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H.E Nyusi (left) & H.E Masisi win elections

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"Video standards create a global stage"

14 OCTOBER





SADC SECRETARIAT VISION

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

MISSION

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

VALUES

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

SADC OBJECTIVES

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

HISTORY

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

TREATY

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

STRATEGIC PLANS

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



SADC FLAG



SADC COMMON AGENDA

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

ABOUT THE INSIDE SADC NEWSLETTER

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Profile of H.E. President Masisi

By Peter Mabaka

His Excellency, Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi, President of the Republic of Botswana, was born on 21st July 1961.

Mokgweetsi Masisi is the son of Edison Masisi (1923–2003), the long-time Member of Parliament for Moshupa and a former Cabinet Minister. The younger Masisi grew up in Gaborone, attending Thornhill Primary School and Maru A Pula School. His hobbies were playing soccer and tennis, but ultimately found acting to be his calling. In 1984 he won acclaim for his portrayal of the lead role in a Gaborone production of *Cry the Beloved Country*, and was praised by the visiting Alan Paton for his performance. During the 1980s he starred in numerous theatrical productions, and also had roles in South African B-Movies.

During the 1980s Masisi became a high school social studies teacher for several years after graduating from the University of Botswana in 1984 in English and History. He then taught at Mmanaana Secondary School in 1984 in Moshupa village, before moving on to the Ministry of Education in 1987 as a curriculum development specialist. In 1989 he went to Florida State University to obtain a Master's degree in Education, following which he was employed by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Botswana. In 2009 general election, H.E. Dr Masisi was elected Member of Parliament for Moshupa and was appointed Assistant Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration in October 2009. A year later, he was appointed Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration.

H.E. Dr Masisi became Minister of Education and Skills Development in an acting capacity in April 2014; he was re-elected to his seat in Parliament in October 2014. Before ascending to the presidency, H.E. Dr Masisi served as Vice President of the Republic of Botswana on 12 November 2014. On April 1, 2018, he was sworn in as the 5th President of Botswana.

Sources: www.gov.bw



H.E Masisi

Botswana inaugurates the fifth President following successful General Elections

By Peter Mabaka

Botswana went to the polls on 23rd October 2019 to elect Members of Parliament and local government councillors. This gave the winning party a fresh mandate to form a new government to rule the country for the next five years.

The Botswana Democratic Party led by His Excellency President Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi won 53% of the popular vote as the party won 38 of the 57 elected seats in the National Assembly, a gain of one more seat as compared to the 2014 elections. The elections were a victory for the Botswana Democratic Party which has ruled uninterrupted since the first elections in 1965.

The ruling party has been in power since the country attained its independence from Britain in 1966. The Umbrella for Democratic Change under the leadership of Advocate Duma Gideon Boko came second with 15 seats as opposed to 17 previously won in 2014. The newly formed Botswana Patriotic front under the leadership of Pastor Biggie Butale and Alliance for Progressives, led by Ndaba Gaolathe won 3 and 1 seats respectively.

The 63 members of the National Assembly consisted of 57 Members of Parliament elected in single-member constituencies by first-past-the-post, four members appointed by the ruling party and two ex-officio members; the President and the Attorney General. On Friday, 1st November, H.E. Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi was sworn in as Botswana's fifth President following the ruling Botswana Democratic Party's win in last month's general election. The 58-year-old took the oath of office at the University of Botswana Indoor Sports

Arena in the capital, Gaborone.

"I promise I'll continue to serve, honour and protect you and Botswana with diligence, dignity, faith and humility. To create the Botswana that we all dream of, let's pack away our individual party regalia, and embrace patriotic partnerships and collaboration that this new beginning offers," H.E. Masisi said.

The Head of the Southern African Development Community Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) to the General Elections in the Republic of Botswana Hon. Lieutenant General (Retired) Dr. Sibusiso Moyo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Republic of Zimbabwe, earlier when presenting the Preliminary Statement, noted that, the General Elections were conducted in a peaceful and free atmosphere. He said the environment enabled the voters to express themselves in a transparent manner.

The SEOM also commended the Independent Electoral Commission for the professional manner in which they conducted the elections, and the people of Botswana for the political maturity that they demonstrated during the electoral process. Several leaders from across the continent attended the inauguration ceremony, including Zimbabwean President, H.E. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, Zambian President, H.E. Edgar Chagwa Lungu and representatives of other SADC Heads of State and Government.

In a letter, the SADC Executive Secretary Her Excellency Dr Stergomona Lawrence Tax congratulated H.E. Masisi and the Botswana Democratic Party for winning the elections.



H.E Nyusi (centre)

H.E. Nyusi re-elected President of Mozambique

By Innocent Mbvundula

His Excellency President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of the Republic of Mozambique and Incoming Chairperson of SADC, was re-elected President for the second term, following the holding of the Presidential, Legislative and Provincial Elections in the country on 15th October, 2019.

According to the results announced by the Mozambique National Electoral Commission, the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) party led by H.E. President Nyusi managed to amass 73% of the total vote. In a letter, the SADC Executive Secretary Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax congratulated H.E. President Nyusi and the FRELIMO party for winning a majority of the parliamentary and provincial seats during the elections. "The People of Mozambique have once again shown their confidence and trust in your abilities to steer the country during your mandate," H.E. Dr Tax said.

The Executive Secretary expressed hope that peace and unity will continue flourish in Mozambique, paving way for inclusive national development and consolidation of democracy, peace and stability in line with the Maputo Peace and Reconciliation Agreement signed on 6th August 2019. H.E. Dr Tax wished H.E. President Nyusi success during his new mandate and assured the President of her personal

commitment and the commitment of the SADC Secretariat to support his leadership in advancing the SADC common vision, particularly as the Incoming Chairperson of SADC.

Prior to the elections, His Excellency Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, constituted the SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) headed by Hon. Mrs. Oppah Muchinguri-Kashiri, Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In the Preliminary Statement which highlighted the Mission's observations of the pre-election and voting processes, the Head of SEOM, Hon. Mrs. Muchinguri-Kashiri observed that the political and security situation in Mozambique was generally peaceful during the elections and that campaign rallies were generally conducted without hindrances.

The Mission also commended the Mozambique's National Electoral Commission and the Secretariat for Technical Electoral Administration (STAE) for conducting successful elections and congratulated the people of Mozambique for exercising their civic rights in a peaceful and orderly manner.

SEOM deployed its observers in all the 10 provinces of the country.

Profile of H.E. President Nyusi

By Innocent Mbvundula

H.E. President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi was born on 9th February, 1959, in Namau, Mueda district, Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique. He is the son of Jacinto Nyusi Chimela and Angelina Daima.

From 1976 to 1980, he attended FRELIMO Secondary School in Mariri, Cabo Delgado Province, where he completed the first cycle of secondary education. In 1982, he completed his second cycle at Samora Machel Secondary School in Beira City, Sofala Province and in 1990, he attended the Mechanical Engineering course at the VAAZ Military Academy in Brno, Czech Republic, where he obtained a Master of Engineering. After graduating as a Mechanical Engineer, H.E. Filipe Nyusi began his professional career at the Mozambique Ports and Railways Company in Nampula in 1992. He later became Executive Director of the Company in Maputo, in the area of Business Exploration

In 1999, he got a postgraduate degree in Management from Victoria University in Manchester, United Kingdom. He also obtained a Certificate in Management Education from the India Institute of Management (IMM) in Amadbad, Gujarat State. From 2002 to 2008, he was a part-time teacher at the Pedagogical University in Nampula, Department of Mathematics. For three years, he was a member of the Center for Higher Education in Science and Technology in Nampula Province. He also served as President of the Nampula Railway Club. His leadership ability started to manifest while he was still young. He joined the ranks of the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) in 1973 while he was only 14-years-old and made his military political preparation at the Nachingwea Center in Tanzania. He was part of the group that represented the students of the Tunduru Educational Center, to brighten the celebration of the proclamation of National Independence, on June 25, 1975, at Machava Stadium, in Maputo, proclaimed by the late President Samora Moisés Machel.

