STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

SADC SECRETARIAT

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Status of Integration in the Southern African Development Community

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About SADC

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an organisation founded and maintained by countries in southern Africa that aim to further the socio-economic, political and security cooperation among its Member States and foster regional integration in order to achieve peace, stability and wealth. The Member States are: 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.

FOREWORD

The *Status of Integration in the SADC Region Report* highlights the key achievements and successes made by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the area of regional integration, as well as the challenges that have been faced along the way.

The report is intended to feed into the inaugural African Union (AU)-Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Coordination Meeting scheduled for mid-2019. This is in line with the broader AU institutional reform agenda as outlined in Assembly Decision 635 adopted in January 2017, which, among other things, requires the AU Commission to regularly engage with RECs and development partners to assess progress on implementation of programmes aimed at achieving continental integration.

As a result, all the RECs are required to prepare reports on the status of integration within their respective regions and report to the AU-RECs Coordination Meeting. The meeting will bring together the Bureau of the AU Assembly, the Chairpersons and Chief Executives of the RECs, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

This report is, therefore, crucial in highlighting how the SADC Region is contributing towards the overall agenda of an integrated continent as espoused in the AU's Agenda 2063 and the Abuja Treaty that calls for the establishment of an African Economic Community.

This year marks 39 years of SADC progress, including its growth from nine to 16 Member States in mainland Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. At its formation as the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in Lusaka, Zambia, in April 1980, the leaders of the Region sought to demonstrate their vision of unity through the tangible benefits of working together.

SADC has come a long way since its transformation into a regional development community in 1992. From this solid foundation, the region has transformed into a cohesive Community, which is determined to deliver a better standard of living for the people of the Region.

The reform of the SADC structure and its institutional framework since 1992 has shown the strong commitment by Member States to consolidate regional economic and political integration, while accelerating the process towards an integrated region as part of a continental African Economic Community.

Significant progress has been made to strengthen cooperation in various thematic areas, including legal instruments and institutional arrangements. In pursuit of the regional integration agenda, SADC Member States have since 1992 signed 33 protocols and a number of declarations, charters and memoranda of understanding on various matters, ranging from trade, mining and finance and investment to illicit drugs, forestry and shared watercourses, as well as the empowerment of women and young people. Out of the 33 protocols, 25 have come into force after being ratified

by two thirds of the signatory Member States. Although there is still a long way to go, we believe that these and other initiatives have improved the lives of SADC citizens.

The purpose of this report is to highlight these SADC achievements, with a focus on how regional integration has benefitted citizens, thus promoting greater awareness and participation by the people of the Region and their institutions in the process of regional integration.

I would like to thank the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre for assisting the Secretariat in producing this report.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
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ACRONYMS

ASF	African Union Standby Force
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AEC	African Economic Community
AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBI	Cross Border Initiative
CCBG	Committee of Central Bank Governors
CET	Common External Tariff
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CMA	Common Monetary Area
CMT	Committee of Ministers of Trade
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRIDF	Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility
CSC	Climate Services Centre
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus1
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMI	Groundwater Management Institute
ICP	International Cooperating Partners
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
MASA	Meteorological Association of Southern Africa
MEC	Macroeconomic Convergence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NQF	National Qualifications Frameworks
ORASECOM	Orange-Senqu Watercourse Commission
OSBP	One Stop Border Posts
PRP	Peer Review Panel
RAP	Regional Agricultural Policy
RAPI	Regional Action Programme for Investment
REC	Regional Economic Community
RERA	Regional Electricity Regulatory Association
REWC	Regional Early Warning Centre
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RLD	Regional Logistics Depot
RQF	Regional Qualifications Framework
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SADC QF	SADC Qualifications Framework
SADCQVN	SADC Qualifications Verifications Network
SADC-RTGS	SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System
SADC SF	SADC Standby Force

SAPMIL	SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SEAC	SADC Electoral Advisory Council
SEOM	SADC Electoral Observation Missions
SIPO	Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SRII	SADC Regional Information Infrastructure
STAP	Short-Term Action Plan
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
TTTFP	Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 17 August 1992, at a Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, ten Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Declaration and Treaty that effectively transformed the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The SADCC had been established on 1 April 1980 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration by nine majority-ruled southern African countries, essentially to provide a common front in reducing dependence on South Africa, then under apartheid, and leaving the Front Line States grouping intact for rapid response to security issues. The new SADC established in 1992, after Namibia's independence when South Africa was moving towards a post-apartheid state, provided for socio-economic cooperation as well as political and security cooperation, although it retained separate structures and strategies for the latter.

The SADC Treaty redefined the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a formal organization with a legally binding agreement. According to Article 5(1) of the SADC Treaty, the Objectives of SADC, which are also contained in SADC's Common Agenda, are to achieve economic development and growth, peace and security, poverty alleviation and to enhance the standard and quality of life for the peoples of Southern Africa. These objectives are to be achieved through increased Regional Integration built on democratic principles, the rule of law, and equitable and sustainable development.

SADC is now made up of 16 Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Comoros (since 2017), Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Pursuant to its regional integration agenda and objectives, SADC set itself key milestones, including establishment of a Free Trade Area by 2008, Customs Union by 2010, Common Market by 2015, Monetary Union by 2016 and a Single Currency by 2018. These milestones remain relevant in the long term, and although it achieved FTA status in 2008, SADC has not pursued the step-wise approach to regional integration. Rather, seeking first to consolidate the FTA, SADC has pursued a developmental approach to integration that focuses on sectoral co-operation, industrialisation and infrastructure development. To this effect, SADC has been implementing programs and projects across all the stages of regional integration

This review of the status of integration in SADC in terms of achievements realized and challenges encountered, reveals that implementation has progressed well despite the several challenges faced, and SADC has been successful at many levels and across a wide range of areas relating to regional cooperation and integration. There are variations across the sectors, but the most important achievement is that appropriate policy frameworks, protocols and decisions have been put in place, ratified and domesticated in key areas.

In the process of implementing the various initiatives on regional integration, useful lessons can be drawn which include, the challenges of domestication of agreed policies and legal frameworks, roadmaps for implementation, enforcement and

follow-up mechanisms, administrative issues, capacity issues, statistics and information sharing, and budgetary constraints.

This Report highlights the Status of Regional Integration in SADC and seeks to inform SADC Member States and the wider range of relevant stakeholders on the progress made in achieving the regional integration agenda. It covers four key pillars –
1) Industrial Development and Market Integration;
2) Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration,
3) Special Programmes of Regional Dimension; and
4) Peace and Security Cooperation.

Industrial Development and Market Integration

This is Priority A for SADC, including sustainable industrial development, productive competitiveness and supply-side capacity; free movement of goods and services; stability oriented macroeconomic convergence, financial market integration, and monetary cooperation; intra-regional investment and foreign direct investment; and deepened regional integration.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which is a landmark milestone for the Region, was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme. The Strategy seeks to achieve major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels, accelerate growth of the SADC economies, and enhance comparative and competitive advantages. SADC is further developing a Protocol on Industry, which will be a binding instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

Much work has already gone into the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. Implementation of the Costed Action Plan is ongoing in Member States, with a number of activities already undertaken. These include the profiling of regional value chains in the priority sectors of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals as well as the development of the SADC Mining Vision, which will complement the African Mining Vision.

The SADC Free Trade Area, launched in August 2008, now covers twelve (12) of SADC's sixteen (16) Member States. The benefits of an enlarged regional market are beginning to show. It is heartening to note that since 2013, intra-regional trade in SADC has been consistently above 20% and growing, which can be considered to be a relatively good achievement compared to the pre-FTA era high of around 16%. Current focus is on consolidation of the FTA, which is perceived to set the stage for higher levels of integration.

