Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISPD), Plano Estratégico Indicativo do Órgão (SIPO) e demais ferramentas.

Nesse processo, inúmeros foram os progressos alcançados nas várias áreas, sendo de realçar a prevalência de um ambiente de relativa paz e estabilidade, a zona de comércio livre que se consolida a cada ano, a industrialização que transforma e acrescenta valor aos nossos recursos naturais e uma governação alicerçada nos princípios de estado de direito democrático.

A pandemia da COVID-19, uma crise sanitária sem precedentes, apesar dos seus impactos nefastos tem o condão de nos recordar que o isolacionismo não levará a lado algum na resposta a desafios globais. Mais do que nunca, a solidariedade, o espírito de partilha e entreajuda são, hoje, o caminho certo para vencer qualquer adversidade e constituem o maior tributo que podemos prestar aos visionários e altruístas fundadores da nossa organização regional.

Caros irmãos e irmãs,

Sob o lema "SADC: 40 anos construindo a paz e segurança, promovendo o desenvolvimento e resiliência face aos desafios globais", Moçambique assumiu a presidência rotativa da SADC, em Agosto de 2020, num contexto em que o bem-estar, paz e harmonia para os Povos da África Austral devem ser consolidados, porque são esse futuro partilhado plasmado na Declaração fundacional e Tratado da SADC.

Os desafios colossais e existenciais com que deparamos, tais como a COVID-19, terrorismo, extremismo violento e as mudanças climáticas, não nos devem distrair do nosso foco de intensificar as trocas comerciais, criar o mercado comum e praticar economias de escala e altamente eficientes, onde os bens, serviços, o génio humano e outros factores de produção circulem sem quaisquer barreiras.

Comemoremos, pois, a histórica SADCC que deu origem à SADC de hoje, na convicção de que os 41 anos de percurso, pleno de vicissitudes, evidenciam a nossa capacidade de prevalecer, unidos como entidade regional que caminha a passos galopantes para uma África mais integrada.

Juntemos sinergias e inteligência, explorando ao máximo o bem mais precioso de que dispomos – a nossa juventude e os abundantes recursos naturais, criando a riqueza que nos catapulte ao estágio almejado de bem-estar, condição que nos vai permitir responder melhor a qualquer crise, seja ela pandémica, o terrorismo e extremismo violento, ou os eventos climáticos extremos.

Termino, enfatizando que a consolidação da integração regional, política, ambiental e económica, a democracia e o respeito pelos direitos humanos e o reforço do multilateralismo, são os condimentos para o alcance de soluções sustentáveis, duradouras e, em última análise, o desiderato da nossa SADC.



MESSAGE DE LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC

RÉPUBLIQUE DU MOZAMBIQUE BUREAU DU PRÉSIDENT



MESSAGE DE SON EXCELLENCE FILIPE JACINTO NYUSI
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU MOZAMBIQUE ET PRÉSIDENT EN EXERCICE DE LA SADC

Chers frères et sœurs des États membres de la SADC,

Il y a exactement 41 ans, le 1er avril 1980, à Lusaka, neuf chefs d'État et de gouvernement ont signé le Protocole d'accord (Déclaration de Lusaka) établissant la Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (SADCC) dans le but principal de coordonner le développement socio-économique des pays d'Afrique australe et de réduire la dépendance vis-à-vis du régime d'apartheid de l'époque en Afrique du Sud.

À l'avènement de la libération complète de l'Afrique australe du colonialisme et des régimes minoritaires, les États membres de la SADCC se sont lancés dans une intégration politique, socio-économique régionale plus complète et équitable avec la signature de la Déclaration de Windhoek établissant la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC) le 17 août 1992. Nous célébrons donc cette date chaque année comme la Journée de la SADC, pour souligner la paix, l'unité et la solidarité qui caractérisent les peuples de l'Afrique australe.

Nous marquons l'anniversaire afin de nous souvenir de notre histoire et de rendre hommage aux dirigeants fondateurs dont la vision et le modèle de la coopération demeurent pertinents aujourd'hui, car ils reposent sur la paix, la sécurité et la stabilité nécessaires au développement que nous souhaitons pour notre Région.

Nous sommes une communauté qui est fière de rassembler seize (16) pays, convergeant dans un intérêt et un avenir communs, avec notre propre identité basée sur la culture et les valeurs de la démocratie et de la liberté, déterminés à approfondir l'intégration régionale ancrée dans des instruments juridiques tels que le Traité, le Plan stratégique indicatif de développement régional (RISPD), le Plan stratégique indicatif de l'Organe (SIPo) et d'autres instruments.

Dans ce processus, de nombreux progrès ont été réalisés dans divers domaines, tels que la prévalence d'un environnement de paix et de stabilité relatives, la zone de libre-échange consolidée chaque année, l'industrialisation qui transforme et ajoute de la valeur à nos ressources naturelles, et une gouvernance basée sur les principes de la démocratie où l'État de droit prévaut.

Malgré ses effets dévastateurs, la pandémie COVID-19 (qui est une crise sanitaire sans précédent) nous rappelle que l'isolationnisme ne nous mènera nulle part pour répondre aux défis mondiaux. Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, la solidarité, l'esprit de partage et d'entraide représentent le bon moyen de surmonter toute adversité et le plus grand hommage que nous puissions rendre aux Fondateurs visionnaires et désintéressés de notre organisation régionale.

Chers frères et sœurs,

Sous le thème « SADC : 40 ans de consolidation de la paix et de la sécurité, de promotion du développement et de la résilience face aux enjeux planétaires », le Mozambique a assumé la présidence tournante de la SADC en août 2020, dans un contexte où le bien-être, la paix et l'harmonie des peuples de l'Afrique australe doivent être consolidés puisqu'ils constituent l'avenir commun façonné dans la Déclaration fondatrice et le Traité de la SADC.

Les défis colossaux et existentiels auxquels nous sommes confrontés, tels que la COVID-19, le terrorisme, l'extrémisme violent et le changement climatique, ne doivent pas nous empêcher d'intensifier le commerce, de créer le marché commun et de pratiquer des économies d'échelle très efficaces où les biens, les services, l'ingéniosité humaine et d'autres contributions peuvent circuler sans aucune barrière.

Commemorons donc la SADCC historique qui a donné naissance à la SADC d'aujourd'hui, avec la conviction que son parcours de 41 ans plein de hauts et de bas témoigne de notre endurance en tant qu'entité régionale unie qui progresse vers une Afrique plus intégrée.

Réunissons synergies et intelligence et exploitons nos atouts les plus précieux — notre jeunesse et nos ressources naturelles abondantes — en créant la richesse qui nous propulsera vers le stade de bien-être souhaité, condition qui nous permettra de mieux répondre à toute crise, que ce soit une pandémie, le terrorisme ou l'extrémisme violent, ou même des événements climatiques extrêmes.

Je voudrais conclure en soulignant que la consolidation de l'intégration régionale, politique, environnementale, économique, de la démocratie et du respect des droits de l'homme, ainsi que le renforcement du multilatéralisme sont les ingrédients de solutions durables et, en fin de compte, permettant d'atteindre l'objectif de notre région — la SADC.

FOREWORD



THE CITY of Lilongwe in Malawi invokes a lot of memories for me.

This is the city where I was sworn-in as the 6th Executive Secretary of SADC. On that historic day on 18 August 2013, I also became the first woman to assume the post of SADC Executive Secretary – a clear testimony of the region's commitment to promote gender equality and an affirmation that women are as capable as their male counterparts.

It is a huge honour for me to return to this beautiful city of Lilongwe for the 41st SADC Heads of State and Government Summit on 17-18 August 2021 to bid my farewell to the SADC Family after serving the SADC Secretariat for eight years.

A BIG THANK YOU to my Government, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and all SADC leaders for giving me this opportunity to serve the region. My gratitude also goes to SADC citizens, cooperation partners, private sector and non-state actors, and my colleagues at the SADC Secretariat for their unwavering support during my tenure.

My eight-year tenure which started on 1 September 2013 and renewed as of 1 September 2017 has been worthwhile, obviously with ups and downs, I gave all my best within my capabilities to advance the regional integration agenda of SADC. I chronicle in greater detail some of the key milestones achieved and challenges encountered in the Question-and-Answer section contained in this publication.

This year's Summit, held under the theme of *Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable, Economic and Industrial Transformation*, comes at a time when the region and the rest of the global community are reeling from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, I must commend SADC Member States for putting in place various measures to contain COVID-19 and its socio-economic impacts. COVID-19 remains a global challenge for all. We must continue to work together in addressing the pandemic, COVID-19 knows no boundaries.

Since 2014, SADC Summits have focused on industrialization, and it is thus befitting that this year's theme continues with the industrialization trajectory, particularly now that the regional integration agenda has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the need for Africa and SADC to industrialize and enhance trade among ourselves now, more than ever. It is, therefore, critical for SADC to tackle and seize any hard realities or threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and turn them into opportunities for emboldening industrialization and intra-SADC and intra-Africa trade. An increased demand for medicines and medical supplies during and post the COVID-19 period points to the importance for SADC to strengthen its research capability, enhance its pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and to develop vaccines, while also promoting alternative medicines.

As the pandemic remains a challenge, it is critical that SADC Member States continue to assess the sectoral socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, and respond with appropriate measures. This will enable the region to ensure that the disruption does not seriously negate achievements realized in integration, including in the industrialization drive of the region.

During the year 2020, SADC celebrated its 40th anniversary and a number of milestones since its formation in April 1980. The milestones have been documented in a publication titled *40 Years of SADC: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration*,





which traces the journey that SADC has travelled since its formation. Some of these and more achievements are described in this 41st Summit Brochure under the section that summarizes the key activities and programmes undertaken by different Directorates and Units in the past year.

The *40 Years of SADC* publication includes a section on the Honouring of SADC Founders. That generation of visionary leaders included the founding presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: Dr Agostinho Neto, Sir Seretse Khama, Samora Machel, Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda and Robert Mugabe, respectively. This golden generation of selfless leaders believed in a united region where all the citizens enjoy high living standards and peace. We owe it to these leaders for establishing the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980, which was later transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992.

It is with deep sorrow that we mourn the passing on of one of the last SADC Founders, the late first President of independent Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda who passed on 17 June 2021. Zambia has not only lost its liberation leader, but the loss of “KK” as he was popularly known has also deprived southern Africa of a strong campaigner for African unity and deeper regional integration.

In recognition of the sacrifices and their commitment to Southern African political freedom, regional integration and regional economic development, a Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC, which will include a Museum, has been established. It is everyone's duty to preserve the legacy of our Founding Fathers.

This 41st Summit Brochure dedicates a full section to the Republic of Malawi as the Host Nation of the 41st SADC Heads of State and Government Summit under the leadership of His Excellency, President Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, who becomes the Chairperson of SADC as of 18 August 2021 to August 2022.

This publication also contains a section on the SADC Media Awards to honour journalists who tell the SADC Story and promote deeper integration, as well as the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition to ensure that we engender the spirit of togetherness among the leaders of tomorrow.

The year 2021 has also been a year of major setbacks for SADC with the loss of leaders in the United Republic of Tanzania and the Kingdom of Eswatini. We lost His Excellency Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, the 5th President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who died on 17 March 2021, and the Right Honourable Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Eswatini, who passed on 13 December 2020. The region also lost a number of government ministers, public and private sector officials, frontline workers, and SADC citizens. May their souls rest in eternal peace.

As President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Magufuli was the Chairperson of SADC from August 2019 until August 2020. His many achievements at the helm of SADC include finalization of the formulation of the SADC Vision 2050 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030; approval of the SADC Protocol on Industry, which aims to improve the policy environment for industrial development and to support implementation; the adoption of Kiswahili as the fourth Official Working Language of SADC in honour of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere; and the approval of 25 October as a day for SADC Member States to call for the removal of sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe.

It is my hope that you will find this 41st SADC Summit Brochure useful. I wish to express my gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their continued dedication and professional support in preparing both the *40 Years of SADC* publication and this 41st Summit Brochure.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2021



H.E. Wavel Ramkalawan President of the Republic of Seychelles



HIS EXCELLENCY Wavel Ramkalawan was sworn in as President of the Republic of Seychelles on 26 October 2020 after winning the presidential election held on 22-24 October, with 54.9 percent of the popular vote. The former opposition leader, who contested the 2020 presidential poll under a Linyon Demokratik Seselwa or Seychelles Democratic Alliance (SDA) ticket, becomes the fifth president of Seychelles. Speaking soon after the announcement of the results in the capital Victoria, he called for unity and pledged to work for all of the people of Seychelles regardless of their political affiliation, saying it is important to reconcile our people to go forward.

Early Life and Education

President Ramkalawan was born in Mahé, the principal island of Seychelles on 15 March 1961. He was born into a modest family, the youngest of three children. His father was a metalworker and his mother a primary school teacher. He is an ordained minister of the Anglican Church and started his career as a priest after completing primary and secondary education at the Seychelles College. He was ordained in 1985 following studies at St Paul's Theological College in Mauritius, followed by further studies in theology at Birmingham University. Returning to Seychelles, he worked in several parishes, rising to become priest-in-charge of the parish of The Holy Saviour. He is married to Linda and has three children.

Political Career

Through his pastoral work, he came into contact with people affected by social and civil injustices, and it was his work mission as a priest that led him into politics. In 1991 he joined others to form the Parti Seselwa, initially a pressure group, and became its leader. After the coming into force of the new Constitution in 1993, two other opposition parties joined Parti Seselwa to form The United Opposition (UO) and contested the 1993 general elections, winning nine percent of the vote, thus enabling it to appoint one member (Ramkalawan) to the National Assembly.

Leader of Opposition

In 1998, he led the UO to the second multi-party general elections, polling 27 percent of the national vote and increasing its National Assembly representation to three, becoming the first directly elected member of the party in the Assembly by winning his home constituency of St Louis. He was elected Leader of the Opposition, a post he relinquished in 2011 when his party boycotted the National Assembly elections. In December 2015, he led a united opposition in a presidential election but lost by one percent. He served as a Member of Parliament from 1993 - 2011 and 2016 - 2020; and as Leader of the Opposition from 1998 - 2011 and 2016 - 2020. In 2016, his party won the majority in the National Assembly elections and he became again the Leader of the Opposition, leading a majority in the Legislature. He contested for the presidency five times prior to 2020.

President of Seychelles

On 25 October 2020, he won the presidential election, the first victory for an opposition candidate since independence. Prior to this, he has held various leadership positions including leading the National Assembly delegation at the Pan African Parliament and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, where he chaired the Democratization, Governance and Human Rights Committee. In the National Assembly, he chaired the Truth & National Reconciliation Committee, the Defence and Security Committee, the Islands Committee, and the Finance & Public Accounts Committee.

On 4 November 2020, a week after being sworn in as President, he took on the additional portfolios of Defence, Legal Affairs, Public Administration, National Planning and National Security.



H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan President of the United Republic of Tanzania

HER EXCELLENCY Samia Suluhu Hassan is the sixth President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Chairperson of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party. She was sworn-in as President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 19 March 2021 following the untimely death of His Excellency, President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli. She became the first woman to be President of Tanzania, and the first in East Africa. Prior to her appointment, she was Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania. She was born on 27 January 1960 in Kizimkazi Village, Southern District of Zanzibar. President Hassan is married to Hafidh Ameir and has four children.

Education

H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan attended school in the Zanzibar islands of Unguja and Pemba, completing her secondary education at Advanced Level. She went on to attain a Diploma/Certificate in Statistics at the Zanzibar Institute of Financial Administration, and joined the Institute of Development Management (now Mzumbe University) for advanced studies in Public Administration. She pursued various training at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha, the National Institute of Public Administration in Lahore, Pakistan, and the Institute of Management of Leaders in Hyderabad, India for a Certificate in Management, and Leadership Courses. She studied for a Postgraduate Diploma in Economics at Manchester University in UK; and she earned a Masters Degree in Community Economic Development through a joint programme between the Open University of Tanzania and the Southern New Hampshire University, USA. Prior to entering politics, she worked as a Manpower Planning Officer at the Ministry of Planning and Development from 1984 to 1988; and with the World Food Programme as a Manager for Dairy and Irrigation Projects in Zanzibar from 1988 to 1997.

Political Career

President Hassan has a strong track record in leadership and politics, and has served in both the Union Government and in the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, as well as in the CCM party. She entered politics as a member of the CCM on 10 June 1987, and ventured into elective politics in 2000 when she was elected as a member of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, for Special Seats. This led to her appointment as Minister of Labour, Youth Employment, Women and Children Development in Zanzibar and the only high-ranking woman Minister in the Cabinet until 2005. Her achievements include the introduction of a programme that allowed girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy, to have an alternative education. She was re-elected in 2005 and appointed as Minister for Tourism, Trade and Investment until 2010.

In 2010, she contested for Makunduchi constituency and became a Member of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, which led to her appointment by then President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete as Minister of State in the Vice President's Office dealing with Union Matters. In this capacity, she also served as the Deputy Chairperson of the National Constitutional Assembly in 2014, which was formed by the Fourth Phase Government for the purpose of drafting proposals for a new Constitution. She has served as a Member of the National Executive Committee and Central Committee of the CCM party since 2007.

She has held various leadership portfolios including as a Member of the Parole Committee of Zanzibar (2001-2010); Matron for the Association of People Living with HIV--Zanzibar (1997-2000); Member of the Board for Equal Opportunity for All Trust Fund (1996-2000); Member of the Tanzania Rain Water Harvesting Committee (1995-2000); Member of Executive Committee of the Association of NGOs Zanzibar (1995-2000) and Executive Director of the Association (1998-2000); Member of the Zanzibar Marking 21st Century Committee (1999); Member of the Lions Club Zanzibar (1991-1998); Member of the Zanzibar Education Policy Formulation Committee (1996); and a Founding Member of the Catalyst Organization for Women Progress in Zanzibar (1991-1994).

Gender Campaigner

President Hassan has a long record of promoting gender empowerment, equality and equity. In 2016, she was appointed by the then United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to be a Member of the UN High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment in charge of the East and Southern regions of Africa. She tabled 27 commitments to the Panel for which the Tanzanian Government allocated steps to be implemented for a sustainable approach to the full economic empowerment of women.

Other initiatives included: Overseeing the creation and set up of women economic platforms countrywide that linked women's Small and Medium Enterprises to cross-border markets, soft loans and entrepreneurial skills; and liaison with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and the Children in preparing and launching the campaign to increase accountability in reducing maternal and new-born deaths, locally known as *Jiongeze tuwavushe Salama*. She contributed to the *Handbook for Gender-inclusive Elections in Commonwealth Africa: Achieving 50-50 by 2030*, prepared by Commonwealth Secretariat.

INTERVIEW

with the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax ...as she ends her 8-year tenure at the SADC Secretariat



What are some of the major achievements and challenges that SADC has experienced during your tenure as the Executive Secretary?

The achievements realized during my tenure are many and varied. Some are quantifiable and others are not, while some are visible and others are not visible. It is also important to note that the achievements recorded during the eight years of my tenure in office are a result of collective efforts and teamwork involving the SADC Member States and the Secretariat Staff, with support from the private sector and regional and international partners. Highlights of the key achievements during my tenure include the following:



- **Consolidation of Democracy, and Sustaining of Peace and Security.** The SADC region remains stable and peaceful, notwithstanding isolated challenges. This is attributed to solid systems and measures in place, such as our regional early warning, preventive and mediation mechanisms which facilitate timely detection and redress of threats and challenges, and effective deployment of SADC electoral observation missions. Examples during my tenure include the SADC preventive mission to the Kingdom of Lesotho, SADC peace and political support to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), SADC mediation in Madagascar, and SADC facilitation in Lesotho. These measures addressed challenges that emerged, and enabled the respective Member States and the region to restore stability, peace and security. Democracy was consolidated through effective deployment of electoral observation missions to SADC Member States. To mitigate and address threats posed by cybercrime and terrorism, a cybercrime and anti-terrorism strategy was adopted in 2016. The strategy is being implemented at regional and national levels.
- **Documenting Southern African Liberation Struggle History through the Hashim Mbita Publication.** To preserve the recent history of Southern Africa and generate awareness about African Liberation, SADC published the series of books resulting from the Hashim Mbita Project on Southern African Liberation Struggles, an extensive publication of nine volumes that was launched in August 2014. The publication enables the people of the region, and especially the youth, to understand and appreciate the shared history of Southern Africa's liberation, thus advancing social cohesion and regional identity. This was first published in its original languages and has now been fully translated into the SADC official languages. The SADC Council of Ministers has taken the decision that Southern African Liberation History should be included in the school syllabus and requested Ministers of Education to operationalize the decision.
- **Frontloading of Industrialization to Accelerate Socio-Economic and Technological Transformation.** The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 was approved in 2015 by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe. The decision to frontload industrialization was taken because the previous efforts to increase intra-regional trade were hampered by the limited capacity in Member States to produce goods that can be traded equitably within the region, and competitively within and outside the region. The Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap therefore seeks to facilitate a major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels, through beneficiation and value addition to the Region's diverse resources, within the context of deeper regional integration. Since the adoption of this strategy, industrialization has remained the major focus of SADC economic integration. By addressing the supply-side constraints as part of the implementation of the SADC industrialization strategy, cross-border trade continues to grow and the business environment has been improving, whereby the cost of doing business has been declining steadily and gradually, through the implementation of both hard and soft infrastructure. Value chains have been profiled, specifically in three priority sectors of mineral beneficiation, pharmaceuticals and agro-processing, and a number of value chains have been developed and are being implemented.
- **Improvement of SADC Intra-Region Trade.** While, intra-SADC trade rose from 16.3 percent in 2008 to 21.6 percent in 2016 following the establishment of the Free Trade Area (FTA), it slowed down to 20 percent in 2017 and to 19.3 percent in 2018. With the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, it is expected that the supply-side constraints will be addressed effectively and timeously, and such capacities to produce and trade equitably, as well as competitiveness will be strengthened to facilitate intra-SADC trade. With all the measures put in place, and the benefits of the SADC FTA, non-tariff barriers remain a challenge that requires commitment by Member States.

→ **Customs and Trade Facilitation.** The SADC Trade Facilitation Programme was developed and approved by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in March 2016. The Programme is intended to enhance the intra- and extra-SADC trade. The SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee was also revised and will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers of Trade for adoption. The customs transit facility is to facilitate the goods in transit by using a single recognized guarantee.

→ **Enhancement of Trade Infrastructure.** The SADC Simplified Trade Regime Framework and SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations aimed at facilitating intra- and extra-SADC Trade were finalized in 2020 and the roll-out of these instruments is expected to start in 2021 after consideration and endorsement by Ministers responsible for Trade in SADC. The SADC E-Certificate of Origin (eCoO) Framework was developed and approved during the review period. The E-certificate will help to facilitate the application of the Certificate of Origin electronically, thus easing cross-border trade. The Framework will soon be piloted in six Member States — Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The launch of eCoO transmission is scheduled for September 2021.

→ **Infrastructure Development.** In its pursuit to industrialize and accelerate regional integration, SADC has prioritized infrastructure development, and a number of infrastructure projects have been, and continue to be, implemented in energy, transport, information communication technologies, meteorology, trans-boundary water resources and tourism (trans-frontier conservation areas). The targets for infrastructure are set in the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) approved in 2012 that aims at attaining assimilated, cost-effective, unified and efficient transnational infrastructure networks and services to serve as the enablers of regional integration and economic development. The projects that have been implemented and are ongoing include:

- ❖ **One-Stop Border Posts** at Chirundu Border between Zambia and Zimbabwe; Nakonde-Tunduma Border between United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia; and Kazungula Border between Botswana and Zambia, where the road-rail bridge was commissioned in May 2021.
- ❖ **Cross-border Transmission Links** using optical fibre technology allow landlocked Member States such as Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe to connect to the submarine cables on either or both the east and west coasts of Africa. Five Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania) have achieved the 2025 SADC Broadband Target to cover 80 percent of their population with broadband services and Regional Broadband interconnectivity as a critical technology in addressing and recovery from natural disasters and pandemics. National Broadband Plans or Strategies have been established by eight Member States — Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and United Republic of Tanzania.
- ❖ **Installation and Commissioning of more than 18300 Megawatts (MW)** between 2014 and 2020 to meet the increasing power demand in the Region. The Zambia-Tanzania Interconnector is at construction phase to connect the remaining three mainland Member States of Angola, Malawi, and United Republic of Tanzania to the regional power pool managed by the Southern African Power Pool.

→ **Financial and Monetary Integration**

- ❖ **The Financial Inclusion and SME Access to Finance Strategy and Implementation Strategy** approved in 2018 has enhanced financial inclusion in SADC Member States. A total of 10 Member States have developed either financial inclusion strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion, and there has been an 8 percent improvement in financial inclusion among adults in the Region, which stands at 68 percent.
- ❖ **The SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS)** multi-currency platform went live in October 2018 to facilitate faster and more effective payment transactions in the region. All Member States, except Comoros, the newest SADC Member State, are participating in the SADC-RTGS and a total of 84 banks are participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has enabled Member States to settle payments among themselves in real time compared to previously when it used to take several days for banks to process cross-border transactions.

→ **Investment Cooperation and Promotion.** SADC continues to implement the Regional Action Programme on Investment (RAPI) to attract sustainable investment in the region.

- ❖ **Policies and Frameworks** for attracting and promotion of domestic investment and FDI have been developed and harmonized, including the SADC Bilateral Investment Model Template and the SADC Investment Policy Framework (IPF) which was adopted in October 2019 by the joint Investment Subcommittee and TNF Services and recommended for approval by the MTF. The policy guides Member States in the development of their National Action Programme for Investment (NAPI) in order to improve the business and investment climate. Botswana, Malawi and Zambia have developed their NAPI, and work is ongoing in Madagascar.

- ❖ *The SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy* was adopted in October 2019 by the Investment Subcommittee and recommended for approval by the MTF. The Strategy allows SADC as a regional body to explore opportunities to showcase its programmes and regional projects around the world.
 - ❖ *A SADC Investment Portal* that is linked to Member States' investment portals was developed in 2018. The portal facilitates the sharing of information among Member States, and access to information by investors.
 - ❖ *Collaborative Initiatives* focusing on capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and regional-benchmarking initiatives are in place, including peer-to-peer learning that are organized every year to allow Member States to share their experiences in facilitation and promotion of investment.
- **Food Security and Management of Natural Resources.** The progress of work since August 2013 in the area of agriculture, food security, natural resources, environment and tourism, focused initially on,
- ❖ *The Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)* development and approval in 2014 as an overarching regional policy framework (the SADC Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact) that guides agriculture sector development; and
 - ❖ *The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) 2017-2022* development and approval in April 2017. The RAIP outlines priority programmes and sub-programmes, identified from the RAP Results Framework, where investments in the agriculture sector need to be focused. For the 3-year period that the RAIP has been operational, 2017-2020, progress has been achieved in operationalizing of 88 percent of the 25 key result areas while implementation of activities is underway to achieve 70 percent of the 55 intermediate outcomes.
- **Agricultural Production, Productivity and Competitiveness**
- ❖ *The Crop Production Development Programme* was approved in 2019 to improve production, productivity and competitiveness, and regional and international trade of crop products, as per the RAP, and addresses six mutually reinforcing components.
 - ❖ *The SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS)*, approved in 2008, entered into force in 2014, as part of regional efforts to boost agriculture by promoting the use of high and known quality seeds. Access to quality seeds facilitates diversity to food resource diversification, and prevention of genetic erosion in rural agriculture. The region has approved, since 2014 to date, 84 crop varieties to be registered and released through the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System (HSRS), and eligible to be produced and traded throughout the region. These include maize, wheat, beans, groundnuts, sorghum and soya beans. To support the implementation of the SADC HSRS, the Regional Guidelines for Seed Certification and Quality Assurance, and the SADC Seed Sustainability Strategy, were approved in 2019.
 - ❖ *The SADC Guidelines for Pesticides Management* were approved in 2019 to facilitate an increase in the use of pesticides to improve crop production and productivity in the region, and to ensure the proper use of pesticides.
 - ❖ *The Regional Livestock Development Programme (LDP)* was approved in November 2017, to address the objectives of the RAP as far as the livestock sector is concerned, and Member States are currently incorporating components of the LDP into their National LDPs, including reviewing their Livestock Production, Animal Conservation and Rangeland Management Strategies. Other components of the LDP, such as the SADC Animal Genetics Resources Conservation and Utilization Strategy were approved in May 2020. A plan for its Implementation is currently under development, starting from the FY2021/2022.
 - ❖ *A Regional Framework for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Control* was developed and approved in 2021 to address the rise of AMR organisms, which are threatening to render existing treatments ineffective against many infectious diseases and thus reverse the gains that have been achieved using antimicrobial agents.
 - ❖ *The SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre (SPGRC)*, established in 1989 in recognition of the importance of conserving plant genetic resources in Southern Africa to secure adequate crop production, was integrated into the SADC Secretariat in 2017, and has progressed significantly in conserving and preserving the genetic diversity and viability of Southern African plant stocks. The base collection is currently at 18,500 accessions from the SADC Member States. Duplication at Svalbard Global Vault in Norway (a secure backup facility for the world's crop diversity that is located in the remote Arctic) has increased significantly from 8 percent to 42 percent of accessions held at the regional gene bank at SPGRC.
 - ❖ *The SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2026* was approved in 2017 to provide strategic direction for the rapid, environmentally responsible development of aquaculture in SADC Member States, while simultaneously safeguarding the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems, conserving common genetic resources and supporting the maintenance of regional aquatic biosecurity; and to advance the development of cross-border value chains that better enable the utilization of aquatic and human resources within the region. Most Member States are implementing the regional aquaculture strategy and are at different levels and stages.



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- ❖ *A Framework for Environmental Management of Aquaculture, Aquaculture Best Practice Management Guidelines and Aquaculture Assessment Tools* was developed to support sustainable aquaculture development in Member States. Three countries were assisted in aligning national strategies with regional strategy (Botswana, Malawi and Namibia), and a policy brief was developed to guide alignment by other Member States. Aquaculture production increased from 69,851 metric tonnes of fish in 2015 to 100,950 metric tonnes of fish in 2018, and 121,130 metric tons of aquatic plants.
- ❖ *The SADC Animal Genetics Resources (AnGR) Conservation and Utilisation Strategy* was approved in 2020 to foster an inclusive commitment of the region and to promote biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use of AnGR for economic, social and cultural values with the aim to improve agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations.

→ **Regional and International Trade and Access to Markets of Agricultural Products**

- ❖ *The Regional Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) Strategy* was developed in 2021 to provide policymakers, planners and economic players with access to reliable and timely information that is necessary for policy development, emergency preparedness and planning.
- ❖ *The Regional Plant Health Strategy* was approved in 2019 to guide Member States with a practical management approach in order to (i) strengthen Member States' ability and capacity to increase crop productivity levels through appropriate control and management of pests and diseases; and (ii) improve regulatory protection against plant-health risks associated with international trade, thereby improving the ability of Members States ability to access and maintain export markets in accordance with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement obligations and the SADC Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Annex to the Trade Protocol.
- ❖ All SADC Member States comply with *Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS)* requirements and participate every year in the Commission for Phyto-sanitary Measures (CPM) which supports the trade in crops and their products through setting plant-health standards and guidelines; and in the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) standard-setting and monitoring where they obtain disease status certification. Regional Guidelines were developed in 2018 and approved for commodity-based trade of beef during Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreaks, in line with OIE Requirements. The SADC Secretariat annually facilitates the production of regional common positions, to better influence the decision-making processes in those international fora.

→ **Food and Nutrition Security**

- ❖ *The SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2015-2025)*, approved in 2014, has gained impetus in implementation from 2018, including the revival of the Technical Steering Committee for the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy. Ten of the 16 Member States have nominated their officials to the Committee, to provide technical guidance to Member States and the Secretariat on the implementation and monitoring of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS). Support to 11 Member States (Comoros, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia) was provided to align their Food and Nutrition Security Strategies (FNSS) to the regional FNSS.
- ❖ *The SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Analysis (RVAA) Programme* ensures that the regional vulnerability assessment analysis systems are efficiently functioning and supported. All SADC Member States conduct annual national vulnerability assessments, with timely reports submitted and further reported under the Annual Regional Synthesis Report on Status. An Action Framework exists for the region on improving the quality of young children's diets, aimed at reducing malnutrition under 5 years.

→ **Management and Conservation of Wildlife and Transboundary Natural Resources**

- ❖ *The SADC Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) Programme* was approved in October 2013, and aims to develop SADC into a functional and integrated network of trans-frontier conservation areas where shared natural resources are sustainably co-managed and conserved to foster socioeconomic development and regional integration for the benefit of people living within and around the TFCAs, the SADC region, and the world. There are currently 18 existing and potential TFCAs in both terrestrial and marine environments in the SADC region.
- ❖ *The Regional Financing Facility for SADC TFCAs*, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2018, was successfully established in 2020 and started operations in 2021.



- ❖ *The SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) Strategy* was approved in 2021 to strengthen compliance and enforcement throughout the regional MCS framework so that fisheries of the region are sustainably managed, and the reduction of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is achieved in all SADC Member States through enhanced MCS programmes.
- ❖ *The SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy 2016-2021* was approved in November 2015 to reduce poaching and illegal trade in wildlife fauna and flora, and enhance related law enforcement capacity in the SADC Region. Member States are implementing the strategy by integrating LEAP activities into their national action plans and allocating resources for implementation, and submitting reports to the Secretariat annually.

→ **Environment and Disaster Risk Management**

- ❖ *The Regional Water Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Flood Early Warning System* adopted in 2016 has contributed to improvements in climate and weather forecasting, whereby SADC established the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). SARCOF provides a platform for Member States to review the rainfall season in the Region, and discuss the potential socio-economic impacts, including on food security, health, water, energy, and disaster risk management.
- ❖ *The SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund (2016-2030)* were approved in 2017 and have contributed to the strengthening of regional disaster management and response capacity. Disasters with varying frequency and magnitudes of impact have occurred at an unprecedented scale and a number of programmes are being implemented in terms of mitigation, adaptation and response.
- ❖ *Trans-boundary Cooperation in Water and Other Natural Resources* has improved trans-boundary management of resources, thereby reducing potential conflicts over shared resources. Examples of such cooperation include the establishment of River Basin Organizations and Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas across the Region.
- ❖ *A Disaster Risk Reduction Unit* was established in 2016 to strengthen coordination in regional disaster preparedness and response, and resilience building.