H.E Nyusi is a member of the National Liberation Fighting Combatants Association (ACLLN) and a member of its national committee. He was a member of the Provincial Committee of Nampula and a member of the Central Committee, elected by the 10th Congress in 2012. He served as Minister of National Defense under His Excellency Former President Amando Geubuzá.

H.E. Nyusi was elected at the Ordinary Session of the Central Committee, as a FRELIMO candidate for President of the Republic of Mozambique and he successfully contested the 2014 elections to become the fourth President of Mozambique.

(Source: www.presidencia.gov.mz)

H.E Magufuli and H.E Lungu launch Tunduma-Nakonde One Stop Border Post

By **Barbara Lopi**

His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli President of the United Republic of Tanzania and His Excellency President Edgar Chagwa Lungu of the Republic of Zambia launched a One-Stop-Border post on the two countries' border on 5th October 2019 to facilitate trade and ease movement of goods. The US\$6-million border post at Tunduma in the United Republic of Tanzania and Nakonde in Zambia will improve trade competitiveness by reducing transit time and costs, and improving the trade environment.

The two Presidents expressed optimism that the One-Stop-Border post will ease doing business between Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania and within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and thereby enhance trade between the two countries. H.E President Magufuli directed relevant authorities, including



H.E Lungu (left) and H.E Magufuli

the Tanzania Revenue Authority and the Immigration Department to ensure that they

removed all hurdles that frustrated doing business between the two countries and

the southern African region at large.

"People in our two countries should do business in very friendly environment. This will help to improve their welfare as well as improving the economies of the two countries," H.E Magufuli said.

For his part, H.E Lungu said the Tunduma - Nakonde One-Stop-Border post is one of the busiest in Zambia, clearing over 600 Trucks per day, hence once fully operational, the border will handle higher traffic levels which will in return improve competitiveness of the corridor, resulting in increased trade volumes between our two countries. "Ultimately this infrastructure will promote border coordination making our shared border smart and efficient, and significantly reduce the time spent at the border from the current average of 4 days to 1 day and thereby help truck drivers and traders increase on their profit and save time," H.E Lungu said.

Good health is paramount for regional economic growth and prosperity - SADC ES

By **Innocent Mbvundula**

The Executive Secretary (ES) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax has underlined the importance of good health and well-being of the people as paramount for the SADC region to attain economic growth and prosperity.

H.E. Dr Tax made the remarks at the meeting of the SADC Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS on 7th November, 2019 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

While acknowledging the strides that the SADC Region



H.E Dr Tax

continues to make towards attainment of health and well-being of the people, H.E. Dr Tax emphasised the need for the SADC region to step up efforts to address the prevalence of communicable diseases, without losing focus on the control and elimination of Tuberculosis, Malaria, and HIV and AIDS. She highlighted that ending Malaria remains a priority for the region and called on Member States to continue their efforts to eliminate the disease. On this point, the SADC Executive Secretary commended His Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Eswatini and His Excellency Edgar Chagwa Lungu of Zambia on the establishment of their national End

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AU and SADC join hands in calling for removal of sanctions on Zimbabwe

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission His Excellency Dr Moussa Faki Mahamat and the Executive Secretary of Southern African Development Community (SADC), Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 25th October, 2019, joined hands in calling for the removal of sanctions imposed on the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The 25th October, 2019 was declared by the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, under the Chairpersonship of His Excellency Dr John Pombe Joseph Magufuli of the United Republic of Tanzania as a day to express SADC's solidarity with Zimbabwe in calling for the immediate removal of the sanctions after noting the socio-economic impact of the sanctions.

In separate statements issued following the decision of the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, the AU and SADC expressed concern with the negative impact of sanctions on the ordinary people of Zimbabwe, the SADC region and Africa as a whole.

"SADC reiterates its call for the immediate removal of all forms of sanctions on Zimbabwe to pave way for socio-economic transformation and economic development of Zimbabwe. The removal of sanctions will benefit Zimbabweans and the SADC Region, as well as, enhance cooperation of SADC with the EU and the USA," H.E. Dr Tax said in the statement.

The SADC Executive Secretary



H.E. Dr. Mahamat



H.E. Dr. Tax

outlined the impact of the sanctions on the strategic economic sectors of Zimbabwe, such the Agriculture, Mining Industry and Manufacturing Sector, Infrastructure investments, Aviation industry and the tourism sector which she said continue to undermine economic recovery process of Zimbabwe.

At the SADC regional level, the Executive Secretary noted that, the decline of the Zimbabwean economy has added a burden to the social services of neighbouring countries due to mass emigration and have further reduced Zimbabwe's capacity to take part in regional programmes that are support-

ed by International Cooperating Partners, thus impacting negatively on SADC development and integration agenda.

The AUC Chairperson, H.E. Dr Moussa Faki in a statement in support of SADC's call for removal of sanctions, expressed his concerns that the persistence of economic sanctions imposed by the international community, continue to have negative impact on the economy and the people of Zimbabwe. In this regard, he expressed his determination and that of the various relevant Organs of the Union to continue to mobilize support for the country's recovery efforts.

The Chairperson commended the Government of Zimbabwe for its efforts to create a conducive environment for economic growth and assured the government and people of Zimbabwe of the continued support of the African Union towards the country's road to peace and prosperity for all its citizens.

The Republic of Zimbabwe has been under sanctions mainly from the EU and the USA. The EU sanctions on Zimbabwe comprise an arms embargo, as well as an asset freeze and travel ban on targeted people and entities while those from the USA are in two key instruments namely; the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act (ZIDERA), and the "targeted sanctions program", which comprises a list of individuals and entities, and specifically instructs US nationals not to do business with these designated entities or their affiliated entities.

Former President Kikwete and Member of End Malaria Council calls for strong leadership to end malaria

By Innocent Mbvundula

His Excellency Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Jakaya Kikwete on 8th November, 2019 engaged the SADC Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS on the subject of Malaria elimination in his capacity as a member of the End Malaria Council.

The End Malaria Council is an advocacy platform whose membership comprises influential public and private sector leaders who aim to ensure malaria eradication remains a top global priority. H.E. Kikwete said; "with strong political leadership coupled with adequate financial resources and appropriate technology, nothing will stop humanity from ending malaria".

He urged SADC Ministers of Health to intensify the fight against malaria which, he said, is a major public health challenge in the SADC region and the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa and advocated for increased domestic funding for Malaria programmes. "On behalf of the End Malaria Council I would like to appeal to Ministers of Health and through you, to the Ministers of Finance and the highest levels of governments in the SADC region to give financing malaria control the top priority it deserves in the national budgets," he further said.

"The remarkable progress made between 2000 and 2015 which led to decline in death from malaria by 61 percent and in malaria cases by 37 percent which translated into 6.2 million lives being saved was brought about by good leadership and increased



H.E. Kikwete addressing SADC Ministers of Health, HIV and AIDS

financing. Financial investment in malaria control increased from \$960 million in 2000 to \$2.5 billion by 2015," said H.E. Kikwete. The Former President added that fighting malaria makes a social and economic sense because Malaria is the leading cause of deaths in Africa that consumes a large chunk of health budgets of governments in the SADC region and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Present at the meeting were the SADC Executive Secretary, Her Excellency Dr

Stergomena Lawrence Tax and the Minister of Health, Gender, Community Development, Elderly and Children Honourable Ummy Mwalimu who is the Chairperson of the Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and AIDS from the SADC region.