SADC is also part of the part of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) which was officially launched in June 2015. The envisaged COMESA-SADC-EAC Tripartite Free Trade Area is a major regional African trade and development initiative that aims to establish a Free Trade Area and subsequently Customs Union of the three African regional economic communities. To support the free movement of services in the Region, the Protocol on Trade in Services has now been ratified by 7 countries.

SADC is implementing a cross-border settlement system called SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (SADC-RTGS). A total of 81 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has performed impressively since July 2013 when the system went live, with a total of 1,275,591 transactions settled as at end 2018, representing ZAR5.21 Trillion. The benefits of the cross-border payment system are its efficiency and the reduction in transaction costs. Whereas previously transactions would go through correspondent banks, all intra-regional transactions are now handled within the Region. For example, where transactions previously took two to three days to clear, now they are cleared within 24 hours and fees paid to non-SADC clearing banks are removed. The elimination of intermediaries – often Western correspondent banks – means money stays in the Region and payments are processed faster.

In the area of exchange controls, all Member States have liberalised the current account. Four Member States (Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zambia) have liberalised the capital account. The Common Monetary Area (CMA) Member States: Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland, have no exchange controls among themselves but have exchange controls vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

In the area of financial inclusion notable progress has been made. The Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SME Access to Finance was approved by Ministers in July 2018, thus paving way for the implementation of activities and assisting Member States to develop their own Strategies and programmes aimed at empowering the SMEs, youth and women to participate and contribute to economic activity. A total of 10 Member States have either developed their own Financial Inclusion Strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion.

The cost of cross border remittances has been reduced by 7 percentage points from an average of 20% per transaction to about 13% in the corridor between South Africa and DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique. The challenge is to further reduce these costs to meet the G20 target of 5% per transaction.

The SADC Stock Exchanges have embarked on a programme for the Centralization of Government Bond Trading in Exchanges, which is expected to influence a change in policies in SADC countries, leading to removal of some of the existing barriers hindering capital market growth in SADC. Ministers of Finance and Investment 2018 approved a framework for the centralization of the bond markets in SADC Region so that government stocks/bonds be listed and traded on stock exchanges.

Progress with regard to the achievement of the Macro Economic Convergence (MEC) targets was reasonably good prior to the global financial crisis of 2008-9. However, a weak global economic recovery since the global economic crisis; volatile commodity prices; weak exchange rates; and climate change factors have affected economic performance in the Region, in turn hampering progress on macroeconomic convergence. The Peer Review Panel noted that a majority of Member States underperformed in achieving the agreed macroeconomic convergence indicators. Only three Member States (Botswana, Lesotho and Tanzania) met the set targets of the primary macroeconomic convergence indicators (Inflation, Fiscal Deficit and Public Debt) in 2017.

To improve the investment and business environment and remove barriers to investment, SADC is implementing a Regional Action Programme for Investment (RAPI). In that regard SADC has developed an Investment Policy framework to guide Member States in developing their National Investment Action Plans. To support investors in accessing information, SADC has developed an investment portal which is linked to Member States investment portals. In addition, SADC has developed a Bilateral Investment Treaty Template to assist Member States in the negotiation of investment treaties. Further, SADC has developed a Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Strategy to support the mobilisation of FDI into the Region.

SADC developed the SADC Model Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement to assist Member States in the negotiation of tax avoidance agreements which are critical for investment and businesses. The network of double taxation avoidance agreements in the region has increased from 52 in August 2015 to 59 by December 2018. Three guidelines to enhance cooperation is taxation and related matters have been developed and are under implementation. These are Guidelines on Value Added Tax; Excise Tax; Tax Incentives.

Infrastructure development

Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration is the second key pillar as Priority B of SADC's strategic plan, the Revised RISDP 2015-2020.

The Southern African Power Pool Coordination Centre (SAPP CC) was established in 1995 to provide a platform for power utilities within the SADC Region to share electricity loads and help manage surpluses and deficits within the Region marks a true initiative towards regional integration. The SAPP consists of 17 members from 12 Mainland Member States. Out of those, nine (9) are operating members and three (3) non-operating members; two (2) independent transmission companies; and three (3) independent power producers within the SADC Region. Of the mentioned 12 mainland SADC Member States, Angola, Malawi and Tanzania are not yet connected to the SAPP grid.

A number of transmission projects are planned to evacuate power from countries with surplus electricity production to those with shortfalls. The development of regional power interconnectors will enable SADC Member States to share and benefit from increased generation capacity across borders. The planned transmission projects are classified in three categories, whereby Category 1 projects are those that seek to interconnect the three SAPP non-operating members; Category 2 is made up of projects to relieve transmission congestion; and Category 3 involves transmission projects to move power from new generating stations to load centres. The target is to connect all the mainland Member States through Angola-Namibia Interconnector, Malawi-Mozambique Interconnector and Zambia-Tanzania Interconnector by 2022 as well as to ease congestion on the regional grid.

The Regional Electricity Regulatory Association (RERA) was formed by 10 Member States of the national electricity regulators to address regional cross border electricity regulations and to harmonise policies and standards. The Region is making steady progress towards migration to cost-reflective tariffs. Currently tariffs for most utilities do not reflect costs of supply. As a result, a number of Member States are in the process to migrate towards cost reflective tariffs with an element of pro-poor tariffs. Angola,

Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have lifeline tariff structures that allow for a minimum level of service. South Africa has implemented a three-pronged approach to pro-poor tariff support.

There have been significant investments in renewable and non-renewable energy forms in the electricity sector. This has contributed to the surplus electricity generation capacity registered since 2017 after a decade of power deficits which began in 2007. The surplus electricity has mainly been generated from a variety of energy sources including coal, wind and hydro.

Through the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), the Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology of 1996 and other complimentary programmes, SADC continues to improve the Region's transport infrastructure for surface, air and intermodal transport so as to deepen integration and boost intra-regional trade within southern Africa. The RIDMP was adopted by SADC Heads of State and Government in August 2012 and is aligned to the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), as well as the COMESA-EAC-SADC Inter-Regional Infrastructure Master Plan, thus laying a part of the foundation for an African Economic Community. The RIDMP is a 15-year blueprint that will guide the implementation of cross-border infrastructure projects until 2027, and is implemented in three, five-year phases, currently in the second or medium term from 2017-2022.

A number of interventions have been implemented as outlined here, including the Corridor development approach towards seamless transport services; reduced transaction costs through a One-Stop-Border Post; and the Standardisation of Policy and Guidelines. The One-Stop Border Post at Chirundu, between Zambia and Zimbabwe, was one of the first in Africa when it was launched in November 2009. Under this scheme, immigration and customs procedures are carried out once in each direction, in contrast to the situation at most border posts where paperwork must be completed on both sides of the border. Transport operators in the Region continue to benefit from the reduction in time needed to clear customs at Chirundu, and a similar initiative is in planning for the Zimbabwe-South Africa border post at Beitbridge, which is one of the busiest on the continent due to the flow of traffic to and from multiple countries.

Under the Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology of 1996, SADC has also identified projects to support the present and future socio-economic development of the Region through improving the enabling policy and regulatory environment to encourage increased private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, the bridging of gaps within the SADC Regional and National Integrated Broadband Infrastructure and SADC Regional Information Infrastructure (SRII), and facilitating the full integration of SADC Member States through deployment of a region-wide network that is pervasive, reliable, resilient, affordable, modern, fully integrated, interconnected and complementary. This will be enhanced by the use of the undersea cables that have arrived on the eastern and western sea-boards of the Region, and extensive strengthening of postal systems.