→ **Health and HIV and AIDS.** To attain an acceptable standard of health for all citizens, SADC continued to implement the SADC Health Programme that was approved in 1997, whereby,

- ❖ *A Regional Strategy on HIV Care, Treatment and Prevention for Key Populations* and the *Guide for HIV Prevention among Adolescent Girls and Young Women and Their Sexual Partners* were developed and approved in 2017. As a result, HIV and AIDS and TB have now been mainstreamed into key sectors in SADC and four Member States have reached the 90-90-90 UNAIDS targets, while others are on the trajectory to achieve these important milestones. New HIV infections have declined by 37 percent, while AIDS-related deaths have been halved in the Region.
- ❖ *SADC is part of the Global Prevention Coalition* to ensure that the region continues to intensify the fight against malaria, and harmonized minimum standards for the prevention, treatment and management of the disease have been developed to promote health through support for the control of communicable diseases, and preparedness, surveillance and responses during emergencies. Eight Member States are pushing towards malaria elimination by 2030 — Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These countries have formed a partnership called “Elimination 8” to collaborate across borders. However, COVID-19 has retarded the progress being made on malaria elimination due to disruptions of health programmes across the board.
- ❖ On the *COVID-19 Response*, SADC has exhibited determination and solidarity, and has undertaken several coordinated regional responses to put in place various measures to fight the pandemic.

→ **Harmonization of Curriculum**

- ❖ *The SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF)*, approved in 2011, was launched in 2017, to enable easier movement of learners and workers across the SADC Region and internationally, and to promote life-long learning. It serves as a regional mechanism for comparability and recognition of full qualifications, credit transfers, creation of regional standards, and facilitation of quality assurance and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities. SADCQF is a reference framework consisting of 10 levels based on learning outcomes and consisting of a set of agreed principles, practices, procedures and standardized terminology.





→ **Women Empowerment: Gender Mainstreaming**

A number of policies were developed and/or mainstreamed for engendered women empowerment, including,

- ❖ A SADC Framework for Achieving Gender Parity in Political and Decision-Making Positions, providing strategies and guidelines for strengthening the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development to ensure that at least 50 percent of all decision-making positions at all levels would be held by women by 2030. Progress is mixed, but gradual steps are being made, with women in leadership positions such as President and Vice President, Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, and Speaker of National Assembly or Parliament. A significant number of women are holding a wider range of ministerial portfolios, are parliamentarians, and hold numerous leadership positions in the public sector. This notwithstanding, more efforts and commitment by Member States remain critical, in order to achieve the 50:50 gender parity.

→ **Institutional Strengthening.** Key institutional reforms, policy reviews, and change management towards enhanced corporate governance and effective delivery were undertaken. Among others, the SADC Organization Structure was reviewed and streamlined in 2016 to deliver on the technological and economic transformation of the Region in line with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063.

→ **Post-2020 Direction of SADC.** The reputation and development of an organization depends on a clear strategic direction. In this regard, towards the end of my tenure, recognizing that the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-20 was coming to an end, the Region developed a *SADC Vision 2050*, whose implementation has also been planned through the *SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-30*. These two major documents were approved by the 40th SADC Summit in August 2020.

- ❖ Vision 2050 sets out the long-term aspirations of SADC over the next 30 years, and envisages a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to-high-income industrialized region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic wellbeing, justice and freedom.
- ❖ The Vision is based on a firm foundation of Peace, Security and Democratic Governance, and premised on three inter-related pillars – Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in support of Regional Integration; and, Social and Human Capital Development. The Vision recognizes the importance of Crosscutting Issues including gender, youth, environment and climate change, and disaster risk management.
- ❖ In line with the Vision, the RISDP 2020-30 outlines a development trajectory for 10 years to 2030.

The ultimate aim of SADC is to eradicate poverty. However, many of the SADC citizens still live below the poverty line, what is missing and what should be done to eradicate poverty?

Eradication of poverty is not an event but is rather a process that requires collaborative efforts at national, regional, continental and global levels. Notwithstanding that poverty eradication is at the top of the SADC agenda, it still remains one of the greatest challenges in the Region, with almost half of the 370 million people living on less than US\$1 a day. Hunger, malnutrition, gender inequalities, exploitation, marginalization, high morbidity, and HIV and AIDS are a few of the complex challenges that contribute to poverty in the SADC Region. While efforts are being made to tackle the underlying causes, disasters such as drought, and the recent COVID-19 pandemic, stifle progress.

To alleviate poverty, SADC has developed various programmes under the RISDP 2020-2030 and Vision 2050, including the Social and Human Capital Development programme which is a crucial component of industrialization and regional integration. The Programme seeks to ensure that socio-economic development is achieved in a human-centred, inclusive, and sustainable manner. The Social and Human Capital Development pillar seeks to create an enabling environment by fostering the link between economic growth and human wellbeing, through holistic interventions that leave no one behind, and end poverty.

With a special focus on women, youth, and children, the RISDP 2020-30 accords attention to enhancing opportunities for all citizens to enjoy socio-economic wellbeing in a context of improved food and nutrition security. Interventions will include accelerated education and skills development and access to full and productive employment.

RISDP 2020-2030 identifies poverty eradication as the overarching priority of regional integration in Southern Africa. To elaborate on this plan and to translate its priorities into an implementation framework, SADC has also developed the Regional Poverty Reduction Framework. This framework covers critical areas where a regional approach is expected to strengthen the national interventions to address poverty, by:

- ❖ Implementing people-centred policies on sustainable human and economic development;
- ❖ Enhancing productive capacities of Member States and the Region;
- ❖ Enhancing income-earning opportunities for the poor;
- ❖ Creating socio-economic and political conditions that favour poverty eradication;
- ❖ Addressing inequalities, marginalisation and vulnerabilities that perpetuate poverty; and
- ❖ Confronting the global imbalances and policies that hinder the situation of the majority of poor countries.

There are some perceptions of SADC as an elitist organization which does not do enough for its citizens, so what is the relevance, value and benefits of SADC to the citizens?

SADC is all about its citizens, as demonstrated in the responses above about SADC achievements. All policies, strategies and programmes are geared to the benefit of SADC citizens. Efforts by all stakeholders, including the SADC Secretariat, Member States, and the media, are needed in order to correct this perception and enable citizens to see the benefits and relevance of SADC.

SADC has put in place programmes aimed at taking the organization to the people, to enable SADC citizens and other stakeholders to understand its objectives, achievements, and the benefits that citizens derive from being part of SADC. Through these programmes, information is shared through a number of platforms, including the SADC website. SADC recognizes the pivotal role of the Media in informing and educating citizens about the benefits and values of SADC, and encourages partners in the Media, across the Region and beyond, to support SADC in its efforts to create awareness about the benefits of belonging to a shared community of Southern Africa, and ensure that these are enjoyed and reach the lives of all SADC citizens.

SADC citizens are called upon to familiarize and understand the objectives of their organization, its achievements, and opportunities. This will enable the citizens to participate in and benefit from the SADC Vision 2050 that envisages a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to-high-income, industrialized Region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic wellbeing, justice and freedom.

What opportunities exist in the SADC Region and what can be done to fully exploit these opportunities? What is the Secretariat doing to market these opportunities?

There are vast opportunities across the SADC Region. These include the following:

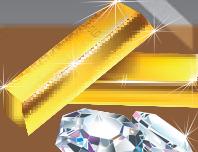
- ❖ The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) which has created a larger market which allows investors to enjoy tariff-free trade in an integrated market of 16 SADC Member States, with a combined GDP of US\$683 billion and a population of close to 400 million, thereby creating investment and trade opportunities as well as economic growth. The SADC FTA is complemented by the expanded and integrated COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) that brings together 27 countries with a combined population of 700 million and GDP of US\$1.4 trillion, and the African Continental FTA (ACFTA) that covers 54 countries with a combined population of more than 1 billion and GDP over US\$3 trillion.
- ❖ The peaceful and secure environment, complemented by harmonized and predictable policies, a facilitative business environment and supportive connectivity and trade infrastructure (hard and soft) are key ingredients for domestic investors, and for attracting international investors who can partner with SADC investors to invest and create jobs and wealth in the Region.
- ❖ The SADC demographic dividend, that includes the young, vibrant, highly educated and skilled population, and the natural resources endowment, are also opportunities for development and regional integration. SADC focuses on skills development and the promotion of science, technology and innovation as part of interventions in the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, and exploitation of natural resources for the benefit of SADC citizens.
- ❖ The level of financial integration has also opened up business opportunities in the financial sectors, including in banking, sale of securities, and mobile transactions, and enables competition on an international scale, directly benefiting the people of the Region.
- ❖ It is envisaged that by 2050, the SADC agricultural sector would have been transformed through mechanization and other initiatives to contribute to the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. Commercial farming and transformation of agriculture is therefore an opportunity to be utilized by the SADC citizens and partners.
- ❖ Mutual recognition in the education sector provides job opportunities for SADC.

Various platforms, including the SADC National Committees, National Contact Points and National Media Committees are used to market the opportunities available in the Region. The media in its various forms, that is traditional media such as radio, television, newspapers and magazines, as well as new media such as the internet and social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram are also used to market the opportunities available in the Region. SADC citizens are encouraged to take advantage of these opportunities.





A Trade and Investment Destination with Abundant Opportunities



Abundant natural resources



Combined GDP of US\$720 billion



Sustained labour supply



Regional value chains



Tariff-free trade



Population of 345 million

20

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) aims to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa.

The region has:

16 Member States

- Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

A Stable and Peaceful environment

- SADC is a generally peaceful and stable region, conducive for trade, investment, economic development and growth.

An expansive market

- The SADC Free Trade Area creates a larger market for goods and services, allowing investors to enjoy tariff-free trade, in an integrated market of 16 SADC Member States, with a combined GDP of US\$720 billion and a population of 340 million.
- The SADC FTA is complimented by the Tripartite (COMESA-EAC-SADC) Free Trade Area (TFTA) with an integrated market of 26 countries of the three regional economic blocs, a combined population of 700 million and a GDP of over US\$1.4 trillion.

A Youthful Population

- The SADC Region has a youthful population which is growing fast and is expected to double by 2055. This young population provides a demographic dividend for sustained labour supply to support investment, growth and development.

Abundant natural resources

- SADC is home to arable land, wildlife, forests and fisheries resources and a wide range of minerals, oil and raw materials for manufacturing and value addition that offer a range of investment opportunities, not only for multi-national companies, but also investment and partnership with companies within the region.
- SADC presents numerous opportunities through the development of regional value chains and their integration into global value chains.

Strategic Direction, Priorities and Institutional frameworks

- SADC's strategic directions and priorities are spelt out in the SADC Treaty, Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020-2030), the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063); SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP); the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017-2022); and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPo) and other strategic frameworks.

1 REGION, 16 NATIONS WORKING TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

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INFRINGEMENT OF THE SADC TRADEMARKS



IMPORTANT NOTICE

It has come to the attention of the SADC Secretariat that there are organisations that are using the name "Southern African Development Community" or the acronym "SADC" to identify their organisation, products, services or their causes.

The SADC Secretariat wishes to inform the general public that the name "Southern African Development Community"; the acronym "SADC"; and the SADC logo are registered and protected trademarks for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, hence the use of these trademarks without prior authorization from the SADC Secretariat infringes Intellectual Property Rights that we are enjoying.

We, therefore, urge the general public to desist from using these registered and protected trademarks, as they can only be exclusively used by the Southern African Development Community, a regional body comprising 16 Member States, namely; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For more information or advice, please contact the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana on prinfo@sadc.int or telephone +267 364 1863

Visit: www.sadc.int

ALL SADC TRADEMARKS ARE COPYRIGHTED





YOUR ONE STOP SERVICE CENTRE



22

The Malawi Investment and Trade Centre (MITC) is Malawi's primary institution mandated to attract investment and export promotion and development.

MITC plays a critical role of driving Malawi's economic growth through attraction of FDI, promotion of domestic investment and facilitation of exports by promoting locally manufactured goods and identifying markets. MITC also operates a One

Stop Service Centre which coordinates registration processes and pre-business services. MITC aims at facilitating business growth, thereby contributing to the overall economic growth and development of Malawi.

MITC is committed to delivering excellent services to maximize investors' pleasant and memorable experience in Malawi.

MITC OFFERS THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuance of Investment Certificates• Facilitates access to Temporary Employment Permits• Coordinates Business Registration• Facilitates access to markets• Markets investment and trade opportunities• Capacity building for exporters | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuance of Exporter Certificates• Facilitates access to Business Residence Permits• Provides assistance in acquiring land for investment• Provides aftercare services to investors and exporters• Provides technical support to producers |
|---|--|

MITC provides you with the support you need to start and run your business venture in Malawi. Our unique combination of knowledgeable sector experts, strategic alliances, and mandate makes our services valuable.

Invest with confidence! Invest in Malawi!.

Malawi Investment and Trade Centre
First Floor, Aquarius House,
Private Bag 302, Capital City Lilongwe 3, Malawi.
Tel +265 (0) 1 771 315 • Fax: +265 (0) 1 771 781
Email: info@mitc.mw www.mitc.mw

www.mitc.mw





WELCOME TO THE CITY OF LILONGWE

23

I am pleased and honoured to welcome all delegates to the 41st Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State & Government to Lilongwe the Capital City of Malawi, the warm heart of Africa from 9th to 18th August 2021.

Lilongwe is honoured to host you and make your stay in our beautiful Capital City such a memorable one. Make use of your time away from the meeting to enjoy our cuisine in some of our fine restaurants, visit our monuments and the Lilongwe Wildlife Centre, shop in our markets and shopping centres spread across the City, buy the world famous Malawi curios souvenirs from some of our most talented craftsmen and women.

The beautiful sandy beaches of Lake Malawi and its fine hotels are only 90 minutes away from Lilongwe as is the nearest national park to the north of here.

Above all experience the smiles and friendly warmth of the people of Lilongwe as they make your stay in Lilongwe a never to be forgotten experience.
Kindly follow all covid 19 regulations

Welcome to Lilongwe! Takulandirani! Karibu! Bienvenue! Mauya! Wamukelekile!
Wamkelekile! Amohela!Bem-Vinda!

Kabogolo

Councillor Juliana Kaduya
Mayor of the City of Lilongwe



SADC COVID-19 RESPONSE

Introduction

Extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures and the SADC region has been doing just that to combat the novel coronavirus identified in 2019 and formally known as COVID-19.

Described by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as the most serious health emergency in generations, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the global socio-economic landscape and resulted in the loss of many lives.

The priority for SADC Member States in their response to COVID-19 has focused on the health and wellbeing of the public and has involved efforts to strengthen the public health systems while implementing measures to curtail the spread of the virus, amid concerns that national medical facilities could be overwhelmed as the virus spreads.

Most SADC Member States have implemented stringent measures to restrict the movement of people, encourage social distancing and promote sound hygiene standards in order to curb the spread of COVID-19. Unprecedented lockdowns have been implemented in a number of SADC Member States with most land borders closed or restricted, except for essential cargo and residents.

In recent months, vaccination is a top priority for Member States to protect citizens from the impact and effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Actions taken by SADC Member States

Various measures have been taken by the 16 SADC Member States, at national and regional levels, to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the interventions are the following.

Adoption of World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines on COVID-19

SADC Member States have adopted WHO guidelines on COVID-19, in terms of preparedness; coordination; planning and monitoring; surveillance and case investigation; infection prevention and control; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); risk communication and community engagement, as well as guidance to schools, workplaces and institutions.

Implementation of National Level Interventions

SADC Member States have undertaken various measures that include preparedness and response mechanisms; awareness programmes; suspension of inbound and outbound flights; suspension of business and tourism travel; set up of border and in-country testing centres; social distancing and cancellation of gatherings; adoption of self-isolation and mandatory quarantines for a

minimum of 14 days; and treatment for those who test positive. Some Member States have introduced lockdown measures, while allowing essential services to operate.

Disaster Risk Management

Member States have agreed to establish National Emergency Operations Centres to facilitate coordination of logistics and stockpiling for disasters at national level, and to establish National Emergency Trust Funds and National Resource Mobilization Strategies to facilitate the mobilization of resources for national disaster responses.

Suspension of Regional Face-to-Face Meetings

On 9 March 2020, SADC convened an extraordinary meeting of SADC Ministers of Health where existing knowledge and information on the COVID-19 outbreak was shared, and Member States agreed to suspend physical meetings until the situation improves.

Re-establishment and Expansion of the Technical Committee for Coordinating and Monitoring the Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health

The Technical Committee is meeting on a regular basis to advise the region on health and related matters, and other socio-economic matters related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mobilisation of Regional Support Towards Containment of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and Mitigation of its Socio-Economic Impact on the SADC Region

The regional resource mobilisation initiative builds on national initiatives, and is based on gaps identified by individual Member States to respond to the COVID-19 short to long-term needs. Immediate needs include resources to support SADC Member States in acquiring essential medicines, medical supplies and medical equipment, especially testing kits, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and ventilators. To this effect, the SADC Secretariat is working with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

SADC Pooled Procurement Services for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies

The SADC Pooled Procurement is intended to provide sustainable access to affordable and effective essential medicine and health commodities, and Member States have been encouraged to use this facility for the procurement of supplies for prevention, treatment and control of COVID-19 and any other epidemics.

Guidelines on Harmonisation and Facilitation of Cross Border Transport Operations across the Region during COVID-19

The adopted Guidelines are intended to facilitate and ease the process of transporting essential goods and services within the region during the COVID-19 pandemic. Member States have agreed to establish a National Transport and Trade Facilitation Committee or to use similar structures (comprising officials from the Ministries responsible for Transport, Health, Police/Army, and Trade) to coordinate the implementation of the guidelines, and resolve operational issues at borders or roadblocks. In addition, a SADC Regional COVID-19 Trade and Transport Facilitation Cell has been created at the SADC Secretariat to assist and coordinate Member States and Corridor Groups in implementing guidelines.

Partnership with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The SADC Secretariat has partnered with UNESCO on an initiative known as #LearningNeverStops to support SADC Member States in reducing the impact of the coronavirus on education, and in ensuring the continuity of education and learning programmes. Through this partnership, the SADC Secretariat and UNESCO commit to work with SADC Member States and other Global Coalition partners to provide support to Member States to ensure the continuity of education under the hashtag #LearningNeverStops. Support will be provided to SADC countries to develop and implement innovative and context-appropriate solutions to provide education and learning remotely, while leveraging hi-tech, low-tech and no-tech approaches, and seek equitable solutions and universal access.

Introduction of SADC Regional Status Report on COVID 19

The SADC Regional Status Report on COVID 19 is produced and shared with Member States on a weekly basis with recommendations for consideration by Member States.

Monitoring and analysing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on SADC economies

The SADC Macroeconomic Subcommittee in coordination with the SADC Secretariat has been monitoring and analysing the impacts of COVID-19 on SADC economies, and providing policy recommendations to Member States on a continuous basis.

Daily updates on the status of COVID-19 in the region

Daily updates on COVID-19 in the region are posted on the SADC website to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences.

Way Forward for SADC

To maintain and improve the strategies against the COVID-19 pandemic, SADC Member States are involved in vaccination programmes to protect people from the effect and impact of the pandemic. All Member States are vaccinating citizens and residents while abiding by WHO

guidelines on COVID-19 including social distancing, masks, lockdowns, and restricting social gatherings.

The SADC Secretariat will remain committed to the coordination of regional responses to contain and address the COVID-19 pandemic. As stated by the communiqué of the SADC Extraordinary Summit held 23 June 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique, “Summit called upon countries that are limiting SADC residents to travel to their countries based on origin and type of vaccine they received to reconsider their positions.”

SADC Member States are implementing various vaccination programmes to address the COVID-19 situation that has affected the global community, as well as safety measures such as masks, sanitizing and social distance. Extraordinary times call for extraordinary measures and the SADC region did just that to combat the COVID-19 pandemic including imposing lockdown and curfew measures to combat the spread of the disease. Some cities across the region were deserted as people stayed at home and many worked from home.

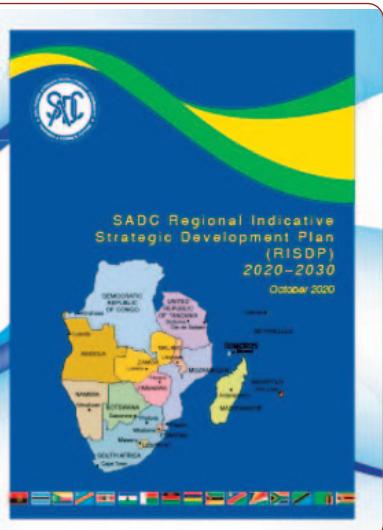
SADC leaders made several other commitments with regard to COVID-19, at their Extra-Ordinary Summit on 23 June 2021 in Maputo, as stated in the official Summit Communiqué and quoted here:

11. Summit committed to enhance SADC regional and national capacities in research and manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and other essential drugs and medicines, promotion of traditional and alternative medicines, and the development of vaccines.
12. Summit urged SADC Member States and the International Community to support the proposal for a temporary waiver of certain provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) to allow more countries to produce COVID-19 vaccine, for more efficient response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
13. Summit called upon the World Trade Organization (WTO) to finalize negotiations on the waiver of certain provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), and expedite its operationalization.
14. Summit called for the end of vaccine nationalism and for equal access to vaccine by all countries.
15. Summit urged all SADC citizens to continue observing and adhering to COVID-19 preventive measures.
16. Summit called upon countries that are limiting SADC residents to travel to their countries based on origin and type of vaccine they received to reconsider their positions.
17. Summit commended H.E. President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, President of South Africa, for championing the proposal to waive certain provisions of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), so as to enable more countries to produce COVID-19 vaccine and facilitate access to all.
18. Summit urged Member States to strengthen and expand coverage of social protection and safety nets programmes to cater for increasing numbers of food insecure population, and to promote value addition through agro-processing.

SADC IN PICTURES



President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi hosted the 40th SADC Summit that was held virtually and coordinated from Maputo, Mozambique on 17-18 August 2020, and he became the SADC Chairperson for the period August 2020-August 2021.



Vision 2050 was approved by the 40th SADC Summit in August 2020, as a long-term vision that sets out the aspirations of the region until 2050, with a new strategic plan to deepen regional integration over the next 10 years. The RISDP 2020-2030 presents the development trajectory for the SADC region until 2030.

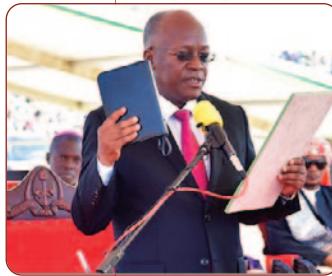
H.E. President Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli waits in line to cast his ballot in the General Election of 28 October 2020. He won a landslide victory and was sworn in on 5 November 2020 for his second five-year term as President of the United Republic of Tanzania.



President Magufuli passed away on 17 March 2021, leaving a legacy of infrastructure development and his no-nonsense approach to the way government operates. As SADC Chairperson from August 2019 - August 2020, he oversaw the development of the SADC Vision 2050 and its first 10-year plan, the RISDP 2020-2030, as well as approval of the SADC Protocol on Industry, and the adoption of Kiswahili as the fourth SADC Official Working Language.

Following his untimely death, H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, who was then Vice President, was sworn in as President for the remainder of the five-year term ending in 2025, becoming the first woman to be the President of Tanzania.

The Extra-Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held on 23 June 2021 expressed heartfelt condolences to Dr. Magufuli's family, H.E. President Hassan, the Government and the People of the United Republic of Tanzania, saying he was "a Visionary leader who championed the development of Africa, the removal of sanctions on Zimbabwe and the introduction and recognition of Kiswahili, a language which was used during the liberation struggle; and stood for the political and economic independence of the Continent, and the use of Africa's natural resources for the benefit of its peoples."



"Summit also expressed deep condolences to Government of His Majesty, people of Eswatini, and the Dlamini family on passing of the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Eswatini, His Excellency Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini, an experienced leader and businessman who served the Kingdom of Eswatini, and the SADC Region with utmost diligence." Communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government, 23 June 2021, Maputo, Mozambique



On 10 May 2021, SADC witnessed the historic launch by Zambia and Botswana of the Kazungula Bridge that replaces the ferry link across the Zambezi River. The Bridge will ease congestion at the border crossing, boost regional trade, and facilitate the smooth movement of goods, services and people across the region.



Acts of extremism and terrorism in northern Mozambique continue to be a priority for SADC and various regional meetings were held in 2020-21 to seek a lasting solution. At their Extra-Ordinary Summit hosted by the Government of Mozambique on 23 June 2021, following a Double Troika Summit held in Maputo on 27 May, SADC leaders agreed to deploy the SADC Standby Force to support Mozambique in addressing the peace and security situation in the north of the country.



SADC through the Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, chaired the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Task Force and handed over to the East African Community (EAC) in June 2021. The main objective of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite arrangement is to collaborate in the facilitation of the smooth movement of goods, services and people in east and southern Africa. The three Regional Economic Communities agreed in February to rapidly conclude the ratification and implementation of the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) which aims to strengthen and deepen economic integration of southern and eastern Africa, and pave the way for the success of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

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SADC launched the Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre to be based in Nacala, Mozambique to assist in the coordination of support to disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts in SADC Member States. Standing fourth from right is President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Mozambique, who launched the Centre on 21 June 2021.



A new publication chronicling **40 Years of SADC - Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration** was launched at the Extra-Ordinary SADC Summit held in June 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique. The publication traces the journey that SADC has travelled since its formation in April 1980, showing the major milestones and achievements as well as the challenges encountered over the past 40 years, and was produced for the SADC Secretariat by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Mozambique (right) launched the publication with the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax.

SADC HISTORY

The Journey Toward Economic Integration and Development

40 years of SADC

Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration

The journey toward economic integration and development in Africa began much more than 40 years ago in the long-term vision of African leaders and people, and their passionate commitment to freedom, unity and prosperity.

The vision was consolidated by the leaders of independent African countries meeting in 1963 in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to form the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and a Coordinating Committee known as the OAU Liberation Committee.

Freedom and political independence was the goal eventually achieved in 1990 and 1994 when, first Namibia and then South Africa joined after shedding the formal apartheid system and holding majority elections.

Independent African countries were already working toward the next goal of economic integration, by starting to form the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on the continent that are the building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC).

SADC is one of these RECs and in mid-2019, SADC took its place at the inaugural meeting for African Union - RECs Coordination, in line with the AU reform agenda that requires regular engagement with RECs to assess progress in achieving continental integration.

SADC has come a long way since 1980, starting with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and determined to deliver peace, dignity and development to the people of the region. Much was achieved by SADCC in the various cooperation areas, but its greatest achievements were in completing political independence and

establishing a firm foundation for regional integration, generating a spirit of solidarity and a sense of regional belonging that goes beyond governments to the broader community to demonstrate a vision of unity through the tangible benefits of working together.

SADC began as an idea, a dream that seemed impossible in the situation of the time, and yet there could be no solution without it. In the courage of the first steps was found the impetus to proceed with implementation, no matter how difficult were the hurdles. And they were difficult.

SADC's emergent years are not easy to imagine now or explain to generations who were not present, but the region and its institutions emerged in freedom on the boundaries of racism and apartheid, on the frontline. SADC emerged not so much in resistance but in the will of a people and the determination of their visionary founders to chart their own destiny, together.

Before SADCC, Southern Africa was fragmented, and it was transformed again in 1992 when independent Namibia hosted the signing of the SADC Treaty by 10 Member States, and in 1994 when South Africa emerged from the dungeons of apartheid into freedom to join the Community as its 11th Member State. Five more countries have seen the benefits of joining SADC since that time, bringing their unique diversity to make a total of 16 Member States in 2020, in mainland Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean –

Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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“Among the good, but generally unreported things of Africa, is the Southern African Development Community, SADC”

“During its twelve years of existence, the coordination conference gave greatest priority to the building up of a subregional infrastructure, so that all its members become linked together by road, railways, telecommunications, civil aviation, and a shared electricity grid. Much remains to be done, but it is now possible to drive from Tanzania to Angola or Namibia, as well as to South

Africa. I am not saying it will always be comfortable, or quick, but it can be done, whereas previously, it was virtually impossible. Also, despite the destructions of war in the two countries, it is now, or soon will be, possible to telephone from Maputo in Mozambique to Luanda in Angola without passing through Portugal. There were no such links before SADC.” Julius Nyerere, 1996

“Our Community, dear Readers, is more than a political grouping, it has a past and a future whose roots can be found in the liberation movements and in the Frontline States. But, more fundamentally they are revealed in the hearts and souls of our proud sons and daughters of the soil who have stood together in their insistence that the region be transformed into something new and different...”

President Festus Mogae of Botswana,
Chairperson of SADC in 2005@25



“Summit launched the SADC at 40th Publication, and urged SADC citizens to use the Publication to appreciate the history of SADC.” From Communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held on 23 June, 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique

SADC Hashim Mbita Project on *Southern African Liberation Struggles*

The liberation of southern Africa was a major political event of the 20th century which brought majority rule and created the opportunity for Africa to be free from racial oppression, economic exploitation and political exclusion.

Today, the liberation of southern Africa is reflected in SADC's vision of a "Common future, a future within a regional Community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, and peace and security of the people of southern Africa".

The stories of the liberation of southern Africa are well documented in the *SADC Hashim Mbita Project -- Southern African Liberation Struggles*. The nine-volume publication results from the research project initiated in August 2004, following budget commitments by SADC Member States at the SADC Summit held in Grande Baie, Mauritius and reconfirmed the following year by the 25th SADC Summit held in Gaborone, Botswana.

The main purpose of the Mbita Project was the collection of stories and documents from people directly involved in the liberation of southern Africa. This collection was developed under the guidance of the late Brigadier-General Hashim Mbita as the passionate proponent and Patron of the project to provide a comprehensive record designed to preserve memory to assist present and future generations to remember and understand the vision and sacrifices of our Founders.

The project's primary objective was to document the history of the liberation struggle of southern Africa through the collection, cataloguing and compiling of oral texts and data in SADC Member States and outside the region.

The late Brigadier General (retired) Hashim Mbita from the United Republic of Tanzania played a critical role in the liberation of African countries from colonial rule and apartheid. He was the long-serving Executive Secretary of the coordinating committee established by African leaders of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) at their first assembly in 1963 that became known as the OAU Liberation Committee. This was hosted in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to provide political, diplomatic and material support to the liberation movements.

Hashim Mbita headed the Liberation Committee for 22 years after taking office in 1972, appointed by President Nyerere for his dedication and honesty, and his wide array of knowledge and skills. His name was known by freedom fighters across the African continent and he dedicated his final report to them as *Mission Accomplished*.

"It is dedicated to the gallantry of Africa's freedom fighters, especially to the memory of those who did not live to see the dawn of this era in Africa. This is a tribute to their courage, a salute to the heroes and heroines of African Liberation..."

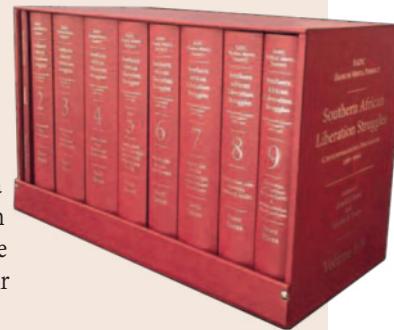
SADC Hashim Mbita Project – *Southern African Liberation Struggles*

For the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, it was the late Brig-Gen (rtd) Hashim Mbita himself who took on the task, using his skills of persuasion to raise funds, and his inspirational enthusiasm to get the job done. He served as active Patron of the SADC project that resulted in the publication of nine volumes containing stories told by the people of region and their liberation movements, about their role and that of the Frontline States with support of various organisations and countries within and outside Africa. Hashim Mbita (late) at left, with H.E. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, the Founding President of Zambia (late), both recipients of the Seretse Khama SADC Medal.

Until he said "mission accomplished" in 1994, Mbita through the OAU mobilized materials and training for the liberation forces of the remaining countries still under colonial rule, all of whom gained independence during his tenure, including Guinea-Bissau (1974), Mozambique (1975), Cape Verde (1975), Angola (1975), Zimbabwe (1980), Namibia (1990), and finally majority rule in South Africa (1994).

Speaking a few years later at a symposium to mark Africa Day, Ambassador Mbita urged the youth of the new generation to be resolute in the struggle for economic and social development on the continent. He echoed a favourite phrase of *Mwalimu* Nyerere when he said, "It can be done, play your part."

There are two versions of the nine-volume publication on *Southern African Liberation Struggles*. The first version was launched by the late President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe on 17 August 2014 at the 34th SADC Summit held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. This version captured verbatim stories of people on the liberation struggles in their native languages.