Apart from Former President Dr Kikwete, other members of the End Malaria Council include His Majesty King Mswati III of the Kingdom of Eswatini; H.E. Marise Payne, Minister for

Foreign Affairs of Australia, H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf former President of Liberia and H.E. Madame Li Xiaolin, President of Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Bill and Melinda Gates, Peter Chernin, Chairman and CEO of the Chernin Group; Aliko Dangote, President and Chief Executive of Dangote Group; Graca Machel, former First Lady of Mozambique and South Africa; and Luis Alberto Moreno, President of Inter-American Development Bank.

Regional economic growth and prosperity

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Malaria Funds, established to mobilise domestic resources to fight malaria, by bringing on board numerous stakeholders including the public at large, private sector and cooperating partners.

H.E. Dr Tax also commended the Elimination Eight (E8) for the continued foresight and the remarkable progress made in reducing malaria-induced mortality rate. She expressed the need for cascading the efforts of the E8 to cover the entire SADC region, in the spirit of the Windhoek Declaration on Eliminating Malaria in the SADC Region. The SADC Executive Secretary noted the level of malnutrition

in the SADC region which she said, if not addressed decisively, will slow economic transformation efforts in the region and reverse the important gains the region has made towards achieving the goals set out in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2015-2025). H.E. Dr Tax applauded the SADC Heads of State and Government for their commitment to scaling up the global effort to build a healthier world for all by adopting the global Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage during the recent UN High-Level meeting on Universal Health Coverage held on 23 September 2019, on the margins of the UN General Assembly.



SADC and Germany delegations during a group photo. H.E Dr. Tax (centre), Mr Schneider (5th from right), H.E. Ambassador Breth (4th from right), H.E. Ambassador Sadek (3rd from right)

SADC and Germany firm up future areas of cooperation at the bilateral negotiations on development cooperation

By **Andoniaina Andriamiandrisoa**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) concluded the Bilateral Negotiations on Development Cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany on 5 and 6 November 2019 in Gaborone, Botswana. The Negotiations have enabled SADC and Germany to review implementation of on-going programmes and agree further areas of cooperation, in line with the goal of the development cooperation between SADC and Germany which is to deepen regional integration for the benefit of the people in the SADC Region. As a result, a commitment amounting 30.0 million Euro was made for both technical and financial cooperation in 2019/2020, bringing the total envelop to 40.36 million Euro with the earlier commitments that was made in 2018/2019.

Through these commitments, the cooperation will continue to support, among others, Regional Economic Integration (covering also Peace, Security and Good Governance); Transboundary Water Management;



H.E Dr. Tax (left) and the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr Theminkosi Mhlongo

Transboundary Natural Resource Management and Resilience to Climate Change; and Strengthening National-Regional Linkages.

In her remarks, Dr. Tax emphasized that industrialization remains the overarching priority of SADC, supported by infrastructure development as a key enabler to industrialization and peace and security as a pre-cursor to development. She reiterated that the SADC theme of the Year: "A Conducive Environment of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, Increased Intra-Re-

gional Trade and Job Creation", which was adopted at the last Summit that was held in August 2019 in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, clearly demonstrates this aspiration.

She also called for special attention to the growing effects of climate change and associated devastating impacts, as well as the enhancement of adaptation and resilience to climate change, that need to be addressed under special programmes of regional dimensions. In the same vein, SADC called for alignment of

support by the German cooperation to this thrust, to comprehensively support the SADC priority of industrialisation and the sustainable development in the SADC region, through alignment to SADC strategies, in particular to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063.

By so doing, support shall be in conformity with the SADC Resources Allocation Framework, whereby 50% of resources are dedicated to support Industrialisation and

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Dr Moeti

Diseases do not respect borders - WHO Regional Director

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Regional Director of the World Health Organisation for Africa, Dr Matshidiso Moeti on 7th November, 2019 addressed the SADC Ministers of Health and Ministers responsible for HIV and ADS, with a central message calling for cross border collaboration to control the spread of diseases in the SADC region.

Dr Matshidiso Moeti said it is vital for the SADC region to do more to share information, expertise and resources, and to improve coordination of interventions through cross-border collaboration as diseases do not respect geographical boundaries. She called on the Ministers to accelerate action on universal health coverage, indicating that the achievement of universal health coverage is the top priority of the World Health Organisation.

"We are only as strong as the most vulnerable among us – and we must protect people from financial hardship through appropriate health financing policies and insurance schemes while ensuring coverage with good quality essential services," she said. She also urged SADC Member States to continue to drive

health literacy and adoption of healthy lifestyles, while also adopting health promotion and prevention and influencing the policies of other sectors, for health well-being. Dr Moeti advised SADC Member States to incorporate digital technology and innovation as central pillars of health development, adding that harnessing the power of digital health technologies through, among others, mobile phones and computers to improve people's health and essential services, is essential for achieving universal health coverage.

She expressed concern over the high number of deaths among mothers with SADC countries accounting for 15% of deaths worldwide, which she said, calls for urgent actions to address the multiple determinants of vulnerability among girls and young women. On the regional response to outbreaks, Dr Moeti commended SADC Member States for investing in preparedness and response to outbreak of diseases. "Across the SADC Region, the average time taken to detect an outbreak, reduced from 9 days in 2016 to 7 days in 2019 and the time taken to control outbreaks reduced from 236 days in 2016 to 94 days in 2018," she said.

SADC and Germany firm up future areas of cooperation

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Infrastructure in support of regional integration; 15% of resources for Peace and security cooperation; and 35% of resources to support Special programmes of regional dimension. SADC also appealed for increased financial support, to at least have the same shares as technical support (50% for TC and 50% for FC), and to include Women Economic Empowerment in future areas of cooperation.

During the Negotiations, the Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) concerning Financial Cooperation in 2016 and 2017 was also signed to enable the implementation of the "Project Preparation and Development Facility" amounting 13.5 million Euro and the "Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Financing Facility for up to 12.0 million euro.

The next Bilateral Negotiations between the SADC Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will take place in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany in 2021. The SADC delegation was led by H.E Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, SADC Executive Secretary, while the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany was led by Mr Alois Schneider, Head of Division of Southern Africa, South Africa at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The German Delegation was also accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Ralf Breth, of the Federal Republic of Germany to Botswana and SADC. The European Union Delegation in Botswana participated as observers, and was led by the Head of Delegation, H.E. Ambassador Jan Sadek.



Mr. Rey (second from left) and Mr. Gove launching the programme

SADC and EU launch Global Climate Change Alliance Plus programme

By **Letso S. Mpho**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat and the European Union (EU) launched an Intra African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) programme to strengthen capacity of SADC Member States to undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.

The launch of the programme which is an integral part of the implementation of SADC Regional Integration Agenda was held in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa on 6th November, 2019. The programme aims to support SADC governments, regional organisations, private and public sector, to deliver on the following areas:

- Strengthen the capacity of SADC Member States to undertake regional and national adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the challenges caused by the effects of global climate change and climate variability;
- Facilitate implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in SADC;
- Facilitate sharing of knowledge and experience with other ACP regional organisations, including South-South Cooperation;

- Assist to design pilot projects on adaptation in several MS; and
- Support Universities and Research Centres from the SADC Region in the development of innovative solutions to climate change challenges.

The overall objective of the project is to increase the capabilities of SADC Member States to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, in support of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), Africa Union Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The programme is a European Union flagship initiative which is helping the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change.

