

SADC INDUSTRIALISATION WEEK DECLARATIONS

1st SIW- Esibayeni Declaration (Eswatini 2016)

The Esibayeni declaration statement notes the following:

- I. Acknowledges that; to improve trade and industrialisation, hard and soft infrastructure shortcoming must always be addressed together. Governments and private sector must complement each other on this. Government must provide an enabling environment for private sector to participate in infrastructure development and investment.

- II. Policy certainty, including stability, predictability, consistency and transparency is a prerequisite to attract investment for regional industrialization regardless of sector or scale. This includes certainty and stability on the use of tariffs, fees and levies at border posts; predictable export regimes; and consistent and transparent land use rights.

- III. Prioritization and sequencing are the key to successful implementation of industrial policies. Prioritization should consider geographical links, opportunities for incremental implementation to allow for short-term gains, and Industry-specific requirements for value chains.

- IV. Enabling trade through the removal of non-tariff barriers, coordinated border management and a solid regional transit system is a prerequisite for industrialization.

2nd SIW-Sunninghill Declaration (Johannesburg 2017)

The Sunninghill declaration statement notes the following:

- I. Acknowledge the inequalities that exist within Member States and that, only through genuine deeper regional integration, can smaller and weaker economies overcome their limitations.

- II. That regional protocols, strategies and plans must be implemented at domestic level, subject to the sensitivity to the changing socio-political, economic and technological environments.

- III. Regional protocols, strategies, and plans must be implemented at domestic level subject to sensitivity changing socio political, economic and technological environment.
- IV. That it is essential to develop common awareness among the public and private sectors on the main elements of 'quality of infrastructure' for SADC (and the African context), assessing the net long-term benefits and trade-offs. This include standards of efficiency, safety and resilience, environmental, social and gender inclusion.

3rd SIW-WINDHOEK DECLARATION

THE 3RD ANNUAL SADC INDUSTRIALISATION WEEK HELD FROM 30 JULY TO 1 AUGUST 2018 AT SAFARI COURT HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTRE, WINDHOEK, REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Preamble

There is a Namibian saying in one of the indigenous languages of Southern Africa, Khoekhoe, that says

KHOAGU GE RA TANI GU

Which translated into English says: Elephants carry each other

This Forum therefore calls on all SADC Member States, corporates and the private sector in general, civil society and non-state actors to carry each other and the SADC Region forward to intra-regional development and inclusive prosperity.

1. The 3rd Annual SADC Industrialisation Week, was held at Safari Court Hotel and Conference Centre in Windhoek, Namibia from 30 July 2018 to 1 August 2018. The Conference was officially opened by Hon. Tjekero Tweya, MP, Minister for Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Namibia and closed by Hon Lucia Ipumbu, the Deputy Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Namibia. Also in attendance were the Minister of Health Hon Bernard Haufiku and Advocate Inge Zaamwani-Kamwe from the Office of the President of the Republic of Namibia.
2. The Forum was jointly organized by the SADC Secretariat, the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, the Republic of Namibia and the NEPAD Business Foundation (NBF) under the theme **'Promoting Infrastructure and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development'**. The objective of the Forum was to provide a comprehensive, integrated and inclusive platform for

intense policy and programme development focused dialogue among a broad range of constituencies from the private sector, RECs, member States' governments, financial institutions and development partners, to discuss the implementation of strategies for harnessing the potential of the private sector in the acceleration of regional integration, and specifically regional market development, in Southern Africa. The essence is on how the private sector can be the driver and major beneficiary of the regional integration process in Southern Africa through increased opportunities for investments, profits, and growth in the region.

3. The Forum was attended by Senior Government officials from SADC Member States, CEOs and captains of industry sector in the region and beyond, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, RECs-EAC and SACU, the African Union, UNIDO, World Bank, EU, UNFPA and other regional and International Cooperating Partners and other key stakeholders. The Forum was sponsored by the following partners; Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, the Republic of Namibia, AFDB, Afrexim Bank, AgriBank Namibia, Development Bank of Namibia, EU, NAMPORT, GIZ, Johnson and Johnson, South African Airways and MSD.

Key observations

4. The forum made the following observations:
 - i. acknowledged the progress made at the regional and continental levels in creating frameworks, policies and strategies to promote regional integration, industrialization, regional value chains and economic development in Southern Africa, however, the issues of domestication, implementation and monitoring progress remain key;
 - ii. noted the current progress in developing the regional agro processing value chains;
 - iii. noted with concern the slow progress in the implementation of SADC Pharmaceutical business plan specifically with regards to pooled procurement and support to local and regionally manufactured medicines and health commodities;
 - iv. noted that the private sector needs to be more active in driving the regional integration process by creating better opportunities for investments in areas such as infrastructure development, manufacturing and creating opportunities for women and youths' participation in procurement, logistics and distribution process;
 - v. observed that the youths, women and the private sector should be better involved in the policy making processes on regional integration, industrialisation, and economic development;