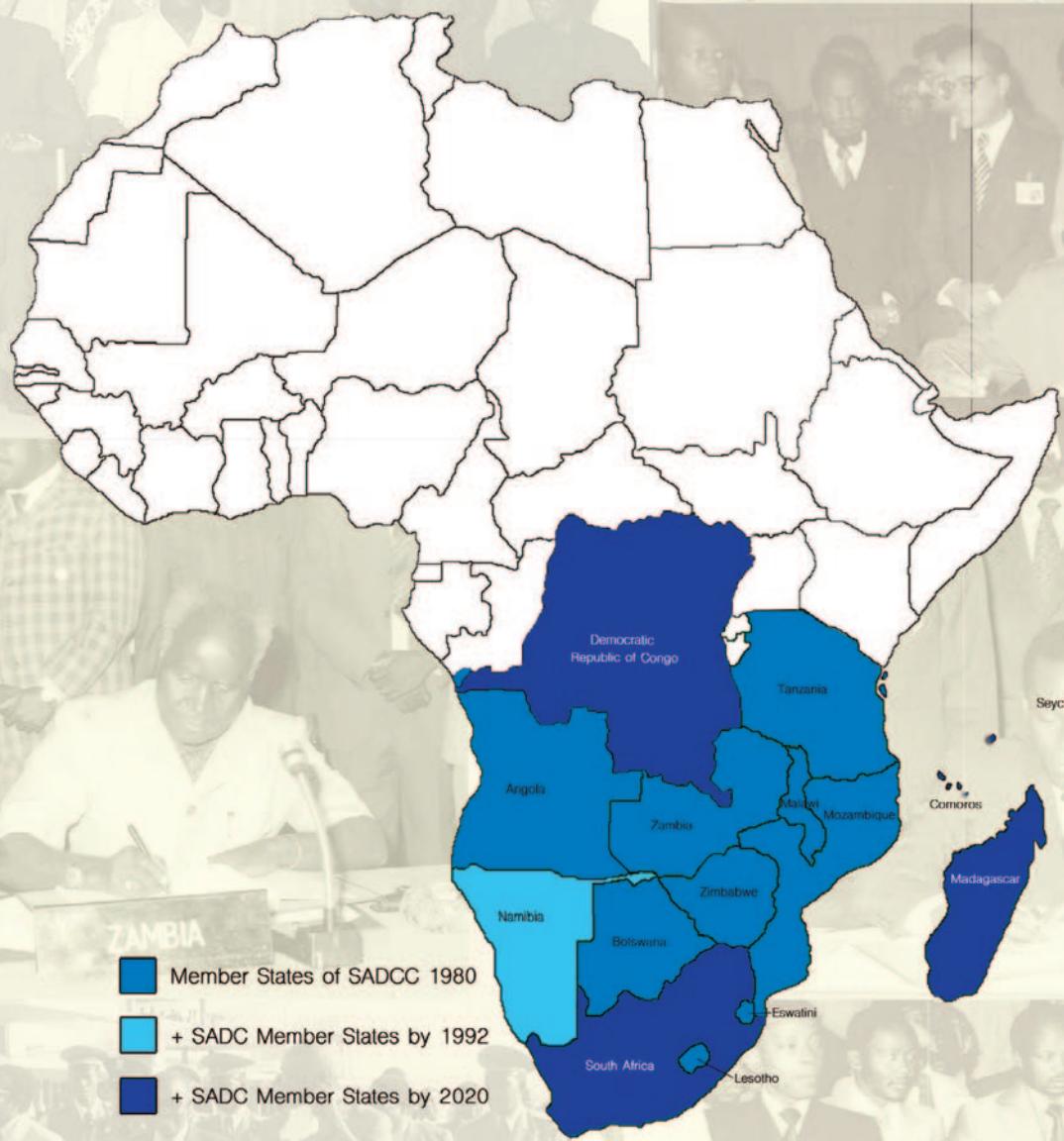
The second version was launched by Mozambican President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi on 23 June 2021. In this version all the verbatim narratives were translated into English, French and Portuguese. With these two versions, readers have an opportunity to read the narratives of the people interviewed, captured verbatim in their native languages and also read from the translated narratives.

The SADC Secretariat is proud to announce that the publication can be accessed from the SADC Secretariat Library. It is good reading and reference material for everyone, particularly the youth, researchers, academicians, policy makers and others who have the interest to learn about the liberation struggles of southern Africa.

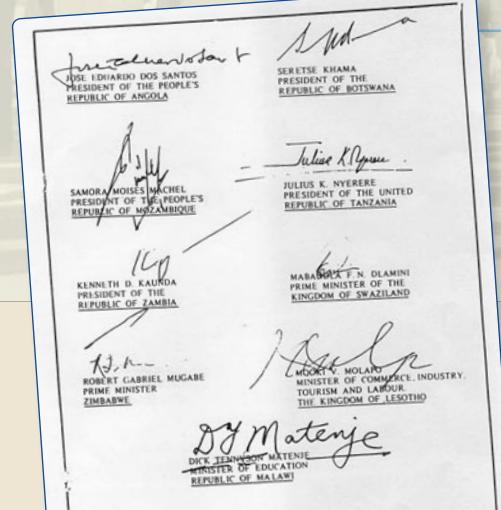
Guided by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, the Secretariat is selling the publication at a cost recovery price of USD350 per set of nine volumes. Those interested to purchase the publication can find it at the SADC Secretariat and offices of the National Media Coordinators in the SADC Member States.

For further details on how to purchase or borrow the publication contact the SADC Secretariat Librarian Mr. Liwakala Mudengi on lmudengi@sadc.int with a copy to prinfo@sadc.int or Telephone SADC +267 395 1863.





Southern African Development Community since 1980



HONOURING SADC FOUNDERS

Mechanism in Honour of SADC Founders

"Summit approved the Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC, and urged Member States to operationalize the Mechanism." *From Communiqué of the 40th SADC Summit held on 17-18 August 2020 in Maputo, Mozambique*

In August 2020, the 40th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government approved the Mechanism in Honour of SADC Founders, including the use of modern technology to capture the attention of the younger generation. Its implementation includes the naming of venues and rooms at the SADC Secretariat and satellite offices; and in Member States to (re)name public buildings including Government buildings and Parliament Offices, airports, streets and universities, after the SADC Founders.

The construction of a modern museum was identified as one of the major initiatives to sustain the legacy of the Founders in perpetuity as a one-stop-shop for archiving artefacts and documents about the Founders and their legacy, including the permanent preservation of the SADC Founders' historical record, Southern Africa's liberation struggle, and progress made in regional integration, as well as wide accessibility of such information to the public.

The museum will collect and showcase the heritage of the Founders through a collection of books, artefacts, memorabilia, regalia, movies and works of art, and its construction is expected to start in the 2022-2023 Financial Year.

Gradual Introduction of Kiswahili among SADC Languages
"Summit approved Kiswahili as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language, in recognition of its contribution, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere's role in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa." *From Communiqué of the 39th SADC Summit held on 17-18 August 2019 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania*

Kiswahili is now an official working language of SADC through interpretation at SADC Summits, Council meetings, and Ministerial Committee meetings, following the decision to introduce Kiswahili on a gradual approach by using it first through interpretation at SADC Summit and Council. The decision to add Ministerial Committee meetings was taken in March 2021.

The decision to adopt Kiswahili as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language was to honour the Founding

President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. Tanzania hosted and supported the OAU Liberation Committee for 30 years from 1963, and the people of Tanzania contributed significantly to freeing Africa by accommodating liberation movements in their country, supporting them and providing diplomatic, logistic and material support.

Mwalimu Nyerere was Chairman of the Frontline States and one of the Founders of SADC.

Teaching and Learning Southern African Liberation History
SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation convened a virtual meeting on 16 June 2021 where they approved the roadmap for the integration of Southern African Liberation History (SALH) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in the school curriculum in SADC Member States, requesting UNESCO and other partners to support the Regional Working Group and Member States in this regard.

The SADC Council of Ministers had approved the inclusion of SALH in the school syllabus in August 2017 and requested Ministers of Education to operationalize the decision to enable the younger generation to learn about the liberation heritage and advance social cohesion in the region.

SADC has already begun to produce resource materials for this purpose in partnership with UNESCO and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) following a meeting of regional history experts hosted by Namibia.

The production of Modules started under a programme on the Regional Dimensions and Linkages of the National Liberation Movements in the SADC Region. Each module comprises of a short video, an illustrated booklet for print and online, and social media messaging. Module 1 has been completed with the title, *Youth in the Liberation Struggle and Beyond*, and has been running on social media for more than a year as a pilot initiative, with a significant following, indicating the keen interest of the current generation. The Module 1 video was shown to SADC Council of Ministers in August 2019.

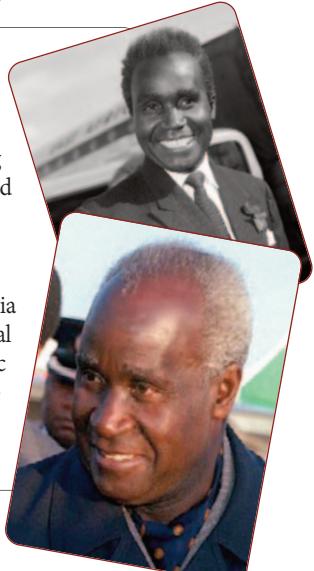
Module 2 on teaching liberation history in Southern Africa is in production, following a curriculum review conducted by the SADC Secretariat and UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa with SADC Member States. The initiative seeks to support the Member States in their efforts to provide learners with an appreciation and understanding of the shared regional heritage, solidarity and linkages.

The Legacy of H.E. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda

"Summit expressed deepest condolences to Former President Dr Kaunda's family, His Excellency Dr. President Edgar Chagwa Lungu, the Government and the People of the Republic of Zambia following the passing on of H.E. Dr Kenneth David Buchizya Kaunda, first President of the Republic of Zambia and the last surviving founding father of SADC...; and paid tribute to late former President Dr. Kaunda for the pivotal role he played in the liberation struggle, and for laying a solid foundation for regional integration of Southern Africa."

From Communiqué of the Extra-Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held on 23 June, 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique

The death of the founding President of independent Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda has robbed Zambia of its liberation leader and deprived Southern Africa of a strong campaigner for African unity and deeper regional integration. He served as President of Zambia from Independence in 1964 until 1991, and he hosted the historic summit in April 1980 in Lusaka, that established the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and its resultant Community known as SADC established in 1992. Dr. Kaunda, popularly known as KK, died on 17 June 2021 in Lusaka.





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Southern African Research and Documentation Centre

Julius K. Nyerere House
 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia
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THE MALAWI COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY (MACRA) WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT 2016 TO REGULATE THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR IN THE AREAS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, BROADCASTING AND POSTAL SERVICES. MACRA ALSO MANAGES SPECTRUM.

DUTIES

- Grant licenses for the provision of communications services;
- Protect the interests of consumers, purchasers and other users of communications services;
- Encourage the introduction of new technology and communication services in accordance with recognized international standards and applicable international law;
- Promote research and development in the communications sector;
- Establish a Type approval regime for terminal or any other electronic equipment; and
- Undertake projects to promote the development of the communications sector.

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Projects being implemented include the following:

1. Connect a School (CAS) project involves the renovation of existing computer labs and installation of ICT equipment in public schools.
2. National Addressing System (NAS) aimed at introducing residential addresses and postal codes nation-wide
3. Smart City Project is focused on improving service delivery of city councils;
4. Forensic Laboratory established to boost Malawi Police Service evidence gathering capacity;
5. E-Waste Management System is aimed at improving disposal of ICT hardware implements;
6. Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) established for the improvement of national cyber security;
7. Connect a Library project aims at improving capacity for Malawi Library Service.

For more information contact:

The Director General

MACRA House, 9 Salmin Amour Road. | Private Bag 261, Blantyre, Malawi

Tel: +265 (0) 1 810497/+265 (0) 1 810924

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FOCUS ON HOST NATION

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

Official Name	Republic of Malawi
Independence Day	6 July 1964
President	H.E. Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera
Vice President	Right Honourable Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima
System of Government	Multi-party Democracy
Capital City	Lilongwe
Regions	North, Central and South
Population	19,647,684 (projection for 1 July 2021)
Official Language	English
Main languages	Chichewa, Yao, Tumbuka, Sena, Lomwe, Tonga, Ngonde, Lambya
Size	118,484 square km
Climate	Sub-Tropical, relatively dry and strongly seasonal. Warm wet season (November – April), Cool dry winter season (May – August), Hot dry season (September – October)
Main Exports	Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Groundnuts, Soya beans and soya bean extracts, Macadamia nuts, Cotton, Coffee, Maize and Dried Legumes
Main Imports	Refined Petroleum, Packaged Medicaments, Chemical Fertilizers, and Office Machine Parts
Potential Exports	Limestone, Uranium, Coal, Bauxite, Phosphates, Graphite, Granite, Aquamarine, Gold, Tourmaline, Rubies, Sapphires, Sugarcane, Potatoes, Cassava, Sorghum, Pulses, Industrial Hemp and Cannabis.
Per Capita Income	US\$1,234 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)
Currency	Malawi Kwacha (MWK)
National Public Holidays	1 January (New Year), 15 January (John Chilembwe Day), 3 March (Martyr's Day), 2 April (Good Friday), 3 April (Holy Saturday), 5 April (Easter Monday), 1 May (Labour Day), 13 May (Eid al-Fitr), 14 May (Kamuzu Day), 6 July (Independence Day), 15 October (Mother's Day), 25 December (Christmas Day), 26 December (Boxing Day)
Time Zone	GMT +2
Telephone Code	+265
Internet Domain (URL)	.mw
Website	https://www.malawi.gov.mw



WELCOME TO MALAWI "THE WARM HEART OF AFRICA"

The Republic of Malawi is a founding member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), created as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 and celebrating 40 years of development as a Regional Economic Community. We are proud of our collective achievements in developing our common future together and growing from 9 to 16 Member States.

Malawi is a land-linked country located at the southern end of the Great Rift Valley and bordered by Mozambique, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Lake Malawi is the southernmost lake in the Rift system, a freshwater body that is one of the African Great Lakes and one of the largest and deepest lakes in the world. Lake Malawi has one of the richest varieties of lake fish in Africa, and the bottom of the lake is below sea level in some places. The highest point in the country is Mt Mulanje in the south, above 3,000 metres.

The beautiful lake, the mountains and other natural attributes including wild animals, birds and plant species, are an attraction for domestic and foreign visitors. There are five national parks in Malawi, four wildlife and game reserves, and two other protected areas. The country has two sites listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Lake Malawi National Park, and the Chongoni Rock Art Area. The national bird is the African Fish Eagle and the national animal is the Thompson's Gazelle.

Malawi's economy is predominantly agricultural, accounting for almost one-quarter of GDP. An economic growth rate of 3.8 percent is projected for 2021, down from 6.1 percent due to resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Malawi aspires to be an inclusively wealthy and self-reliant industrialized upper-middle-income country by the year 2063 as articulated in the Long-Term Vision, Malawi 2063 (MW2063).

The vision is anchored on three pillars:

- ❖ Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization;
- ❖ Industrialization driven by manufacturing and mining beneficiation;
- ❖ Urbanization, driven by the creation of modern secondary cities and world-class tourism hubs.

These pillars are catalysed by seven enablers: Mindset change; Effective governance system; Public sector performance; Private sector dynamism; Human capital development; Economic infrastructure; and Environmental sustainability.

Pursuant to these aspirations, the Malawi 2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan (2021-2030) aims to meet two key milestones:

- ❖ Raising the country's income status to lower-middle-income level by 2030; and
- ❖ Accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To achieve this, the country identified "quick wins and game changers" focused on,

- achieving permanent food security;
- creating jobs for Malawi's youth so they are active and productive contributors to development; and
- creating wealth for Malawians.

Malawi has a population of almost 20 million people with more than 80 percent living in the rural areas, and less than 20 percent living in urban areas, primarily in four main cities. The capital city is Lilongwe, and the commercial centre is Blantyre, each with a population of about one million people. The other two main cities are Mzuzu in the north which has significant agricultural and tourism potential, and Zomba, the former capital, where the well-known Chancellor College of the University of Malawi is located.

Malawi is a multilingual and multicultural country and the people of Malawi comprise several language groups. English is the official language.

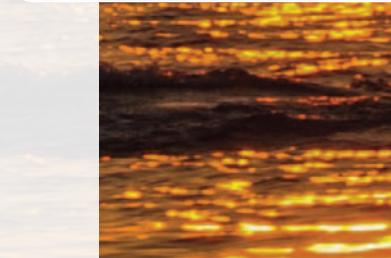
Malawi is known as "The Warm Heart of Africa" because of its friendly people and warm welcome.

MALAWI INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Malawi is today a preferred choice for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and has a skilled and productive workforce in a long-established free enterprise economy with political and economic stability, and is known for being a safe and secure location for both business and family life. The



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country offers several investment and partnership opportunities in many sectors as follows, and enjoys access to seaports of the region.

Agriculture and Agro-processing

The economy is agro-based with the agriculture sector contributing 23 percent to the GDP. The sector is currently dominated by small-scale producers with potential to improve productivity on the farms. The Government is committed to promote commercial agriculture based on competitiveness and value-chain development, through the creation of conducive agricultural investment and trade policies to provide security and direction in the sector.

Agriculture-related investment opportunities obtain in large-scale farming; agro-processing; agriculture financing services; and agriculture infrastructural development, including irrigation and technology advancement. Specific investment opportunities include cold room and transportation infrastructure; processing factories for value addition to make puree, spices, pastes and juices; storage, cleaning and grading facilities; market development and contract farming. The Government has designated agriculture and agro-processing as a priority industry which enjoys zero-rated corporate tax up to 10 years.

Manufacturing

Malawi has a growing manufacturing sector, mainly in food and beverages and chemical industries, accounting for 12 percent of the GDP; and a growing and outward-oriented manufacturing sector that can contribute significantly to job creation and export diversification. Government introduced incentives for the sector, including loss carry-forward for six years, 100 percent capital allowance on new and unused plant and machinery and industrial building, and a 40 percent capital allowance on used plant and machinery and industrial building.

Investment opportunities exist in textiles and garments manufacturing; farm input chemical production; bicycle assembly; supply of building materials; household electrical fittings such as cables, plugs, switches; and engineering materials such as steel-based products.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

The sector comprises of fisheries, aquaculture and aquarium sub-sectors and accounts for 1.2 percent of the GDP. Lake Malawi contains more species of fish than any other lake globally, including more than 800 endemic fish species, offering a variety of investment opportunities across the value chain. Malawi intends to accelerate commercialization of both the fisheries and the aquaculture sub-sector through construction of large aquariums, fish landing centres and value addition sites along Lake Malawi through Public Private Partnership investments.

Mining

Mining has vast potential for the development of the economy through both local and international investments, and currently accounts for just one percent of GDP. Malawi is endowed with an abundance of rare earth minerals, as well as bauxite, uranium, graphite, vermiculite, coal, gemstones, alluvial gold, monazite, phosphate, pyrite, limestone, glass sands, dimension stone, and titanium-bearing mineral sands. Gemstone exports are dominated by aquamarine, amethyst, red and rhodolite garnets, quartz and feldspar.

Energy

Malawi has a growing demand for energy, following increased industrial activities and population growth. This will be augmented to meet demand in expanding manufacturing, mining and agricultural activities in the medium to long term. According to the Power Demand Forecast of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) of 2017, Malawi's demand will reach 2,500 megawatts by 2035. Huge private investment is required to meet the increasing energy demand. Specific investment opportunities exist in hydropower generation, distribution and transmission, solar energy, wind energy, fuel storage and oil pipeline facilities and thermal power plants.

Forestry

Malawi is endowed with several magnificent forest reserves filled with woodlands and an outstanding variety of plants and indigenous trees. These forests offer specific investment opportunities in value addition by processing timber and timber-based products such as blackboards, chip boards and plywood. There

are also opportunities to develop new forests that may result in logging supply agreements for harvesting and cutting of existing timber.

Tourism

The Government offers attractive investment incentives in the tourism sector, with eligibility for exemption of various import duties and import excise duty on various goods at construction and operational stages. There are rewarding investment opportunities in the sector waiting to be explored including ecotourism, construction of hotels, camps, lodges and cottages, conference facilities, water-based sports and facilities, wilderness safari, travel and tours, game and forest lodges, casinos and entertainment centres.

INVESTMENT ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Malawi offers the following policy environment to sustain investments and partnerships.

- *Information Communication Technology (ICT)*

Malawi aspires to have a robust ICT infrastructure with cross-country coverage of reliable and affordable services fostering technology adoption and digital access. The goal is to increase use of ICT and ensure universal access to ICT products and services to improve service delivery in public and private sectors. The national agenda for developing the sector is presented in the Malawi 2063 vision. The focus is on increasing access to ICT, providing well-developed ICT broadband infrastructure services, increasing the number of ICT-skilled and industry-ready technical experts in the workforce in public and private sector institutions, and improving efficiency in postal services.

- *Investment Zones*

In order to stimulate rapid economic growth, particularly through industrialization, the government is developing Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones to facilitate

export-oriented production and attract FDI. These initiatives will offer a combination of world-class infrastructure and expedited customs and administrative procedures that overcome barriers to investment in the wider economy. Firms in the processing zones will be offered favourable investment incentives in order to stimulate production of export commodities.

- *Transport Infrastructure*

Transport infrastructure is one of the prerequisites for investment and is a key component in creating an enabling environment for private-sector-driven growth and provision of timely and quality services. Government is committed to develop roads, railways, air and water transport infrastructure and connect them to regional transport corridors.

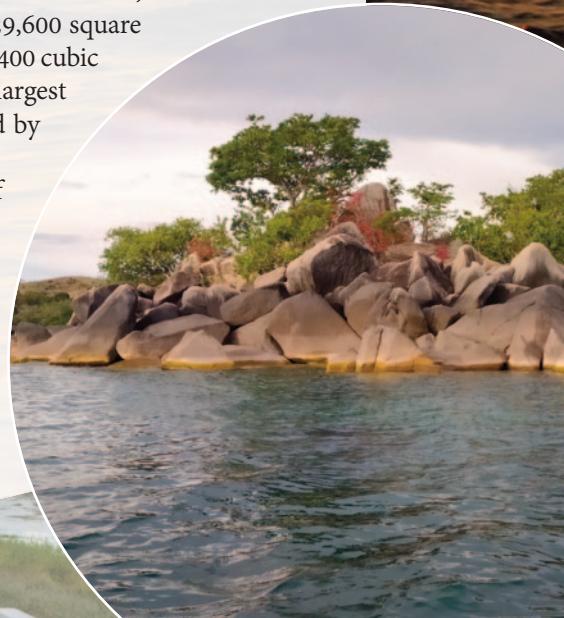
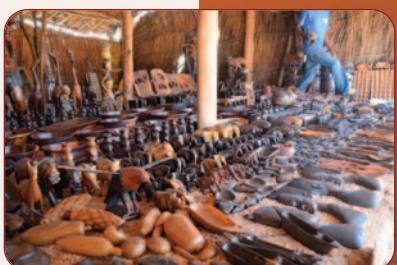
TOURISM

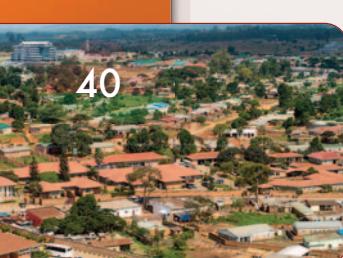
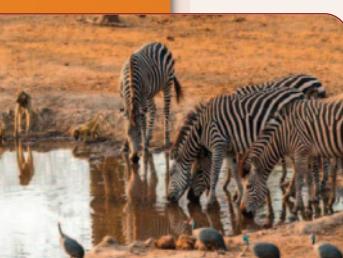
Malawi is the “Warm Heart of Africa” and is genuinely friendly, safe and in many ways unspoilt. Malawi’s unique selling point is the sheer variety of attractions within comparatively short distances. The country is endowed with natural and cultural tourism assets which form five key product lines -- Lake Malawi, Wildlife, Nature/Landscapes, Culture, and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events).

- *Lake Malawi*

Regarded as the Jewel in Malawi’s tourism crown, Lake Malawi has cool clear blue waters paired with golden sands that make unforgettable attractions for visitors. At an impressive 580 kms in length and 75 kms wide, this is the third largest lake in Africa, with a total surface area of 29,600 square kms and a water volume of 8,400 cubic kms, which make it the fifth largest freshwater lake in the world by volume.

The main attractions of Lake Malawi are its discreet island hideaway properties, its smart lakeside lodges and great opportunities to dive, snorkel, kayak, sail





and swim in the crystal-clear waters. The lake has its own national park covering 94sq km in a stunningly beautiful location at the southern end of the lake near Cape Maclear.

The park, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was created to protect the lake's unique, endemic fish species, cichlids. Lake Malawi National Park is the first established freshwater, underwater park and the diversity of the native fish species is unparalleled.

Nkhata, the capital of Nkhata Bay district in the northern region of Malawi is a resort town and ferry port whose striking harbour comprises sheltered bays and beaches with clear waters and colourful fish. The ferry port is a departure point for Chizumulu and Likoma islands which have secluded beaches and trails, as well as St Peter's Cathedral on Likoma island, dating from 1911.

- *Wildlife*

Malawi has 12 protected areas comprising of five national parks, four wildlife reserves and three sanctuaries. The country has successfully positioned itself as Africa's newest "Big Five" destination where travellers can view game in their natural habitat, in well-managed national parks and wildlife reserves that are pristine and not crowded.

Innovative ideas in game management have transformed Malawi's wildlife and wilderness areas. Successful conservation initiatives have seen the re-introduction of iconic species such as the cheetah, lion and black rhino to the Liwonde National Park and Majete Wildlife Reserve. In 2016, Malawi successfully undertook the historic movement of 500 elephants from Liwonde National Park and Majete Wildlife Reserve to Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, making it one of Africa's successful conservation destinations.

Malawi is also a birder's paradise. The country is home to about 650 species with about 10percent not seen in other parts of southern Africa. Of great interest to birders are the high-mountain plateaus of Nyika and Viphya, and the woodlands of Dzalanyama Forest. Bird watching in Malawi is excellent throughout

the year. However, the best time is the wet season from November to April when migratory birds are present.

- *Nature/Landscapes*

Malawi has a diversity of beautiful landscapes. The highest peaks in Malawi touch 3,000m while the lowest point on land is just above sea level. This range of altitudes in a small area defines the varied landscapes of Malawi which is a green and lush country, with plateaux, highlands, forests, mountains, plains, escarpments and dramatic river valleys, as well as the many aspects of the lake.

The variety of scenery is a major attraction to visitors and many of the highland areas and forest reserves have good accommodation options, as well as plenty of outdoor activities such as cycling and mountain biking, nature trails and trekking, birding, tea tasting, climbing and abseiling and extreme sporting events such as the Mount Mulanje Porter's Race.

In a forested area of mountain slopes in the north of the country, near a national park and wildlife and forest reserves, and an agricultural area that produces cash crops such as tea, rubber and coffee, the city of Mzuzu lies in a gap in the Viphya Mountains. The forested Viphya Plateau is home to abundant birdlife and nature trails, and the nearby Viphya Plantation is the largest man-made forest in Africa. Mzuzu is the gateway to Nkhata Bay resorts, and to Nyika National Park which has leopards, lions and elephants, as well as the nearby floodplains and woodlands of Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve with buffalo, kudu and hippos in Lake Kazuni.

- *Urban Areas, Universities and Media*

The main cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba are home to public universities, inspiring lively academic and youth communities and talent, as well as hosting national or provincial offices of government and industry, manufacturing and agro-processing, and creative arts. Malawi has a growing music industry, as well as visual arts. There are also colleges and polytechnics, and a range of private universities. The communications media is lively with public

and privately owned newspapers, many magazines, and broadcasters for radio and television, including the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, as well as internet-based websites and online publications. There are several media associations and internet service providers. The cities are clean and well-planned with modern conveniences and facilities, including technology.

- ***Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events***

Malawi offers a range of modern conferencing and events facilities in the main cities and also along the shores of Lake Malawi. The country has become a popular and important destination for international conferences and events. On the business side, Malawi has a variety of venues that can offer conferences and executive board meetings, trade shows, conventions, workshops and business expositions, among others. On the social side, the venues can host luncheons, destination weddings, cocktail receptions, and golf tournaments, among others.

- ***Culture and Heritage***

Malawi has a rich cultural heritage with deep roots, and many of the newer events and festivals are national in scope and importance. Lovers of Malawian arts and culture are spoilt for choice when it comes to events. Each of these is distinct from others with its own outstanding features. Malawi is a land of music and dance. One of the best known dances is Vimbuza, popular among the Tumbuka, which remains a key part of traditional rural healthcare. More mysterious is the Gule Wa Mkulu which is performed by the Chewa. These are masked men who dance at male initiation ceremonies, installation of chiefs, other celebrations and funerals. This dance is a link between the spiritual past and the present. These dancers at the behest of the chief are responsible for driving away evil spirits. Gule Wa Mkulu is listed by UNESCO as an intangible cultural heritage of humanity.



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National Anthem

The National Anthem, composed by Michael Fredrick Paul Sauka, was inaugurated at Malawi's independence in July 1964. The founding father of independent Malawi, President Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, recommended the anthem as meaningful, relevant and beautiful.

O God bless our land of Malawi, Keep it a land of peace.
Put down each and every enemy, Hunger, disease, envy.
Join together all our hearts as one, That we be free from fear.
Bless our leader, each and every one, And Mother Malawi.

Our own Malawi, this land so fair, Fertile and brave and free.
With its lakes, refreshing mountain air, How greatly blest are we.
Hills and valleys, soil so rich and rare, Give us a bounty free.
Wood and forest, plains so broad and fair, All-beauteous Malawi.

Freedom ever, let us all unite, To build up Malawi.
With our love, our zeal and loyalty, Bringing our best to her.
In time of war, or in time of peace, One purpose and one goal.
Men and women serving selflessly, In building Malawi.



BY JAMES MPHANDE,
MUST COMMUNICATIONS
MANAGER

The Malawi University of Science and Technology (MUST) is a leading science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurial institution of higher education which believes in making education and training relevant and in line with national, regional and global development aspirations.

The university believes that universities must open up to local communities and industry.

In line with this, all programmes at MUST are carefully conceived and developed to respond to socioeconomic needs of Malawi, Africa and beyond.

Industrial park

MUST has embarked on construction of an industrial park that will house manufacturing plants for both the university and interested industry partners to produce various products. While MUST will generate income to supplement government subvention as a public university and accord its students hands-on experience through attachments, the industrial park's main contribution will be to national socio-economic development of Malawi and the region.

Community innovations support

Through the MUST Institute of Industrial Research and Innovation (MIIRI), MUST is running a programme aimed at promoting innovations through incubation garage. There are several projects under this incubation garage where innovative ideas from faculty, students, industry and community members are banked and grown through mentorship, theoretical, technical and financial support. While the first three groups of beneficiaries can be considered educated, the latter includes even those who have no any recognized formal education.

One such person is Gabriel Kondesi who dropped out of primary school but has a mind of a seasoned physicist. In late 2000s, he was arrested by the Malawi Government authorities for designing radio equipment, establishing and running a radio station without license. Kondesi is now one of



Oxygen concentrator invented by MUST students with HEPSSA funding

A slice of MUST's 'doing business unusual'



His Excellency Dr Lazarus Chakwera appreciating some of the products from MUST

the six community innovators enrolled under the community innovators programme at MUST. He is joined in the programme by, among others, MUST biomedical engineering graduate Mike Lulu Ten and Chaminade Secondary School alumni Davie Jere.

Jobs for Youths

MUST is also running a technology and incubation

programme in small scale mineral processing, targeting out of school youths from across Malawi. Through a partnership with Ministry of Youth's Jobs for Youth program, which has been funded by the African Development Bank, MUST has graduated 124 incubates in ceramics, small scale mineral processing and quarrying. This programme too is recruiting youths

irrespective of their education backgrounds. This is in line with Malawi government's plan of making mining a priority area for economic development.

SADC Regional Program

MUST is also implementing a project supported by the Royal Academy of Engineering in the UK entitled "Higher Education Partnerships for Sub-Saharan Africa (HEPSSA)". The program is strengthening university-industry linkages and is being implemented at MUST as a hub in partnership with the regional partners: Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Malawi, Mbeya University of Science and Technology in Tanzania and Central University of Technology in South Africa. The partners are jointly implementing programs that are strengthening engineering education, including student industrial attachment and exchange of postdoctoral students.



For more information:
registrar@must.ac.mw



MALAWI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAMMES

Who we Are?

MUST is a leading university in science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship in Malawi established by an Act of Parliament Number 31 of 2012



POSTGRADUATE

MSc Biodiversity Informatics
MSc in Mathematical Modelling
MSc in Innovation
MSc in Entrepreneurship
MEng in Applied Chemical Engineering
MSc in Information Technology
MSc in Data Science
MSc in Computer Science
MEng in Biomedical Engineering
MBA in Business Leadership
PhD Business Leadership
PhD in Applied Mathematics
PhD in Innovation and Development



UNDERGRADUATE

BEng Biomedical Engineering
BEng Chemical Engineering
BEng Metallurgy and Materials Engineering
BEng Manufacturing Engineering
BEng Textile Engineering
BSc in Business Information Technology
BSc in Computer Systems and Security
BSc in Food Science and Technology
BSc in Mathematical Sciences
BSc in Education Science
BSc in Earth Science (Geology)
BSc in Disaster Risk Management
BSc in Meteorology and Climate Science
BSc in Water Quality and Management
BSc in Sustainable Energy Systems
BSc in Geo-Information and Earth Observation Science
BSc in Geo-Petroleum Science (Oil and Gas)
BSc in Medical Microbiology
BSc in Immunology
BSc in Medical Imaging
BSc in Sports Science
BA in Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practice
BA in African Musicology
BA in Language, Communication and Culture
BA in Cultural Economy

FOR MORE INFORMATION



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Africa RISE: A regional demand-led technical assistance facility

Africa RISE (Reform for Investment and Sustainable Economies) is a demand-led technical assistance facility that supports inclusive and sustainable growth and decent work in Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean region. It promotes macro-economic policy and regulatory reform to create a business environment that encourages investment. Africa RISE operates in 25 countries, including all SADC Member States except for South Africa.

Enhancing the capacity of both government and the private sector and promoting inclusive public-private dialogue leads to better economic and social development. Africa RISE supports requests from government and business groups for technical assistance aligned to the EU partnership with Africa on sustainable investment and jobs. We aim to create a more conducive, sustainable and inclusive business environment and help strengthen political and policy dialogue through the Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) Platform at country, regional and sector level – between the EU and private sector from Europe, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean regions.

The facility, funded by the European Union, can provide a range of services including research, analysis, strategy development, implementation and skills development. It is one element of the EU's activities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, primarily inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

We are open for applications for technical assistance. To find out more about how Africa RISE can support you, visit www.eu-africa-rise.com or email us at info@eu-africa-rise.com.

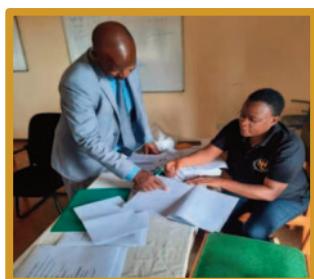


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Reform for
Investment &
Sustainable
Economies

45



Local Authorities Performance Assessment



Livelihoods & Socio Economic Performance Monitoring



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment



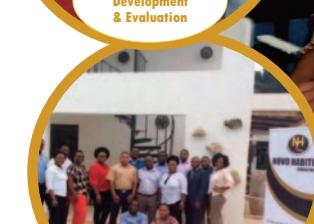
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OVERVIEW OF RISDP 2020-2030

The RISDP 2020–2030 is a comprehensive 10-year development plan that shows how SADC can advance toward its Vision 2050 over the next decade.

The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020–2030 is the first phase of an implementation framework for the SADC Vision 2050, which envisages “a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle-to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice, and freedom.”

This Vision 2050 is grounded in SADC’s original Vision of “a common future, a future in a regional community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa.”

The aspirations enunciated in the SADC Vision 2050 are also aligned to key global and continental frameworks such as the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want.