Some of the ICT interventions include SRII; National and Regional Internet Exchange Points; National and Regional Incident Response Teams to Support Cybersecurity; Wider reach through Digital Terrestrial Television; Financial Inclusion through E-

commerce; SADC Roaming Project; and SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing.

The SADC Region has been recognised globally as a key region leading in the implementation of the Nexus Approach to Water. Energy and Food Security. This was reflected in the role SADC was playing during the 8th World Water Forum held in Brasilia, Brazil from 18 to 23 March 2018. SADC led the Africa Regional Process on implementation of the nexus approach. The major water- related activities towards regional integration include the SADC Water Fund and Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF). Transboundary Water Projects include the Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project and the Groundwater Management Programme which includes a Groundwater Information Portal that is accessible online by SADC Member States and includes mapping.

Water infrastructure has been targeted for improvement as the economies of most SADC Member States depend on agriculture and some achievements have been recorded. The SADC Water Fund has been instrumental in advancing transboundary water management, and is implemented through a Trilateral Financing Agreement between SADC, the German state-owned development bank KfW and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, has been instrumental in promoting transboundary water management. The first phase of the fund has seen projects benefitting in Eswatini, Mozambique and Zambia. Negotiations are underway for financing of Phase 2 of the project.

As a growth industry with socio-economic impacts, Tourism is of particular interest to SADC, which sets out its objectives for this sector in a Protocol on the Development of Tourism establishing systems for facilitating travel, training and marketing, and includes an institutional framework for implementation. The Region recognises the urgent need to improve tourism infrastructure in readiness for the growth forecast by the infrastructure development plan that indicates that the number of tourist arrivals could triple by 2027. Hence there is an urgent need to have physical infrastructure in the Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) to capture and increase the market share. The RIDMP identified five priority projects for implementation within the TFCAs at an estimated cost of US$1.1 billion.

Joint marketing of the many unique tourist attractions in the SADC region is achieved mainly through the frameworks of the TFCAs where a few Member States share a direct common interest, but marketing the entire region as a destination has been more problematic. In this regard, the Ministers responsible for tourism and related issues reviewed the sustainability of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA), the body responsible for the development of tourism and regional destination marketing, which is seen as costly and ineffective, and thus lacking support from Member States. Ministers directed the SADC Secretariat to initiate a review of the Protocol on Tourism Development, and to re-activate the Tourism Coordinating Unit at the SADC Secretariat. The RETOSA Board held an Extra Ordinary Meeting on 8 May 2018 in Durban, and recommended that a due process is followed to close RETOSA while meeting contractual obligations and accumulated debts.

Meteorology gives priority to Early Warning System products and services, including capacity and monitoring. The Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) meets and releases its seasonal probability forecast at end August each

year, indicating which parts of the region will have normal rainfall, or rainfall that is above or below normal. SADC Climate Services Centre then releases updates at intervals. The warmer sea surface temperature patterns in the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean again foretold a dry year with below-normal rainfall for most parts of the region in the 2018/19 season, with the rain-fed food production and cash crops rescued in part through irrigation infrastructure.

SARCOF and national meteorological/hydrological services have been giving special focus to agriculture, water and energy, and disaster risk reduction. The drought conditions were compounded by flooding at the end of the season when two cyclones hit the coast of Mozambique in March and April 2019, causing loss of life, flooding and severe damage and destruction in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, including flooding and damage to the regional port city of Beira. National responses indicated readiness due to early warning although the unpredictable behaviour of the cyclones could not be fully anticipated and was very destructive. Neighbouring countries, SADC and the international community were quick to provide assistance at various stages, but reconstruction and resettlement will be ongoing for some time.

Peace and Security Cooperation

The Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is a separate structure under the SADC Secretariat, with a separate Troika leadership of three Heads of State reporting to Summit and a strategic plan, the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II). This plan contains a Political Sector, Defence, State Security, Public Security, and Police.

The SADC Declaration and Treaty define SADC's vision as a Shared Future in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity. This vision needs to be appreciated within the context, historical processes and experiences of the region. Formal cooperation in politics, defence and security is rooted in the commitment of the founding fathers to work together for the political liberation of the sub-region from colonial occupation and apartheid, which eventually evolved into the Mulungushi Club and the Front Line States. An economic dimension was added in April 1980 when the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established with the objective of strengthening friendly relations, preserving political independence, and capitalising on the complementarity of the regional economies, resources, and potential. Peace and security are therefore well established as an integral component of development planning in southern Africa, due the understanding that economic cooperation and integration requires a peaceful environment in which people can grow and contribute to their full potential.

In this regard, the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation was signed in 2001 as an instrument which formalises the SADC Organ established in 1996. The first strategic plan SIPO I was signed in 2004, to operationalize the objectives of the Protocol. Since then there has been more concerted action within the various sectors and meetings between senior officials and leaders increased. The mutual knowledge derived from greater familiarisation with the operations of the institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction has led to an ever-increasing relationship

of trust among leaders, senior officials and States, and a SADC Mutual Defence Pact signed in 2003.

As part of the Good Governance and Democracy Tenets, Member States have continued to adhere to the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015) which provides a normative peer review framework to measure adherence to standardized best practices in the conduct of elections and ultimately, the prevention of election-related conflicts. The principles and guidelines were adopted in 2004 by SADC Heads of State as a firm commitment to democracy and good governance, and have since constituted a basis for the assessment of electoral processes in Member States, as revised in 2015. During the 2018/19 financial year, the Region has deployed the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) for elections in Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Comoros, South Africa and Malawi.

SADC also helped national stakeholders in preparing for the historic December 2018 General Elections in DRC. The Secretariat opened a SADC Liaison Office in the DRC in April 2018 to coordinate its political, electoral and security support initiatives in the country. The deployment of SEOMs supported by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) has contributed to the credibility of electoral processes among Member States and the international community and strengthened the perception of the SADC region as a critical role player in peace and political stability.

Through the appropriate structures and mechanisms, SADC continues to play a pivotal role in the area of preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution, in a proactive manner.

A strong linkage between Early Warning leading to Early Action has been created through the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC), and the region successfully deployed many strategic teams which had a positive impact. Most recent was the SADC Preventive Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) which was deployed in November 2017 to stabilize the fragile and unpredictable political and security situation in the country, and successfully completed its mission in November 2018. This supported the deployment of the SADC Oversight Committee to the Kingdom of Lesotho and the team supporting the SADC Facilitator to assist in the national dialogue and the roadmap for reforms.

Strengthening capacity for collective defence and rapid response to security threats through Peace Support Operations, humanitarian assistance and support to civil authorities continued, with a re-assessment of the DRC mission to evaluate the security situation and determine the type of support still required by the Government. This was undertaken by the SADC Double Troika plus Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) Troop Contributing Countries in collaboration with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Consultations were held with the UN to address the operational challenges faced by FIB, deployed under the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO). The outcome of these efforts enabled a mutual agreement between the UN and SADC on strengthening support for the FIB and enabling the brigade to continue to fulfil its operations mandate effectively.

The SADC Standby Force was formally established in 2007, consisting of military, police and civilian components to participate in peace support missions undertaking various

functions including observations and monitoring, preventive deployment, and peace-building, as well as humanitarian assistance and, in grave circumstances, intervention to restore peace and security. The SADC Standby Force (SADC SF) attained Full Operational Capacity status in July 2016, and has been making strides in preparation for its distinct role in the Regional Peace and Security Architecture.