In his remarks, the Head of Cooperation for the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of South Africa,

Mr. Bernard Rey underscored the commitment by the EU to raise global ambitions and devoted to climate-related activities to deliver a European Green Deal to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, at the same time supporting the rest of the world through the Paris Agreement. He reaffirmed commitment to the essential multilateral framework governing global action to deal with climate change explaining that GCCA+ is a EU flagship initiative that provides a platform for dialogue and cooperation, and has funded more than 70 projects of national, regional and worldwide scope in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific for the period 2007-2020.

For his part, the Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr Domingos Gove said the project is

necessary for the SADC region, which is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and known to experience an increase intensity in hydro meteorological hazards such as droughts, tropical cyclones and floods. He also pointed out that the programme was aligned to SADC framework policies such as the Regional Agricultural Policy of 2014; the SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan of 2015, and the SADC Regional Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan of 2015 which are all integral to contributing decisively to strengthening regional climate change adaptation and resilience, to ensure sustainable economic growth.

The launch was preceded by two workshops held back to back from 28th October 2019 to 2nd November 2019 in Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa. The workshops facilitated improvement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) monitoring, reporting systems and developing capacity of SADC Climate Change Negotiators through formulating a regional common position.

The GCCA+ Contribution Agreement was signed by SADC and EU on 24th June 2019, and is funded to the tune of €8 million, through the 11th European Development Fund, for a period of 4 years, with an implementation timeframe running up to June 2023.



Group photo of delegates

SADC, Indonesia explore areas of development cooperation

By Innocent Mbvundula

The Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Botswana and SADC, H.E. Mr. Salman Al Farisi on 10th October, 2019 paid a courtesy call on the SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax where the two explored areas of mutual collaboration to drive social and economic development.

H.E. Dr Tax said Indonesia and SADC Member States share common aspirations for development through industrialisation and infrastructure development and expressed that Indonesia's economic success presents a number of valuable lessons for SADC Member States on their path to socio-economic development.

The SADC Executive Secretary said as the host of the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia is an important point of contact to develop and enhance collaboration between SADC Member States and Asian Nations, thereby furthering South-South Cooperation. In his remarks Ambassador H.E. Mr. Salman Al Farisi expressed Indonesia's commitment to be part of the development success of the southern African



H.E. Al Farisi (centre), H.E. Dr Tax (second from right), SADC Deputy Executive Secretary - Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph André Nourrice (far right) with senior officials

region, particularly in the areas of infrastructure. He said, as a demonstration of Indonesia's commitment to strengthen relations with Africa, the country hosted the Indonesia-Africa Infrastructure Dialogue in August 2019 which was convened to, among things, foster infrastructure cooperation and other strategic industries between Indonesia and African countries.

H.E. Ambassador Salman Al Farisi indicated the readiness of the Indonesia's government to cooperate with SADC countries in a wide range of areas including capacity building on aquaculture, micro-credit financing, governance, terrorism and trans-border crime. The two parties agreed to develop an Agreement to formalise the cooperation between SADC and Indonesia

SADC ES receives letters of credence from Belgium Envoy

By Innocent Mbvundula

SADC Executive Secretary (ES), Her Excellency Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax on 10th October, 2019 received letters of credence from the Ambassador of Belgium to Botswana and special representative to SADC, His Excellency Didier Vanderhasselt.

In her remarks H.E. Dr Tax congratulated H.E. Ambassador Didier Vanderhasselt for being accredited as representative of the Belgium to SADC. The Executive Secretary took the opportunity underscore the need for collaborative effort to ensure sustained peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo and ensure that all sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe are lifted forthwith and without pre-conditions. H.E. Dr Tax informed the Ambassador that the sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe continue to hurt ordinary citizens of Zimbabwe and negatively affecting the entire SADC region.

On DRC, H.E. Dr Tax explained that Belgium has a strategic role to play in bringing lasting peace and stability in the DRC due to the long standing historical ties between the two countries. The DRC is a former colony of Belgium. The Executive Secretary indicated that Belgium is well positioned to assist in finding lasting peace in DRC and lifting of sanctions in Zimbabwe, owing to its membership to the European Union and the United Nations Security Council where Belgium can influence the two institutions to address issues



H.E. Ambassador Vanderhasselt (second from left), H.E. Dr Tax (second from right), SADC Deputy Executive Secretary - Corporate Affairs, Ambassador Joseph André Nourrice (far right)

affecting the SADC region, including the need for reforms of the security council to include Africa. On his part, H.E. Ambassador Didier Vanderhasselt said Belgium has always been supportive of the regional mechanism as effective means of resolving conflicts because of closeness and deeper understanding of the political context. He said, since the election of H.E. President Felix Tshisekedi, the Government of Belgium and the DRC have taken important steps to strengthen their long standing relationship, exemplified by the visit of H.E. President Tshisekedi to Belgium and the signing of a political cooperation agreement.

SADC assesses the extent of plant genetic resources conservation in Seychelles

By Barnabas Kapange

The SADC region is endowed with a rich diversity of crops providing daily food to its inhabitants. These crops have always been a source of food and nutrition security even in the worse times of droughts, wars or other natural disasters. These plant genetic resources are an invaluable asset that requires collective effort in preservation to benefit today's and future generations since they are pure uncontaminated organic resources that pose no threats of ill health to consumers.

The food basket of the SADC region is made up of both cereals and vegetatively propagated crops and the proportions of the crops that are mainly consumed by the citizens of SADC depends on the part of the region one is. However, it is evident that, regardless of the type of species the plant genetic resources are classified, they are all threatened by extinction because of changes in food preferences by a relatively young population, negative climate forces, rapid infrastructural developments and general lack of adaptation.



SADC team with Seychelles Agriculture Agency

This calls for concerted efforts by all agriculture stakeholders in the region to preserve whatever is remaining of the precious plant genetic resources occurring in the SADC region.

To assess the extent of plant genetic conservation and engage the key stakeholders and policy makers in agriculture, the SADC team led by the Head of SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC), Mr Justify Shava visited Seychelles from 23 to 29 June 2019. During the mission, the team was hosted by the Seychelles Agriculture Agency (SAA) and held

meetings with other stakeholders that included the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, the National Botanical Gardens Foundation and the National Biosecurity Agency.

The Seychelles Agriculture Agency (SAA) Chief Executive Officer, Ms Linetta Estico demonstrated that there is potential in public-private-partnership in conservation of plant genetic resources. She conducted the SADC team on a tour of the Petite Barbarous Plant Genetic Resources Centre managed jointly by a farmer Mr Jean-Paul Geffroy and the Government of Seychelles.

Farm visits also indicated the availability of wide plant genetic resources diversity available in the farming community of Seychelles that farmers have.

It was evident that some species are becoming extinct judging from the information given by farmers who showed that some species of Mandarin and Cacao could rarely be found around the islands. The visit showed that in Seychelles, important crops are mangoes, citrus (orange, lemon, and mandarin), cassava, pineapple, coco yams, air yams, coconuts, coco de mer, sour soap, star fruit, cacao, banana, passion fruit, vanilla, moringa, sweet potatoes and some vegetables (tomato, chillies, eggplants, cabbage, spinach). Most of these crop species require conservation in field gene banks or using in-vitro methods as they do not produce seed.

SADC through its institution, SPGRC, will continue to support Seychelles' programmes in conservation of these species of plant genetic resources since they are the ones important for her food and nutrition security.



Ms Estico leading the tour of the Petite Barbarous Plant Genetic Resources Centre

SADC Media experts strategize on digital broadcasting and convergence

By Barbara Lopi

His Excellency President Edgar Chagwa Lungu of the Republic of Zambia has called on the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States to promote technology ownership among local media owners to enable them to be able to tell their stories effectively.