The RISDP 2020–2030 was adopted by the 40th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government hosted virtually by Mozambique in August 2020 and is the result of a comprehensive consultative process aimed at advancing regional integration in southern Africa.

The strategic framework informing the RISDP 2020–2030 includes a commitment to uphold the core principles of SADC, which are:

- ❖ Sovereign equality of all Member States;
- ❖ Solidarity, peace and security;
- ❖ Human rights, democracy, and the rule of law;
- ❖ Equity, balance, and mutual benefit; and
- ❖ Peaceful settlement of disputes.

The RISDP 2020–2030 resolves to leverage areas of excellence and implement priorities “to achieve sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, through good governance and durable peace and security in the region, as well as the removal of all barriers to deeper integration; and guided by the purposes and principles of the SADC Treaty and Agenda.”

In line with the SADC Treaty’s quest for wider and deeper regional economic integration and development, the Mission Statement seeks to:

- Create a conducive environment to foster regional cooperation and integration;
- Accelerate the mobilisation of resources from within the community and external sources;
- Improve implementation of SADC policies and programmes;
- Strengthen compliance by Member States through the implementation of effective compliance monitoring and assurance mechanisms; and
- Magnify visibility and awareness as a means to trigger the participation of SADC citizens in driving the regional integration agenda.

The main tenet of the previous regional plan, the Revised RISDP 2015–2020, was to promote regional value chains and



increase value-addition in selected priority sectors, including agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and pharmaceuticals in the short to medium term. In the long term, the objective was to increase the region’s manufacturing capacity, competitiveness, and capacity to trade and hence achieve sustainable economic transformation.

Informed by the achievements and lessons of the previous strategy, the RISDP 2020–2030 sets out a comprehensive 10-year development agenda.

In a departure from past practice, the RISDP 2020–2030 brings together issues previously presented separately under the Revised RISDP and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security Cooperation (SIPo).

The inclusion of peace, security, and governance matters in the RISDP 2020–2030 is an innovation that recognises their foundational importance to ensuring the necessary preconditions for achieving the other priorities.

The achievements made in the previous RISDP provide a solid platform for the RISDP 2020–2030, with its foundational pillar, three core pillars, and cross-cutting issues, altogether cascading to 24 strategic objectives and 48 key outcomes with the shared ambition of contributing towards SADC Vision 2050.

The RISDP 2020–2030 thus covers five strategic priority areas as follows:

- **The Foundation** Peace, Security, and Good Governance
- **Pillar I** Industrial Development and Market Integration
- **Pillar II** Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration
- **Pillar III** Social and Human Capital Development
- **Crosscutting Issues** of Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management.

Strategic Management of RISDP 2020–2030

In each of these priority areas, the RISDP provides strategic guidance in the form of actions, interventions, targets, and timelines that if implemented and met, will further deepen integration in SADC.

The priority area of Strategic Management of RISDP 2020–2030 is important, as it is an acknowledgement that SADC needs to ensure progress in implementation to achieve its regional integration agenda. This is closely linked to and informed by the Comprehensive Institutional Review of SADC that was carried out in parallel to the development of the RISDP.

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RISDP 2020-2030



The Foundation PEACE, SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

The mandate of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation is to facilitate the promotion of peace, political stability and security in the region. This is in line with the Foundation of the RISDP 2020-2030 focusing on Peace, Security and Good Governance. The Strategic Objectives of the Organ are operationalized through its structures (SADC Protocol, Article 3), supported by the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation which discharges its functions through the sectors as follows:

- ❖ Politics and Diplomacy;
- ❖ State Security;
- ❖ Defence;
- ❖ Public Security;
- ❖ Police; and the
- ❖ Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Directorate has recorded the following achievements since the previous Summit in August 2020.

Regional Early Warning Centre

Establishment of the Regional Counter Terrorism Centre

In implementing the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy adopted in 2015, SADC is now in the process of establishing the Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (SADC-RCTC) which will coordinate all efforts in countering terrorism in the region. The centre will be hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania and it is expected to be launched and functional by October 2021.

Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. It poses the most dangerous existential threat to any country's national security due to its sophistication and unpredictable nature. Terrorism and Violent Extremism remain a significant growing security threat in Africa as a whole. This calls for SADC Member States to collectively devise mechanisms and measures to prevent, mitigate and combat these threats, to ensure national and regional peace and stability.

The establishment of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre is consistent with the provisions of the Treaty Establishing SADC of August 1992; the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation of 2001; and the SADC Mutual Defence Pact of 2003, which target the preservation of peace, security and stability in the SADC region. It is guided by the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy and Plan of Action which were approved by the SADC Summit held in Gaborone, Botswana in 2015.

The SADC-RCTC is a multifaceted centre, created to ensure regionally enhanced coordination and strengthened partnerships, as well as fostering timely responses to terrorism and violent extremism within the SADC region. The SADC-RCTC shall serve as the regional Focal Point for the African Union (AU) African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the relevant United Nations (UN) specialized agencies.



Enhanced Regional Collective Defence

Regional effort in attainment of peace and security

The Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation under Article 2, provides the general objective of promoting peace and security in the region. Pursuant to this objective, SADC continues to support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), deployed in eastern DRC since 2013 under the Mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO) in the DRC.

Deployment of the FIB was authorized by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 28 March 2013 through Resolution 2098 of 2013. The Force Intervention Brigade is composed of troops from three SADC Member States of Malawi, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The SADC region, as a guarantor to the peace and security framework for the Great Lakes Region and the DRC, in collaboration with the UN consented on the reconfiguration of the FIB, particularly the deployment of enablers in order to strengthen its operational capabilities to carry out its mandate effectively.

In December 2020, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2556 of 2020 which extended the Mandate of the MONUSCO until 20 December 2021 with strategic priorities being the protection of civilians as well as provision of support to the stabilization and strengthening of state institutions in the DRC and key governance and security reforms. The Mandate of the FIB was also strengthened by the introduction of the Quick Reaction Forces (QRFs) concept of operations.

Review of the SADC Integrated Maritime Security Strategy

The Defence sector successfully finalised the review of the SADC Integrated Maritime Security Strategy (IMSS) through the Standing Maritime Committee. The Revised IMSS presents a more holistic and comprehensive coverage to cater for addressing the maritime security and safety needs of the region, covering both the Atlantic and Indian Ocean maritime spaces of SADC and the linkage with the region's landlocked states.

The strategic focus targets safety and security as well as the SADC region's developmental needs,

in terms of the blue economy. The revised IMSS was considered and approved by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) in July 2021.

Police/SARPCCO

Combating Transnational Organized Crime

To strengthen the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), the Police/Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) supported by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau, developed a Draft Regional Integrated Strategy to Prevent and Combat Transnational Organized Crime that specifically addresses the existing challenges of TOC in the region, including human resources capacity, resource mobilization, and effective coordination.

The strategy holistically addresses drug trafficking, illicit financial flows, wildlife crime, human trafficking/smuggling, vehicle hijacking and trafficking, illegal firearms trade, corruption, money laundering, financing of terrorism, illicit exploitation of natural resources, and cybercrime.

The Sector in collaboration with INTERPOL successfully harmonized the training modules for the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Investigators Course and INTERPOL Illicit Arms Record Management Systems (iARMS). Cybercrime training modules have also been reviewed to bring them in sync with contemporary cyber threats as the cybercrime environment is changing, thereby strengthening the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat Transnational Organized Crime.

A Draft Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Combat the Proliferation of Illicit Firearms, Ammunition and other Related Materials has also been developed in order to strengthen the capacity of SADC Member States to combat and eradicate illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons in the region.

In addition, the Regional Coordinating Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons convened in March 2021 to review progress made by SADC Member States in the implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, noting significant progress in the legislation review and in capacity-building

on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Member States.

Following the approval by the SADC Summit in August 2020, of the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials, the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementation of the Protocol were successfully reviewed to align with the revised protocol.

Politics and Diplomacy

Consolidation of Democracy

The Directorate achieved the following milestones in the context of the consolidation of democracy:

- Facilitated the approval by SADC Council of the five-year funding mechanism for the deployment of the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs);
- Developed and deployed the standard operational procedures for the Conduct of Virtual Consultations with Electoral Stakeholders;
- Drafted and presented to Member States, the Guidelines for the Deployment of Election Observation Missions During Pandemics, these are to be adopted by the Ministerial Committee of the Organ in June 2021;
- Facilitated the Pre-election SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) Goodwill Missions to elections in Seychelles and Tanzania, which were done virtually in October 2020; and,
- Facilitated the deployment of virtual consultations with electoral stakeholders for the elections that took place in October 2020 in Seychelles and Tanzania.

Mechanism to Honour the Founders of SADC

The SADC Summit in August 2020 approved the Mechanism in Honour of SADC Founders, including the use of the modern technology to capture the attention of the younger generation. Its implementation includes the naming of venues and rooms at the SADC Secretariat and Satellite Offices; and in Member States to (re)name public buildings including Government buildings and Parliament Offices, airports, streets and universities, after the SADC Founders.

The naming will pay homage to the founding presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively Dr Agostinho Neto, Sir Seretse Khama, Samora Machel, Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda and Robert Mugabe, who were at the forefront of establishing and strengthening regional cooperation after the creation of the Frontline States.

The construction of a modern museum was identified as one of the major initiatives to sustain the legacy of the Founders in perpetuity. The museum will be viewed as a useful one-stop-shop for archiving artefacts and documents about the Founders and their legacy.

Moreover, the museum's purpose is to ensure the permanent preservation of the SADC Founders' historical record, Southern Africa's liberation struggle, and progress made in regional integration, as well as wide accessibility of such information to the public.

The museum will collect and showcase the heritage of the Founders through a collection of books, artefacts, memorabilia, regalia, movies and works of art, and its construction is expected to start in the 2022-2023 Financial Year.

SADC REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

The main mandate of the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) is to strengthen the capacity of Member States to participate in Peace Support Operations (PSO) through building SADC capacity at regional level and fulfilling peacekeeping/PSO training needs for the SADC Standby Force; addressing SADC training needs for deployment in line with UN and AU Standards; and moving in line with contemporary dynamics and trends while shifting away from traditional methods of peacekeeping.

Due to the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic, SADC RPTC reduced the number of courses on Peace Support Operations from six to four. Three were successfully delivered through virtual platforms, which enabled the Centre to reach out to a significant number of participants and balance the gender representation.

Of the total of 185 staff trained, 64 were women. The Centre will continue to strengthen the delivery of its capacity-building training modules through virtual means in order to maximize the participation by Member States.





SADC Member States Benefit from EU-Funded TRF Support



The SADC Trade Related Facility (TRF) was established in July 2014 through a Contribution Agreement between the European Union (EU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The TRF provides financial and technical assistance to SADC Member States (MS) to facilitate greater levels of compliance and implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol (STP) commitments and ensures better preparedness of SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) States to effectively implement the EPA and benefit from it. The TRF aims to increase overall trade flows within the Region and internationally.

The TRF has to date disbursed 81% (€18.5 million) of the grant funding earmarked for Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The outputs realized by the TRF in capacitating Member States to domesticate the provisions and benefit from the SADC Trade Protocol and SADC-EPA include:

- i. **Enhancing customs cooperation** - Development of one stop border instruments and coordinated border management systems;
- ii. **Improving the application of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures** - Retooling of laboratories, policy development, development of online systems for issuance of SPS certificates and reporting systems under the World Trade Organisation;
- iii. **Trade facilitation** - Adoption of online systems for reporting and resolving Non-Tariff Barriers, upgrading of the ASYCUDA and National Single Window clearance systems and training of customs officials, and accreditation of clearing and forwarding agents to build their capacity to lodge correct customs clearance documentation;
- iv. **Trade promotion and development**- Development of national trade policy; promotion of SMMEs in various sectors to comply with required standards, development of e-commerce policy and electronic platforms/portals for trade;
- v. **Addressing technical barriers to trade** - Procurement of equipment and preparation of laboratories for accreditation and capacitating them to provide certification services to industry, development of regulatory frameworks and standard operating procedures;
- vi. **Effective implementation of Rules of Origin** - Development of rules of origin management systems and online e-certificate of origin issuance systems;
- vii. **Industrial development** - Policy, Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) and value chain development and productive competitiveness;
- viii. **Trade in services** - Development of sector related schedules of commitment and policies;
- ix. **Competition policy and law** - Capacity building, development of legislation and regulations, establishment of resource centres and awareness raising on anti-competitiveness;
- x. **Strengthening trade defense instruments** - Development of regulatory frameworks, establishment of investigation units and capacity building; and
- xi. **Trade related adjustment**-assessing the impact of EPA on the economy

SADC TRF Success Stories include the following:

- Development and adoption of policy documents, such as the National Trade Policy in Lesotho, and National Quality Policies in Zimbabwe, Madagascar and Mozambique;
- Upskilling of small-scale gold and gemstone mining and improved use of new technology in farming and aquaculture development;
- Development of value-chain strategies;
- Development of EPA Implementation Strategies and Action Plans, capacity-building in the areas of SPS and TBTs, including procurement of laboratory equipment; and
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures for the laboratories.

A notable success of the TRF is the significant increase in the production of oilseeds and the development of the oilseeds value chain in Malawi. The oilseeds sector is one of the prioritised export-oriented clusters for economic diversification in Malawi's National Export Strategy. TRF intervention sought to address the challenges of low yields and low levels of quality in oilseed production which led to processors offering local farmers low market prices and preferring to import the oilseeds.

The TRF project focused on groundnuts, sunflower and soya beans through application of yield improving technologies and training of farmers. Demonstration plots were identified in seven districts, to illustrate the benefits of yield improving technologies that involved application of certified seeds, inoculants, soil and plant pest control methods and, through Extension Services and other service providers, good agronomic practice. 160 farmer groups, consisting of 16000 individual beneficiaries, have directly benefited from this intervention.

The demonstration plots registered increased grain yield in soya beans, groundnuts and sunflower in the 2018/19 season as compared to the 2017/18 season. The Yield Improving Technologies (YIT) demonstration plots had a mean grain yield of 1.65 tonnes/hectare. This translated to 91.4% higher yield than that of the Traditional Plots (TP) that registered a mean grain yield of 0.86 ton/ha. The increase of yield in the YIT demonstration plots was attributed to utilisation of certified seed of improved varieties, inoculants (in legumes), planting pattern, crop protection agents and fertilizers and good agronomic practices.



After 90 months of operation, the SADC TRF is scheduled to conclude its work in March 2022. Sustainability of the TRF outputs and outcomes will be ensured by close collaboration with successor programmes such as the Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) and the Support to Industry and the Productive Sectors (SIPS).



Pillar 1

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

The dismantling of the Trade, Industry, Finance, Investment (TIFI) Directorate in 2017 resulted in the establishment of two Directorates: the Finance, Investment and Customs (FIC) Directorate and the Industrial Development and Trade (IDT) Directorate.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

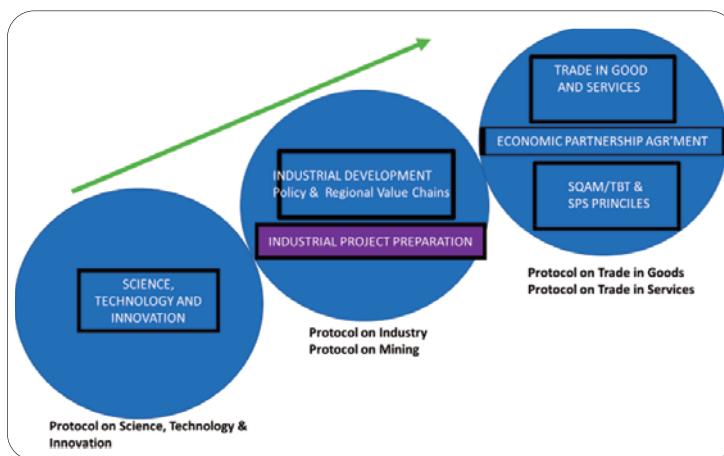
The reconstituted Directorate of IDT comprises the units of,

- ❖ Science, Technology and Innovation;
- ❖ Quality and Standards (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) matters;
- ❖ Industrial Development; as well as
- ❖ Trade.

The reconstitution of the directorate reflects the totality of the value chain to convert the region's abundant resources to goods and services that are marketable regionally and beyond. Figure 1 below depicts the value chain behind the reformulation of the directorate.

The IDT Directorate oversees five Protocols.

- Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI);
- Protocol on Industry;
- Protocol on Mining;
- Protocol on Trade in Goods; and
- Protocol on Trade in Services.



SQAM – SADC Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology
TBT – Technical Barriers to Trade

ACHIEVEMENTS

At policy level, the Directorate has continually engaged with Member States and assisted them with manoeuvring the rigours of ratification of the protocols. So far, the Protocol on STI and the Protocol on Trade in Goods have entered into force, having received the requisite two-thirds ratifications by Member States.

Science, Technology and Innovation form the basis for industrial development and trade. If the region is to be sustainable in its industrialisation drive, it has to adopt and entrench the basic principles of products realisation.

In the period under review, the Directorate conceptualised the capacity-building programme on STI policy and governance. Member States expressed the need for a Model Framework and Guidelines on Innovation and Technology Transfer mechanisms.

In addition to conventional knowledge necessary for product development in the region, the regional action plan on Indigenous Knowledge Systems, hinging on sound policies for intellectual property rights will widen the scope of the SADC industrialisation capability.

The Directorate has facilitated the mainstreaming of gender equality in science, technology and innovation hence the regional guideline on the establishment of National Chapters for the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering, and Technology Organisation (WISETO). The Covid-19 pandemic has brought into prominence the need for the region to leverage the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the development of a strategy in this regard is in the pipeline.



In the area of Trade in Services, even though the Protocol has not entered into force, considerable work has been done, with the first phase of negotiations having been concluded. This phase involved 14 Member States except Angola and Comoros, where services offer in the six priority sectors of Communication, Construction, Energy, Financial, Tourism and Transport were negotiated.

Although these offers were approved by the 19th Committee of Ministers on Trade (CMT) in Windhoek, Namibia in June 2019, Phase II of Trade in Services negotiations is yet to begin. It will include the remaining six sectors, as the World Trade Organization aggregates services into 12 sectors.

Currently, the priority is on Health and Social Related Services, Distribution Services (logistics) and Professional Services. Other sectors being considered are educational, sporting and recreational, as well as environmental services.

Services will play a very important role in the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. The entry into force of the Protocol on Industry will require all these instruments for realisation of the anticipated outcomes of the strategy and action plan. The major achievements in relation to the industrialisation of the region has profiled close to 40 potential regional value chains, 23 of which are in aquatic products.

To lay a firm foundation for the cooperation of SADC Member States on these identified value chains, there is need for industrial policy harmonisation across the Member States. In this regard, 139 industry officers in 13 SADC Member States were successfully trained on the programme for Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies (EQUIP). This is intended to build the capacities of Member States to develop sound policies including the ability to harmonise their industrial policies, in the interests of ensuring the seamless operation of regional value chains.

The operationalisation of the regional value chains will be preceded by the formation of the necessary clusters which will be accompanied by the establishment of the necessary institutions that will form the cluster into a self-sustainable ecosystem that will be highly productive and reduce unemployment and poverty.

The competitiveness of the goods and services produced in SADC for the internal and external markets must prove the comparative advantage of the region in the priority sectors stated in the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. In this regard, data-collection surveys have been commissioned and a number of regional frameworks, guidelines and databases are being developed in the areas of science, technology and innovation; non-tariff barriers; industrialisation policy; and in trade.

Whilst laying the necessary legislative frameworks, the directorate has also engaged in personnel capacitation in both policy implementation and technical expertise. The Covid-19 pandemic has moved the modus operandi from physical to virtual meetings and workshops. Surveys that were carried out in the last 12 months were done through desktop collection and analysis of primary and secondary data.

While coming with challenges on the need for technological upgrades for the directorate and the stakeholders in Member States, the advantage is that the capacity-building initiatives that have been done virtually, have attracted greater participation because of the elimination of the cost of travelling and accommodation.

The Directorate has trained 18 small-scale farmers from 12 Member States in Phytosanitary Compliance principles and capabilities. This is still to be followed by training in compliance with food safety and animal health standards. The compliance to standards is assessed by conformity assessment bodies which consist of laboratories, inspections bodies and certification bodies against conformity assessment standards namely; ISO/IEC 17025 (laboratories), ISO/IEC 17020 (inspectors), ISO/IEC 17021 (certification bodies), respectively. Following the first phase of the training of 55 laboratory personnel done under the REIS programme, the trade facilitation programme subsequently trained 35 laboratories, resulting in a 120 laboratory capacitated personnel in the 2020/21 financial year.

Once the conformity assessment bodies have fully implemented the relevant standards, they further have to be accredited to attest to their competence in delivering conformity assessment services. The SADC

region has three internationally recognised accreditation bodies. These are the Mauritius Accreditation Service (MAURITAS); SADC Accreditation Service (SADCAS); and South African National Accreditation Service (SANAS), which are also bound in a tripartite SADC Memorandum of Understanding wherein they assure and ensure each other's continued credibility.

These accreditation bodies draw their recognition from the International Accreditation Forum. In line with this, SADCAS, the multi-economy accreditation body formed and financially supported by 14 SADC Member States, continued to widen its scope of services and their international recognition. Other accreditation bodies are under development in two of the SADC Member States and will benefit greatly from the experience and goodwill that has been amassed by the existing accreditation bodies.

Products and services that Member States produce with the guidance of quality and standards principles have easy access to markets. It is in this regard that the

directorate of Industrial Development and Trade annually convenes the SADC Quality Awards to recognise those companies, products, exports and individuals that have excelled in the application of standards and quality in their daily business.

Following nine years of successful implementation, the 2020 Cycle of the regional competition was stalled by the Covid-19 pandemic as most Member States could not hold their national competitions due to the new social distancing rules. The revived SADC technical barriers to trade stakeholder committee will this year reformulate the way the competition is held considering the virtual mode of operation.

The continued enforcement of the application of quality principles in the region is imperative since technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures keep emerging in the course of trade. This is why the directorate has to establish and continue to develop electronic platforms and convene dialogue forums where the bottlenecks that Member States experience in the course of trade are resolved in real time.

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| SADC 41 YEARS

Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience to Global Challenges.



PORTS	Harare ZIMBABWE	Bulawayo ZIMBABWE	Tusaka ZAMBIA	Kitwe ZAMBIA	Lubumbashi DRC	Blantyre MALAWI	Lilongwe MALAWI
BEIRA	559	726	1,054	1,370	1,600	812	950
DURBAN	1,711	1,454	2,380	2,707	2,611	2,323	2,678
DAR ES SALAM	2,634	3,028	1,985	1,951	2,290	2,031	1,667





ACCREDITATION: SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

Accreditation: Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the theme for 2021 World Accreditation Day which was celebrated worldwide on 9 June 2021. This theme highlights the role of accreditation in supporting the implementation of UNSDGs.

The International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) have maintained a close strategic partnership and technical cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as it recognizes the important role that accreditation plays in the achievement of the sustainable development agenda and its impact on industrial development and economic growth. Accreditation, in collaboration with other quality infrastructure institutions, provides the technical foundations that are critical to the functioning of developed and developing societies. It enables industrial development, trade competitiveness in global markets, efficient use of natural and human resources, food safety, and health and environmental protection.

The SDGs are at the core of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a broad and ambitious plan of action with the overarching objective of leaving no one behind. The UN's SDGs represent a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future. These SDGs address global challenges including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and justice. There are 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets which seek to guide all global, regional and national development endeavours. Accreditation and,

with its other Quality Infrastructure (QI) institutions including metrology, standardization, conformity assessment and market surveillance, is a critical cornerstone in supporting the SDGs and the three interrelated thematic priorities: creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness and safeguarding the environment.

The technical and operational foundations that are critical to the functioning of developed and developing societies are delivered through accreditation. Accreditation supports policy objectives in areas including cross-border trade, food safety, health and environmental protection, and industrial and infrastructural development. Accreditation provides a trusted platform for defining, developing and verifying requirements for products and services, helping to ensure and demonstrate that products and services meet specified requirements. It also provides policymakers, businesses and other stakeholders with the technical knowledge and capacity to strengthen the implementation, measurement and monitoring of many of the objectives and targets contained in the SDGs, and support to achieve them.

While there have been a number of successes around the world, the theme of this year's World Accreditation Day 2021 has been chosen to ensure that policymakers continue to use accreditation and QI services to support their SDG Agenda. World Accreditation Day provides the opportunity for ILAC and IAF members to share examples of how accreditation may be applied to meet objectives such as increasing trade, addressing health and safety concerns, and

improving the general overall quality of output in an economy. The theme can also act as a trigger for evolution, and to ensure that accreditation continues to be relevant in the face of ever more rapid technological innovations, the impact of the 4th Industrial Revolution and the threats posed by climate change, pollution, and the diminution of resources.

Resources such as www.business-benefits.org and <http://www.publicsectorassurance.org/> will support events, press and television coverage, and workshops and seminars taking place in conjunction with the celebration of World Accreditation Day in over 100 economies to raise awareness of the value that accreditation plays in supporting the implementation of the SDGs. World Accreditation Day 2021 enables the IAF (www.iaf.nu), the ILAC (www.ilac.org) and their members to highlight the role of accreditation in supporting the implementation of SDGs.

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of Article 15 B of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States which do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to an oversight by an authoritative body. Typically, in the developed world, each country has its own accreditation body but within the SADC region considering the cost of establishing and sustaining such a body and further taking into account the limited financial and human resources, the region decided to establish one accreditation body which services the accreditation needs of a number of countries. Over the years, SADCAS the first multi economy accreditation body in the world has proved to be a viable, cost effective and sustainable model which optimizes limited financial and human resources. A number of other regions in the world such as the Gulf region, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), have benchmarked on the “home grown”

SADCAS model, a concept developed by a group of experts from the SADC region.

SADCAS services the accreditation needs of 14 SADC Member States namely: Angola; Botswana; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Tanzania; Zambia; and Zimbabwe. SADCAS provides accreditation services to organizations that perform calibration, testing including medical testing, inspection, certification (personnel, product and management systems) and those that provide legal metrology services against international standards. SADCAS will broaden its scope of accreditation as needs arise. SADCAS also offers training services on accreditation related activities. Six (6) out of eight (8) accreditation schemes offered by SADCAS are internationally recognized. Hence the accreditation certificates issued by SADCAS for testing/calibration/medical laboratories, inspection bodies and management systems certification bodies' accreditation schemes and the sub-scopes quality /environmental/occupational health and safety managements systems are recognized worldwide thus removing the need for repetitive conformity assessment checks. Effectively this means that through internationally recognized accreditation SADC Member States serviced by SADCAS have better access to foreign markets – A truly global reach!

SADCAS is now in its 13th year of operation and accreditations continue to grow in terms of field and scope of accreditation, sectorial coverage and also in terms of geographical diversity having issued 194 accreditation certificates to 160 accredited facilities in 13 SADC Member States and 2 non-SADC Countries Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire by 30 June 2021. At the same time, SADCAS had 70 accreditation applications from 10 SADC Member States at the various stages of processing. SADCAS had cumulatively conducted 214 training courses in all SADC Member States as part of its efforts to develop capacity of conformity assessment bodies for accreditation. SADCAS services are focused on the priority sectors for development in selected value chains as identified in the SADC Industrial Policy.

For more information please visit the SADCAS website www.sadcas.org

OR

Contact

The National Accreditation Focal Point in your country

DIRECTORATE OF FINANCE, INVESTMENT AND CUSTOMS

The mandate of the Finance, Investment and Customs (FIC) Directorate is to facilitate trade and financial liberalisation and the creation of an enabling environment for investment, contributing to deeper regional economic integration, inclusive growth and poverty eradication. The activities of the Directorate are guided by the three strategic objectives of Pillar 1: Industrial Development and Market Integration of the RISDP 2020-2030, as follows:

- ❖ Deepened regional market integration which is connected into the continental and global markets;
- ❖ Deepened financial market integration, monetary cooperation, and investment;
- ❖ Enhanced macroeconomic stability and convergence.

FIC has four Key Result Areas (KRA):

- **Enhancing intra and extra SADC trade through market integration, trade facilitation and customs cooperation, and conclusion of international trade agreements.** This KRA is shared with the Directorate of Industrial Development and Trade as it focuses on Customs and Trade Facilitation. The main objective is to enhance internal and external SADC trade through consolidation of the SADC Free Trade Area.
- **Enhancement of regional financial and monetary cooperation and mobilisation of regional development finance.** The aim of this KRA is to develop and strengthen financial and capital markets through improvement and harmonisation of banking and financial systems, laws and procedures. This will ensure the operational efficiency of Central Banks as well as their independence in the implementation of monetary policy.
- **Achievement and sustenance of macroeconomic stability and convergence.** The objective of this KRA is to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Programme in order to ensure conditions for sustainable growth while advancing the regional economic integration process.

- **Promotion of a conducive intra-SADC and Foreign Direct Investment environment covering tax coordination and related matters.**

Investment, both domestic and foreign, is a critical factor in addressing the supply-side constraints and enhancing economic competitiveness in the SADC region. Under this KRA, the Regional Action Programme on Investment will continue to be implemented. Effective implementation of the programme will reduce barriers to doing business in the region and lead to increased investment flows in SADC.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Trade Facilitation and Customs

*SADC Simplified Trade Regime Framework
SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations*

Aimed at facilitating intra and extra SADC Trade, these were finalised and considered by the Joint Meeting of the SADC Sub Committee on Customs Cooperation (SCCC) and the Sub-Committee on Trade Facilitation held in September 2020, which recommended them for adoption by the Committee of Ministers on Trade (CMT) in June/July 2021.

Border Posts Assessment Study

This was conducted for the Nakonde/Tunduma border posts between Zambia and Tanzania and Songwe/Kasumulu border posts between Malawi and Tanzania. The study, conducted from December 2020 to March 2021, aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness in clearing passengers, goods and means of transport at border posts. The report of the assessment will be submitted to CMT in June/July 2021.

E-Certificate of Origin Framework

This was developed and approved. The E-certificate will facilitate application of the Certificate of Origin electronically, thus easing cross-border trade. The Framework will be piloted in six Member States that submitted progress reports on their readiness for piloting the Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) -- Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. The Implementation Manual of the e-CoO was developed and training on implementation of the eCoO Framework was conducted in March 2021. The launch of eCoO transmission is scheduled for September 2021.

Real Time Payment Systems

As of July 2021, a total of 84 participating banks, from the 15 SADC Member States (except Comoros), were electronically linked to effect cross-border payments and settlements in real time. From July 2013 to July 2021, the total number of transactions settled was 2,201,034 representing the value of ZAR 8.56 Trillion (equivalent to US\$ 588.19 billion).

Following the successful launch of the SADC RTGS in July 2013, the region has embarked on the implementation of several key initiatives pertaining to the regional payment, clearing and settlement systems, including the Mobile-initiated Low Value Credit Transfers Cleared on an Immediate Basis (TCIB). This retail payments initiative aims at creating an efficient, safe, harmonised and integrated payments system in the region to further reduce cross-border remittance costs across the SADC region as well as to enhance financial inclusion. The soft launch and testing of TCIB were successfully completed in 2019.

As a result, the SADC Regional Clearing and Settlement System Operator (RCSO) (BankservAfrica Limited) was onboarded in 2020 to manage the SADC TCIB payment scheme. A number of non-banks are joining the scheme, as the SADC Payment System Subcommittee is engaging with participants on the SADC RTGS to sponsor these non-banks to settle obligations arising from the TCIB. In addition, boarding of regional currencies on the SADC RTGS multicurrency platform which went live in October 2018, is ongoing.

Capital and Financial Markets

In 2019, a tool was developed for monitoring the implementation of the centralization of the bond markets in the SADC region, and progress on the centralization of secondary bond trading on SADC Exchanges is being monitored through a scorecard matrix.

Work is underway to assess and diagnose the SADC Capital Market architecture. The assessment will define a baseline for harmonization of capital markets in the region and assess the trading rules and type of products available in the region. This will assist in the development of products to enable SMEs to participate in the capital markets.

SADC is in the process of operationalising the SADC Stock Exchanges Interconnectivity Hub which will provide for a wider range of participants' access to the trading screens of the member exchanges, through a Smart Order Router (SOR) system that will allow brokers to channel orders to other Stock Exchanges, where they would still be traded and settled locally.

The 41st Meeting of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group

(ESAAMLG) Task Force of Senior Officials adopted two AML/CFT Mutual Evaluation Reports on Tanzania and Mozambique, and further discussed and adopted 12 Post Evaluation Progress/Follow up Reports for Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the High Level Mission Progress Reports of Lesotho and Rwanda. The Task Force also discussed the three follow-up reports with re-ratings of Botswana, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

Financial Inclusion and Remittances

In the area of financial inclusion, 68 percent of adults in the region are financially included against the target of 75 percent by 2021. In terms of gender split, 67 percent of female adults are financially included while the rate is 70 percent for male. As per the decision of the Ministers of Finance and Investment at their meeting in Namibia in July 2019, the SADC Financial Inclusion Subcommittee was operationalised.

SADC continues to implement a number of initiatives which will further reduce the average cost of cross-border remittances in the SADC region to below the G20 target of five percent. For example, given the success of the Shoprite remittance product to Lesotho, a similar approach was launched in Eswatini in January 2020. This new bank-retailer product aims to serve low-value remitters in the South Africa-Eswatini corridor and costs less than 3 percent on a price point of US\$55. New products have also been introduced between South Africa and Malawi, Zambia, DRC and Zimbabwe. In addition, due to travel restrictions and closure of borders caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, significant informal remittances were diverted to the formal channels resulting in an increase of 31.4 percent in formal cross-border remittances. The total number of transactions (South Africa outbound) was estimated at 851,441 in June 2020 against 648,110 in June 2019.

Following further guidance from the Ministers of Finance and Investment at their meeting in July 2019, three Members States (Eswatini, Lesotho and Malawi) have been assisted with regard to the domestication of the SADC Mobile Money Guidelines. Malawi has started paying interest on mobile money wallets.

Development Finance

With regard to project preparation, the SADC Project Preparation Development Facility (SADC-PPDF) continues to support Member States to strengthen regional infrastructure connectivity by providing grants for project preparation and development for cross-border regional





infrastructure projects in energy, transport, ICT and transboundary water. This directly supports the region's integration and industrialization efforts as well as trade in goods and services; and helps to improve the quality of life of its people by improving access to infrastructure services.