The development of the SADC Regional Logistics Depot (RLD) remains on course, to put in place a logistics capability to provide mission start-up equipment for the three components of the Standby Force, that is, the military, police and civilian components. The RLD will hold the requisite inventory for establishing the sector/brigade Headquarters for an AU/UN mandated mission and the inventory for a mission Headquarters for a SADC mandated mission. The RLD is being developed on land provided by the Government of Botswana. The first phase of site clearance and fencing of 19ha of land was concluded in October 2018, and the Secretariat has initiated the tendering process for the design and construction of the infrastructure. The Secretariat has completed the Resource Mobilisation Strategy to fund the RLD Project, with a decision to adopt a hybrid funding approach by Member States and International Cooperating Partners. The total cost estimate is US$45 million. The RLD is expected to attain Initial Operating Capability by 2021 and Final Operating Capability by 2023, to align with the timeframe proposed by the African Union, which will also assist with the sourcing of funds.

For the period of January to June 2019, SADC is the lead region for the African Standby Force, ready to deploy anywhere on the continent in case of need, by a decision of the African Union. In preparation for this responsibility, SADC conducted a Command Post Exercise at the Malawi Armed Forces College in Salima, Malawi in October 2018, to harmonize Standard Operating Procedures for Peace Support Operations (PSOs). Some of the preparatory work for the Exercise was conducted by the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) which held a Scenario Development Workshop and an Integrated Exercise Planning Course earlier in the year in Harare, Zimbabwe, drawing participants from 14 Member States. The courses aimed at strengthening understanding of the Exercise planning techniques by sharing essential skills such as mastering appropriate attitudes required for effective coordination of integrated multidimensional PSO Exercises. The course aimed to broaden the Exercise planning capacities of the SADC Standby Force at Regional and Member State levels, following another course the previous year for Integrated Mission Operational Commanders to strengthen management and leadership capacities.

In addition to training for Peace Support Operations, the RPTC delivers training for peacekeeping practitioners from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, and is one of the main implementing entities of the SIPO II in peacekeeping training for military, police and civilian components. The RPTC also conducts capacity-building course for Regional and National Mediation to improve and strengthen domestic mediation capacities in SADC Member States.

SADC has developed a regional framework to guide the gender mainstreaming in the regional peace and security systems and processes, and is supporting implementation of the SADC Women Peace and Security Strategy in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325, through support in developing National Action Plans in Member States. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring

that they participate fully in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region.

Another initiative to mainstream gender in the peace and security sector is the initiative by Member States to develop and implement legislation on trafficking in persons. Awareness-raising campaigns have been conducted by the SADC Secretariat, which has produced two publications to facilitate information-sharing, as well as a training curriculum to be used by law enforcement officers and social workers. Several initiatives were taken on regional strategic defence policy, including agreements on technical cooperation and consultations on cybersecurity. Member States were urged to continue to compile national statistics on poaching, illegal migration and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

Terrorism remains a global phenomenon and a serious threat to international peace and security, economic development and social integration. This poses fundamental challenges to the region and the risk of undermining the constitutional core values, rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians and tolerance.

The SADC Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by SADC Heads of State in August 2016 to strengthen region's peace and security infrastructure. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and its Action plan has enabled a common approach in the fight against terrorism collectively, including sharing information on suspected terrorists; enacting and reviewing national legislation on preventing and combatting terrorism and strengthening the capacity of the Financial Intelligence Units.

Regional integration irrespective of the economic, political and socio-cultural context, is premised on the framing of free movement arrangements. The SADC Region has developed a Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons within the Region in order to remove obstacles in the movement of Persons and facilitate the flow of regular migrants across the Region. Implementation of the Protocol is planned in three phases, covering measures to do with entry of citizens of one Member State into another; measures regarding residency and right to establishment of citizens of one country in another country in the region; and measures regarding the controls at border posts. The timeframe of implementation of the objectives of the Protocol will be determined by an Implementation Framework to be agreed by the State Parties once the Protocol enters into force. The Protocol has not yet entered into force as only 5 Member States have ratified. However, the region has advanced on some of the targets under the three phases. SADC has adopted a gradual process of removing barriers to movement of people, and Member States are becoming more open to other citizens. This is being achieved through removing visa requirements and reducing the time and cost of acquiring a visa, as well as the time spent doing immigration formalities at border posts.

SADC has no Community Passport. In terms of Visa Exemption, one of the objectives of the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons is to abolish Visa requirements where they still exist. However, Member States can conclude bilateral agreements for Visa exemptions, granting a maximum of 90 days for citizens of the region. Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe have exempted all citizens from the SADC Region from Visa requirements.

In order to enhance Cross Border Cooperation, the Secretariat facilitates its Members States conduct regular joint policing operations, to expose those engaged in criminal activities ranging from drug trafficking, human trafficking, motor vehicle theft, stock theft, peddling of counterfeit products among other crimes.

Special Programmes of Regional Dimension

To accelerate implementation of the Addis Convention on the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas, degrees and other academic qualifications in higher education in African States, the Secretariat has developed and is implementing the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF) to promote regional integration by harmonising educational system, with regard to issues pertaining to access, equity, relevance, and quality of education intervention.

The Region has been implementing the SADC Pooled Procurement Services whose objective is to coordinate the development and harmonisation of policies, guidelines and legislation for Procurement and Supply Management of essential medicines and health commodities, including policies, guidelines and legislation and further ensuring exchange of information among Member States to enhance   joint negotiation and joint procurement which will result in price reductions in medicines and ensure procurement of high quality medicines.

SADC Member States continued to implement a number of HIV prevention and social mobilization activities. The HIV and AIDS 2017 Epidemic Report indicates some progress in controlling new HIV infections in the period 2010-2016 when the SADC Region recorded a 26% decline in new HIV infections among adults aged 15-49 years. However, HIV prevention indicators reveal that more effort is needed in this area. HIV infections are still high in adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers, and men who have sex with men. Data from the report shows that there has been greater progress in the area of treatment compared to prevention.

The implementation of SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative (CBI) is one of the HIV and AIDS responses and a case study on mobility within the context of Regional Integration has indicated that the percentage of Social Workers, Long Distance Truck Drivers and community members living with HIV experienced significant declines during the implementation period between 2011 and 2017 (from 50% to 13.2% and from 75% to 60%, respectively).

The signing of the Windhoek Declaration on Malaria Elimination by Heads of States and Government places malaria at the top of the Region's agenda. Between 2000 and 2015, SADC countries made unprecedented progress against malaria, decreasing the number of malaria cases and deaths by over 50%. This reduction is due to heightened political commitment, infusions of global and domestic funding, strengthened regional and cross-border collaboration and wide-scale implementation of effective tools to improve prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of the disease.

SADC recognises gender equality as a fundamental human right and an integral part of regional integration, economic growth and social development. Major achievements include the development and implementation of the following documents: (1) Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, (2) SADC

Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Framework on Gender, (3) SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security and Action Plan 2018 – 2022, (4) SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action (2019-2030), (5) The 10-Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on combatting Trafficking in Persons (2009-2019)

On Employment and Labour Sector, the Secretariat is implementing the 2016 SADC Portability of Accrued Social Security Benefits Policy Framework which is part of the regional integration agenda as espoused in the RISDP.

Through Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, SADC Secretariat has developed and is implementing policies, strategies and programmes that contribute to regional integration (on the following areas) as follows: food availability, market access, conservation and utilisation of plant genetic resources, food safety, sustainable management of natural resources, climate change and environment, disaster preparedness and management (as shown in the following sections).

In March 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017-2022) which operationalizes the objectives of the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). The RAP, which constitutes the SADC Regional CAADP Compact, is aimed at increasing agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; increasing access to markets and trade agriculture; reducing social and economic vulnerability in the Region; and improving food and nutrition security in the SADC Region.

It has been adopted by SADC partners including the EU, USAID, FAO, GIZ, SWIOFC, IUCN, WWF, TRAFFIC, WORLDFish, UNEP, etc. and other international cooperating partners who now use this as a basis for their SADC related programme development.