The President made the call when he officially opened the 2019 Broadcasters Convention of Southern Africa in Livingstone, Zambia, on 29 October 2019 which was held under the theme "Connecting People with Vibrant, Converged Broadcast Media". In a speech read on his behalf by Zambia's Information and Broadcasting Services Minister Hon. Dora Siliya, President Lungu said the promotion of technology ownership is key in owning the region's own content.

"The SADC region should tell its true story instead of letting others do so, but that can only be effectively done if we own the technology on which the content will be disseminated", H.E Lungu said. He said that governments in the SADC region, including the Zambian



Delegates to the SABA convention

an government, are looking for innovations and solutions to strategic and operational issues facing the media as a result of advancements in technology.

President Lungu urged media practitioners and experts in SADC to continue meeting to redesign the working recipe that will bring about an aligned media presence in Africa. The Southern African Broadcasters Convention which was held from the 28th to 31st October, 2019 was organised by the Southern African Broadcasting Association (SABA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Informa-

tion and Broadcasting Services in the Republic of Zambia and the SADC Secretariat. The Independent Broadcasting Authority of Zambia and the Broadcast Media Africa with sponsorships from various local and regional media houses hosted the convention. The SABA Broadcasters' Convention is the largest annual gathering of media owners, managers and professionals in Southern Africa where industry decision-makers and executives review innovations and find solutions to strategic and operational issues within the context of the constant technological

advancements in the media.

The SABA Vice President Mr Austin Bongani Dlamini who is also the Chief Executive Officer of Eswatini Broadcasting Authority urged broadcasters in the SADC region to conform to new technologies and amplify efforts to turn the media landscape.

About 100 delegations who included Chief Executive Officers of public and private Broadcasting Stations in the SADC region, Broadcasting Regulators Authorities, and media experts and practitioners attended the convention.

Botswana receives first laptop as part of the SADC Calibration Apps project

Dr. Lomkhosi Mkhonta-Gama

The first handover of a laptop for the SADC Calibration Apps project took place on 9th October in Gaborone, Botswana. This project is a mutual collaboration between the National Metrology Institute of South Africa (NMISA) and the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB).

NMISA developed the Calibration Apps using Virtual Reality (VR) technology for the purpose of training metrologists in the fields of Mass, Volume, Dimensional,

Temperature and Pressure. The Calibration Apps are a set of VR simulations containing one calibration procedure in each of the five metrology fields.

The advantages of VR Calibration Apps include; delivery of customized training for lab personnel depending on the applicable metrology parameter; provision of cost-effective, hands-on and practical training without having to travel to other countries for such training; and provision of much-needed flexibility to lab teams. These Apps are unique within

the African measurement space, as it was developed by Africans for Africans, and after the initial showcasing of the Apps at meetings it was clear that it could be an invaluable training tool for the SADC countries.

The Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) was approached to assist with the purchasing of laptops containing the App software, so that the SADC countries can use them with projector screens during training.



March during the commemoration of the World Food Day, held in Singida, central Tanzania

Food and nutrition security integral as SADC commemorates World Food Day 2019

By Panduleni Elago

The food and nutrition security of the SADC region is of paramount importance to the economic transformation of SADC countries. This was said by the United Republic of Tanzania's Minister of Agriculture, Honourable Japhet Hasunga, during an event to commemorate World Food Day, held in Singida, central Tanzania, on 16 October 2019. The Day was commemorated under the theme, Our Actions are our Future, Healthy Diets for a Zero Hunger World.

The commemoration comes at a time when there are concerns of an increase in non-communicable disease burden arising from unhealthy diets and lifestyles. Minister Hasunga called upon the communities to stimulate the production of nutrient-rich food products in particular, and to promote increased productivity in order to ensure food security and nutrition in Tanzania and the SADC region at large.

The Minister's call was reinforced by Mr Domingos Gove, Director for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources at the SADC Secretariat, who said that exposure to unhealthy foods, perpetuated by aggressive advertising of unhealthy foods to children, has the potential to influence children's food preferences, purchase requests and consumption patterns. Mr Gove called upon the SADC Region to intensify efforts towards



Hon. Minister Hasunga

improving nutrition in children's first 1,000 days, from conception to the first two years of their life, as this has been proven to prevent under-nutrition and over-nutrition and bring about healthy lives.

The SADC Region is home to a wide variety of indigenous foods, including pulses, cereals, fruits and vegetables, that contain essential nutrients that contribute to healthy and productive lives, Mr Gove said. Furthermore, not only are the indigenous foods nutritious but also drought tolerant and pest and disease resistant. This is particularly important considering that the SADC region is

increasingly becoming victim to extreme weather patterns, such as Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth early this year, and the current drought that has a negative impact on the food and nutrition security of the region.

The regional commemoration was organized by the Secretariat and the United Republic of Tanzania, with support from the European Union through the Operationalization of the Regional Agricultural Policy Programme. It follows a successful commemoration that was held in Namibia in 2018, and supported under the same project.

SADC focus on transparency of fishing vessel records management and fishing authorization schemes

By Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo

The SADC Secretariat in partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the First South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish 1) and Stop Illegal Fishing (SIF) convened a regional workshop aimed at improving the transparency and accountability in fishing vessel records and fishing authorisations from 2-3 September 2019.

The workshop was the 4th Consultative Workshop for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region and the SADC Regional Capacity Development Workshop on improving fisheries governance. Twelve SADC Member States namely; Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated at the workshop which was held in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia.

Other participants included partner SWIO countries (Kenya and Maldives) and partner organizations like Benguela Current Convention (BCC), Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) and South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC). The workshop identified fraud as a component of illegal fishing activity, mainly in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) sub-region of SADC which needs efforts to develop and improve the systematic collection, storage and sharing of vessel related information. It was noted that both the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) StarFish database and the SADC Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) will play critical roles in centralizing effort, collecting and cross-checking information and identifying anomalous or false information.

The workshop noted that transparency is a prerequisite for informed public debates on fisheries policies and for achieving meaningful participation in fisheries decision-making. It was discovered that lack of transparency allows illegal operators to create confusion on their identities; escaping detection by changing vessel names; concealing ownership; flying different flags to avoid detection; or removing ships from



Participants posing for a photo during one of the workshops held in Lusaka



The STS-50 Fisheries Transparency 2 vessel

registers entirely. These weaknesses allow illegal fishing to thrive. It is estimated that Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing costs the global economy between 10 - US\$23.5 billion every year and is a critical factor undermining efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries, negatively affecting vulnerable coastal communities that rely on healthy fish stocks for food security and income.

During the workshop participants also noted that illegal fishing creates a vicious cycle of degradation and decline and that as the ocean ecosystems are degraded and fish stocks fall, income from the vessels decline. Participants also noted a number of human rights abuses and forced labour as reported by the FISH-i Africa project which documented abuse aboard fishing vessels across the SWIO waters from slavery to murder – all facilitated by the lack of transparency.

It was suggested that simple, low-cost measures, which include publishing fishing license lists and giving vessels unique numbers are well within the reach of any country and can play a pivotal role in the battle against illegal fishing and related crimes such as human rights abuse in the sector.

Through the SADC Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre Charter, SADC has established principles looking at the harmonization of access conditions, establishment of a regional vessel registry, licensing and operations of foreign fishing vessels, common operational standards and policies for fisheries monitoring control and surveillance (MCS), sharing information and cost effective cooperation to tackle IUU fishing.