At end March 2021, the PPDF had approved a total of US\$20.9 million (after savings and cancellations) for the preparation of 11 regional projects covering energy, transport and water sectors, which are expected to generate at least US\$3 billion in infrastructure investment. This has a huge potential of unlocking business opportunities across the "infrastructure value chain", not just in advisory services, but also financing, construction, equipment supply, technology and skills as well as operations and maintenance.

The 11 regional projects are: Second Alaska Sherwood (Zimbabwe); Rehabilitation and upgrade of the North South Rail Corridor (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and DRC); Kasomeno -Mwenda Toll Road (Zambia); Angola-Namibia Transmission Interconnector 1 (Angola and Namibia); Mulembo Lelya Hydro Electric Power (Zambia); Africa Green Co projects (all Member States); Development of Guidelines and Standards for Renewable Energy Projects and a Funding and Incentive Strategy Project (Mauritius); Angola -Namibia Transmission Interconnector 2 (Angola and Namibia); Lomahasha - Namaacha Cross Border Water Supply (Eswatini and Mozambique); Kazungula Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Zambia); and Mauritius Wastewater Pumping Station and Wastewater Treatment Plant (Mauritius).

The status on signature and ratification of the SADC Regional Development Fund (SADC RDF) has not changed. A total of nine Member States have signed the Agreement -- Angola, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. None of the Member States has deposited instruments of ratification with the Secretariat. In order to advance the operationalization of the SADC RDF, the SADC Secretariat is in the process of recruiting a consultancy firm to recommend on the full operationalisation of the Fund. The consultancy assignment will review Member States' challenges in ratifying the SADC RDF Agreement as well as proposing suitable approaches for fast-tracking the operationalisation of the fund.

Since the adoption of the Prudential Standards, Guidelines and Rating System (PSGRS) by the SADC Development Finance Institutions (DFI) Network; and the subsequent endorsement by Ministers in 2015, the SADC-DFRC has ensured implementation of the programme by providing for DFI self-assessment and peer review on an annual basis. A total of 35 SADC DFI's have participated in the exercise since its inception. SADC DFIs Network, at its meeting in December 2020, considered compliance of Development Financial

Institutions against the PSGRS. A total of five SADC DFIs have been rated among the top and these are the Development Bank for Southern Africa (DBSA), the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC), the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ), the Export Development Fund of Malawi; and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AGRIBANK).

Macroeconomic Stability and Convergence

An assessment of economic performance for 2020 and progress on the implementation of peer review recommendations was conducted in July 2021. In addition, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic performance was also reviewed. According to preliminary estimates, the number of Member States that achieved the primary targets (inflation, fiscal deficit and public debt) declined to two in 2020 (Madagascar and United Republic of Tanzania) from five in 2019 (DRC, Madagascar, Lesotho, Seychelles and Tanzania). This is largely due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in unprecedented economic decline coupled with high fiscal deficits and public debt due to high pandemic related expenditures while the revenue base contracted.

The peer reviews were conducted in March 2021 despite restrictions on travel. A total of seven Member States were involved in the peer reviews which were conducted virtually. Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola were reviewed by Malawi, Mauritius and a joint team from Mozambique and Eswatini, respectively.

Investment and Tax Related Matters

SADC Regional Action Programme for Investment
Implementation of the SADC Regional Action Programme for Investment (RAPI) was reviewed in February 2021 by the SADC Investment Subcommittee. RAPI is aimed at establishing a conducive environment to attract both domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the region. Most of the investment treaties have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as such, through Peer-to-Peer Learning Mechanism the Member States exchanged information on how and why investment treaties and laws can lead to potential Investors-States Dispute Settlement (ISDS) claims against governments in the wake of the crisis and proposed options to mitigate such risks.

SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy

Development of a SADC Business and Investment Promotion Strategy (BIPS) was finalized in 2020. The SADC BIPS will allow SADC to explore opportunities to showcase its programmes and regional projects to various key decision-makers from around the world who are willing to engage in sustainable partnerships; and further benefit from a variety of features aimed at facilitating strategic networking and promoting

Foreign Direct Investment. The Strategy will be submitted for consideration and approval by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in June/July 2021.

Value Added Tax (VAT), Excise Taxes, and Tax Incentives Guidelines

The Tax Subcommittee at its meeting in March 2021 reviewed the implementation of the Value Added Tax (VAT), Excise Taxes, and Tax Incentives Guidelines. The Subcommittee also reviewed status on the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements Network in the region. To facilitate signature and ratification of tax agreements, the Directorate continued to support Member States in stakeholder sensitization and awareness campaigns on the importance of tax agreements and their role in investment and economic growth. The Directorate also conducted an assessment on the level of appetite for Member States who are willing to negotiate their double taxation agreements to determine the feasibility of organizing an event on facilitated negotiations aimed at advancing the network of double taxation agreements. A report was discussed by Ministers of Finance and Investment in July 2021.

LOOKING AHEAD

In its bid to facilitate trade and financial liberalisation and creation of an enabling environment for investment, contributing to deeper regional economic integration, inclusive growth and poverty eradication, the FIC will focus on the following key priorities in 2021/22.

- ❖ **Development and strengthening of financial and capital markets through the optimisation of the SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System, including the onboarding of low-value credit transactions and new currencies in the system; review of the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SMEs Access to Finance; harmonisation of non-banking and banking financial systems, laws and procedures; development of the capital markets; harmonisation of the Anti-Money Laundering/Counterfeit Terrorism (AML/CFT) Laws in compliance with 40+9 Financial Action Task Force standard; and review of the implementation of the Revised Roadmap towards the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund.**
- ❖ **Operationalize the Regional Action Programme on Investment, with emphasis on developing national implementation strategies for the domestication of the SADC Investment Policy Framework; the development of the SADC Investment Climate Scorecard; the assessment of implementation of the Protocol on Finance and Investment; and monitoring and building capacity**

for the implementation of the tax frameworks, including the VAT, Excise Tax and Indirect Taxes Guidelines to ensure harmonisation of the tax regimes in the region.

- ❖ **Enhance Customs border operations** through developing and implementing Co-ordinated Border Management strategies, SADC Simplified Trade Regime (STR) Framework and undertake Time Release Study (TRS) in the major corridors to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of clearing goods at border posts of SADC Member States.
- ❖ **Integrate and automate Customs systems and processes** to speed up clearing process of goods and reducing transaction costs. This will facilitate implementation of the SADC e-Certificate of Origin (eCoO) framework, the SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG) Regulations, and other customs instruments.
- ❖ **Harmonise Customs instruments and implementing them to facilitate intra and extra SADC trade.** These instruments include SADC Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (RCTG), Regional Framework for Authorised Economic Operators (AEOs) and other International and agreed Regional Customs and Trade Facilitation Instruments.
- ❖ **Effective monitoring of Member States in the implementation of stability oriented macro-economic policies** as well as enhancement of capacity in macroeconomic management and convergence strategies. FIC Directorate will continue to work closely with the Macroeconomic Surveillance in the Directorate of Policy Planning and Resource Mobilisation (PPRM) to ensure the full and effective functioning of the Peer Review Process by reviewing economic developments and assessing performance against targets in Member States; and determining whether the programme as implemented satisfies the common guidelines and objectives and advice on possible changes as necessary.
- ❖ **Ensure sustainable financing of regional infrastructure and industrial projects.** In a bid to deepen regional integration, there is a need to increase regional projects reaching financial close and industrial projects being developed for regional value chains. In this regard, implementation of the project on Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC will continue. The project aims to increase a number of priority regional infrastructure projects prepared to reach financial close, enhance the capacity of SADC Member States to prepare and implement regional infrastructure projects and increase in value addition within SADC in copper and cobalt mining leading to an increase in its share of contribution to the regional economies and jobs.



DIRECTORATE OF FOOD AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In an effort to strengthen national and regional linkages towards achieving regional integration objectives, the SADC Secretariat in partnership with GIZ piloted a project on “*Aligning Regional and National Aquaculture Strategic Frameworks in SADC*”.

The project was implemented through the programme on “Strengthening of the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC” -- a partnership programme between SADC, the EU and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as part of the regional process to domesticate, monitor and assess the implementation of the Protocol on Fisheries in SADC Member States.

The objective of the project was to ensure alignment between regional and national levels within the context of sustainable aquaculture development in three pilot countries -- Botswana, Malawi and Namibia. This successful pilot project resulted in the development of aligned strategies, as well as many other interventions and support to national processes, aimed at strengthening implementation of the protocol in the respective countries. The pilot project has put the three countries on a path to developing sustainable aquaculture value-chains, as presented in the aligned National Aquaculture Strategies.

The project produced policy briefs and communication products such as success stories and factsheets, which were distributed to the respective countries’ ministries responsible for fisheries and aquaculture.

These advocacy and communication products aid in raising awareness to different target groups including policy makers, fishermen and women, media, and the broader women and youth demography on the benefits of aquaculture and how SADC can continue the national processes in supporting fisheries and aquaculture development for the benefit of all citizens.

Through the policy briefs, lessons learned on alignment through the project were shared with the participating Member States, highlighting success factors for alignment. The lessons are also valuable for replication in other SADC Member States.

The Secretariat developed “*Measures to*

mitigate against negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SADC Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector”, which were approved by Ministers responsible for Food Security and Agriculture, and Fisheries and Aquaculture at their Joint Virtual Meeting held in May 2020. The measures were packaged into a policy brief for ease of dissemination.

These measures included those to protect the most vulnerable people through social protection programmes in targeted fisher communities; supporting small and informal businesses through the fish value-chains with grants/payroll and unemployment assistance; providing rapid COVID-19 testing, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and improving hygiene and sanitation, encouraging social distancing at farming, fishing, processing, distribution and marketing establishments; and providing all players throughout the food value-chains with current information related to COVID-19.

The measures also promote the adoption of nutrition-sensitive production policies and interventions, considering that food and nutritional wellbeing transcend material, relational, and subjective wellbeing. Hence there is a need to re-look at the national and regional food baskets, and promote production and consumption of nutritious foods, such as fish.

The Secretariat developed a SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy to support the work of the Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC), which is being operationalised in Mozambique. The overall goal of the strategy is to strengthen compliance and enforcement throughout the regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) framework so that fisheries in the region are sustainably managed, and the reduction of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is achieved in all SADC countries through enhanced MCS programmes.

The Interim Project Management Unit continued to operationalize the MCSCC through coordination of online training sessions and workshops on Fisheries Trade Monitoring and Compliance, Identification of Marine Species and Vessels and Gear used in Illegal Fishing, Law for Fisheries Control Officials, Inspectors and other Enforcement Officials, and Basecamp, which were conducted between August 2020 and February 2021.

The objectives were to empower Member States with skills to effectively combat IUU, and to use an information sharing platform for monitoring, control and surveillance. So far, a total of 121 MCS, law enforcement officers and customs officials were trained through these four programmes with support from FishFORCE Academy and Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF).

The SADC Secretariat is the current chair of the

EeOFISH Programme Steering Committee. The EeOFISH Programme, funded by EU aims to enhance equitable economic growth by promoting sustainable fisheries in the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) cross-region. Under the result area supporting small-scale fisheries, concrete fisheries management and governance initiatives in small-scale inland and marine fisheries were supported with the possibilities of replication at the regional level and across partner regions in EA-SA-IO cross-region. Six projects included the following:

- Mwambao Coastal Community Network in Tanzania focusing on improving management of Octopus fisheries and promoting equitable governance of tenure in small-scale fishing communities in Zanzibar and the north-eastern Tanzanian coast;
- ADPP in Mozambique promoting sustainable small-scale fisheries in Cahora Bassa and Mogoé Districts, Tete Province;
- ActionAid supporting sustainable small-scale fisheries in 140 fishing communities in Zambia;
- Namibia Nature Foundation Trust strengthening community fisheries in Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA);
- UNDP supporting the economic empowerment of the artisanal fishing communities in Mauritius.

SADC PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE

The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) was established in 1989. The Centre, located in Zambia, has been entrusted and mandated with the conservation and evaluation for sustainable utilization of SADC plant genetic resources for the present and future generations and coordination of all activities through the network of National Plant Genetic Resource Centres (NPGRCs) established in each of the 16 SADC Member States.

The SPGRC is a unit under the FANR Directorate of the SADC Secretariat, and is guided by a Technical Sub-Committee on Plant Genetic Resources Conservation comprising of chairpersons of the National Plant Genetic Resources Committees (NPGRCom).

SPGRC operates a regional gene bank where at least 18,662 accessions of germplasm from SADC Member States is conserved ex situ under low temperature conditions of minus 18 degrees Celsius (-18°C).

As of March 2021, over 10,000 accessions of the 18,662 accessions have been duplicated at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in the North Pole together with germplasm from the rest of the world for long term conservation.

The SPGRC is mandated to coordinate sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources in order to sustain food and nutrition security in the region, through the priority areas outlined in the RISDP 2020-30. Through its activities, the SPGRC therefore contributes to achievement of the goals of the RISDP in the following areas.

Guaranteeing Sustainable Regional Food and Nutrition Security

The SPGRC and its network of National Plant Genetic Resource Centres focuses on the conservation of diverse traditional crops of the region. Through its On-Farm Conservation activities, the SPGRC promotes maintenance of crop diversity with increased production and utilization at the farmer and community levels. This includes documentation and preservation of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) on farming practices and utilization of conserved material at farmer level.

Establishment of community seed-banks helps in alleviating perpetual problems of seed shortages for resource-poor farmers making viable planting material available during planting times. Where crops are lost, the re-introductions/restorations are carried out through seed multiplication and distribution by NPGRCs.

Access to seed and diversified crop production systems are key to ensuring food and nutrition security. The SPGRC network works in collaboration with relevant institutions in Member States to enhance crop improvement thereby contributing to improved seed production systems.

Environment Management and Sustainable Development

The SPGRC programmes contribute to the realization of the RISDP 2020-30 goals by creating the requisite harmonized policy environment, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks to promote regional cooperation on all issues relating to the environment and natural resources management, including trans-boundary ecosystem management. In addition, SPGRC promotes identification, in situ conservation of threatened wild useful species including wild crop relatives, fodder species, medicinal plants, wild fruits and wild leafy vegetables.

Streamlining the Use of Information Communication Technology

Compliant to streamlining in the use of ICTs, the SPGRC developed and maintains the SPGRC Documentation & Information System (SDIS) that is installed and operational at all NPGRCs to help scientists in the management of gene banks. It is also involved in the promotion and facilitation of information dissemination and exchange on technologies, innovations, and experiences related to plant genetic resources conservation and use among NPGRCs and other stakeholders in the region.



Informing resilient livelihoods

INTRODUCTION

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme was established in 2005 with the objective to strengthen national and regional vulnerability analysis systems, in order to inform policy formulation, development programmes and emergency interventions. Since then the programme has gone through phases with varying objectives.

What are the needs

To address vulnerability, it is important for decision-makers to have access to credible data and information. This applies to both emergency response as well as longer-term development planning.

The RVAA Programme provides timely and credible vulnerability data and information as well as strengthens capacities in Member States to meet the ever-increasing information needs of developmental programming and emergency response for governments and partners.

Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) is the regional monitoring system applied by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) established in the SADC Member States.

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Key priority interventions

- **Technical capacity development and assessments coordination:** - to ensure that credible, high quality assessments are produced by the National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) in a timely manner.
- **Institutionalization:** - to enhance the legitimacy and sustainability of the VAA system by supporting NVACs to be incorporated into government administrative and financial structures.
- **Communication, Advocacy and Leadership development:** - to increase the influence of the VAA system by facilitating increased access, use and uptake of VAA information and products.

Significance of VAA information system at strategic & operational level

- **Evidence-based planning:** The VAA system provides credible historical and real-time analysis vital to inform evidence-based emergency response and sustainable developmental programming in the region.
- **Dependable source:** Member States depend on the VAA information system to identify and assess the vulnerability and food insecurity in SADC countries to plan interventions and influence policy decision making processes.
- **Accountability:** VAA data can show the effectiveness of approaches to address food and nutrition security, and thus enables systems of accountability.

Programme Information

Current Programme Phase Dates:

- March 2017 to March 2022

Objective

- To support resilient and sustainable rural and urban livelihoods, environments, and institutions in reducing poverty and enhancing well-being in the SADC region.

Targeted beneficiaries

- SADC Secretariat, NVACs, Government Ministries, UN, Donors, NGOs, Agencies.

Service Providers:

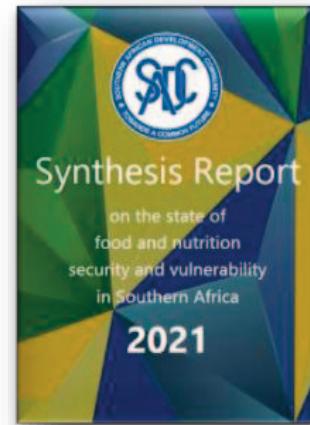
- The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).
- Landell Mills (LM).

Programme donors:

- UK - Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).
- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

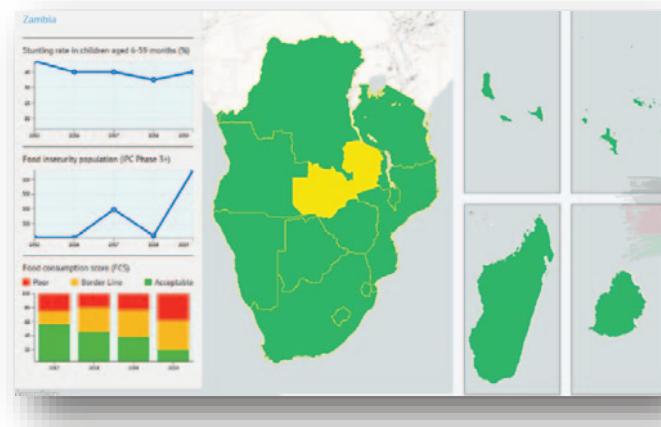
How SADC RVAA is helping

- Advancing the regional agenda and programmatic learning,
- Enhancing regional and national response to climate change, poverty, resilience building, and livelihood vulnerability,
- Convening the regional Annual Dissemination Forum to share information on the state of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability in the Region. The forum culminates in the issuing of the Synthesis Report see e.g. December 2020 ([link](#)),
- Coordinate SADC ministerial meetings as well as the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committees (RVAC) and National Vulnerability Assessment Committees NVACs,
- Harmonisation and alignment of approaches, methods and tools to enhance NVACs' VAA data integration and increased comparability,
- Support all Member States to strengthen the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (VAA) information system and utilize its products in response to climate shocks, climate stressors and economic shocks.



Vulnerability online Atlas

- In 2021 the programme launched a new [Online Vulnerability Atlas](#) designed to store access, share and visualize data and information relating to food, nutrition and livelihoods security from 16 SADC Member States.
- The Online Atlas developed by the SADC-RVAA Programme provides easy access to quality Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis data (both primary and secondary), to inform evidence-based policymaking and programming.



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RVAA

Regional Vulnerability Assessment
& Analysis Programme

Informing resilient livelihoods

Service providers



Donor partners



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT

SADC RVAA programme

Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, SADC Secretariat Plot 54385 New Central Business District (CBD) Private Bag 0095 Gaborone,
BOTSWANA | Tel: +267 361 1093 **Website:** www.sadc.int | **Twitter:** @sadc_news | **Facebook:** @sadc.int **YouTube:** youtube.com/sadc.int
Engage on twitter: #SADCRVAA



Pillar 2

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

DIRECTORATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The mandate of the Infrastructure Directorate is to facilitate and coordinate the transformation of the region into an integrated economy by promoting the provision of adequate, interconnected, cost-effective and efficient regional infrastructure. Its overall goal is Infrastructure in Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation.

The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) is a blueprint for regional socio-economic integration and development, and provides the main guiding instrument for the Directorate, particularly for implementing Pillar 2 of the RISDP 2020-2030, which specifically deals with Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration.

The Directorate responds to the goals of the SADC Vision 2050, and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) in considering the role of infrastructure as an enabler of regional development. Outcomes of the Directorate's interventions are motivated by the following Key Result Areas (KRAs):

- ❖ Promoting efficient and effective management of shared watercourses and improved development of strategic water infrastructure;
- ❖ Promoting the provision of adequate, integrated and efficient transport infrastructure and services;
- ❖ Supply of adequate energy in the region;
- ❖ Establishing universal access to affordable ICT;

- ❖ Provision of timely and credible meteorological and climate information; and
- ❖ Promoting investment in regional infrastructure development. The achievements and challenges of the sectors that fall under the Infrastructure Directorate are presented as follows – Energy; ICT; Meteorology; Water; and Transport.

ENERGY SECTOR



Creation of Enabling Environment to Enhance Security of Energy Supply

The Southern African Power Generation and Transmission Master Plan (SAPP Pool Plan) as approved by the Committee of Ministers responsible for Energy in 2018 stipulates that the development of regional transmission infrastructure would require US\$3.3 billion while generation projects would require investment costs of US121 billion by 2040.

At the end of 2020, the total installed capacity for the region stood at 69,132 Megawatts (MW) from mainland Member States and when considering the operating capacity of 59,688 MW and peak demand including required reserves of 57,662 MW, the region is sitting with an excess capacity of 2,026 MW.

However, only nine of 12 mainland Member States are interconnected through the regional power grid which allows Member States to share surplus energy. In addition, those interconnected are not able to trade power effectively due to inadequate and congested transmission capacity and other non-tariff barriers.



The SAPP Pool Plan further indicates that the development of priority transmission projects may result in cost-saving of around US\$40 billion due to deferment in the development of generation projects. In this regard, the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with SAPP is advocating for development of interconnectors and national backbone transmission projects in order to facilitate energy trading and enhance security of supply where Member States with excess capacity will be able to supply those with deficit in the region.

The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with SAPP supported the identified Member States to undertake preparatory and feasibility studies, and the Malawi-Mozambique transmission interconnector project has reached financial closure. Commercial agreements were signed, Owners Engineer procured, while procurement of consultants and contractors started in the first quarter 2021 and construction is scheduled to commence by the end of 2021.

Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania concluded bilateral negotiations in June 2021 and signed-off the Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) for preparation for technical and feasibility studies for the Mozambique-Tanzania transmission interconnector project.

In order to unlock funding for transmission projects, the Secretariat with support from the World Bank completed studies for the establishment and operationalisation of the SADC Regional Transmission

Infrastructure Financing Facility (RTIFF). Several outputs have been accomplished including a Diagnostic Study, a Framing Paper on identification of RTIFF Core Services, Strategic Case-Techno-economic study, and institutional arrangements where the recommendation is under consideration for operationalising the RTIFF as a hosted facility by an existing institution.

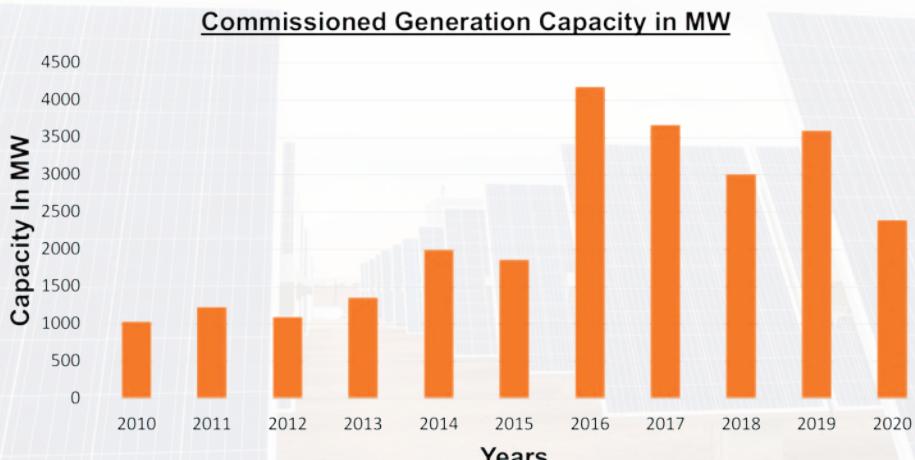
The SADC Secretariat through SAPP has coordinated the planning and development of power generation plants to address the current supply shortfall in the region.

In 2020/2021, the SADC energy sector was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the SADC region commissioned 2,400MW power generation capacity contributed by the Public Utilities and by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) from Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

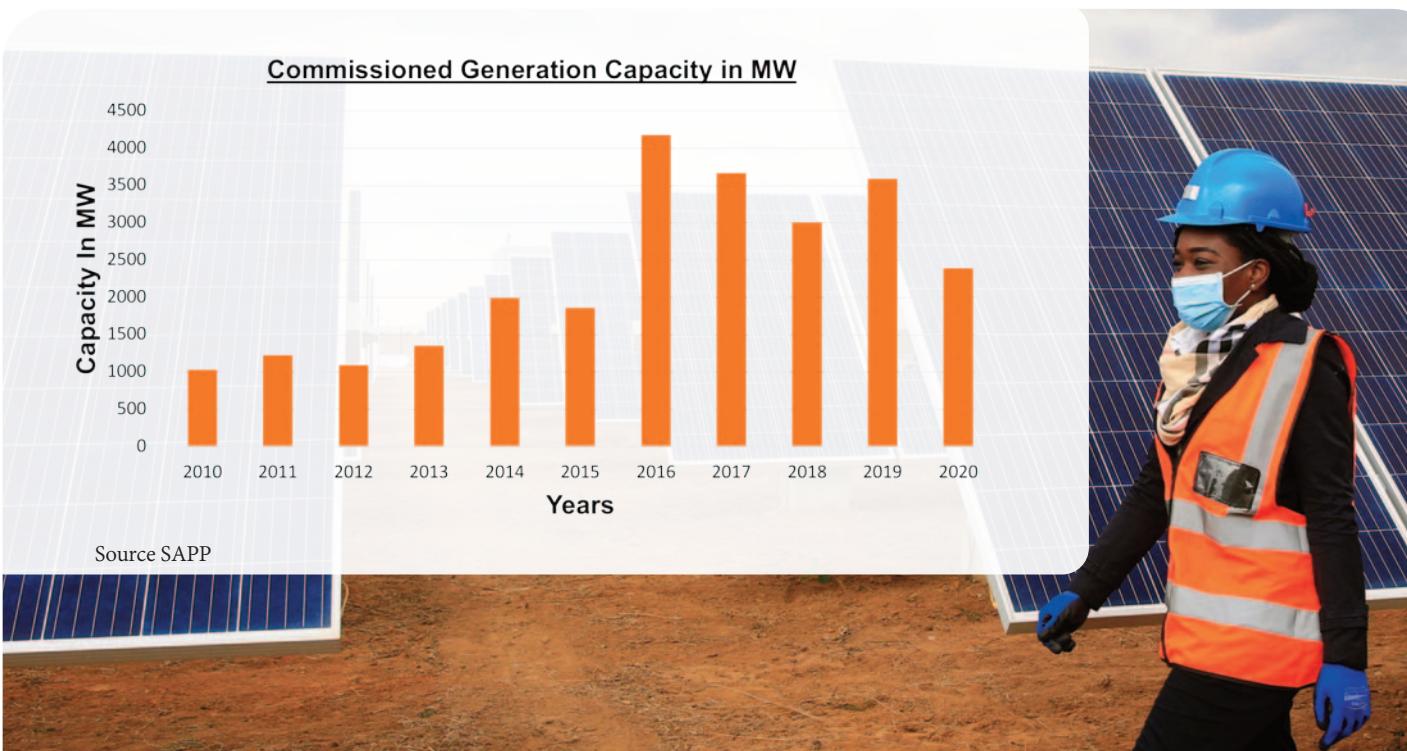
The graph illustrates power generation capacity commissioned between 2010 and 2020.

Regional Energy Sector Regulatory Initiatives and Regional Energy Access Initiatives

The SADC Secretariat in conjunction with the Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA) continued to assist the DRC in establishing an energy regulatory authority. Therefore 15 of the 16 Member States have energy regulators, with the exception of Comoros, the newest SADC Member State.



Source SAPP



The Ministers responsible for Energy considered the recommendations from a study on the Framework and Roadmap for strengthening of RERA from an Association into a Regional Energy Regulatory Authority and tasked the Secretariat to analyse the impacts of such a transformation.

To ensure alignment of the SADC energy programme with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 7 on Energy Access, the Secretariat revised the Regional Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan (REASAP) which was approved in 2020 as a guiding document for increasing universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030. REASAP adopted the World Bank Tier 3 energy universal access characterised by medium power supply capacity, 8-16 hours/day of quality, reliable, and affordable electricity availability.

Member States continued to express their leadership and commitment to increasing the utilisation of renewable energy and promotion of energy efficiency in the region. Of the 15 Member States that negotiated the establishment of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), the Secretariat has secured 10 signatures on the Intergovernmental Memorandum of Agreement, from Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Secretariat provided guidance to SACREEE to coordinate the following renewable energy-based programmes and projects in the region:

- Development of the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) under a project on Energy Efficiency Lighting and Appliances (EELA) supported by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida);
- Renewable Energy Entrepreneurship Support Facility supported by IRENA;
- Accelerating large-scale renewable

energy deployment in Southern Africa supported by the World Bank; and

- Skills for Energy in Southern Africa (SESA) supported by Sida.

The Ministers responsible for Energy cleared an Assessment Report for the Kafue Gorge Regional Training Centre (KGRTC) and recommended its adoption as a Regional Centre of Excellence to the SADC Council of Ministers. In April 2021, KGRTC launched the Skills for Energy in Southern Africa (SESA) project, supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO) with funding from Sida, to contribute to the development of skills for the Renewable Energy (RE) Energy Efficiency (EE) and Regional Energy Integration (REI) Technologies in the region.

Tapping the Abundant Energy Resources in the Region for Sustainability

In order to increase the share of gas in the regional energy mix and its contribution to the industrialisation of the region, the SADC Secretariat completed a study to develop a Regional Gas Master Plan Phase I with a high-level Implementation Programme focusing on five key outcomes:

- Economic corridors that maximise regional integration;
- Effective trade of natural gas and its downstream products;
- Enabling policy environment;
- A highly skilled and innovative workforce; and
- Investment driven economic growth.

The Secretariat received some grant funding from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa for the development of the RGMP Phase II.

The RGMP Phase II is expected to map out the strategic location of natural gas-based industries/projects and produce a Gas Infrastructure Investment Blueprint. The priority is on mapping out locations for the development of gas-to-power and gas-to-liquid projects as well as its conversion into fertilisers and other industrial applications.





JULIUS NYERERE HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project is a mega project that involves construction of 2115MW Hydropower Plant at Rufiji River with associated substation and 400Kv Transmission line from Rufiji to Chalinze area.

The project is located in Rufiji District in between Morogoro and Pwani Regions in Tanzania. The estimated project cost of TZS 6.558 Trillion.

The project is now under implementation whereby the construction started in December, 2019 and is expected to be completed in June, 2022.



About SAPP

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created in August 1995 at the SADC summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa, when member governments of SADC (excluding Mauritius) signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the formation of an electricity power pool in the region under the name of the Southern African Power Pool. The Ministers Responsible for Energy in the SADC region signed the Revised Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding on 23 February 2006 that paved the way for Independent Power Producers to participate in SAPP activities.

Vision

To be a fully integrated, competitive energy market and a provider of sustainable energy solutions for the SADC region and beyond.

Objectives

- Provide a forum for the development of a world class, robust, safe, efficient, reliable and stable interconnected electrical system in the southern African region.
- Coordinate and enforce common regional standards of quality of supply, measurement and monitoring of systems performance.
- Harmonise relationships between member utilities.
- Facilitate the development of regional expertise through training programmes and research.
- Increase power accessibility in rural communities.
- Implement strategies in support of sustainable development priorities.

Mission

To provide energy associated services in the region and beyond.

Strategy

To be the most preferred region for investment for value for money by energy intensive users.

Values

- Customer Centric – the internal and external customer is central to the way we conduct ourselves
- Innovation – we have a culture where people are permitted to experiment
- Teamwork – we work together in unity
- Reliability – we are consistent in the delivery of the services we provide
- Integrity – we conduct our business with fairness and transparency

Key Highlights

Generation Capacity Expansion

- A total 3,595 MW of generation capacity was commissioned in 2020 compared to 3,874 MW commissioned in 2019.
- About 16% of the new generation was from renewable energy generation.
- A total of 16,515 MW generation capacity is planned to be commissioned in the SAPP region within the next 4 years between 2020 and 2023 of which a total of 3,215 MW is planned to be commissioned in 2020.
- Installed power generation capacity was 72,156 MW for the region with 64,438 MW being the installed generation capacity for operating members only.
- The operating generation capacity was 58,493 MW for all members and 51,979 MW for operating members only.
- SAPP peak demand including reserves was 58,096 MW during the period under review.
- The region had surplus generation capacity of 397 MW for all SAPP members, but a deficit of 1,904 MW for all the operating members.

Competitive Electricity Market in SAPP

- The SAPP Competitive Electricity Market highlights are:
- 2,004 GWh traded on the market during the year under review as compared to 2054 GWh in the previous year which represents a 2.5% decrease.
 - A total of **USD146** million was exchanged on the market in 2019/20 compared to **USD107** million exchanged in 2018/19.
 - Highest competitive market share achieved in a month in 2019/20 was **33%** which was achieved in July 2019. Average competitive market share in year 2019/20 was around **21%** which was lower than the **32%** recorded in 2018/19.
 - Nine (9) SAPP members participated in the market during the period the last year.

Contact

Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) Coordination Centre
24 Golden Stairs Road
P. O Box EH52
Emerald Hill
Harare, Zimbabwe
Website: <http://www.sapp.co.zw/>
Email address: info@sapp.co.zw
Tel: +263 - (242) 335468/335517/335548/335558
+263 - 782 709 798/99
+263 - 867 700 8565/2
Fax: +263 (242) 307023



68 A New Era in Power Generation

The establishment of the Electricity Generation Company (Malawi) Limited (EGENCO) has seen improved power generation in Malawi, which experts believe, will spur economic and social development of the country.

For over a year now electricity generation and supply in Malawi has tremendously improved with Industries and households having power 24hrs every day. This is despite the threat of Covid 19 pandemic which has disrupted business across the globe. This is also in sharp contrast to previous years when power would go off for over 24hrs thereby suffocating industrial growth and social service delivery.

The improvement in power generation and supply has been attributed to among other factors improved water management (since 91% of the power is from hydro); dredging and expansion of silted station ponds; machine rehabilitation, modernization and uprating of some of the aged power plants. Commissioning of new power plants such as the Tedzani IV; installation of peaking diesel generators; and overall improvement in machine maintenance and maximum and efficient resources utilization. For a longtime, electricity generation and supply has been cited as one of the bottlenecks to doing business in Malawi. With the improved electricity generation and supply, it is believed that this will ease the cost of doing business in Malawi and provides an opportunity for investors to come in the country and invest.