- vi. argued that Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) are still largely in the fringes in taking opportunities provided by expanded markets through the regional integration process. The main beneficiaries remain the big firms mostly concentrated in the trade, communication and service industries; and therefore, the need remains to devise appropriate strategies to mainstream youth and women MSMEs into the regional integration process and reaping its benefits;
 - vii. noted intra-regional trade remains low at about 24 per cent, highlighting the inefficiencies at border posts, including the slow pace of clearance of goods, the inadequate requisite technology, lack of uniformity of rules between and among countries, low compliance with standards, and lack of unified regional insurance arrangements; and
 - viii. noted the SADC Industrialisation Strategy identifies Energy as a major infrastructure barrier as well as a key enabler for industrial competitiveness of the region. One of the most cost effective ways to overcome these barriers is for Industries to use Energy efficiently.
5. The Forum **DECLARE** the following as key priority areas that require attention and action on this date 1st August 2018:

(a) Infrastructure for Industrialising SADC

- (i) Forum welcomed the decisions of the SADC Ministers responsible for Energy to:
 - a. issue a Statement of Intent on Cooperation on Development of Regional Gas Market and Infrastructure;
 - b. establish the Regional Gas Committee and calls for the inclusion of private sector in this committee; and
 - c. develop a Regional Gas Master Plan and expresses its willingness to collaborate with the SADC to finalise the Master Plan.
- (ii) Forum urges SADC Member States to develop skills in the Gas sector for Youth and ensure that communities within of gas-related projects benefit from job opportunities along the stages of value chains; and
- (iii) In order to execute the SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme (SIEEP) effectively, the Forum urges Member States to sign the SACREEE Intergovernmental Memorandum of Agreement as approved at the last 37th Meeting of Ministers responsible for Energy in June 2018.

(b) Youth and women entrepreneurship, and empowerment for sustainable industrialisation

- (i) Providing conditions and incentives for private sector and training institutions to build capacity of youth and women entrepreneurs through incubation, mentorship, internship and skills training programmes in key areas of industrialisation; and
- (ii) Develop regional initiatives to enhance youth and women access to capital and credit to start ups.
- (iii) Expedite the approval of the Simplified Trade Regime as 70% of the beneficiaries are women

(c) Research, Innovation and Technology development

- (i) There is need to increase investment in research, development and innovation by both public and private sectors to advance knowledge generation and productivity to stimulate industrial development;
- (ii) Strengthen the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policies and regulatory systems;
- (iii) Facilitate and advance uptake of technology transfer in the development of industrial value chains; and
- (iv) Putting in place instruments to finance innovation and commercialisation of products and services.

(d) Private Sector Engagement Mechanism

- (i) The agreement to proceed with the SADC Business Council as the overarching structure, to engage with SADC public sector;
- (ii) The development and agreement on a Plan of Action, that will include the development of a founding document and rules of engagement for both the private sector itself and for interactions between the private and the public sector; and
- (iii) At country level business organisations to meet, decide and nominate their apex business body that will represent them on the SADC Business Council;

(e) Mineral Beneficiation

- (i) Finalisation of SADC Regional Mining Vision to provide policy guidance in positioning the region as a global player in mining value chains;
- (ii) Establish support programmes to facilitate cross border beneficiation;

- (iii) Resuscitate Mining Ministers` forum for better engagement between public and private sector in the mining sector;
- (iv) Develop a regional database on mining inputs and services; and
- (v) Mining companies to support new SMEs and upstream market development.

(f) Pharmaceutical

The Forum urges Member States to shorten the lead times in the registration of pharmaceutical products (medicines and health commodities).

(g) Investment and Finance for Industrialisation

Create public-private platform on African economic intelligence - with opportunities, players, legal, regulatory and administrative functions.

6. **ENCOURAGE** all stakeholders, including private sector, civil society organisations, academic and research institutions, and regional and international cooperating partners to facilitate and support implementation of this Declaration at national and regional levels.
7. **UNDERTAKE to** review implementation of this Declaration on a regular basis and to report the progress at the next SADC Industrialisation Week 2019.

4th SIW - United Republic of Tanzania

The Dar es Salaam declaration urged SADC Member States and private sector to act on the following:

- I. Develop regional value chains targeting priority sectors (pharmaceuticals, mineral beneficiation, agro-processing and related capital goods and service value chains) to drive regional industrialisation and development.
- II. Engage the private sector regularly in developing regional value chains (RVCs). The private sector owns the resources required to industrialise. Its involvement and buy in at policy level are crucial for effective creation and implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Policy and Strategy.
- III. Harmonise medicine registration policies and make use of the ZAZIBONA medicine registration process to speed up registration and distribution of

- essential medicines and create a pathway for speedy registration of innovative medicines.
- IV. Identify barriers (technical and non-technical) to developing RVCs through SADC Secretariat mechanisms including established forums such as the SADC Industrial Development Forum meetings.
 - V. Improve infrastructure (including energy, transport, water and ICT) as a basis for successful value chain development in the region.
 - VI. Prioritise support for the development of a Regional Gas programme.
 - VII. Prioritise skills development, research and development, technology and innovation, and attractive incentive regimes as way of supporting regional industrialisation.
 - VIII. Invest in adequate infrastructure project preparation and reduce risk to attract meaningful funding opportunities from DFIs and the private sector.
 - IX. Consult the private sector in a structured manner to identify and sustainably solve NTBs that pose obstacles to industrial development.
 - X. Align national strategies and policies with continental trade frameworks to cater for market opportunities created by the African Continent Free Trade Area.