The Secretariat has continued to play a big role in facilitating the SADC Region's engagement in regional and international fora through research and development of common position papers for individual Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) relevant to natural resources (UNFCCC, CBD, C2CD, RAMSAR, CITES etc. To ensure the sustainability for regional plant genetic resources, the Secretariat has implemented the strategy on plant genetic resources in 12 Member States.

In line with the Paris Agreement, sustainable management of the environment for socio-economic development in the Region is assured through the implementation of programmes on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Waste Management, Sustainable Development, the SADC Regional Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan and the Sub-Regional Strategy at Combating Desertification. A regional project proposal worth US$20 million is awaiting funding.

Synergy with Regional and International Agendas

At the Continental level, SADC is one of the eight (8) RECs recognized by the (AU) African Union, and has continued to actively pursue the implementation of Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP), through implementing several projects which are in line with the aspirations for the "Africa We Want". Yet, one of the challenges undermining more effective cooperation between the AU and RECs, is the current situation of overlapping mandates and duplication of effort. There is need for

clarity of roles and responsibilities between the AU and RECs, and the principle of subsidiarity. The Abuja Treaty should provide the basis for developing any framework for an effective division of labour.

Through the implementation of the Revised RISDP, SADC Programmes are contributing to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Implementation is gaining momentum, albeit not (in) on all fronts, and there is a need to consolidate the gains and address the challenges. Continuous efforts to creating public awareness and applying a multi-stakeholder approach which facilitates partnerships between Governments and other stakeholders is essential for successful implementation of the global and continental agendas.

In conclusion, the review of the status of integration in SADC in terms of achievements realized and challenges encountered, reveals that implementation has progressed well despite the several challenges (faced), and SADC has been successful at many levels and across a wide range of areas relating to regional cooperation and integration. There are variations across the sectors, but the most important achievement is that appropriate policy frameworks, protocols and decisions have been put in place, ratified and domesticated in key areas.

In the process of implementing the various initiatives on regional integration, useful lessons can be drawn which include, the challenges of domestication of agreed policies and legal frameworks, roadmaps for implementation, enforcement and follow-up mechanisms, administrative issues, capacity issues, statistics and information sharing, and budgetary constraint

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The SADC Treaty redefined the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a formal organization with a legally binding agreement. According to Article 5(1) of the SADC Treaty, the Objectives of SADC, which are also contained in SADC's Common Agenda, are to achieve economic development and growth, peace and security, poverty alleviation and to enhance the standard and quality of life for the peoples of Southern Africa. These objectives are to be achieved through increased Regional Integration built on democratic principles, the rule of law, and equitable and sustainable development.

SADC is now made up of 16 Member States -- Angola, Botswana, Comoros (since 2017), Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

On 17 August 1992, at a Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, ten Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Declaration and Treaty, which transformed the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The SADCC had been established on 1 April 1980 with the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration by nine majority-ruled southern African countries, essentially to provide a common front in reducing dependence on South Africa, then under apartheid, and leaving the Front Line States grouping intact for rapid response to security issues. The new SADC established in 1992, after Namibia's independence when South Africa was moving towards a post-apartheid state, provided for socio-economic cooperation as well as political and security cooperation, although it retained separate structures and strategies for the latter.

The SADC Treaty redefined the basis of cooperation among Member States from a loose association into a formal organization with a legally binding agreement. According to Article 5(1) of the SADC Treaty, the Objectives of SADC, which are also contained in SADC's Common Agenda, are to achieve economic development and growth, peace and security, poverty alleviation and to enhance the standard and quality of life for the peoples of Southern Africa. These objectives are to be achieved through increased Regional Integration built on democratic principles, the rule of law, and equitable and sustainable development.

The regional integration agenda of the SADC is premised upon the realisation of the 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. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist between the peoples of Southern Africa".
The integration agenda is also underpinned by the Mission of SADC, which is "to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation 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".

1.1 SADC Legal Instruments

The aspirations of southern Africa are clearly spelt out in the Declaration and Treaty that established the shared community of SADC. The aspirations are a united, prosperous and integrated Region. However, to actualise its Objectives, Vision and Mission, SADC has developed a Common Agenda consisting of policies and strategies, which are operationalised through a series of Protocols and Strategic Plans. Strategic Plans are comprehensive development frameworks that guide the implementation of SADC's integration agenda and realisation of the regional body's Objectives, Vision and Mission as enshrined in the SADC Treaty and Common Agenda.

Protocols

Protocols are legally binding documents that enshrine the aims of the Community by providing codes of procedure and practice on various issues, as agreed by Member States. In some cases, the Protocols have subsumed or are reinforced by Charters, Declarations, Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on specific aspects of Member State cooperation and integration. More than 33 protocols have been signed by Member States to drive forward the integration agenda of SADC. These protocols range from trade and investment, peace and security, to transboundary natural resources and the empowerment of women and young people (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Status of Protocols and Agreements in SADC

Legal Instrument	Open for (or Date) of Signature	Date of Entry into Force
Treaty of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) 1992	17/8/1992	30/9/1993
Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the Southern African Development Community on Immunities and Privileges 1992	17-08-1992	30-09-1993
Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems 1995	28-08-1995	28-09-1998
Protocol on Energy 1996	24-08-1996	17-04-1998
Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology 1996	24-08-1996	06-07-1998
Protocol on Illicit Drugs 1996	24-08-1996	20-03-1999
Protocol on Trade 1996	24-08-1996	25-01-2000
Protocol on Education and Training 1997	08-09-1997	31/09/2000
Protocol on Mining 1997	08-09-1997	10-02-2000
Protocol on Development of Tourism 1998	14-09-1998	26-11-2002
Protocol on Health 1999	18-08-1999	14-08-2004
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement 1999	18-08-1999	30-01-2003
Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure 2000**	07-08-2000	14/8/2001
Protocol on Legal Affairs 2000	07-08-2000	09-01-06
Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	07-08-2000	22-09-2003
Amendment Protocol on Trade 2000	07-08-2000	07/08/2000***
Agreement Amending the Treaty of SADC 2001	14-08-2001	14-08-2001
Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation 2001	14-08-2001	02-03-2004
Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in SADC 2001	14-08-2001	08-11-2004
Protocol on Fisheries 2001	14-08-2001	08-08-2003
Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport 2001	14-08-2001	07-01-2006
Protocol Against Corruption 2001	14-08-2001	06-07-2005

Protocol on Extradition 2002	03-10-2002	09-01-06
Protocol on Forestry 2002	03-10-2002	17/7/2009
Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters 2002	03-10-2002	03-01-07
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Tribunal 2002	03-10-2002	03-10-2002
Mutual Defence Pact 2003	26/8/2003	17/8/2008
Agreement on the Establishment of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission 2004	13-07-2004	13/7/2004
Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons 2005	18-08-2005	
Protocol on Finance and Investment 2006	18-08-2006	16/04/2010
Agreement Amending Annex VI to Protocol on Trade concerning settlement of disputes amongst Member States 2007	17/08/2007	17/08/2007
Agreement Amending Article 22 of the Treaty of SADC 2007	17/08/2007	17/08/2007
Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal 2007	17/08/2007	17/08/2007
Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation 2008	17-08-2008	
Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Tribunal 2007	17-08-07	
Protocol on Gender and Development 2008	17-08-2008	22-2-2013
Agreement Amending Article 6 of the Protocol on the Tribunal 2008	17-08-2008	17-08-2008
Agreement Amending the Treaty 2008	17-08-2008	17-08-2008
Agreement Amending Article 20 of the Protocol on Trade 2008	17-08-2008	17-08-2008
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Politics 2009	09-08-09	09-08-09
Agreement Amending the Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC 2009	09-08-09	09-08-09
Agreement Amending the Treaty 2009 – DES	09-08-09	09-08-09
Agreement Amending the Treaty 2009 –ORGAN	09-08-09	09-08-09
Protocol on Trade in Services 2012	19/8/2012	
Agreement on Assistance in Tax Matters 2012	19-8-2012	
Protocol on the Tribunal in the Southern African Development Community	8-08-14	
Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development	18-08-14	
Protocol on Employment and Labour	18-08-14	
Agreement Amending the Treaty 2015	18-08-15	
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Politics 2015	18-08-15	
Agreement Amending the Protocol on Gender and Development 2016	18-08-16	