Angola becomes the 8th Member State to sign the Charter establishing the SADC Monitoring Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre



Minister Baptista (left) of Angola signed the Charter in the presence of Her Excellency Dr Beatriz de Morais (right), Angolan Ambassador to Botswana; Ambassador Joseph André Nourrice (center), Deputy Executive Secretary- Corporate Affairs at SADC Secretariat during the ceremony held at SADC Secretariat

By Dr. Motseki Hlatshwayo

The Minister of Fisheries and Sea of the Republic of Angola, Honourable Dr Maria Antonieta Josefina Sabina Baptista, on 17th of October 2019 in Gaborone, Botswana, signed the Charter establishing the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring Control Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) in Maputo, Mozambique.

The SADC Council of Ministers approved the Charter establishing the MCSCC at their meeting held in August 2017 in Pretoria, South Africa. The objective of the Charter is to provide a legal framework for the establishment and operationalisation of an institution that will coordinate measures relating to fisheries monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) in the SADC region.

Hon. Baptista highlighted the important role that fisheries play in the livelihoods of the Angolan people and more so in the SADC region as a whole. Since taking over office, the Minister has revitalised the Angolan fishing industry, through promotion of sustainable fisheries management and development of aquaculture. The Minister has also advocated for increased investments in the sector to promote trade. This has provided positive spins to the economy of the country, through promotion of sustainable employment

and livelihood opportunities for the Angolan people.

The Minister expressed concern that fisheries resources in the region are under tremendous pressure, especially from illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. In 2008, the SADC Ministers responsible for Fisheries had made a commitment to strengthen regional cooperation in the fight against the scourge of IUU fishing. In this regard, Hon. Baptista outlined that the region has made advances in implementing this

commitment by enhancing regional cooperation, especially in establishing the MCSCC, and encouraged other Ministers of Fisheries from the region to commit further to this cooperation through signing of the Charter.

The Minister further highlighted that “This Charter contains 26 Articles and the realization of the MCSCC will undoubtedly serve to promote regional cooperation, information sharing and cost-effective coordination and shared use of MCS assets to eliminate IUU fishing in the SADC region. In this regard, as Minister of Fisheries and Sea of the Republic of Angola, I have the honour to sign the MCSCC Charter today”.

Angola became the 8th State Party to the Charter establishing MCSCC, joining Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Two thirds of the SADC Member States are required to sign the Charter for it to enter into force, and thus, Hon. Baptista encouraged the SADC Secretariat to continuously engage Member States which have not signed the Charter to do so, to enable the region to realize the commitment to fight IUU fishing through establishment of the MCSCC. She also committed to engage other Ministers to commit to signing of the Charter in order to strengthen cooperation and capacity to stop illegal fishing and to build sustainable blue growth in the SADC region.



Minister Baptista (left) and Ambassador Nourrice

#ZimSanctionsMustGo

1

STATEMENT BY THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

On this day, 25th October 2019, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) reiterates its call for the removal of all forms of sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe to pave way for socio-economic transformation and economic development of Zimbabwe. The removal of sanctions will benefit Zimbabweans and the SADC Region, as well as, enhance cooperation of SADC with the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (USA).

INTRODUCTION

1. The SADC Region is deeply concerned about the prevailing sanctions imposed by the EU and the USA on the Republic of Zimbabwe, and is mindful of the impact of these sanctions.

2. The sanctions have proved to be directly affecting entities beyond the so-called targeted individuals, and have a negative impact on the credibility of Zimbabwe and serious trickle-down effects on the economy and people of Zimbabwe, and by extension, the SADC Region.

3. In recognizing the socio-economic impact of the sanctions on Zimbabwe, the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania expressed solidarity with Zimbabwe, and called for the immediate lifting of the sanctions to facilitate socio-economic recovery in the country.

NATURE OF SANCTIONS

4. The EU sanctions on Zimbabwe comprise of an arms embargo, as well as an asset freeze and travel ban on targeted people and entities;

5. The nature of USA Sanctions on Zimbabwe are in two key instruments namely:

(i) The Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recov-

ery Act (ZIDERA), and

(ii) The "targeted sanctions program", which comprises a list of individuals and entities, and specifically instructs US nationals not to do business with these designated entities or their affiliated entities. The current list as of October 2019 includes; 13 state owned enterprises; 13 so called "other" enterprises; 25 farms; 3 Zanu-PF owned Enterprises; and about 100 individuals; <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Pages/zimb.aspx> (as at 20th October 2019).

IMPACT OF SANCTIONS ON ZIMBABWE'S ECONOMY

6. The State owned enterprises traditionally contribute significantly to SADC economies including that of Zimbabwe, and that at the peak of the Zimbabwean economy, state owned enterprises contributed close to 40 percent of the Zimbabwean economy, and as at now, is estimated to contribute about 14 percent of Zimbabwe's GDP, making these entities a key part of the economy. The prevailing sanctions on Zimbabwe, including the unlawful restrictions on multilateral financing and business dealings with US companies, have negatively impacted on the strategic economic sectors of Zimbabwe and presents barriers to innovation, investment and growth.

7. Sanctions on these entities directly impact on employment and income generation opportunities, and thus the livelihoods of the ordinary Zimbabweans. The imposition of sanctions therefore, have had significant spillover effects on a number of sectors that have had serious ramifications on the growth and development, and therefore on the livelihoods and social well-being of ordinary Zimbabwean citizens as follows:

● Since 2001, International Financing Institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank, International Monetary

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#ZimSanctionsMustGo

2

Fund and the African Development Bank are barred from extending financial support to Zimbabwe and have instituted a number of suspensions on balance of payments and technical assistance support, including declaring Zimbabwe as ineligible to access fund resources. Despite the accumulation of arrears on the part of Zimbabwe, the IFIs have deliberately avoided to enrol Zimbabwe on special recovery programmes (like other countries in similar circumstances). The suspension of multilateral financing support is more linked to sanctions than failure by Zimbabwe to honour loan servicing obligations.

- Beyond multilateral financing, the sanctions over the years have extended to the strategic economic sectors of Zimbabwe, as follows:

- **Agriculture Sector:** The Agricultural Bank of Zimbabwe, an entity entrusted with providing financing for smallholder farmers was put under sanctions until February 2016. This development, coupled with the lack of external financing support, and the lack of foreign direct investment have negatively impacted on expansion programmes and investment in agriculture, hence the deterioration in production capacity.

- **Mining Sector:** Two strategic entities in the Mining Sector, the Minerals Marketing Cooperation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) and the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) were sanctioned in 2008 and 2012, respectively.

The sanctioning of these entities, particularly the MMCZ (Institutions that are mandated to solicit markets and administer mineral sales proceeds), has resulted in constrained financing for mining operations, loss of revenue, and reduced ability to access new markets.

- **Industry and Manufacturing Sector:** The cancellation of business ties with US-based and US linked firms and companies has negatively impacted the Industry and Manufacturing Sector, as the sourcing of industrial technologies and supplies was disrupted, including loss of supply and market contracts in the international markets. These developments have also affected, and continue to affect the performance of the extractive sectors (agriculture and mining) and the competitiveness of the industry sector.

- **Infrastructure investments:** Sanctions on the Infrastructure Bank of Zimbabwe, an entity mandated to provide long and medium-term funding for key infrastructure projects in the transportation, housing,

energy, ICT, and water and sanitation sectors, has resulted in the loss of credit lines worth \$100 million and equity partnerships. This has affected targeted infrastructure investments in the related sectors, especially capital intensive ones.

- **Aviation industry and the tourism sector:** As a result of sanctions, most European Airlines have left the Zimbabwean aviation industry since 2003, affecting not only the aviation industry, but also the tourism sector. The tourism sector is further constrained by the stringent Visa requirements for Zimbabwean nationals, bad publicity and negative travel advices given to tourists as part of the calculated sanctions against Zimbabwe.