EGENCO developed and launched a 15-year Strategic Plan a year after its establishment. The 15 year (2018-2033), EGENCO's Strategic Plan, which seeks to increase the country's installed capacity from 367.3 megawatts in 2017 to 1,631 megawatts by 2033, is providing strategic direction for company's power increase drive. So far, there has been commendable progress towards realizing this goal with installed capacity moving from 367.3MW inn 2017 to now 442MW in 2021. It is envisaged that when we complete the 350MW Mpatamanga hydropower project and the 300MW Kamwamba Coal plant will tremendously increase the country's power generation capacity.

In his address at the inauguration ceremony of the new Power Station of Tedzani IV, Malawi President Dr. Lazarus Chakwera stressed that electricity is very crucial for national development and in fulfilling the country's vision.

"If we don't get things right in our generation and power supply service, it will have a knock-on effect on our vision to create jobs, create wealth, and create food security. The indispensability of electricity to our vision is indisputable." Said the President.

President Chakwera further said that 1000 Megawatts will be added to the national grid over the next four years and that the commissioning of Tedzani IV meant 19 Megawatts down and 981 to go.

EGENCO was incorporated on 9th September 2016 as a public company under the Companies Act (Cap 46:03) and started its full operations on 1st January 2017. This followed implementation of Power Sector Reform Programme which also allowed Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to operate in the country.



EELA Technical Assistance and Co-financing Facility – Call for Expressions of Interest



The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is implementing a project on “Energy Efficient Lighting and Appliances in East and Southern Africa” (EELA) in collaboration with the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) and the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE). The EELA project is funded by the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The EELA Project invites energy users, manufacturers of lighting and appliances as well energy service providers including energy service companies (ESCOs) to submit Expressions of Interest (EoI) to receive technical and financial support to develop and implement energy efficient lighting and appliances projects in the East African Community (EAC) and SADC Member States.

The call for Expressions of Interest has three windows targeting different applicants as outlined below:

Window 1: Technical Assistance for the design of energy service business models

Target: Energy users across all sectors including municipal, industrial, agriculture, hospitality, commercial and any other large energy users interested in receiving support in carrying out feasibility studies and preparing bankable energy efficient project proposals.

Window 2: Co-financing implementation of energy efficiency projects

Target: Energy services providers with energy service agreements/contracts with an energy user in place seeking co-financing to implement eligible energy efficiency projects. The co-financing will be in the form of grant funding that will part finance the capital cost of the energy efficient project.

Window 3: Technology transition support for manufacturers

Target: Manufacturers of energy efficient appliances in SADC and EAC Member States requiring upgrading/improving of their production processes/facilities to meet the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for lighting, cooling, and other appliances which are adopted within the EELA program.

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Indicative Timeline:

Timeframe for submission of EoI:	Until 31 December 2021
Evaluation:	Quarterly
Contracting/due diligence:	12 weeks after commencement of contact negotiations
Implementation duration:	Maximum 18 months after contract signing

All the related information can be found in the UNIDO website:

<https://www.unido.org/resources-procurement/procurement-opportunities>

Applicants should submit their EOI to the designated mailbox: eela-facility@unido.org. Any other submissions will not be accepted.

About SACREEE: SACREEE was established in 2015 by the SADC Energy Ministers with a mandate to promote; increased access to modern energy services; and improved energy security across the SADC Region through the promotion of market-based adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and energy services. For more info: <https://www.sacreee.org>.





SADC Internet Exchange Points

As of September 2020, the SADC monitoring and evaluation for Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) Implementation recorded a total of 26 IXPs in the region and this corresponds to 57 percent share of the 46 IXPs in Africa. South Africa and Tanzania each have six IXPs, Angola, DRC and Zimbabwe each have two while Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia all have one.

The IXPs have played a critical role in the performance of internet access to scale up, adapt and remain resilient through the COVID-19 pandemic. There are four IXPs (DRC, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe) which are already peering with large number of foreign ISPs, thus making them Advanced IXPs.

The SADC Roadmap and Guidelines for Transformation to Advanced IXPs has been developed to assist Member States in attracting Content Delivery Network (CDNs) to the SADC region to further enhance the Internet. SADC Masterclass Sessions were introduced to strengthen capacity of Member States on best practices of Advanced IXPs.

There are currently 111 Root Domain Name System (DNS) Server Instances in Africa. Of these, 53 are from SADC. All SADC Member States have at least one Root DNS Server instances, except Comoros, Eswatini and Zambia which are expected to have them in place by December 2021. Root DNS servers that are closer to Internet users improve the speed of DNS services and more Root DNS server instances provide greater stability and resilience to the Internet.

SADC Preparations for World Radio Communications Conference

SADC's preparations for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World

Radio communication Conference 2023 (WRC-23) started with the convening of the First SADC Preparatory Meeting in July 2020. The SADC institutional structure for WRC-23 was established with the appointment of Tanzania as the SADC Chairperson for the WRC-23 process as well as Chapter Coordinators and Rapporteurs for each WRC-23 Agenda Item.

The SADC Roadmap for RA-23/WRC-23, which guides the SADC preparatory process was also developed. The meeting prepared the region's nominations for leadership positions to the African Telecommunications Union (ATU) WRC-23 Working Groups and the First Africa Preparatory Meeting for WRC-23 (APM23-1). The following were developed and validated:

- SADC Frequency Allocation Plan (FAP) 2020 and Country Radio Regulations (RR) Footnotes;
- Framework for Harmonisation of Radio Frequency (RF) Spectrum for PPDR; and
- Report of Frequency Modulation (FM) study of the 75.2-87.5 MHz band.

The Second SADC Preparatory Meeting for WRC-23 convened in March 2021 resulted in the preparation of the SADC preliminary positions for WRC-23. It included a seminar which created awareness and strengthened the capacity of Member States on Electromagnetic Frequency (EMF) Guidelines, the SADC 5G Roadmap, Deployment, Exposure and 5G Misinformation/Conspiracy, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guideline (2020) was introduced to Member States.

SADC Harmonized Cyber Security Legal and Regulatory Framework

The SADC Harmonized Cybersecurity Legal and Regulatory Framework of 2012 consists of three Model Laws -- E-Commerce/E-Transaction Model Law; Data Protection Model Law; and Cybercrime



Model Law. Member States are at different levels of transposing the SADC Harmonized Cybersecurity Legal and Regulatory Framework.

All Member States have either transposed the SADC e-Commerce/ e-Transaction and Cybercrime Model Laws or have an existing legal framework in place. A total of eight Member States have put into place laws on data protection. These are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa.

Five Member States (Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and South Africa) have appointed an independent Data Protection Authority (DPA), while six Member States (Comoros, Eswatini, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) have official data privacy bills to be enacted soon.

The DRC and Mozambique are without explicit Data Protection legislation or constitutional protection. Plans are to review the SADC Data Protection Model Law and align it with current international best practices and principles such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of 2018. An Action Plan has been developed for this review process.

The SADC Regional Cyber Incidence Response Team (SR-CIRT) will be a regional collaboration platform to strengthen the regional cybersecurity awareness, confidence, ability and speed of response to computer security incidents. The SADC Regional CIRT workshop was convened in February 2021 to operationalize the Framework for the establishment of the SADC Regional CIRT.

The Governance Structures (Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups and Host of SR-CIRT) were established and the composition and leadership of these structures was constituted. Six Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa Tanzania and Zambia) have fully operational CIRTS and have been formally

invited to submit an Expression of Interest (EoI) to host the SR-CIRT by 30 September 2021, and the SADC Guidelines for the EoI were shared.

The remaining Member States (Angola, Comoros, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) resolved to have operational CIRTS by December 2021 as per the SADC Regional CIRT Roadmap.

SADC ICT Observatory

The SADC ICT Observatory is one of the RIDMP flagship projects whose objective is to become a central point of reference for reliable, accurate and up-to-date collection and dissemination of ICT indicators, measurement, benchmarking and reports. The ICT Indicators Collection Set for 2020 was validated by Member States during the SADC ICT Observatory Workshop held in June 2020.

An assessment Report on the Domestication of SADC Model Policy and Regulatory Instruments as a Risk Treatment Action Plan 2020/21 has been prepared. The assessment measured the level of domestication with regards to Infrastructure Sharing, Universal Access, Competition in Local Loop Telecoms, and Competition in ISP Market, Policy on Broadband and Cyber Security Laws and National CIRT.

Based on the 14 Member States (excluding the DRC and Madagascar) that participated in the survey, the overall average performance level of domestication of SADC ICT Model Policy and Regulatory instrument and structures is 76 percent.

The SADC Secretariat will continue to assist Member States to address challenges in the domestication process. A SADC Model Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for National Statistics Office (NSO), National Regulatory Authority (NRA) or the Ministry as a collaborative framework for Member States has been developed and its domestication has commenced.





Framework for the SADC Shared Satellite Programme

The overarching objective of the Framework for the SADC Shared Satellite Programme is to enable the development of a SADC Regional Shared Satellite Programme that harnesses the potential of the satellite technology and space resources to provide ICT services to fulfil the economic, political, social and environmental needs of the SADC region. The Governance Structures to operationalize the Framework were established during the SADC Space Resources Meeting convened in January 2021.

The Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups were constituted. Ten Member States (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have made nominations of members to sit on the Steering Committee. Angola has been appointed as the chairperson of the Steering Committee with South Africa as the Vice-Chair and a Supporting Brief for Angola to act on behalf of SADC Member States as the ITU Notifying Administration under the Framework for the SADC Shared Satellite Programme was developed.

In addition, all the 15 eligible SADC Member States (except Angola which was not affected) have successfully made their Resolution 559 submissions to the ITU Radio communications Bureau (BR) before the deadline of 21 May 2020 to restore the status of assignments in the Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) Plan which had been degraded.

These have now been published in the Special Sections of the BR International Frequency Information Circular (BR-IFIC) 2932 dated 27 October 2020. Training was provided to Member States on identification of strategies and how to undertake satellite coordination with the relevant Administrations for their new satellite networks. The SADC Roadmap on Resolution 559 was developed to guide Member States in this process. Capacity building was provided to five Member States

(Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) to assist them restore the status of their Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) Plan band Allotments.

SADC Roaming Project

The SADC Roaming Project is being implemented in three phases with phases 1 and 2 already completed. These phases are:

- **Phase 1** Liberalization, Transparency to roaming tariff, Information and Data Collection;
- **Phase 2** Wholesale and Retail Price Cap Regulation: Roam Like at Home (RLAH); and
- **Phase 3** Cost-based Roaming Price Regulation.

The SADC Roaming Project targets the development of policy and regulatory frameworks for the provision of transparent and affordable mobile roaming tariffs for Voice, SMS and Data services within the SADC region and thus contributing towards making the region more competitive. The completion of Phases 1 and 2 has resulted in an increase in the transparency, consumer choice and reduction in pricing of Roaming Services.

In Phase 3, the SADC Roaming Cost Model resulted in the computation of the wholesale and retail tariff ceilings for various roaming types of calls, SMS and data services. The SADC Roaming Regulations (2015) have been revised and now include a schedule that refers to the wholesale and retail cost-based pricing proposals approved by SADC ICT Ministers in September 2019 as well as timelines for Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) to renegotiate the wholesale prices within the timelines of Phase 1 of the Final Phase of the SADC Roaming Project.

The revised regulations also address the issue of permanent roaming in the context of fair use policy. Member States will need to implement the new regulation and review appropriate regulations to allow for harmonization of International Termination Rates (ITRs).

Harmonization of Postal Sector Regulatory Environment

To assist Member States in meeting their obligations as signatories to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Acts, the SADC Universal Postal Service and Access Regulatory Guidelines have been developed. This is the region's harmonized approach to place the fulfilment of the Postal Universal Service Obligation (USO) at the core of Member State's national Postal Sector Policies and Strategies.

The guidelines address the USO scope, policy and regulatory framework, as well as the associated costing and funding mechanisms for SADC Designated Postal Operators (DPOs) to provide a specific mix of postal products and services to all citizens regardless of their geographic location and socio-economic status.

Noting that the Posts is the main logistics arm in the e-commerce value chain and the primary mode of delivery of e-commerce items, the SADC Postal E-commerce and Trade Facilitation Guidelines were developed to guide Member States in providing appropriate and proportionate regulatory oversight to stimulate intra-regional e-commerce and trade through the regional postal and courier services network.

The specific objectives of the Guidelines are to promote a common regional understanding and provide guidance on harmonized regional approaches to dealing with regulatory considerations that are relevant to the Postal e-commerce and cross-border trade facilitation environment and to identify the key regulatory processes and stakeholders.

METEOROLOGY SECTOR



The primary objective of the meteorological services sector is to ensure that timely and credible meteorological and climate information and products are disseminated to stakeholders to support planning for socio-economic development, weather-

related disaster risk management and the rational use, conservation and protection of natural resources. The SADC Secretariat through its Climate Services Centre is implementing two regional projects:

- The Southern African Regional Climate Services for Disaster Resilience (SARCIS-DR) Project, which is the southern African part of the continental SAWIDRA project. It is funded by the African Development Bank under the 10th EDF supporting Intra-ACP-EU Partnership on *Building Resilience of African Nations and Communities to Disasters caused by Natural Hazards*; and
- The Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Application (ClimSA) programme under the Intra-ACP Cooperation -11th EDF- Strategy Paper and indicative programme for the ACP region.

The SARCIS-DR project

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity and capability of all the SADC Member States to generate and disseminate climate information in a timely manner in response to climate-induced disasters and reduce loss of lives and property damage. The project also aims to enhance the capacity to use numerical weather prediction (NWP) models and regional climate models (RCMs) for seasonal climate forecast.

The project was signed in September 2017 and SADC started implementation it in June 2018, with a no-cost extension until 31 January 2021 and closure phase until April 2021. The African Development Bank revised and approved the total budget to €2,811,500.00. The project has three outcomes as outlined below.

- ❖ **Outcome 1** The core capacities of SADC National Meteorological/ Hydrological Services and SADC Climate Services Centre improved to meet the needs of Disaster Risk Management agencies. Under this outcome, the Project donated 40 Automatic Weather Stations, 14 High Performance Computing servers and 2 Automatic Message Switching System to benefiting Member States, thereby



improving the capacity of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to access, process and monitor of the weather- and climate-related data and systems for timely early warning and information dissemination.

- ❖ **Outcome 2** Effective integration of regional early warning operational. The Project capacitated the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) to optimize its High Performance Computing Cluster and to generate daily, weekly and monthly weather and climate information for the use by the different stakeholders (<http://csc.sadc.int/>). The SADC CSC also issued several advisories on extreme weather events (such as cyclone, drought, heavy rain and floods) to Member States.
- ❖ **Outcome 3** Competent team of national/regional experts trained to respond to the needs of national disaster risk management. The Project conducted a series of capacity building activities in early warning at national and regional levels:
 - Seasonal climate forecasting technique during pre-SARCOF and its midterm review and update;
 - IT administration for High Performance Computing servers;
 - Climate risk assessment;
 - Meso-scale forecasting for extreme weather event (Numerical Weather Prediction); and
 - Climate modelling.

In addition, the project funded the two annual Southern African Climate Outlook Forums (SARCOF22 and SARCOF23) that brought together experts from various climate sensitive sectors to

uptake seasonal climate forecasts for rainfall season and early warning advisories based on consensus regional forecasts generated by climate experts from Member States. The SARCOF advisories aim to guide strategic planning to climate, weather and water-sensitive sectors towards enhancing preparedness and response to imminent hazards.

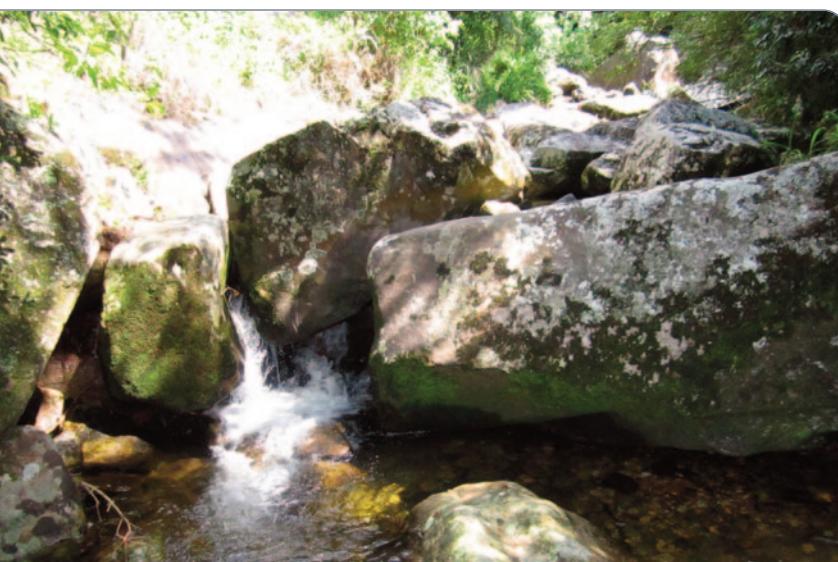
About 80 experts from various climate sensitive sectors have been trained under the project.

Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Application Programme

The proposed action takes place within the framework of an existing Financing Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Secretariat and the implementation of the Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Application Programme, under the 11th EDF, with a budget of €8,000,000.

The overall objective of the programme is to strengthen the climate service value-chain through building the capacities of decision-makers to make effective use of climate information and services. The programme has five specific objectives and five outputs. The specific objectives are to:

- ❖ Provide timely climate information and early warning to support climate-sensitive sectors such as the Water-Energy-Food nexus, for the mitigation of the impacts of climate variability and climate change for poverty alleviation, management of environment and sustainable development;
- ❖ Develop an improved, proactive, timely, broad-based system of information/product dissemination and feedback through the improved User Interface Platform (UIP), at both sub-regional and national scales;
- ❖ Improve the technical capacity of producers and users of climate information, in order to enhance the use of climate monitoring and forecasting products in climate risk management and environmental management;



- ❖ Expand and build the capacity of experts on climate knowledge base and applications within the sub-region in order to facilitate informed decision-making on climate risk related issues; and
- ❖ Maintain quality controlled access to databases and information systems required for products and climate services generation and dissemination, risk/vulnerability assessment, mapping and general support to the national/regional Climate Risk Reduction strategies.

The main Outputs and Activities of the programme are:

- Interaction between the user, researchers, and climate services providers in the SADC region is structured: – Coordination and development of User Interface Platforms at regional and national level;
- Provision of climate services at regional and national level is effectively guaranteed and secured: – Facilitation and implementation of Climate Services Information System (CSIS) at regional and national level;
- Access to Climate Information is improved: – Enhancing climate monitoring systems and conducting Research, Climate Modelling and Climate Forecasting;
- Capacity of SADC Member States is enhanced: – Build capacity to generate and apply climate information and products relevant to their particular concerns; and
- Climate-informed decision-making is improved: – Climate services are mainstreamed into policy processes at regional and national levels.

The SADC Secretariat has started working with project implementation partners -- EUMETSAT, EU Joint Research Centre (JRC), ACP Secretariat, and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Since February 2020, JRC and SADC Secretariat have held regular meetings on the project to agree on technical modalities.

EUMETSAT convened the first virtual meeting with the SADC Secretariat in April

2020 to discuss the activities to be implemented. The SADC Secretariat and WMO held an initial collaborative meeting virtually in July 2020 to discuss the activities under the five different outputs that will be implemented together.

The WMO has started implementing two activities virtually with SADC, which are: Activity 2.4 (Establish and improve Climate Data Management Systems (CDMS); and Activity 3.5 (Provide methods and tools for observational datasets and model inter-comparison at the regional scale to SADC CSC to assess which datasets are fit-for-purpose in the SADC region).

WATER SECTOR



Enhancing Water Security in SADC through Groundwater

The Directorate has achieved the following milestones with respect to Groundwater Provision in the SADC Region.

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Groundwater Development and Sustainable Institutions

It has been five years since SADC launched the regional groundwater programme that enabled the start of the SADC Groundwater Management Institute (SADC-GMI) operations as the Centre of Excellence to promote equitable and sustainable groundwater management and serve as an interlocutor with national, regional and international groundwater initiatives and institutions.

Since its inception, the SADC-GMI has been implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Project in SADC Member States, funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) through the World Bank Group. The project has been implemented under the strategic guidance of the SADC Secretariat Directorate of Infrastructure.

The objective of the project was to use groundwater resources to improve human wellbeing, livelihoods, food security,



ecosystems, natural habitats, industries and growing cities as research indicates that groundwater is the primary source of water for 70 percent of the over 280 million people living in the SADC region's rural areas.

The programme has made impacts in various areas, and has ensured that a robust and regional groundwater institute is in place. The SADC-GMI developed a regional groundwater database, information systems and modeling tools, and capacitated Member States and basin institutions in the issue of sustainable groundwater management and development.

Youth Empowerment

Since 2018, the SADC-GMI made as one of its priorities to include Young Professional Internships in some of its projects. So far, Young Professionals aged under 35 years were nominated through the Member States' National Focal Persons for internship.

The Young Professionals are expected to attend various skills-development programmes including data and information management, as well as international cooperation and knowledge management, in workshops where they can share information and experiences gained through assignments and from the Community of Practice with other colleagues in the region. Out of the 65 Young Professional internships, 35 percent are women.

Livelihoods Water Infrastructure Development Projects

As the project comes to an end in June 2021, the SADC groundwater management project has been able to deliver 13 pilot projects in 10 SADC Member States aimed at infrastructure development for improved groundwater utilization management and protection, as

part of demonstrating use of groundwater for community resilience-building.

The demonstration projects were implemented in the 10 countries (Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) that submitted proposals for funding support under the sub-grant scheme of the Project. The demonstration projects were implemented under typologies, namely: Groundwater Monitoring Networks, Groundwater Database Integration, Deep Aquifer Exploration and Monitoring, Aquifer Identification and development for Urban Groundwater Supply, and Solar-powered Groundwater Supply.

Member States were guided in the implementation of these pilot projects through a Sub-grant Manual to facilitate the effective and efficient management of the sub-grant scheme. Over 84,000 direct beneficiaries were reached through the sub-grant projects.

The sustainable SADC Groundwater Management in SADC Member States project officially ended on 30 June 2021. Before project closure, on 28-29 April 2021, SADC-GMI hosted a virtual workshop where the project's achievements and lessons under each component were presented to SADC Member States, regional/international partners and funders of the project.

The SADC Groundwater Management Institute is working on phase 2 of the project with US\$9 million funding from CIWA, which is due to commence in September 2021 and runs until November 2025. In collaboration with the World Bank, a further grant of US\$5 million is expected to come from GEF by June 2022 to bring the total funding for the phase 2 project to US\$14 million until December 2026.

The increase in the funding from US\$10.2 million in phase 1 of the project both from CIWA and GEF to US\$14 million in the upcoming phase 2 is an encouraging sign of the trust and confidence that the donors, and the World Bank have invested in the SADC Secretariat, SADC-GMI and the entire SADC region.

SADC Water Fund Addressing SADC's Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Needs

More than one-third of the people living in southern Africa do not have access to safe drinking water, while more than half lack access to improved sanitation facilities. The need for infrastructure for improved water services is therefore compelling.

In 2012, SADC established the Regional Fund for water and basic sanitation as a Regional Development Financing Facility with a mandate to strengthen the coordinating function of SADC by funding projects that will improve regional water infrastructure. The Fund is hosted by DBSA and supported by the KfW Development Bank who provided seed funding.

The SADC Water Fund partners with various stakeholders to draw together resources towards priority areas of intervention within the water sector in the region and believes in pro-poor water supply and sanitation and facilitates information and knowledge sharing.

Strategic Focus

The Water Fund executes its mandate by delivering value through three thematic areas with a nexus approach with a rolling portfolio of infrastructure projects that have the following intended benefits:

- Cross border water supply and sanitation;
- Promoting water transfer & shared water infrastructure particularly in regional trade and development corridors;
- Innovations for resilience for water utilities in the region; and
- Development of regional transboundary water information systems.

Projects

Currently, the Water Fund has six approved projects, two of which are under implementation in Kazungula, Zambia as well as in Lomahasha and Namaacha in Eswatini and Mozambique respectively. These two projects will directly impact about 40,000 of the existing population in low-income areas while providing for future populations of more than 70,000 people.

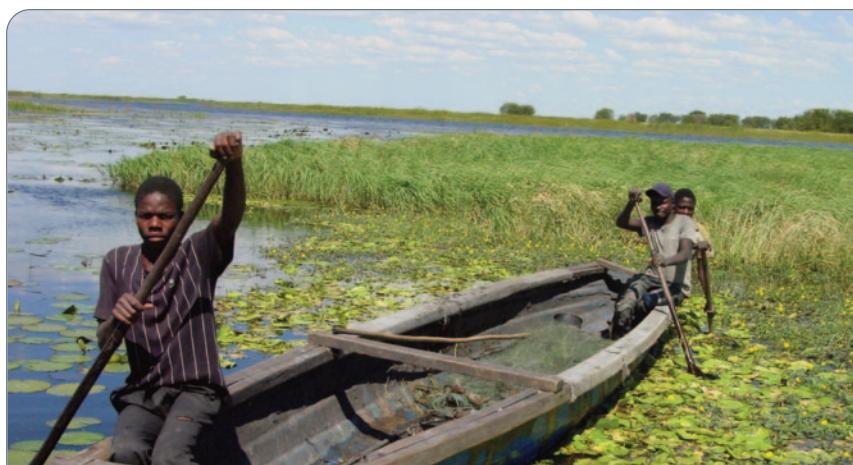
The projects are being implemented in collaboration with the Project Preparation Unit - SADC PPDF who have bridged the preparatory financing gaps. The construction works for these two projects is set to commence in the third quarter of 2021. Furthermore, the Fund has a working pipeline of projects of about €107million that represents projects that are ready for funding of the implementation.

Strategic Partnerships

The key success factor in the identification and implementation of projects is strong partnerships.

❖ *Global Water Partnership Southern Africa*

The Water Fund has a longstanding partnership with the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) and recently formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Through this partnership, the Fund is promoting a programmatic approach to water sector interventions in the region via the SADC Water Fund Regional Water Investment Programme. The programme will scale up and accelerate preparation, financing and implementation of priority transboundary and regional cross-border projects in the region focusing on the thematic focus areas of the Fund.



❖ *Africa Water Infrastructure Investments scorecard*

Through the SADC WaterFund Regional Water Investment Programme, the DBSA is supporting the development of the Africa Water Infrastructure Investments scorecard. This is a tool that will assist countries in addressing the water investments gap and improving the investment outlook of the water sector.

This supports the goal of the Africa Water Investment Programme adopted by African leaders in mobilising about USD\$30 billion in water and sanitation investments in Africa by 2030. To learn more about the Fund and its initiatives visit the *SADC WaterFund website* or contact *Babalwa Ntlangula BabalwaN@dbsa.org*.

Combined Coordination of Multiple Transboundary River Basin Programmes

SADC is increasingly working on newer and better integrated management approaches for cost-effective transboundary water resources management. One such approach is combining two or more river basins to be managed by a single institution, which will serve to reduce management costs and promote ease of inter-basin water transfer across basins and thereby aiding to the creation of regional water pools.

The new model is piloted in the newly established tri-basin River Basin Organisation (RBO) involving Mozambique and Zimbabwe for shared three river basins namely, Buzi, Pungwe and Save (BUPUSA). The countries have already developed a funded roadmap, and are working on a hosting and cooperation instruments (agreements) to establish the BUPUSA tri-basin permanent secretariat. SADC Secretariat has continued to provide resource mobilisation and technical support to the countries.

Another such RBO (a two-basin shared watercourse institution) has also been established to oversee the Incomati and Maputo transboundary river basins, shared by Mozambique, Eswatini and South Africa. The institution is called the Inco-Maputo Watercourse Commission (INMACOM).

An interim secretariat has already been established and is working on basin strategies, institutional strengthening and financial sustainability studies, so as to realise a permanent Secretariat that will gradually remove itself from donor-dependency, as it is currently funded by an ICP, the Netherlands Government.

TRANSPORT SECTOR

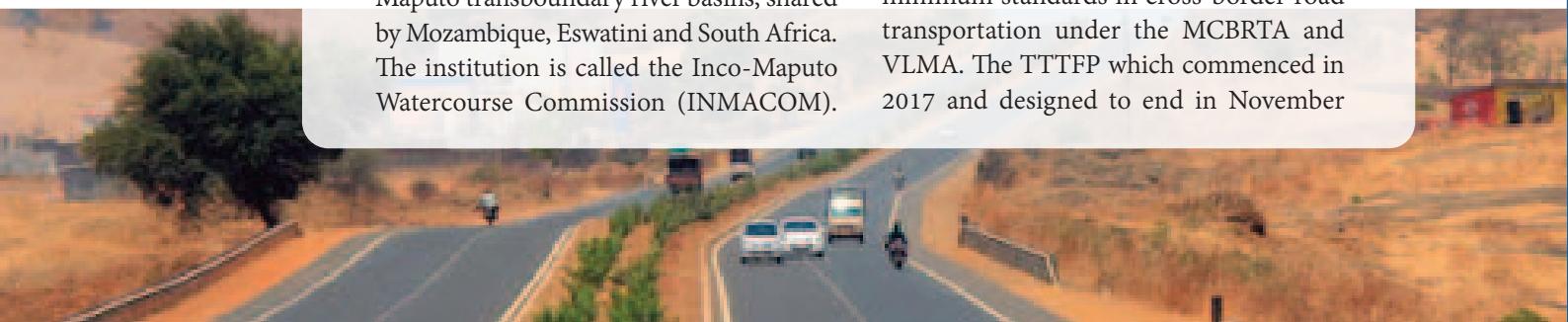


The Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) funded under the 11th EDF, is implementing the harmonised minimum standards in cross border road transportation in COMESA, EAC and SADC within the statutory framework of the Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement (MCBRTA) and Vehicle Load Management Agreement (VLMA) that require quality regulation of operators, vehicles and drivers within the Tripartite region. The TTTFP is coordinated and managed by the SADC Secretariat on behalf of the Tripartite RECs. There are four stages in the implementation of the programme:

- Stage 1 Establish Statutory Basis;
- Stage 2 Institutional Capacity and Development of Systems;
- Stage 3 Implementation of Systems; and
- Stage 4 Commissioning in Selected Corridors, Monitoring, Evaluation and Roll-out Strategy.

Harmonization of Regional Road Transport Laws, Regulations, Standards, and Systems

The Secretariat continues to coordinate and manage as contracting authority of the TTTFP funded by the EU. The TTTFP provides a harmonized legal, regulatory and system framework for Member/ Partner States to implement the harmonized minimum standards in cross-border road transportation under the MCBRTA and VLMA. The TTTFP which commenced in 2017 and designed to end in November





2021, was during the period under review, extended to May 2023 to address delays occasioned by extended negotiations and consultations on the legal instruments and COVID-19 Pandemic disruptions in 2021.

These Draft Legal Instruments were adopted by the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Infrastructure in Lusaka, Zambia on 31 October 2019 and the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Legal Affairs legally scrubbed the draft legal instruments during its virtual meeting on 18 September 2020. The draft legal instruments will be submitted to the Tripartite Council of Ministers (TCM) for consideration and clearance before submission to the Tripartite Summit for adoption, signature, and ratification. The TCM is Scheduled for October 2021.

To facilitate the domestication of the VLMA and MCBRTA, five sets of Model Laws & Regulations have been developed and were validated. The sets of Model Laws & Regulations include the Vehicle Load Management, Cross Border Road Transport, Road Traffic & Transport Transgressions and the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road.

For the operationalization of the enabling legislation, the following system specifications, standards and design specifications have been developed. Systems specifications for an integrated National Transport Information System (NTIS) were also developed and validated by the Tripartite Member States during the period under review. These are Vehicle system; Driver system; Operator system; Infrastructure system; Transgression system; and Accident system.

System specifications were developed for the Vehicle Load Management Information System (VLMIS), and Tripartite Transport Registers & Information Platform System (TRIPS). The development of TRIPS was started with a target date for commissioning in October 2021.

In the same period, several compulsory standards have been developed, validated and approved by SADCSTAN and forwarded for approval by the African

Standards Organization (ARSO) on behalf of the Tripartite, and others are still in the process of approval. These include: Vehicle Roadworthiness; Driving Licenses; Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road; Cross Border Road Transport Management System (XB-RTMS); Accreditation of Weigh Stations and Verification (incl Calibration) of Static and WIM Scales at Weigh Stations; Number plates; Equipment on vehicles and Safety Requirements for vehicles; Road Side Rest Stations; Road Traffic Signs; vehicle Testing Stations; Driving License Testing Centres, and Weigh Stations.

Training and capacity building was delivered to regulatory and executing agencies and policy units in all Member States.

SADC and Tripartite Guidelines and Standard Operating Practices on the Movement of Goods and Services during COVID-19 Pandemic

While the TTTFP was launched to harmonize the regional cross-border road transport requirements with a view to reduce the delays associated with border crossings and consequently reduce the travelling time from origin to destination in the interest of reducing the cost of transport, the lack of harmonization in the Member/ Partner States' response to the COVID-19 pandemic, has underscored the need for harmonized requirements relating to the movement of persons and goods across borders in the region.

SADC and Tripartite Guidelines and Standard Operating Practices on the movement of goods and services during COVID-19 Pandemic were developed and adopted during the reporting period. Due to cross-sectoral impacts, the Guidelines were validated by multi-sectoral committees of officials and Ministers from Trade, Transport, Immigration, Customs, Immigration and Security before being adopted by SADC Council of Ministers and the Tripartite Council of Ministers.

Member/ Partner States have also agreed to develop and implement a common monitoring and surveillance system to authenticate the validity of

COVID-19 certificates and to monitor the wellness of driver and travellers, as well as to monitor movements for the purpose of contact tracing if required.

Covid-19 Pandemic and the Development of the Corridor Trip Monitoring System

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa during April 2020, the EU invited COVID-19 mitigation proposals and in response TTTFP submitted a technical and financial proposal for the development, commissioning and maintenance of a surveillance and monitoring system for drivers, vehicles and loads engaged in regional trade and transportation. EU awarded an amount of EUR 3.6 million for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the Corridor Trip Monitoring System (CTMS).