Source: SADC Statistical Yearbook 2015

However, not all the protocols and agreements have been ratified to advance the regional laws from being stated intentions to actual application. Some of the protocols and agreements yet to be ratified by SADC Member States are:

- **Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation** signed in 2008. It aims to promote development and harmonization of science, technology, and innovation policies, advocating investment in research and development and promoting public awareness of science and technology;
- **Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons** signed in 2005. It seeks to fulfil the objectives of the SADC Treaty, which requires Member States to develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services and of the people of the Region generally among Member States;
- **Protocol of Trade in Services** signed in 2012. The protocol, among other things, provides for the establishment of "an integrated regional market for services", to unlock the potential of the Region's services market so that businesses and consumers may take full advantage of the opportunities presented by a shared community in SADC;

- **Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development** signed in 2014. It aims to harmonize all existing regional instruments that deal with environmental issues;
- **Protocol on Employment and Labour** signed in 2014. The protocol provides and recognises the importance of collective bargaining; social dialogue and consultations among employers, trade unions and government, equal treatment and social protection for workers and their families in the Region;
- **New Protocol on the Tribunal in the Southern African Development Community** signed in 2014. It specifies that the new Tribunal's jurisdiction will be confined to advisory interpretation of the SADC Treaty and any other protocols adopted by Member States; and the
- **Agreement on Assistance in Tax Matters** signed in 2012. It requires that Member States draw up effective guidelines for the effective exchange of information and the implementation of mutual agreement procedures.

According to SADC legal statutes, any signed regional protocol should be ratified by the requisite number of Member States for it to enter into force at national level. At least two-thirds of the 16 Member States (12 countries) are required to ratify a protocol for it to enter into force. The process of approval of a regional legal instrument requires, first, signing, and then ratification – a process that differs from country to country, with some requiring approval of parliament. Ratification of a protocol will only be complete when a Member State deposits its instrument of ratification with the SADC Secretariat.

Strategic Plans
Strategic Plans are comprehensive development frameworks that guide the implementation of SADC's integration agenda and realisation of the regional body's Objectives, Vision and Mission as enshrined in the SADC Treaty and Common Agenda. Altogether, SADC has 32 Strategic Plans covering different aspects of regional integration as agreed by Member States. Key amongst these Strategic Plans are:
- **The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)**, which is a comprehensive development and implementation framework guiding the integration agenda of SADC over a period of fifteen years (2005-2020). The RISDP was revised in 2015, with a revised set of priorities proposed to drive the regional development and integration agenda;
- **The Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation**, whose core objective is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the Region will realise its objectives of development and economic growth, peace and security, poverty alleviation and enhance the standard and quality of life for the peoples of Southern Africa;
- **The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063)**, which seeks to achieve economic and technological transformation in the Region, in line with the AU Agenda 2063;
- **The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)**, which seeks to "define common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in contribution to regional integration and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda". In order to operationalise the RAP, SADC developed a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017 – 2022); and

- **The SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP**), which calls for specific actions on how to develop infrastructure required to catalyse industrialization, and to develop corridors in addressing issues relating to trade facilitation, non-tariff barriers and movement of skills and innovation.
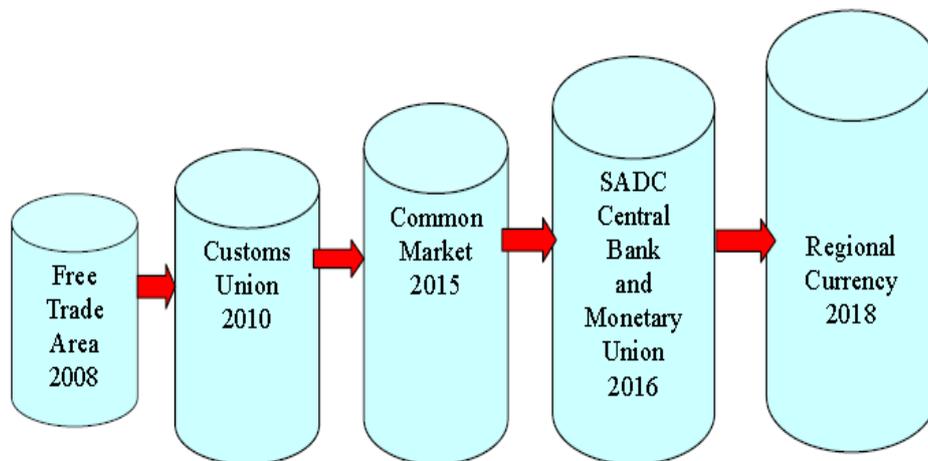
1.2 Regional Integration Milestones

SADC had set itself integration milestones and timelines to help the regional economic community and its partners to measure and track the progress being made towards its regional integration agenda with a view to accelerating poverty eradication and the attainment of other economic and non-economic development goals.

The targets and timeframes for the integration milestones were set as follows:
- Formation of the SADC Free Trade Area to support inter-regional trade by 2008;
- Establishment of a Customs Union with common external tariffs for the Free Trade Area by 2010;
- Achievement of a Common Market by agreeing common policies on production regulation by 2015;
- Attainment of Monetary Union through macro-economic convergence by 2016; and
- Accepting a Single Currency and becoming an Economic Union by 2018.

Figure 1.2 Milestones to Deeper Integration in SADC

While significant progress has been made in pursuance of these milestones, the Region continues to lag behind in meeting some of its desired goals. However, these targets have remained elusive due to various challenges, including the slow pace of implementation. These milestones, however, remain relevant in the long term.

SADC has not pursued the step-wise approach to regional integration. Rather, seeking first to consolidate the FTA, SADC has pursued a developmental approach to integration that focuses on sectoral co-operation, industrialisation and infrastructure development so as to enable sustainable natural resource exploitation, value addition and beneficiation, and competitiveness as pre-requisite and necessary conditions for meaningful trade and deeper integration to occur. To this effect, SADC has been implementing programmes and projects across all the stages of regional integration.

1.3 Main challenges faced

Despite having a comprehensive regional integration agenda, ably supported by a robust legal framework, SADC continues to face challenges with regard to slow domestication of agreed policies and legal frameworks. The fact that the various Member States have different processes towards ratification and domestication of regional statutes tends to delay the implementation of the regional integration agenda. For some countries, the process of getting a regional protocol through the internal processes takes several years, hence delaying regional programmes in the process.

Added to that is the lack of capacity by parliamentarians in the respective Member States to unpack regional statutes as well as little appreciation of what regional integration is and the general lack of participation by non-state actors.

Another factor that has been blamed for the slow implementation of regional agreements and protocols is the absence of a "locking" mechanism to regional agreements and SADC protocols. This means that the reversal of commitments by Member States is an ongoing reality. This is particularly the case with regional agreements and protocols of an economic nature where national interests tend to take precedence over the regional good.