- **Barriers to innovation, growth, profitability and investment.** It is evident that the strategic sectors of the Zimbabwean economy are constrained by the imposition of the sanctions (targeted or not targeted) as they are a barrier to innovation, growth, profitability and investment. Sustained sanctions will imply continued lack of access to multilateral financing and therefore no prospects for economic resuscitation. Instead, the economy will continue to grapple with public debt, inflation, unemployment, low FDI stock and limited supply of goods and services, with negative and devastating impacts on the lives of ordinary Zimbabweans.

REGIONAL IMPACT OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON ZIMBABWE

8. The impact of the sanctions at the regional level include:

- The implosion of the Zimbabwean economy has added a burden to the social services of neighbouring countries due to mass emigration.

- The lack of financial support for infrastructure development has led to the delapidation of critical rail and road networks in Zimbabwe, which were traditionally utilised by neighbouring countries as transit networks in support of regional trade.

- Regional economic integration targets such as SADC macroeconomic convergence have been retarded as Zimbabwe has failed to meet some of its targets owing to the adverse effects of the sanctions.

- Sanctions have reduced Zimbabwe's capacity to take part in regional programmes that are supported by International Cooperating Partners, thus impacting

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#ZimSanctionsMustGo

negatively on SADC development and integration agenda.

● Sanctions have resulted in the under-performance of the agriculture sector, as a result of, among others, continued lack of financing for agricultural technologies thereby posing threats to regional food and nutrition security as Zimbabwe was once considered a bread basket of the region.

SADC CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS ON ZIMBABWE

9. Regardless of the terms used to define the sanctions, international finance and investment entities take a pre-cautionary approach, and inadvertently restrict the extension of financial support to Zimbabwe, and investment across economic sectors. This is contrary to the argument that the sanctions are targeted at individuals, and do not affect ordinary Zimbabweans and the region. This situation negatively affects the prospects for economic recovery.

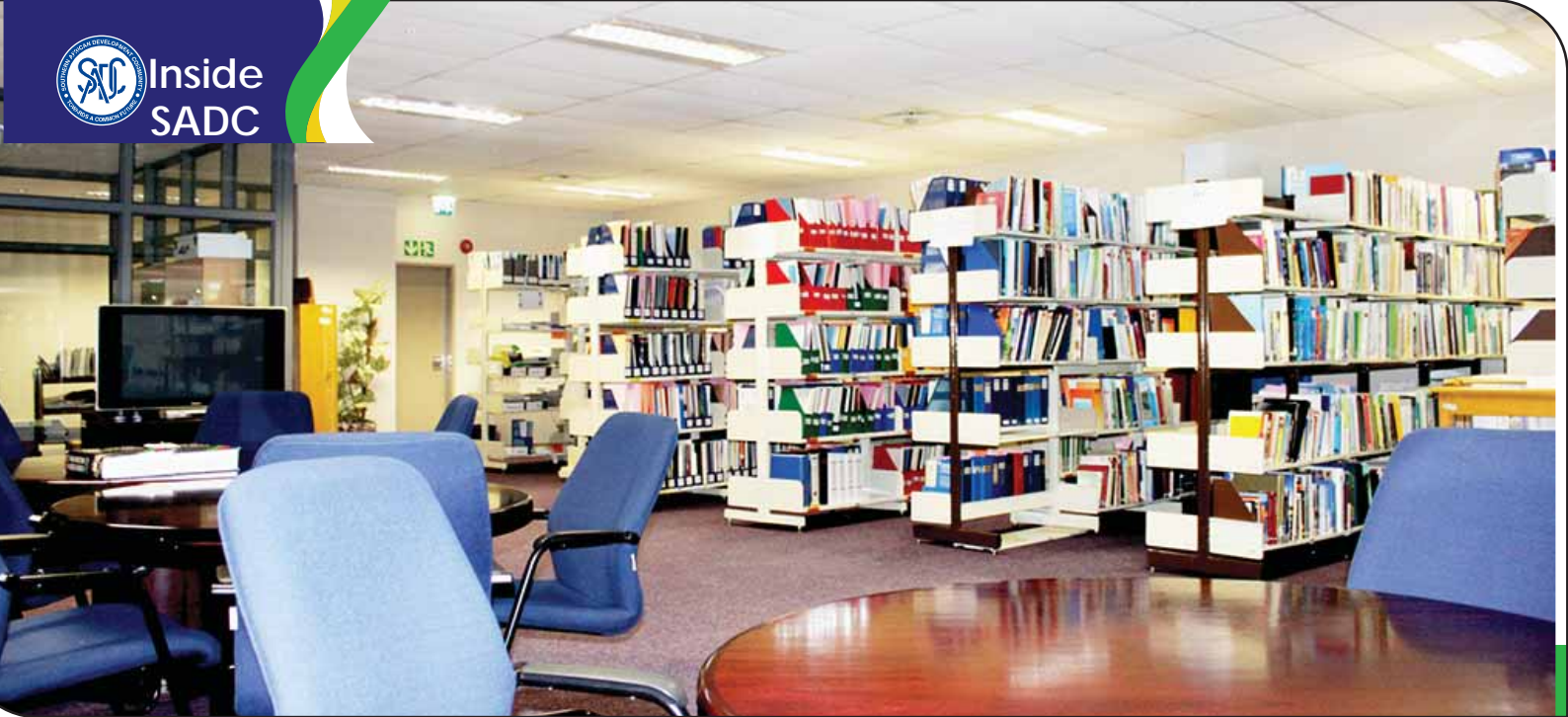
10. SADC therefore, calls upon the European Union, the United States of America, Multilateral Organizations, and International Community to recognise that sanctions on Zimbabwe have far-reaching social, economic and financial implications, which not only affect Zimbabwe's economy and Zimbabweans, but also affect the region at large.

11. Once again, SADC reiterates its call for the immediate removal of all forms of sanctions on Zimbabwe to pave way for socio-economic transformation and economic development of Zimbabwe. The removal of sanctions will benefit Zimbabweans and the SADC Region, as well as, enhance cooperation of SADC with the EU and the USA.

Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary

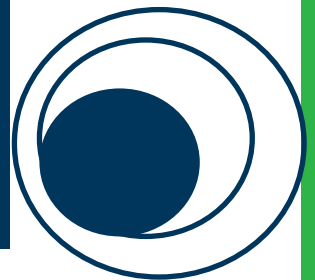
25th October 2019
Gaborone, Botswana





SADC Library

SADC Library Cooperation to enhance access to information on SADC issues



By Liwakala Mudengi

The SADC Secretariat Library has the strongest collection of research done on different economic developmental and social aspect of the Region. As a result, the Secretariat places itself as the focal point where information can be collected regarding the region. While the library might have the strongest collection on SADC research and other publication, the general collection is not very strong.

Thus establishing library cooperation with well-established libraries with strong general collection seemed to be the preferred choice. Library cooperation through inter-library loans, allows the SADC Secretariat Library to borrow and lend books to the identifies Libraries.

This is done to ensure that staff and researchers are adequately supported with time and relevant information which will enhance their research which seeks to improve the economic living standards of SADC citizens.

Cooperation is defined as a beneficial

means of sharing library resources and services between two libraries or more. The terms library networking, library linkages, library collaboration, and library consortia can also be used to refer to library cooperation.

The main goal of the libraries cooperating is to maximize resources, provide convenient access to information and cut expenses while doing so. So many factors like growth of published documents, increase in cost of books and periodical subscriptions and rapid changes and advancements in technologies that disseminates information pushes the libraries to come together and share their resources. Library cooperation comes from a long way back, and has always worked for the librarians and the library patrons and it is still proving to be essential to date.