Due to the urgency of implementation of COVID-19 remedial measures to alleviate the disruptions caused to cross-border road transport, and queues of several kilometres that regularly formed at border posts, approval was given on 11 May 2020 for the development of the CTMS to proceed, with a view to have the CTMS available for implementation within the shortest possible timeframes. Consequently, the first Release of the software became available on 22 June 2020 and a further two releases have since been completed.

The SADC Secretariat mobilized addition funding for CTMS equipment to be used by Officials of Member States participating in the CTMS pilot from the Government of Germany through GIZ. Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and DRC are participating in the CTMS pilot being implemented on sections of the Trans

Kalahari, Walvis Bay/Ndola/ Lubumbashi and North-South Corridors.

User manuals and training material supporting CTMS were developed at the same time and made available to the operators. Workshops and

training for operators, policy makers and regulators were provided on the CTMS. Specific training was provided on the use of the Operator Web Application by a number of operators in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. The CTMS pilot will run from April to September 2021 and an evaluation report shall be prepared for validation by Member States.

Upon the successful completion of the pilot implementation, it is envisaged that the CTMS will be deployed along the other Tripartite corridors, starting with the ones in respect of which Member/Partner States have already expressed a desire to implement.

The Lobito Corridor Trade Facilitation Project

The Lobito Corridor Trade Facilitation Project (LCTFP) funded by the Africa Development Bank (AfDB), is implementing the harmonization of measures, laws and regulation in the Road, Railway, Trade and Marine sectors in SADC within the framework of the RISDP, RIDMP, SISR and PTCM. The Lobito Corridor is coordinated by the SADC Secretariat on behalf of the corridor Member States in development of Corridor Management Institution. The programme is being implemented in five stages:

- Stage 1 Establishment of the Corridor Governance Instruments;
- Stage 2 Harmonization of Measures, Laws and Regulations;
- Stage 3 Domestication of Measures, Laws and Regulation by Member States;
- Stage 4 Identification of Member States Project priority List and Corridor Master Plan;
- Stage 5 Resource Mobilization for Infrastructure Development.

The Corridor can serve as a model for accelerating integration by providing support to Member States in adopting the regulations at national level. This will be done in collaboration with TTTFP, Association of Southern African National Road Agencies (ASANRA), Southern African Railways Association (SARA), and cross-SADC Directorate stakeholders.



Harmonization of Strategies, Policies and Regulatory Framework

The LCTFP aims to coordinate joint corridor development activities which seek to accelerate growth in domestic and cross-border trade through the implementation of harmonized trade facilitation instruments. Efforts are being made towards development of corridor Governance Instrument.

The draft MoU has been consolidated and ready for validation, adoption and recommendation for signing by Minister of Transport. To help accelerate the harmonization process under the Lobito corridor, draft measures, laws and regulations have been developed in both the road and railway sectors. This has been done with guidance of existing model Regional Laws and Regulations developed under the TTTFP, ASNARA and SARA. The LCTFP has adopted this process to avoid duplication and ensure alignment to the SADC regional agenda.

Further domestication of measures, laws and regulations process is underway with LCTFP providing Technical Assistance to Corridor Member States in identification of national measures, laws and regulations in the Railway, Road, Trade and Marine (Port) sectors that need aligning to the regional frameworks. To ensure awareness the LCTFP will publish manuals as soon as the adoption process of harmonized measures, laws and regulation is completed.

Interconnected, Integrated, and Quality Seamless Infrastructure and Networks

The LCTFP has made progress towards the development of the Corridor Master Plans. Member States have submitted their priority list for the Road, Railway, Trade One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) and Port Sectors. This forms the basis on which the corridor master plan will be adopted and targeted for resource mobilization. The number of OSBPs has further increased with the completion of the Kazungula Bridge, with the OSBP facility that has been recently opened.

Resource mobilization efforts are also under way with the following projects submitted under Africa Union Development Agency Programme for Infrastructure

Development in Africa, Priority Action Plan 2 (AUDA PIDA-PAP-2):

- Angola — Joao Chaves-Jimbe 260km Road
 - Lacano-Jimbe 230km Rail
- Congo DR – Kolwezi-Solwezi 180km Road
 - Kolwezi-Dilolo 427km Rail
- Zambia – Solwezi-Kipushi 140km Road
 - Manyinga-Jimbe 374km Road
 - Chingola- Jimbe 574km Rail

The LCTFP has made efforts in working toward infrastructure development with aim to foster trade facilitation, feasibility studies for one stop border post are under way for the following border posts:

- Angola and Zambia — Jimbe One Stop Border Post
- Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia — Kipushi Border Post

Mwami/Mchinji One Stop Border Post (OSBP): Zambia-Malawi

The project site is located at the eastern Zambian border post of Mwami, which is a shared common border with Malawi, 25km east of the Zambian town of Chipata along the main trunk road (T4) connecting Lusaka and Lilongwe in the Nacala Corridor.

The objective of the project is to provide good, effective transport infrastructure along the corridor through facilitation and promotion of the following:

- easy access for intra and inter-regional trade;
- easy access to international markets through connectivity with major seaports;
- contribution to maximizing the operational efficiency along the transport corridor, and
- social and economic integration along the Nacala Corridor.

The Bilateral OSBP agreement between Malawi and Zambia has been signed and the construction works are at 97 percent.





Companies to develop a Four-Star Hotel and Commercial Complex at the Airport

The Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA) in implementing the Tanzanian Government public private partnership policy is undertaking two PPP projects namely Development of Four-Stars Hotel and Commercial Complex at Julius Nyerere International Airport.

TAA is the operator of 59 Government owned airports in mainland Tanzania aiming to provide high quality airport facilities and services in a safe, secure, efficient and effective manner to the airport stakeholders for social and economic growth.

The development of the projects is expected to be carried out at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA). Currently, JNIA handles eighteen (18) scheduled international flight carriers, two (2) major scheduled domestic carriers and more than twenty (20) chartered operators. The number of passengers handled at this airport has been increasing from 1.55 million in 2010 to 2.53 million in 2019 which is equivalent to 58.9 percent for the past 10 years.

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Projects for Development of Four-Star Hotel and Commercial Complex

Both the development of the four-star hotel and commercial complex will be carried out under Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain and Transfer (DBFOMT) model in which the private sector designs, builds, finances and operates the new facilities under a long-term lease. At the end of the lease term, the facilities will be transferred to the public sector.

Under the hotel project, TAA expect a well-designed and constructed four-star airport hotel with high quality and modern facilities which will be able to improve the airport's service delivery through provision of international standard accommodation facilities and other complimentary services to customers and the general public at large and increase the Government's revenues.



Four Star Hotel

The Commercial Complex project on the other side is expected to be a two-storey building (G+1) with space designed to accommodate various services such as banks, ATMs, bureau de change, supermarkets, movie theaters, cloth line shops, offices, kids play zones, bars and restaurants and other associated facilities.

In brief the completion of this project will give Julius Nyerere International Airport esteemed customers and passengers a wider choice and better range of services to their satisfaction while on the other side assist Tanzania Airport Authority to generate more revenues aiming at improving airport services.

An online data room has been established by Tanzania Airports Authority to provide background information to potential investors. Besides, Invitation for qualification of interested, reputable and capable company (s) for these business opportunities have been issued since June, 2021. Interested applicants/companies may obtain further information and access the online data room through the link:

[“\[http://www.taa.go.tz/media_center/ppp-tenders\]\(http://www.taa.go.tz/media_center/ppp-tenders\)”](http://www.taa.go.tz/media_center/ppp-tenders)
www.taa.go.tz/media_center/ppp-tenders



“Connecting Tanzania to the World”



Pillar 3

SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social and Human Capital Directorate is mandated to implement programmes to ensure that socio-economic development is achieved in a human-centred, inclusive, and sustainable manner. These interventions relate to the RISDP 2020-30 pillar on Social and Human Capital Development, which includes programmes on Education and Skills Development, Employment and Labour, Youth Development, Health and Nutrition, and HIV and AIDS.

HEALTH



The Health and Nutrition Unit focuses on a specific RISDP 2020-30 Strategic Objective which aims at Strengthening and Harmonizing Regional Health Systems for the Provision of Standardized and Accessible Health Care. The Unit works with Member States and partners to support coordination in the development of regional health policies, strategies, plans and guidelines. The Health and Nutrition Unit also supports the implementation and monitoring of related regional strategies and guidelines.

In the past year, health services in the region have experienced enormous disruptions due to the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a severe impact on the SADC Region, hence the need for a well-coordinated response by Member States to address some of the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

One key regional mechanism that was put in place during the pandemic is the reactivation of the SADC Technical Committee on Monitoring the Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Health by Ministers of Health, with an expanded mandate to include other sectors such as immigration, transport, commerce and industry as well as other relevant national stakeholders within Member States.

The committee has been instrumental in providing technical guidance to the Ministers of Health and the Council of Ministers on specific issues related to coordination of the response to the pandemic by Member States.

Since August 2020, SADC Ministers responsible for Health have met on a number of occasions to review the COVID-19 situation. The focus of their meetings has been to provide guidance on the effective approaches that are required to respond to the pandemic as well as approving regional guidelines and standards to facilitate an effective and coherent response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

The SADC Health Ministers have been meeting to review the prevailing epidemiological situation in Member States, and making decisions to address the prevailing challenges. The Ministers have:

- Approved the SADC Guidelines on the Facilitation of Cross-border Movement of Goods and Services during the pandemic;
- Approved the harmonisation of testing and issuing COVID-19 clearance certificates for international travellers;
- Approved the standardized surveillance approach at border crossing points and enhanced epidemiological information sharing; and
- Approved the identification of accredited laboratories in Member States that are authorized to conduct covid-19 tests, and sharing of that information with other Member States.

Health Ministers have been working with the Council of Ministers to review their decision on the suspension of face-to-face meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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NUTRITION



The lessons learned in the period under review include the need to develop regional strategies, standards and tools that can strengthen the efforts of Member States



toward the reduction of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight. To facilitate adoption of the SADC technical regulations for the marketing of breastmilk substitutes and the World Health Assembly Resolutions (WHA), a series of engagements were conducted in 2020 in collaboration with Member States, UNICEF (Headquarters and Regional Office) and Helen Keller International where the findings and recommendations of the assessment of compliance with the provisions of WHA 69.9 were shared and roadmaps discussed.

Furthermore, four follow-up meetings were held at Member State level with Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and Malawi to review and support the development of national laws on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes. All these efforts are aimed to improve infant and young feeding practices in the region.

The SADC Social Behavioural Change Communication Strategy was developed and validated by Member States in October 2020, and a toolkit was prepared. The strategy has synthesised best practices in approaches, innovations and greater integration of efforts towards creating awareness, increasing knowledge and capacity to improve the diets of young children in the region. The toolkit provides practical tools for caregivers on the quality, quantity and frequency of complementary feeding.

SADC in collaboration with UNICEF conducted a study on the Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) to determine the economic value of investments in nutrition with the aim to reduce the incidence and prevalence of nutritional deficiencies in the region. There is an increasing recognition of the importance of nutrition on child welfare and on economic growth and national development. Therefore, investing in ending malnutrition is one of the most cost-beneficial steps that governments can take, with every US\$1 invested in proven nutrition programmes offering benefits worth US\$16.

The core recommendations from the CBA include strengthening investments in community nutrition interventions; collaborating with other sectors such as Ministries of Agriculture to ensure food systems support in access to affordable nutritious food; scaling up the 13 high-impact nutrition interventions to prevent and manage all forms of malnutrition; and ensuring the inclusion of key preventive and curative nutrition actions in national response plans for COVID-19, including increasing inter-sectoral linkages.

Achievements Towards Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

The harmonization and support for the implementation of Regional Health Policies, Strategies and Guidelines remains one of the key deliverables of the Health and Nutrition Unit. In the past year, the Unit managed to develop the SADC Regional Tuberculosis Strategy, SADC Human Resource for Health Strategic Plan, the SADC Hygiene Strategy and the SADC Regional Malaria Strategy.

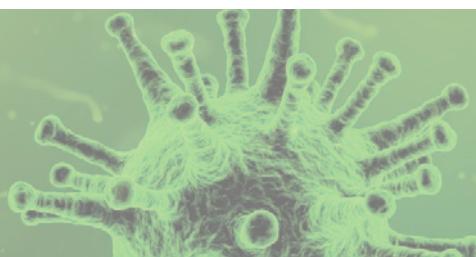
These regional tools will contribute to the achievement of the RISDP 2020-30 Strategic Objective on strengthening and harmonising health systems in the region as well as other crosscutting objectives on gender, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The Unit has also been working to support a multi-sectoral approach and partnership to achieving health outcomes in the region. In the last year, working with the TB in the Mining Sector (TIMS) Project Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) through its Secretariat, Member States and the private sector, managed to prepare and submit a funding request for US\$10.5 million to the Global Fund for the third TIMS grant, to be implemented in 2021-2023, starting 1 July 2021. This grant will be expanded beyond the initial 10 countries that have benefited from TIMS 1 and 2, to cover all 16 countries in SADC.

One of the achievements entailed the development and approval of the SADC Minimum Standards for Food Fortification by the Ministers of Health in November 2020. The intention of the minimum standards for food fortification is to accelerate the adoption of one of the cost-effective interventions to address micronutrient deficiencies in the region and facilitate regional trade of fortified commodities.

The standards include salt iodization; edible vegetable oil (with Vitamin A); and staple foods such as wheat flour and maize flour (with Vitamin A, Iron, Zinc, Folic and Vitamin B12). These foods were chosen because they are widely consumed by the population and easily accessible. In 2021, focus will be on rolling out the Standards to SADC Member States to facilitate alignment with the national regulations/strategies on food fortification.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic increased the risk of malnutrition due to the lockdown measures taken by various Member States to contain the spread of the virus, affecting access and provision of essential nutrition services due to restrictions on mass gatherings, affecting community outreach services such as immunization, vitamin A supplementation and



mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening in some Member States, which further limited the coverage of vulnerable children.

Member States adapted implementation of programmes to maintain the delivery of essential services. The adaptations included simplifying admission protocols for children with severe wasting, expanding the teaching of mothers and caretakers to identify when their children are malnourished and what to do (Family MUAC), and use of mobile technology for nutrition data collection and reporting.

EMPLOYMENT, LABOUR AND YOUTH



The Employment and Labour Unit is responsible for two RISDP 2020-30 strategic objectives. The first relates to the Key Result Area of Employment and Labour, with the strategic objective to increase job creation with decent work opportunities for full and productive employment in the region. The second relates to the Key Result Area of Youth Development and Empowerment, with the strategic objective to empower skilled youth to participate in and drive socio-economic development.

Employment and Labour Activities Undertaken during the past year

The Ministers responsible for Employment and Labour and Social Partners have taken steps to enhance opportunities for employment creation in SADC by adopting a SADC Employment and Labour Policy Framework (2020-2030). One of the persistent development concerns for the region is the high unemployment rate.

The latest statistical data for 2019 shows that unemployment rates range from a low of 2 percent to 28 percent for the general population in the region, with the statistics for youth exceeding 50 percent in some Member States. As these are pre-COVID-19 estimates, the situation for the region has worsened. To facilitate employment creation and rapid recovery from the effects of COVID-19, the adopted SADC Employment and Labour Policy Framework (2020-2030) requires Member States to support interventions in five priority areas as follows:

- ❖ Creation of decent job opportunities and inclusive economic growth across all sectors for men and women in SADC through the promotion of pro-employment policy-making that facilitates increased industrialization and formalization;

- ❖ Promotion of the application of International Labour Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work;
- ❖ Increased social protection coverage and reduced workers' vulnerabilities through better working conditions;
- ❖ Strengthening of social dialogue and labour market institutions for harmonious labour relations and productivity at work; and
- ❖ Strengthening of labour migration governance.

In order to operationalize the policy framework, SADC Member States concluded the SADC Decent Work Programme, which is the partnership framework with the International Labour Organization for specific interventions during the period 2021-2025.

Within this partnership framework, support is being extended to Member States to review and implement job creation strategies, reform labour laws, extend social security coverage to the informal economy and stabilize labour markets through improved cooperation with employers and workers' organizations. These measures are designed to increase jobs, including in the formal economy, and to enhance productivity in support of industrialization processes.

YOUTH



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In line with the 40th SADC Summit Theme to promote youth development, the Secretariat engaged young people from the region towards the development of a SADC Youth Empowerment Programme. The engagements were held under the banner of the SADC Youth Forum in 2020, and in a youth consultative session held in February 2021.

While youth appreciate the numerous initiatives being undertaken by governments and other stakeholders, they highlighted that they still shoulder a disproportionate cost of low economic growth. Youth still face participation challenges in the mainstream economic, social and political processes, which can cause despondency which in most cases results in the use of harmful coping mechanisms such as the use of illicit drugs and substances.





Greater youth participation is mainly seen in low income jobs and self-employment in the informal economy, which is not productive enough to lift them from poverty. In response, the Secretariat has finalized the drafting of a SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework that seeks to enhance opportunities for harnessing the demographic dividend, arising from the region's youth bulge.

The draft policy framework has an emphasis on youth economic empowerment through employment, entrepreneurship and appropriate skills development. Another point of emphasis is the strengthening of the capacity and representativeness of national youth organizations to participate in and lead development processes. The SADC Ministers responsible for Youth, together with youth and other stakeholders, are set to follow up on the ongoing consultations to adopt and implement the proposed policy framework.

Achievements towards Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

The major achievements include the adoption of the SADC Employment and Labour Policy Framework (2020-2030) and the SADC Decent Work Programme (2021-2025), both of which seek to promote the generation of productive employment in line with Vision 2050 and the RISDP aspirations.

Proactive and responsive measures by Member States in implementing labour market responses to address COVID-19 impacts, which ensured broad cooperation between governments and social partners and enabled general compliance with public health regulations.

The success of labour market interventions, including on workplace safety and health, contributed to a balanced mix of measures addressing public health concerns and those for the reopening of business. This balance will remain important until the pandemic is over.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT



The overarching objective of the Education and Skills Development KRA is to facilitate and coordinate the harmonization and implementation of regional policies and programmes to ensure access to relevant and quality education and training in the SADC region; and improve the availability of literate,

educated and skilled human resources to facilitate poverty reduction, equitable economic growth, and competitiveness in the labour market economy.

Education Sector Response to Covid-19 – Survey of SADC Member States

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to drastic measures being taken by respective governments to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on businesses and households.

To control the impact of the pandemic, national lockdowns and partial border restrictions have been imposed by most countries. These measures have severely impacted the education sector, creating a period of lost learning opportunities for many students, most particularly for those in socially vulnerable groups.

Member States have responded in different ways to help students make up for the lost period of learning by promulgating a variety of national strategies and policies. However, while these initiatives from respective Ministries of Education to allow students to continue learning are laudable, there has not been a regional response or any inter-country consultations on the best practices for attending to the educational needs of children and youth in the context of the effects of the pandemic.

Inter-country learning and the adoption of good practices should lead to the development of an effective strategic plan to mitigate the effects of the pandemic and meet the expectations of various stakeholders in the education sector.

It is against this background that the SADC Secretariat with the support of UNESCO, conducted a survey among SADC Member States during the months of April/May 2020, aimed at assessing the challenges and measures taken by SADC Member States as well as those best practices which could be adopted to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on education.

Development of the SADC Credit Accumulation and Transfer Systems

The development of the SADC Credit Accumulation and Transfer System (CATS) which informs the recognition of accumulation and transfer of credits within the same or different qualifications in different institutions in the SADC Region is expected to help to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF). The

CATS document has been validated by the Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation on 28 April 2021 and has been submitted for approval to the Joint Meeting of Ministers of Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation which held in June 2021.

The rolling out of the Regional CATS is expected to provide wide-ranging benefits to learners and institutions. Some of these benefits are:

- Support student/learner mobility (across countries and institutions) which in turn can improve lifelong learning opportunities and social mobility of under-represented groups in general education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) or higher education;
- Reduce the risk of student drop-out by reducing the time commitment required (as students do not have to restart their studies from the beginning, and thus avoid repeating learning already undertaken) and creating re-entry possibilities;
- Make general education, TVET, or higher education more attractive and accessible to under-represented and disadvantaged groups (e.g. encouraging part-time study, and facilitating entry for those without formal qualifications through recognition of prior learning);
- Help institutions to create customized learning opportunities for students and employers;
- Permit institutions to be more responsive, particularly to the student market, and as such increase opportunities for additional income generation; and
- Contribute to higher student retention and completion rates; and
- Promote and facilitate inter-institutional partnerships (such as progression pathways between TVET and higher education).

Development of a Regional Continuous Professional Development Framework

Ministers of Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation, at their 2019 Meeting, directed the Secretariat to develop a Regional Continuous Professional Development (CPD) Framework to accompany the SADC Regional Framework on Teachers Standard and Competences.

In this regard, the Draft Regional CPD Framework has been validated by the Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation in

April 2021 and has been submitted for approval to the Joint Meeting of Ministers of Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation expected in June 2021.

The purpose of the SADC Regional CPD Framework is to guide the design and implementation of CPD programmes for SADC Member States. The Framework serves as a benchmark for improving the quality of teaching and learning practices, and ultimately to improve students' learning outcomes at all levels of the education system. Furthermore, the Regional CPD framework is critical in facilitating the harmonization of CPD policies and practices in the region while also allowing for contextual differences in implementation.

Comprehensive Skills Audit

The draft Comprehensive Skills Audit Report has been approved by the Technical Committee on Higher Education and Training and Research and Development in May 2021, and has been submitted for approval to the next Joint Meeting of Ministers of Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation.

The regional skills supply and demand study focuses on three identified priority value chains -- Agro Processing, Mineral Processing and Pharmaceuticals. The study is related to the identification of skills demand to inform the programmes to be offered in line with the agreed value chains; it maps the relevant existing academic programmes and qualifications being offered in the region; and identifies the skills development programmes required to address gaps, as well as the institutions which should be designated as Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialization, including the type of operational and governance structures to be established.

The study also identifies key economic realities driving skills demand in different value chains; the current skills demand (high and medium skills), skills shortages, and trends applied to forecast future skills demand in the three value chains; the regional and national policies (i.e. desired outcomes) for the value chains; and identification of skills that will be needed to realize these outcomes.

Achievements towards Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

These relate to the Development of the Draft Report on Baseline Situational Analysis on Open Distance Learning (ODL) in SADC Member States, and the Regional Update on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4 targets.



The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA), commissioned a study on a “Situational Analysis of the Status of Open Distance Learning (ODL) in SADC Member States”. The objectives of this Baseline Study were as follows:

- Assess the extent to which Member States have developed national government policies and strategies that provide an enabling environment for ODL institutional delivery;
- Explore whether national ODL quality assurance frameworks have been established;
- Assess the nature and extent of ODL infrastructure development and the continuous professional development and training of ODL teachers and lecturers; and
- Delineate the national ODL initiatives that have emerged in Member States, prior to and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, the Secretariat and UNESCO ROSA jointly commissioned a research study to examine the progress and challenges that national education data and information systems have in producing reliable information on SDG4. The Report findings were presented during a Webinar on Data Gaps for SDG4 targets in SADC Member States at the beginning of 2021.

HIV AND AIDS



The main objective under the RISDP is to facilitate the development and harmonization of policies and strategies that will enable SADC Member States to increase the access to quality health and HIV and AIDS services and commodities, and to end AIDS in the region by 2030.

Activities undertaken during the past year

During year under review, activities that were undertaken were to develop the SADC HIV and AIDS progress report which served to assess the progress made by Member States on the 2020 UNAIDS targets and develop strategies that will enhance the HIV response in the region.

SADC Member States have continued to implement HIV and AIDS interventions in line with priorities articulated in the Maseru Declaration and the region saw a reduction in the number of estimated new HIV infections by 37.3 percent in 2019 as compared to 2010. This decline in HIV incidence is still far less than -59.4% observed globally, however one Member State, Madagascar continues to experience an increase in the number of new HIV infections (+195 percent as compared to 2010).

A number of SADC Member States achieved the UNAIDS Global fast-track targets while others surpassed their targets, well before the set deadlines. This milestone is an indicator that the goals of ending AIDS could potentially be realised in 2030.

The SADC Technical Guide for Key Population was finalized and approved. The guide will assist Member States and national stakeholders to create an enabling environment for rapid and sustained increase in interventions for comprehensive HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. The interventions are drawn from the experiences of SADC Member States, and case studies across the region which have been documented in critical areas such as:

- Convening participatory planning and oversight bodies;
- Developing minimum service packages;
- Developing scale-up plans for interventions;
- Assuring the safety and security of beneficiaries and sustainability of programmes;
- Strengthening the participation of communities; and
- Resource mobilization and sustainability.

The SADC Secretariat has initiated the process of disbursing funds to Lead Implementing Partners and 13 projects have been funded under Round Three of the HIV and AIDS Special Fund. The projects are expected to be implemented between May 2021 and May 2024 and will support the responses of SADC Member States in the fight against HIV and AIDS. However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of some projects has been delayed due to the prevailing public health restrictions.

Achievements towards Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030

Harmonization and support for the implementation of Regional HIV and AIDS policies, strategies and guidelines are key in ending the pandemic in the region, and the Unit continued to support Member States in this regard. The SADC Guide for Key Populations will assist Member States to address key structural barriers to achieving regional HIV targets.

The Unit, as directed by Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS, is rolling out the use of New Technology in HIV Programming through development of the SADC AGYW Application for effective HIV Prevention for adolescent girls and young women. These developments will mitigate the impact of COVID 19 in HIV service delivery and better prepare healthcare service delivery for future pandemics.



PROMOTING SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ABOUT US

The Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Management (**SASSCAL**) is an international organisation formed through a partnership between of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Germany in response to the challenges of global change and promotion of science based sustainable development in the Southern African Region.

DONORS

Member countries (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia), BMBF, AU and EU

CONTACT US

SASSCAL Regional Secretariat
Tel: +264-(0)-61-223-997
W: www.sasscal.org
E: communications@sasscal.org

 @SASSCAL_ORG
 @SASSCAL.officialpage



ACHIEVEMENTS



Research Portfolio SASSCAL 1.0

- 88 research projects
- 5 Laboratories incl equipment
- Herbarium/collection
- 23 experimental sites established
- Vehicles, Boats and 2 Drones
- IT technology: servers, computers and softwares



Service Provision

- Open Access Data Centre (OADC)
- 160 Automatic Weather Stations
- WeatherNet- Online Platform
- 57 Biodiversity Observatories



Human Capacity Development

- More than 400 SASSCAL-funded students

FUTURE OUTLOOK

- SASSCAL 2.0 Research Programme (2021 - 2024)
- SASSCAL Graduate Studies Program in Integrated Water Resources Management (SGSP-IWRM)
- ClimapAfrica (Postdoctoral Programme)
- H2Atlas-Africa: Atlas of Green Hydrogen generation potentials in Africa
- WeMAST: Wetland Assessment and Monitoring Platform for Transboundary River Basins in Southern Africa.





CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

GENDER

The mandate of the SADC Gender Unit is to facilitate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, regional sectoral strategies, the RISDP as well as other regional, continental and global gender instruments that SADC Member States are party to.

The Gender Unit spearheads mainstreaming of gender in all regional initiatives to ensure that a gender perspective permeates the entire SADC Regional Integration Agenda. The Unit also monitors, evaluates and ensures reporting on progress made towards the achievement of gender targets that Member States have committed to at both regional and international levels.

Gender is one of the issues which cuts across each pillar of the RISDP 2020-2030 to ensure that efforts for socio-economic transformation of the SADC region do not marginalise sections of SADC's population. The mandate of the Gender Unit contributes to the SADC strategic objective of improving human capacities for socio-economic development.

The Unit's strategic objective is to "enhance gender equality, women empowerment and development, and eliminate gender-based violence in the SADC region."

The two Key Results Areas of the SADC Gender Unit are:

❖ **Gender Equality and Development.**

This Result Area focuses on increasing the participation of women in regional development and equal access to opportunities. This encompasses issues of gender mainstreaming in all the priority sectors of regional integration; and specifically addresses issues of women in politics and decision-making positions, women economic empowerment, information and experience-sharing, and the broader aspects of monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of the Protocol on Gender and Development.

❖ **Gender Based Violence.** This Result Area focuses on addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV), with emphasis on women and children. It focusses on promoting and supporting the implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy and Framework of Action on Addressing Gender-Based Violence (2018-2030) by Member States, with specific contribution to prevention and response to all forms of GBV.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In the area of promoting and advancing Gender Equality and Development, the Unit achieved the following milestones.

Tool to Guide Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development

The SADC Regional Guidelines on Developing and Implementing National Gender Action Plans were developed and technically validated by Member States in March 2021. The Guidelines are intended to catalyse implementation of the objectives of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development by providing guidance tools for operationalizing the Protocol at Member State level. The Guidelines will be presented to the Gender and Women's Affairs Ministers at their 2021/2022 meeting for endorsement before dissemination to Member States.

SADC Engagement in the UN Commission on the Status of Women

The SADC Gender Unit and Member States successfully participated at the 65th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (65th CSW) in March 2021 where the SADC common position on the status of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment was presented by the Mozambican Minister of Gender as the Chairperson of SADC. The SADC statement highlighted progress and challenges for the SADC Region with regard to the full and effective participation and decision-making of women in public life, as well as in addressing gender-based violence.



The SADC Gender Unit and Member States also contributed to the Africa position at the 65th CSW through consultations held in February 2021.

Women Economic Empowerment

The SADC Secretariat mobilized resources of €2 million from the German Government to support the implementation of the SADC Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme (RMD-WEEP) through a project on Industrialization and Women Economic Empowerment that aims to increase the participation by women-owned businesses and women entrepreneurs in value addition for selected sectors/regional value-chains as per the SADC Industrialization Strategy. The project document/proposal has been developed and the agreement signed, with implementation set to commence in June 2021.

Gender Mainstreaming

The review of the 2008 SADC Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit is ongoing to produce user-friendly and sector-specific gender mainstreaming modules that will guide Member States and other regional stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in sectoral programmes. Two sector-specific modules of *Industrial Development and Trade and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources*, and a generic module on *Gender Mainstreaming* have been completed, and the remaining modules will be finalized in 2021/2022.

Gender Based Violence

With regard to Gender Based Violence (GBV), the Unit focused on the following initiatives and some of the major achievements are as follows.

Review of GBV Legislation

A review of GBV legislation in the SADC region was conducted. The Draft Report of the GBV Inventory and Legislation Review was validated by Member States in February 2021. The review exercise established how comprehensive national legislation is, in responding to GBV and aligning with provisions of the key regional and international GBV instruments. The review also provided key recommendations for Member States on gaps to address in strengthening GBV legislation. The Report will be presented to Ministers responsible for Gender and Women Affairs for endorsement during their meeting in 2021. The outcome of this review also provided background and foundational information for the ongoing development of the SADC Model Law on Gender Based Violence.

SADC Regional Guideline on Developing GBV Standard Operating Procedures and Referral Mechanisms

The Regional Guideline on Developing GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Referral Mechanisms were developed and validated by Member States in November 2020. The Guideline provides Member States with concrete and pragmatic guidance on steps to follow in the development and implementation of the GBV SOPs and referral mechanisms in order to facilitate access to quality, timely and appropriate services for GBV victims/survivors. The Guideline is intended for presentation to the SADC Gender Ministers Meeting in June 2021 for adoption before rolling out to Member States.

Development of the SADC GBV Training Guidelines

The GBV Training Guidelines have been developed and validated by Member States through a regional meeting. The training guideline is intended to support the capacity-building efforts of key GBV service providers and stakeholders in Member States. The Guideline was to be presented to the Gender Ministers Meeting in June 2021 for endorsement before rolling out to Member States.

Promoting Effective GBV Prevention Initiatives

The SADC Regional Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing Gender Based Violence (2018-2030) identifies prevention of GBV as a priority for the SADC region. In this regard, the Gender Unit sensitized Member States on effective GBV prevention and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms through a regional learning workshop held in March 2021. The workshop provided a platform to build understanding on coordinated, multi-disciplinary GBV prevention mechanisms and actions across key sectors and also facilitated sharing of good practices and lessons learnt on promising initiatives in the region.

Review of GBV Indicators

A preliminary review of the GBV indicators as reflected in the SADC Gender Protocol Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework have been conducted with Member States through a regional workshop in March 2021 that resulted

in identification of GBV indicators to be amended and recommendations on additional indicators. In addition, Member States identified strategic GBV indicators to be reported on an annual basis in order to update SADC leadership on the status of GBV and to inform regional advocacy against GBV. The proposed annual indicators are to be presented to the Gender Ministers Meeting in June 2021 for endorsement.

Engaging Member States on effective response to GBV during COVID-19

The SADC Secretariat engaged with the 16 Member States through a virtual workshop to provide guidance on effective response to GBV, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, Botswana was supported to conduct a national level workshop on the Role of Law Enforcement in addressing GBV during COVID-19. The workshop brought together GBV focal persons from all Police districts in Botswana and other supporting actors such as civil society organisations, Social Services sector, and the Gender department, to evaluate the Police response to GBV during COVID-19 and identify key actions towards improving the Police response and strengthening coordination among stakeholders in Botswana.

Promoting implementation of the SADC Regional Strategy for addressing GBV

The Strategy was disseminated through regional meetings as well as social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook. The SADC commitment to addressing GBV was further reflected through the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against the GBV Campaign during which the SADC Secretariat Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax presented a regional statement highlighting the GBV response priorities for SADC.

CHALLENGES

- ❖ National initiatives by Member States that required physical engagement with stakeholders and Parliamentarians were postponed due to COVID-19.
- ❖ Failure to effectively support stakeholders in gender mainstreaming owing to the delay in recruitment of the Gender Mainstreaming Program Officer.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Gender Unit plans to prioritize the following actions in the year 2021/2022, in line with the RISDP 2020-2030:

- ❖ Strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts through capacity building on the Gender Equality Seal (GES) as a tool for gender mainstreaming assessment within SADC institutions and structures, and through support to Member States in the development of national women, peace and security plans;
- ❖ Conduct research on the status of women in politics and decision-making positions in the SADC region;
- ❖ Implement the Project on Industrialization and Women Economic Empowerment;
- ❖ Strengthen reporting on GBV by Member States;
- ❖ Engage regional GBV partners to ensure alignment of regional support actions on GBV with the SADC Strategy and Framework of Action for Addressing GBV;
- ❖ Support development of the SADC GBV Model Law, in collaboration with the SADC Parliamentary Forum.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Disasters such as drought, tropical cyclones, torrential rain, flooding and wildfires struck the region during the period of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, leading to further loss of lives, disruption of services, and destruction of infrastructure, and depriving the region of opportunities to fully recover while building the needed resilience against vulnerabilities.