This Report seeks to inform SADC Member States and the wider range of stakeholders on progress made by SADC in achieving the regional integration agenda. It covers four key pillars, which are Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration, Special Programmes of Regional Dimension; and Peace and Security Cooperation. In addition, the Report also highlights synergies between SADC interventions and regional and international agendas.

CHAPTER 2: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

2.0 Introduction

The overall goal of this intervention area is to facilitate diversified industrial development, trade and financial liberalization and integration, macroeconomic stability and convergence, as well as increased investment for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication. Significant progress have been made in implementation of this priority area.

2.1 SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap

Industrial development remains the core for the integration agenda of SADC and central to the diversification of the regional economic growth. Priority A of RISDP places emphasis on industrialisation and market integration. This is a clear testimony that the Region is gravitating away from the linear path of integration. This development confirms the repositioning of the old scenario that placed emphasis on trade/economic liberalisation to one where the sequencing of targeted outputs accorded centre stage to industrialisation in the current stage of integration in SADC. This resonated with the 34th SADC Summit resolutions in which industrialization and market integration is regarded as an important enabler in the integration agenda of SADC.

The 34th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in August 2014 mandated the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration to develop a strategy and roadmap for industrialization of the region. The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which is a landmark milestone for the region was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme.

The Strategy, which was approved in 2015, seeks to achieve major economic and technological transformation at national and regional levels, accelerate growth of the SADC economies, and enhance comparative and competitive advantages. The Strategy is anchored on four pillars namely; industrialization as champion of economic and technological transformation; competitiveness as an active process to move from comparative advantage to competitive advantage; regional integration and geography as the context for industrial development and economic prosperity, and cross-cutting issues.

The Strategy further identifies various strategic interventions, which include the removal of binding constraints, financing, delineation of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, gender mainstreaming and the identification of growth paths. To operationalise the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, the region has come up with a number of initiatives to ensure successful implementation, both at national and regional level. Some of these initiatives as listed below:

Costed Action Plan

SADC developed the Costed Action Plan for the strategy covering 2015-2030, which was approved by the Extraordinary Summit held in March 2017 in the Kingdom of Eswatini. The Action Plan focuses on the first 15 years of the strategy timeframe and aims to create an enabling environment for sustaining industrial development as a driver of economic transformation; and to establish an enduring alliance for industrialisation consisting of the public and private sectors as well as strategic partners.

The industrialization action plan strives to deepen regional integration and create an enabling environment in which the private sector can thrive, while also addressing issues of cross-border trade facilitation, infrastructure development, investment in human capital and access to investment finance. The Action Plan seeks to establish a coherent and synergistic implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of time-bound targets set out in the strategy and roadmap.

Among some of the bold steps proposed under the Action Plan to scale up industrialization are major interventions focused on improving the policy environment for industrial development, increased volume and efficiency of public and private sector investments in the SADC economy, creation of regional value chains and participation in related global processes, as well as increased value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products and services.

Protocol on Industry
In a bid to enhance the level of industrial development, both nationally and regionally, and in pursuit of ensuring the attainment of unified goals and cohesion among Member States' industrialization policies and strategies, SADC is further developing a Protocol on Industry which is set to be completed by August 2019. The Protocol will be a binding instrument that will entrench and give legal effect to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) and will ensure adequate coordination, monitoring and evaluation of implementation thereof.

The Protocol will provide the legal mandate for SADC to coordinate the implementation of regional industrial activities, programmes and projects, including the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap and its Costed Action Plan. The proposed Protocol is expected to strengthen the level of industrial development in the region and facilitate the harmonization of policies and strategies in Member States. Where Member States already have such policies and strategies in place, these should be reviewed and aligned to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

Profiling of Regional Value Chains
The profiling of regional value chains in the priority sectors of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals is nearing completion. An aquaculture value chain profiling study, as well as a study on the pre-feasibility of additional manufacturing capacity for essential medicines and health commodities was commissioned in March 2019.

Since August 2018, SADC has been working closely with Member States and project promoters to compile a database of investment projects to be promoted both regionally and globally. These investment projects focus on six priority value chain clusters namely; Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation, Pharmaceuticals, Capital

Goods, Consumer Goods, and Services, that are envisaged to ensure sustained growth and industrialisation of the SADC economies. Thus far 26 projects have been received from five Member States.

The development of an Action Plan to support regional mineral beneficiation projects with the objective of maximizing the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction is near completion. The action plan is expected to be finalised by August 2019.

Regional Mining Vision
SADC is finalising the development of a vision to maximize the developmental impact of the vast mineral resources available in the region. Working with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the region is finalising the development of a draft SADC Regional Mining Vision and Action Plan whose objective is to maximize the developmental impact of mineral resources extraction within the overarching context of the African Mining Vision and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy.

Work on the development of the mining vision has reached an advanced stage, with the document currently being reviewed by Member States. A mining vision is critical as the SADC region takes steps to transform itself from a resource-based economy to a technology-driven economy. The vision is expected to provide the high level framework to guide increased minerals beneficiation as outlined in the industrialization strategy.

Assessment of Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan
In recognition of the role of infrastructure as a key enabler for industrialization, SADC has embarked on an exercise to assess the implementation of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) Short-Term Action Plan (STAP). The assessment is meant to identify opportunities and gaps in the available infrastructure stock for the region.

Challenges in Implementation of Industrialization Agenda
While the industrialisation strategy is now in place, the biggest challenge will remain that of national policy orientation and implementation. For instance, what mainly stalls the pursuit of an industry transformative agenda in the region is the limited capacity on the ground to articulate and implement such an agenda, due to limited adaptation scope or flexibility at national level to allow room for responses to the very changing global production and trading regime. The alignment of industrial policies encourages and fosters deeper and broader application of existing trade, investment and industrial policy tools in the region.

It is worth noting that the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap recognises the need for partnership with the private sector and dedicates a sub-chapter to the role of the state in engaging the private sector to engender an environment of trust in public policy making, a key ingredient for locking confidence in tapping into private sector initiative. The state is expected to create an enabling policy and regulatory environment, with a focus on tackling shortcomings related to infrastructure, skills development and financing. The strategy states that the private sector must be consulted and involved in the implementation of the Industrialisation Strategy, as per international best practice to ensure ownership of the development agenda, and

thus create viable conditions for the shared responsibility and development of public-private partnerships in the region.

2.2 Free Movement of Goods and Services

There has been some progress registered with respect to implementation of programmes and activities to promote trade facilitation and cooperation. Below is a summary of these:

SADC Free Trade Area
The 1996 SADC Protocol on Trade, a key part of the regional integration agenda, came into force in 2001 after ratification by the required two-thirds of Member States for the purpose of increasing intra-regional trade through liberalisation of industrial trade flows amongst members. Intra-SADC trade substantially increased following the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade, more than doubling in absolute terms between the year 2000 and 2009.

The SADC Free Trade Area, launched in August 2008, now covers 12 of SADC's 16 Member States. Except for two Member States currently facing challenges in implementing their tariff commitments, all the other participating Member States are fully meeting their obligations under the Free Trade Area. Since 2013, intra-regional trade in SADC has been consistently above 20% and growing, which can be considered to be a relatively good achievement compared to the pre-FTA era high of around 16 %. Current focus is on consolidation of the FTA, which is perceived to set the stage for higher levels of integration.

Customs Union
At present SADC does not have a Common External Tariff (CET) as it is yet to establish a Customs Union. The target to complete negotiations for the Customs Union by 2010 was not realized although a lot of preparatory work had gone into the process, including the commissioning of studies to look into the various aspects of the Customs Union such as Options for a Common External Tariff; Customs Revenue and Collection Distribution Framework; Legal and Institutional Framework/Instrument; and Policy Harmonization.