In light of the financial difficulties which has always brought challenges in terms of growing the library collection, Library cooperation became an answer. Shared resources

Examples of resources and services

that can be shared:

- Inter library loaning
- Centralized processing of library collection
- Cooperative acquisition
- Shared catalogue
- Sharing bibliographic data
- Exchange of publications

Against this background the SADC Secretariat Library encourages all those who have published any work on SADC to contact the Library Staff as there is still an interest to grow the SADC collection. The library also invites patrons to visit the online catalogue and browse the collection.

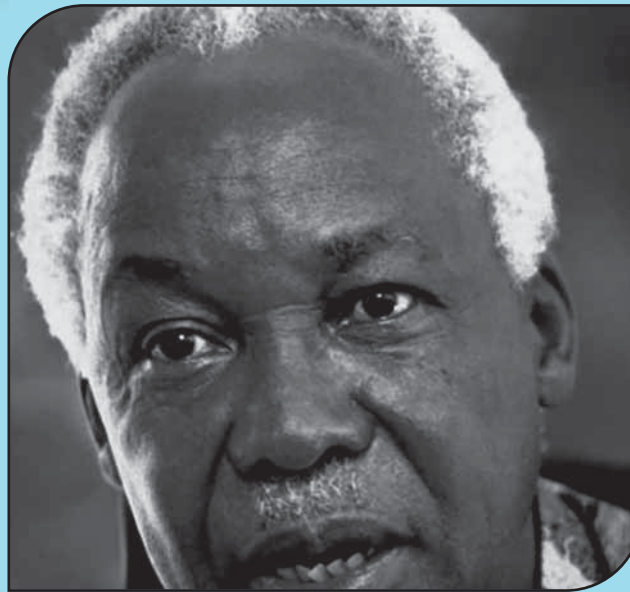
Library Staff can be contacted through email: Liwakala is at Liwakala@sadc.int and Kitso at kgosekwang@sadc.int

DID YOU KNOW THAT ?

Quote by one of the SADC founding fathers

During the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, held about 34 years ago in August 1985 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, H.E Mwalimu Julius Kambalange Nyerere, who was then the President of United Republic of Tanzania said ;

"I am confident that (Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), now SADC) will survive and grow stronger. It has clear economic purposes, objectives which are realistic and well worked out, structures which actively



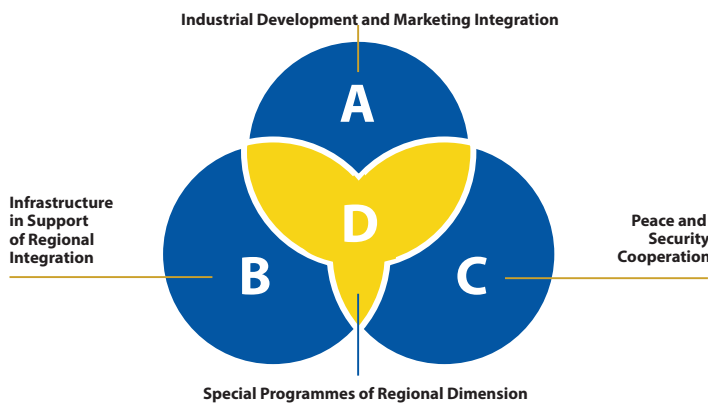
H.E Nyerere

PHOTO COURTESY OF THECITIZEN.CO.TZ

involve all members, and in-built monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. Equally, if not more important, SADCC has a political motivation, and is sustained by the political will, even the political necessity, of its members".

The late Mwalimu Julius Kambalange Nyerere was one of nine leaders who came together in 1980 to establish the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which later became the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Compiled By Kitso Gosekwang



SADC SECRETARIAT

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

SADC PRIORITIES:

PRIORITY A

Industrial Development and Market Integration including:

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

PRIORITY C

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

PRIORITY B

Infrastructure in support of regional integration, including:

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

PRIORITY D

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



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 organisations, products, services or their causes.

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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

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We aim to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth, and socio-economic development, in our 16 Member States through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, durable peace and security.

Our overarching priorities are focused on:

Development and Market Integration



Infrastructure in support of regional integration



Peace and security cooperation



Special programmes of regional dimension



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We are 1 Region, 16 Nations working towards a common future



MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



In Mozambique, every 4 October is a national public holiday called Peace and National Reconciliation Day. The holiday marks the end of the over 15-year long civil war that ravaged the country beginning in 1977.

Immediately after the independence war against Portugal and the recognition of independence in 1975, a struggle began over who would rule Mozambique. The pro-Communist rebel group (Mozambique Liberation Front) took charge in 1977, and the pro-Democratic rebel group (Mozambique National Resistance) immediately fought back.

Civil war raged for 15 years. But in 1990, after the pro-Communist president of Mozambique died in an

aviation accident, peace talks commenced. By 4 October, 1992, the two sides signed a peace agreement in Rome that ended the war.

To commemorate the coming of peace after seemingly endless war, 4 October was designated Peace and National Reconciliation Day. The largest events of the day take place in Maputo, but there are smaller events all over the country.

Source:
<https://publicholidays.africa/mozambique/peace-and-national-reconciliation-day/>



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



PHOTO COURTESY OF WWW.LUSAKATIMES.COM

Since 2015, President Edgar Chagwa Lungu has declared October 18th of every year as a public holiday to be observed as a Day of National Prayer, Fasting, Repentance and Reconciliation, ahead of the independence Day celebrations on 24th October.

The President made the declaration in Exercise of the powers contained in section 3 of the Public Holidays Act. Each year has a theme and for 2019, the theme was "Receiving Times of Refreshing from the presence of the Lord through Reconciliation with one another and the environment for a prosperous Zambia." In order to

observe the National Day of Prayer, Fasting, Repentance and Reconciliation in a reverential manner, all activities of an entertainment nature are postponed, while bars and food outlets remain closed between 06:00 hours and 18:00 hours. Prayers are organised throughout the day by the churches in Zambia. Zambia is officially a Christian nation according to the 1996 constitution, with 75% of the population having a Protestant affiliation and 20% being Roman Catholic.

Source:
<https://www.officeholidays.com/holidays/zambia/national-prayer-day>



REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Every 14 October is Nyerere Day in Tanzania, a day to honour the memory of the nation's first president and the number one leader in its independence movement. He also led in effecting the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar into the single nation of Tanzania. However, despite Julius Nyerere's status as "Father of Tanzania" and his great popularity, he is also a controversial figure. Most in Tanzania would agree with his push for an end to British colonial rule, but what came after independence is where the controversy begins.

Nyerere ruled as president of Tanzania from 1964 till 1985, and then left the country in the hands of his chosen successor. Beginning in 1967, he adopted a socialistic approach to governance, which he called "Ujamaa." Many remember the good things about Julius Nyerere, such as his successful bid for national independence and national unity. Therefore, his death anniversary every 14 October is honoured by many as a day to remember a national hero.

Source:
<https://publicholidays.africa/tanzania/nyerere-day/>

NOVEMBER | NOVEMBRE | NOVEMBRO

INTERNATIONAL
COMMEMORATION
DAYS



Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 World Quality Day
46	10 World Science Day for Peace and Development	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20 Africa Industrialization Day	21	22	23
48	24	25 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women	26	27	28	29	30

GENDER:

SADC places gender firmly on the SADC Regional Integration Programme of Action and Agenda, and recognises Gender as an enabler of regional integration. Through the SADC Regional GBV Strategy 2018-2030 and its Framework of Action and the SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security 2018 – 2022, SADC is geared to end violence against women and girls, seen to be an obstacle to achieving equality, development, peace as well as to the fulfilment of women and girls’ human rights.