Tropical Storm Chalane made landfall on 30 December 2020 in north-eastern Madagascar, bringing thunderstorms and torrential rains. The Storm gained strength in the Mozambique Channel and made a landfall later in Sofala province in central Mozambique, resulting in widespread destruction and loss of lives. The Cyclone dissipated over Zimbabwe resulting in numerous storms that affected the region with significant impacts.

Tropical Cyclone Eloise made a landfall on 23 January 2021 south of Beira city, in Sofala province of Mozambique. The storm affected areas that were still recovering from

Tropical Cyclone Idai and Tropical Storm Chalane. Tropical Cyclone Eloise disrupted the recovery efforts from the previous storms and left more than 260,000 people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

The floods resulting from the Cyclone damaged schools and health centres, as well as property and also affected large areas of agricultural land, with implications for food security. These storms also affected other inland countries that experienced torrential rains and flooding, including Botswana, Eswatini, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Due to the high rainfall received around Central and East Africa in December 2020 and January 2021, floods affected the Lake Tanganyika region that led to the overflow of Lake Tanganyika and floods around the lake. The floods caused the loss of human lives and animals, destruction of crops, and significant damage to infrastructure such as roads, which had a serious impact on the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres to obtain basic needs in DRC and Tanzania, and other countries in the region.

Regional Response

In response to these recurrent disasters, and in line with the decision of the SADC Council of Ministers meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in August 2019 mandating the Secretariat to expeditiously finalize the operationalization of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism by August 2020, the Secretariat has developed a number of regional instruments as part of the Preparedness Mechanism. These regional instruments are intended to facilitate the coordinated regional approaches to preparedness, response and recovery from disasters in the region. These instruments include:

- A Concept and Governance Structure for the Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund, including its Resource Mobilisation Strategy and a Sustainability Plan. The Fund will help to support Member States affected by disasters. This includes a Sustainability Plan and a Resource Mobilisation Strategy for the Fund. It is expected that the fund will strengthen the response efforts of Member States in supporting the communities that are impacted by disasters.
- A Contingency Plan and Standard Operating Procedures to facilitate the involvement of the SADC Standby Force and Emergency Response Teams in helping Member States impacted by

disasters; and Standard Operating Procedures for the SADC Emergency and Humanitarian Operations Centre (SHOC) to be based in Nacala, Mozambique to coordinate regional activities in supporting Member States affected by disasters. The SHOC will coordinate regional efforts, including the deployment of regional support teams.

- A Disaster Information Management System (DRR-IMS) and its operating procedures and manuals. The System will facilitate the archiving and exchange of DRR information among Member States and other regional stakeholders. During the roll out of the IMS, the Secretariat conducted training of Member States' officials in the use and update of the system.

The Secretariat has also developed the following:

- Programme and guidelines for the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Peer Review that will enable Member States to share best practice;
- Training modules and simulation guidelines to facilitate the training of Member States in Disaster Risk Management;
- Roadmap for the transit of Humanitarian Resources to facilitate the smooth and timely cross-border movement of humanitarian goods during disasters;
- A set of six guidelines for including a generic DRR mainstreaming guideline, and guidelines for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in the Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition Sector, Education, Gender, Infrastructure (covering Water, Energy and Transport Infrastructure), and Water, Sanitation and Health to facilitate mainstreaming of DRR across the various development sectors.

It is expected that the full implementation of these instruments will facilitate an effective and well-coordinated disaster preparedness, response and recovery across the SADC region.





CONTINENTAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

SADC CONTINUES to enjoy cordial relations with its sister Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in promoting African Integration and with its International Cooperation Partners which have supported the region in various areas aimed at promoting sustainable development as well as consolidating peace and security in southern Africa.

African Union

The SADC Secretariat has continued to engage with the African Union Commission (AUC) in promoting continental integration in line with the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC). The Secretariat participated in several AU engagements including the preparation of the 2020 Status of Integration Report which recognizes the many achievements made in advancing African integration and acknowledges the various initiatives geared towards supporting regional integration, including implementation of Continental priority projects as identified in Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The Secretariat continued to work closely with the AUC in finalizing the proposals on division of labour between the AU, RECs, and Regional Mechanisms (RMs).

SADC – COMESA – EAC Tripartite

Agenda

The SADC Secretariat was privileged to chair the Tripartite Task Force (TTF) of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and SADC beginning April 2020 for a period of one year. SADC took the rotating chair from COMESA and handed it to the EAC Secretariat in June 2021.

The main objective of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite is to strengthen and deepen economic integration in southern and eastern Africa through joint planning, design, coordination, and implementation of joint policies and programmes across the three

RECs in the areas of trade, customs and infrastructure development, and industrialisation.

During its tenure, the SADC Secretariat provided leadership in coordinating the implementation of the Tripartite Work Programme and facilitating relevant Tripartite Council and Sector Ministerial meetings.

In addition to the approval of Harmonised Tripartite Guidelines on Trade and Transport Facilitation; and Guidelines for Safe, Efficient and Cost-Effective Movement of Goods and Services during the COVID-19 pandemic; other milestones attained during SADC's tenure as Chair of the Tripartite Task Force include the following:

- Draft Tripartite Agreement on Movement of Business Persons;
- Draft Annex I on Elimination of Import Duties to the Agreement Establishing a TFTA Agreement;
- Draft Annex II on Trade Remedies to TFTA Agreement;
- Draft Annex IV on Rules of Origin to the TFTA Agreement, and Draft Annex X on Dispute Settlement Mechanism to the TFTA Agreement;
- Vehicle Load Management Agreement;
- Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement;
- Vehicle Load Management Model Law;
- Cross Border Road Transport Model Law;
- Road Traffic Model Law;
- Road Traffic and Transport Transgressions Model Law; and
- Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road Model Law.

These Legal instruments will be presented to the Tripartite Council during its next meetings, and are expected to facilitate effective operationalisation of the TFTA.

SADC-EU Cooperation

The European Union (EU) has provided support under the ongoing 10th and 11th European Development Fund (EDF) whose



objective is to expand regional integration, increase economic growth and reduce poverty through trade facilitation, promotion of competitive and diversified industrial development, investment promotion, and enhancement of market and economic integration.

Programmes supporting SADC regional integration account for €189.6 million, of which €118 million is directly targeting the regional economic integration agenda. The additional EU cooperation with SADC is aimed at fostering peace, regional stability, democratic governance and accountability across the region; increasing capacity building; and addressing climate change issues.

Following the successful commitment of all Contribution Agreements under the Sub-Regional Envelope of the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) in the Financial Year 2019/20, the SADC Secretariat has proceeded with the implementation of various programmes, including programmes under the Infrastructure Envelope and the Intra-ACP Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme.

The Secretariat further held bilateral sector consultations with the EU Delegation and provided technical comments on the priorities and components identified in the 2021-2027 Multiannual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (MIP SSA) and continued to engage bilaterally with the EU and other EU Member States to maintain the momentum of development cooperation.

Trilateral Engagement with Germany, France and EU

The Secretariat held trilateral engagements with the Embassies of Germany, France and EU on 31 August 2020 to exchange technical views on the proposed priorities of the post-2020 Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The Secretariat further held bilateral meetings with the Senior Inspector and Managing Director for Africa at the European External Action Service (EEAS) on 9 February 2021 and 25 February 2021 and discussed development cooperation issues that are of mutual interest to both SADC and the EU, including issues on peace and security, political dialogue and post-2020 programming of regional cooperation, and broadly to ascertain how the existing development cooperation can be enhanced for a more impactful partnership.

Cooperation with Germany

The SADC Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 June 2021 held bilateral negotiations on development cooperation and agreed on priority areas to include:

- Regional Economic Integration;
- Transboundary Water Management;
- Transboundary Natural Resource Management and Resilience to Climate Change;
- Disaster Risk Management; and Strengthening National-Regional Linkages (SNRL); and
- Support towards the Study and Expert Fund that will support emerging strategic matters.

Germany committed an additional support of €20 million for both technical and financial cooperation.

The agreed areas of cooperation are aligned and respond to SADC priorities outlined in the SADC's Vision 2050 and the RISDP 2020-2030, and are geared towards achieving SADC's main objective of promoting sustainable economic growth, socio-economic development, and poverty eradication.

In addition, Germany provided support to the SADC Secretariat and SADC Member States with additional measures for the prevention and management of the negative effects of COVID-19 in the SADC region, through interventions covering a number of sectors that are in line with SADC priorities and the aforementioned areas of focus of SADC-Germany Cooperation.

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SADC-Russia Cooperation

Cooperation between SADC and the Russian Federation is based on the implementation of the MoU between the Government of the Russian Federation and the SADC in the Area of Military-Technical Cooperation signed in July 2018, and the





MoU on Basic Principles of Relations and Cooperation signed in October 2018. Operationalizing these MoUs is intended to strengthen cooperation and will form the basis of deliberations during the Russia-Africa Summit scheduled in 2022.

Russia has expressed interest to expand cooperation into other sectors such as agriculture, rail infrastructure, nuclear energy, education and medical supplies.

SADC continues to engage with Russia and a proposal has been made to convene political consultations to discuss measures to be taken in countering the effects of COVID-19. It is also expected that the proposed political consultations between SADC and Russia will provide an overview of SADC and Russia Development Priorities, and discuss other issues such as COVID-19 Impact and Recovery Strategies; Peace and Security issues focusing on Strategies and Mechanisms Toward Countering Terrorism; and SADC-Russia Investment Priorities (the Role of Private Sector and Business in Regional Integration).

Collaboration with China

The SADC Secretariat has continued to engage with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Gaborone to discuss the actions agreed in the Framework Agreement on Economy, Trade, Investment and Technical Cooperation between SADC and the Government of the People's Republic of China signed in October 2019, and enable implementation of activities of mutual interests that will promote SADC regional integration agenda in line with the RISDP 2020-2030.

China also continued to extend an annual grant of US\$100,000 to support the SADC Secretariat on its operational needs, using a programme approach that shall enable the Secretariat to attend to urgent requirements and implement programmes and activities that are in line with the SADC Council Decisions and SADC priorities.

Engagement with African Development Bank

The SADC Secretariat has concluded the Protocol of Agreement between SADC and

the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Tripartite Agreement between SADC, AfDB and WHO worth Six Million Units of Account (UA 6,000,000) signed in August 2020 to assist in financing the Support to the COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis Response in the SADC Region.

The objective of the agreement is to support the procurement and distribution of medical supplies and equipment in response to COVID-19 in the SADC region.

SADC-AfDB Cooperation continues to implement activities in line with the Multinational Protocol of Agreement between SADC and AfDB signed in August 2019 (UA 1.5 million), to enable implementation of the project on "Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Industrial Projects in SADC" and help accelerate the SADC Regional Integration Agenda through development of SADC regional infrastructure projects; SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap; SADC Regional Development Fund; and development of financial instruments.

SADC-ICP Dialogue

The SADC-International Cooperation Partners Dialogue remains an essential platform for engaging with the ICPs to ensure that development cooperation is undertaken in a coherent manner that promotes ownership, accountability, harmonization, mutual trust and respect, and transparency in the implementation of development initiatives.

The Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of the Windhoek Declaration (2006) and the SADC-ICP Partnership Statement (2012), convened a SADC-ICP Dialogue Platform Meeting on 20 November 2020.

The Dialogue Platform discussed the Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020-2030 as approved by the SADC Council of August 2020, the impact of COVID-19 in the SADC Region, Food Security Outlook, and COVID-19 Recovery (including green recovery initiatives) and considered an update on the work of SADC-ICP Thematic Groups.



SADC MEDIA AWARDS 2021



The 26th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee (RAC) on the SADC Media Awards was held virtually on 28 – 30 June 2021. It was attended by adjudicators from 13 SADC Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The annual SADC Media Awards were launched in 1996 with the objective to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to promote journalism excellence in the region. The winners in various categories are shown below. The SADC Media Awards are open to journalists from all



PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. José Luís Mendonça from Angola won the first prize for his entry which focused on the promotion of SADC regional integration from a cultural and civilizational perspective. The article discusses a cultural isolation syndrome between the nations of Southern Africa, and appeals to African embassies in SADC to become agents of change and promote cultural exchange.

The runner-up in this category is Mr. Shabani Thamani from Botswana whose entry highlights how the Kazungula Ferry contributed towards the SADC regional integration agenda by transporting people and goods between Botswana and Zambia across the Zambezi River before the construction of the Kazungula Bridge.



RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The first prize winner is Mr. Horácio Romão from Mozambique for his entry on the impact of the adoption of the SADC biometric driving license on the region's economy.

Ms. Auleria Gabriel from Tanzania was awarded the second prize for her entry on the arrival of the new MV Space Amani ship from the DRC to Kigoma Port and how it will facilitate the smooth transportation of goods to Kigoma region of Tanzania.



TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The award for the Television Category was won by Ms. Jabulile Binauli from Malawi for her entry on Malawi and Mozambique strengthening their bilateral ties in the context of SADC regional cooperation and integration, following the meeting of the Presidents of Malawi and Mozambique.

Mr. Emmanuel Munyaradzi Chamalimba from Zimbabwe was awarded the second prize for his entry which highlights the need for peace and harmony in the trucking industry for the promotion of trade and economic growth of the SADC region.



PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Gaseitsiwe Moruakgomo from Botswana was awarded the first prize for his photo entry on Botswana and Zambia Ministers making final inspection of the Kazungula Bridge before it was opened for business.



Mr. Patrick O'Leary from South Africa is the runner-up for his photo entry on the challenges faced by truckers across the borders during the early days of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.





SADC MEDIA AWARD WINNER FOR PRINT JOURNALISM

The cultural isolation syndrome between the nations of Southern Africa

by José Luís Mendonça

African embassies in SADC should become true hubs of cultural promotion and exchange, fostering the Diplomacy of Cultural Renaissance.

SADC (Southern African Development Community) was established in 1980. One of the objectives for the establishment SADC, which takes time to be materialized or at least discussed by politicians is: "How to increase and consolidate social and cultural knowledge among the peoples of the region".

It has been more than 50 years since the beginning of the emancipation process of the continent, the syndrome of isolation prevails in the multicultural landscape of Southern Africa.

Sam Mwale, an expert in political affairs based in Nairobi, wrote in The East African, dated 6th April 1998:

"The way things are unfolding, the economic development of the continent takes place in a cultural and philosophical vacuum. It does not seem reasonable to speak of an Africa that works when the economic and political philosophies that underpin it are designed and financed by the West, while they are inaccessible or irrelevant to the real Africa. What 'works' is pseudo-Western, and it is very difficult, in this context, to justify the use of the word "renaissance".

On 14 August 2000, the Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport was signed in Blantyre. Article 7 of the Protocol (Flow and Exchange of Information) states that:

"1. Member States shall endeavour to develop a regional information infrastructure in order to facilitate the exchange of information in the areas of culture, information and sport".

In turn, Article 8 (Regional Interaction), states that: "Member States shall facilitate and promote greater interaction and exchanges between cultural actors".

The Blantyre Protocol provides, in Article 15, for the pursuit of the ideals of regional integration through the organisation and encouragement for hosting of cultural festivals.

ISLAND GEOPHONIES

In the 21st century, the geopolitical map of the African continent is composed of linguistic regions of European matrix, and such Eurocentric languages determine the international communication of the states among themselves and with the rest of the world.

At present, Africa and African countries are facing a crisis of cultural communication. In the southern region, European languages present themselves as a barrier to the construction of an idealised cultural fraternity between Angola and the two Congos, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Gabon, and even with Mozambique, a Portuguese-speaking country, as well as the other SADC countries.

Starting from the reality experienced in the Southern African space and part of the Great Lakes, it is evident that the panorama of cultural co-operation is determined preferably by the level of economic and commercial relations in comparison to the level of spiritual, historical-linguistic and geographical ties.

The PALOP (Portuguese-speaking African Countries) community, to the detriment of the concept of independence, is still subject to a linguistic straitjacket that has created "Island territories" within the African sub-regions, each grouped according to Western linguistic culture.

We are facing the phenomenon of neuro-linguistic insularities, whose frontiers are the languages of Indo-European origin, in this case, Portuguese, French and English.

For example, Angolan youth know almost none of the geniuses of Congolese or Gabonese music, not to mention Namibian or Zambian artists or football players, but they easily name European or American ones. For an Angolan citizen to read The Interpreters by Wole Soyinka, or Tribalices by Henry Lopez, he has to wait for the translation coming from Lisbon or Brazil.

The drama stemming from these insular geophonies in Africa lies in the fact that, in order to communicate and thus get to know regional cultural products, the citizen of Southern Africa has to have a triple western linguistic competence (Portuguese, French and English).



This Euro-linguistic reality, from which it is impossible to abstain, at the risk of missing the train of Universal History and its menu of Technological Progress, imposes that the teaching of children up to the age of twelve should necessarily contemplate Europhonic linguistic competences, such as Portuguese, French and English, which the students will then deepen until the end of pre-university education, in order to be able to dialogue with the neighbouring countries and the rest of the world.

In this era of unipolar globalisation, the insertion of African citizens into the world of the benefits of civilisation on the planet (Science, Technology and even Employment or Sports), in addition to learning a national African language, requires fluency in Portuguese, English and French.

This refers to the need for human development in Southern Africa (SADC) by means of the expansion of the teaching of the three Indo-European languages (English, French and Portuguese), through the accumulated use of the social media, social networks and dynamic community networks.

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY OF SADC MEMBER STATES

During the 20th Assembly of the African Union (AU), a crucial question was raised by several theorists: "Is this not the opportune moment to reinforce the role of Culture, as a factor for social progress and as a driving force for innovation?"

The Heads of State and Government of the African Union, during the Sixth Ordinary Session held on 23 -24 January 2006 in Khartoum, Sudan, developed the African Charter on Cultural Renaissance.

This international diploma provides paths for actions that each government, as a public body, and each citizen, in their individual capacity as a culture agent, can and should promote, with a view to sub-regional and perhaps inter-regional reunion.

The Charter advocates the exchange and dissemination of cultural experiences among African countries. However, this task has not been easy for SADC governments, to some extent, due to the reality of Euro-linguistic insularities inherited from colonisation (with two sides of the same coin, one permeable to dialogue with the far West and the other impermeable to regional transcultural dialogue).

Against this backdrop, African artists, intellectuals and governments have a guide that is always available in the African Charter on Cultural Renaissance itself, which should come out of the drawers and computer screens to become part of the praxis of mankind and of political action on the Continent, which is the cradle of humankind.

The African Charter on Cultural Renaissance, in its Article 30, recognises that it is vital to establish inter-African cultural co-operation as a contribution to mutual understanding and enrichment of African cultures, and between Africa and the rest of the world and with the African Diaspora.

Article 31 stipulates the most appropriate way to achieve these objectives, through the following actions:

- Strengthen capacity building, including of specialised institutions of the African Union Commission to enable them to coordinate, monitor, evaluate and harmonise best practices on policies, programmes and networks;
- Organise cultural events, such as festivals, symposia, sporting events and art exhibitions;
- Create research centres and encourage the exchange of cultural programmes;
- Commit to ensuring that African cultural values are expressed with maximum impact in order to promote and strengthen the sense of African identity among Africans.

In order to achieve the long-awaited cultural fraternity among the countries that make up the region, SADC requires a diplomacy of an African cultural renaissance.

The starting point is the recourse to cultural exchange, in the fields of the so-called universal languages, such as music, dance and painting. Through these languages, it is possible to develop the outline of regional transculturalism.

To begin with, one could start with music, since CDs are easy to transport. For this exchange, the potential of radio and television (in the case of DVD) and the cultural services by the Embassies is useful.

Each Cultural Attaché or secretary of the respective embassy can approach the institutions that produce or market the music and regularly acquire the recordings made. Thereafter, it is a matter of forwarding them to the media in their countries. In this way, the SADC public will be able to know the musical strengths, trends and innovations of the entire region.

CONCLUSION

The creation of these cultural networks, however, will only be possible if we bring together the intellectuals of the region and the PALOP (Portuguese-speaking African) countries in a SADC mini-summit, in addition to the customary summits of the Heads of State or Government.

It took the Ebola pandemic in three West African countries for Nature itself to prove that Africa's problems are not the same as those of Europe or North America. Therefore, the socio-economic and cultural solutions that are elaborated in this African region cannot be the same as in so-called Western Democracy.

Leaders increasingly need to listen not only to their private advisors, but also to the non-partisan intellectuals who crystallise much of African civil society's aspirations. Ebola has proven that Africa has reached a critical point where it has to rethink aspects of its cultural heritage, which are no longer in line with the demographic explosion of large cities such as Luanda.

The historical moment demands a socio-cultural paradigm shift anchored on two poles -- endogenous development (uncovering the immensity of our invisible problems under the cloak of macroeconomics); and the fracturing of extemporaneous tradition -- which can lead to true rebirth.

The great and almost unavoidable migratory mobility of Africans has created a history of viral transmission on the continent, not only of Ebola, which is having a huge impact on almost all dimensions of development. It is high time to take advantage of this natural, simple, civil society dynamic to create regional dialogue by spreading the virus of culture in the cross-border and diplomatic circuit.

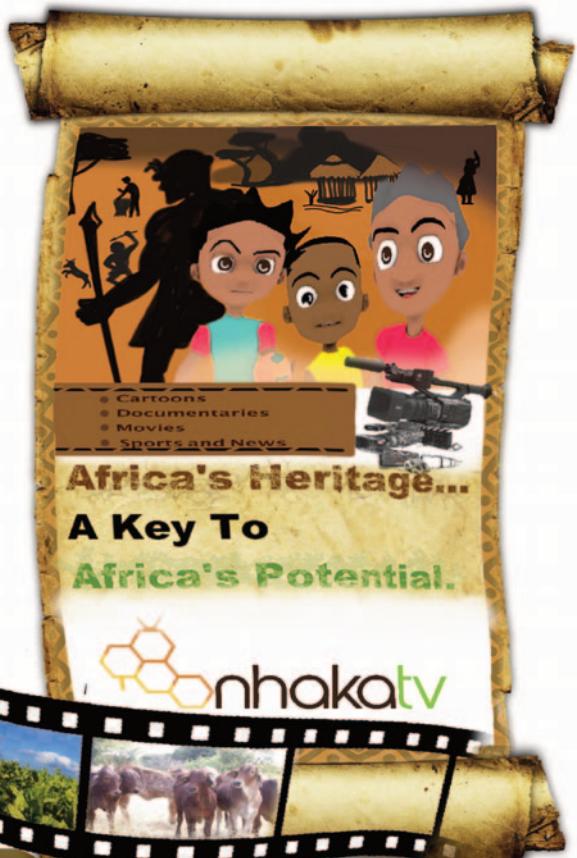
The African embassies in SADC must become true poles of cultural promotion and exchange. The SADC and the AU, besides as expressing the language and the political will of the governments, should also express the cultural language of the intellectuals and artists, from the voices of the countryside to the writers of the city.

The cultural reinsertion of each of the countries in the region is urgent.

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SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2021



TOPIC How has SADC contributed to peace and security of the region in the last 40 years and how can SADC consolidate peace going forward?

The SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition is held annually and is open to Secondary School learners from all the 16 SADC Member States. A topic is provided on which to write an essay of 1,000 to 1,200 words. An adjudication committee of education experts drawn from three SADC Member States meets to review and select the winning essays.

The topic for the 2021 SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition -- “How has SADC contributed to peace and security of the region in the last 40 years and how can SADC consolidate peace going forward?” -- was derived from the Theme of 40th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government: “SADC: 40 Years Building Peace and Security, Promoting Development and Resilience in the Face of Global Challenges”. The adjudication process for the 2021 SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition was held virtually on 12-16 July 2021, and was done by education experts from Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Seychelles. The winners were announced as follows:

WINNERS

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1st Prize | US\$1,500 was awarded to Stephanie Lee You Voon from Mauritius with an average score of 82.7% |
| 2nd Prize | US\$1,000 was awarded to Tholang Thejane from the Kingdom of Lesotho with an average score of 78.3% |
| 3rd Prize | US\$750 was awarded to Ricky Ngulube from Zambia with an average score of 77% |

The winners of the 2021 Secondary Schools Essay Competition will be recognised and officially announced through a video presentation during the opening ceremony of the 41st Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in Lilongwe, Republic of Malawi in mid-August, 2021.

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42nd SADC SUMMIT 2022 PUBLICATION

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This is produced by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), which has published a quality publication for each SADC Summit since 2014. These publications continue to be used as a reference source which you can access online through the SADC website at www.sadc.int or the SARDC website at www.sardc.net

Direct circulation reaches Heads of State and Government, key ministers (foreign affairs, planning, trade and industry), and senior officials, as well as private sector and public. Advertorial and advertising space is available to reach this target group in a double page, full-page or half-page.

Your support is needed for this important initiative to share current developments in SADC and highlight the benefits and opportunities of regional integration in southern Africa, while profiling your organisation/company in this regional market of more than 350 million people.

Please contact

Maidei Musimwa and Tariro Sasa at SARDC
Tel +263 242 791141, +263 8677004930
Email mmusimwa@sardc.net; tsasa@sardc.net



Julius K Nyerere House
15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Website www.sardc.net
Knowledge for Development



MALAWI DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

BELGIUM

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to the European Union
46 Avenue Hermann - Debroux
Ground Floor, B-1160 Brussels
Tel: +32 (2) 231-09-80
Fax: +32 (2) 231-10-66
brussels.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.embassymalawi.be
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Andorra, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, FAO, OPCW and UNESCO.

BRAZIL

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
SHIS Q1 15 Conjunto 03 Casa 01 Lago Sul, CEP 71635-230, Brasilia – DF
Tel: +55 (61) 33643186 / +55 (61) 3366 1337
Fax: +55 (61) 3365 2149
brasilia.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.embaixadomalawinobrasil.com.br
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela and other Caribbean Islands.

BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi
36 John Street, London W CIN 2A
Tel: +44 207421 6010
Fax: +44 207831 9273
london.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawihighcommission.co.uk
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

CHINA

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
Office No. 503 Donghai Diplomatic Building, No. 23 Dongzhimenwai Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100600
Tel: +86 10 65324868/5889
Fax: +86 10 6532 6022
beijing.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, North Korea, Laos, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

EGYPT

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
Villa 70, Al-Bostan Street Block 3, 10th Settlement, Sheik Zayed, Giza
Tel: +202 38956242 / +202 38956833
Fax: +202 38956830
cairo.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawiembassycairo.org
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Algeria, Eritrea, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia.

ETHIOPIA

Embassy of Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to African Union
Corner Sunshine/Maani
P.O Box 2316, Addis Ababa
Tel: +251 116 620295
Fax: +251 116 620299
addisababa.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote

d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Economic Commission for African(ECA), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Sierra Leone, Senegal, South Sudan and Togo.

GERMANY

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
Westfälische Strasse 8610709, Berlin
Tel: +49 (0)30 8431 540
Fax: +49 (0)30 8431 5430
berlin.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawiembassy.de

Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine Holy See (Vatican).

INDIA

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi
F-63, Poor vi Marg, Vasant Vihar
New Delhi-110057
Tel: +91-11-46078800
Fax: +91-111-46078810
newdelhi.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawi-india.org
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma (Myanmar), Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka

JAPAN

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
Takanawa Kaisei Bldg. 7th Floor,
3-4-1 Takanawa, Minatoku, Tokyo 108-0074
Tel: +81(0) 3449-3010/47
Fax: +81(0) 3449-3220
tokyo.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawiembassy.org
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Australia, Brunei, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa and South Korea all other Pacific Islands.

KENYA

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Nairobi
Waiyaki Way, Westlands
PO Box 30453-00100, Nairobi
Tel: +254 20 4443805/6/7
nairobi.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Israel, Uganda, Central African Republic, UNCHS (Habitat) and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

KUWAIT

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
Al-Shuhad'aa – Block 5, Street 512- Villa 34,
P.O Box 5761-Safat 13058, Kuwait City
Tel: +965 25235416 / +965 25235419
Fax: +965 25235418
kuwait.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawiembkuwait.com
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Bahrain, Iraq, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

MOZAMBIQUE

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi
No.75 Kenneth Kaunda Avenue,
P. O. Box 4148, Maputo, Mozambique
Tel: +(258) 21 492 676 / +(258) 21 495 222 /
+(258) 84 3989 692
Fax: +(258) 21 490 224
maputo.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawihcmz.com

Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Madagascar and Eswatini.

SOUTH AFRICA

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to SADC
770 Government Avenue,
Arcadia, 0083, Pretoria
P. O. Box 11172, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria
Tel: +27(12) 430 9900, 342 0146/1759
Fax: +27(12) 342 0137
pretoria.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Botswana, Mauritius, Lesotho and Namibia.

SWITZERLAND

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations
Nations Business Centre, 2nd Floor,
Rue du Pre-de-la-Bichette, 1202 Geneva
Tel. +41 22730 1750/2
Fax: +41 22730 1717
geneva.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw

TANZANIA

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi
Rose Garden Road, Mikocheni B,
P. O. Box 7616, Dar-es-Salaam
Tel: +(255) 22 277 42 20
Fax: +(255) 22 277 43 08
dar-es-salaam.malawimission @
foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawihctz.org
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Comoros, Seychelles, Burundi and Rwanda.

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Malawi
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 486,
New York, N.Y.10017
Tel: +1(212) 317 8738 / 8718
Fax: +1(212) 317 8729
newyork.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.un.int/Malawi/

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
2408 Massachusetts Avenue,
NW, Washington, DC 20008
Tel: +(202) 721-0270
Fax: +(202) 721-0288
washington.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.malawiembassy-dc.org
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Bahamas, Canada and Mexico

ZAMBIA

High Commission of the Republic of Malawi and Permanent Mission to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa to COMESA
31 Bishop's Road, P. O. Box 50425,
Kabulanga, Lusaka
Tel: +260 211 265 768/69 / +260 211 261 914
Fax: +260 211 265 765
lusaka.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw
www.lusakamhc.gov.mw
Also accredited to: non-residential basis to; Angola, Congo-Brazzale and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

ZIMBABWE

Embassy of the Republic of Malawi
9-11 Duthie Road, Alexandra Park,
P. O. Box 321, Harare
Tel: +263 4 798 584-6 / 799 005
Fax: +263 4 799 006
harare.malawimission@foreignaffairs.gov.mw



SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE
ET UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCETRES CELEBROS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS
ESPOIRS LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

HINO DA SADC Portuguese

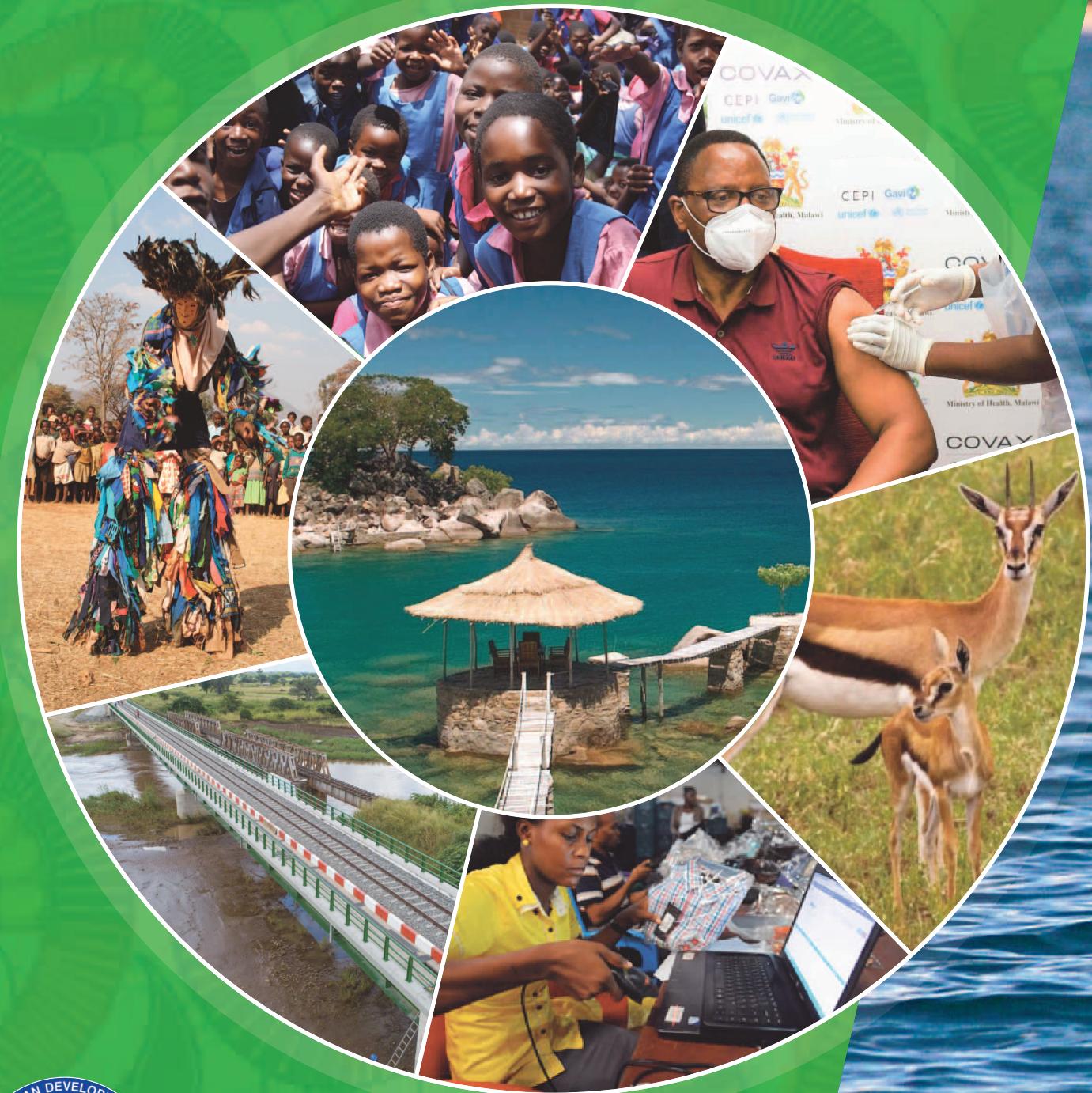
SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO
REGIONAL E UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVOS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A
CONCRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA
SOLIDARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.





Mount Mulanje



1 region, 16 nations, working towards a common future

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