This work led to the development of the Report on the Framework for the SADC Customs Union which was adopted by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration in November 2011 and endorsed by Summit in August 2012. Among other things, Summit endorsed the following sequence of events towards the Customs Union:
- Consolidation of the FTA in terms of an agreed 15 point action plan matrix, with priority focus on the review of rules of origin;
- Completion of tariff phase downs;
- Removal of Non-Tariff Barriers;
- Development of a mechanism to assist those Member States that are not yet in the FTA to participate therein; and
- Addressing the issue of overlapping Membership.

The process of establishing a CET is under discussion among Member States. However, the five (5) members of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) are SADC Member States and have a common external tariff among them. SADC has currently

commissioned work on evaluating these issues especially the progress made in the consolidation of the FTA and a report will be presented for consideration by officials and Ministers in 2019 and recommendations made to Summit regarding the way forward on the Customs Union.

Tripartite Free Trade Area
SADC is also part of the part of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) which was officially launched in June 2015. The envisaged COMESA – SADC – EAC Tripartite Free Trade Area is a major regional African trade and development initiative that aims to establish a Free Trade Area and subsequently Customs Union of the three African regional economic communities.

A total of 22 countries have signed the Tripartite Agreement. Out of these, 14 are SADC Member States – Angola, Botswana, the Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, the United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Agreement requires 14 ratifications to enter into force. So far, four countries, including South Africa, have ratified the Agreement.

Continental Free Trade Area
The SADC FTA and the TFTA are building blocks to the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), the grand pan-African liberalised trading regime that will open up access to a US$3 trillion market of 1.2 billion consumers. The full implementation of SADC's industrialisation agenda is, therefore, crucial and strategic in transforming the region's economic development and positioning its private sector to expand its production horizons into the enlarged African market and beyond.

The region should also deepen business regulatory reforms, benchmarked on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business standards so as to create a hospitable business climate for attracting domestic and foreign capital, as well as unlocking and sustaining the requisite investment for accelerated industrialisation of the sub-region.

A total of 52 out of the 55 African countries have signed the Agreement establishing the CFTA. Twenty-two ratifications are required for the Agreement to enter into force. The threshold was reached on 2 April 2019. Three SADC Member States – Eswatini, Namibia and South Africa – are among the 15 countries that had at the time of compiling the report deposited their instruments of ratification with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. Zimbabwe had received parliamentary approval for ratification.

Protocol on Trade in Services
To support the free movement of services in the region, the Protocol on Trade in Services has now been ratified by seven Member States. The Protocol is the primary instrument for the promotion of economic integration of services markets and was signed by most Heads of State and Government in August 2012 (and subsequently by all other SADC Member States apart from recently-acceded Comoros). The objectives of the Protocol are to:
  • Progressively liberalise intra-regional trade in services on the basis of equity, balance and mutual benefit with the objective of achieving the elimination of substantially all discrimination between State Parties and a liberal trading

framework for trade in services with a view to creating a single market for trade in services;

- Promote sustainable economic growth and development, thereby raising the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa, supporting the socially disadvantaged and alleviating poverty through regional integration in the area of services;
- Enhance economic development, diversification, local, regional and foreign investment in the services economies of the region;
- Ensure consistency between liberalisation of trade in services and the various Protocols in specific services sectors;
- Pursue services trade liberalisation, while fully preserving the right to regulate and to introduce new regulations; and
- Enhance the capacity and competitiveness of the services sectors of State Parties.

The first round of negotiations has been completed on 4 of the 6 sectors, namely communication, finance, transport and tourism. The Committee of Ministers of Trade (CMT) in July 2018 directed the Technical Negotiation Forum to finalize negotiations on the construction and energy related services by March 2019 whereas outstanding annexes on Postal and Courier Services as well as Transport and Logistics Services are to be finalized as part of the next phase of the trade in services negotiations together with business services and the other sectors to be identified.

2.3 Financial Market Integration

In general terms a number of indicators shows some progress in financial integration although a lot still needs to be done. Below is a summary of what has been achieved under the various components of financial market integration.

Payment System
One of the aspirations of the Protocol on Finance and Investment, is the creation of an integrated payments system in the region. Among other things, the integrated payment system facilitates trade, ensures smoother and efficient execution of cross border transactions and integration of information and communication technology. The key strategic objective of this initiative was to enable each SADC Member State to have an efficient and effective payment system that would be internationally acceptable and also interlinked with the region.

SADC is implementing a cross-border settlement system called SADC Real Time Gross Settlement System (SADC-RTGS). The system was first developed as a proof of concept in July 2013 in the four Member States (Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa) that form the Common Monetary Area (CMA) and eventually rolled out to the rest of the other SADC countries except for Madagascar and Comoros. Currently, SADC-RTGS settles in South African Rand. A total of 81 banks (central banks and commercial banks) are participating in the system. The SADC-RTGS has performed impressively since July 2013 when the system went live, with a total of 1,356,025 transactions settled as at end of February 2019, representing ZAR5.52 trillion.

The SADC-RTGS multi-currency platform which will initially start with the on-boarding of the US dollar went live in October 2018. Discussions are however still ongoing with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York regarding the opening of a US Dollar account

to facilitate US Dollar settlement in the SADC-RTGS. On-boarding of all the currencies of the region onto the system is expected to be completed by December 2019.

The main benefits of the system are its efficiency and reduction in costs because previously the transactions would go through a correspondent bank. For example, where transactions previously took two to three days to clear, now they are cleared within 24 hours and fees paid to non-SADC clearing banks are removed. The elimination of an intermediary – often United States or European correspondent banks – means money stays in the region and payments are processed faster.

Exchange controls.
In the area of exchange controls, all Member States have liberalised the current account. Four Member States (Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zambia) have liberalised the capital account. It has to be noted that the Common Monetary Area (CMA) Member States (Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland), have no exchange controls among themselves but have exchange controls vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

Financial inclusion
In the area of financial inclusion notable progress has been made. In total, 68% of adults in the region are financially included (including both formal and informal financial products/services) which is around 97 million individuals. This is an improvement from 60% of financially included adult population in 2016. Overall levels of financial inclusion vary considerably across the region from 97% in Seychelles to 40% in Mozambique. Seychelles, Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini and Tanzania show the highest levels of overall financial inclusion.

The Implementation Plan for the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SME Access to Finance was approved by Ministers in July 2018, thus paving way for the implementation of activities and assisting Member States to develop their own Strategies and programmes aimed at empowering the SMEs, youth and women to participate and contribute to economic activity. A total of 10 Member States have either developed their own Financial Inclusion Strategies or a national roadmap on financial inclusion. The 10 Member States are Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

More than 70% of adult in the SADC region have access to cellphones, but only 27% of the adults are using mobile money. Tanzania followed by Zimbabwe rank high at 57% and 47%, respectively, in terms of uptake of mobile money. To further deepen financial inclusion through use of mobile money, SADC Committee Central Bank Governors (CCBG) developed mobile money guidelines which are being piloted in Lesotho, Eswatini, Malawi and South Africa, with the expectation to role this out to other Member States.

Cross border remittances
With regard to cross border remittances, which are critical for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in the region, the cost of cross border remittances - has been reduced by seven percentage points from an average of 20% per transaction to about 13% in the corridor between South Africa and DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi

and Mozambique. The challenge is to further reduce these costs to meet the G20 target of 5% per transaction.

As part of this work, a pilot product has been introduced between South Africa and Lesotho using Shoprite. The Shoprite cross-border money remittance product reached the R1 billion mark in January 2019 after just three years of implementation. The cost of a transfer of R900 is 2%, which is one of the cheapest cross-border products in the world. It is estimated that the Shoprite Lesotho remittance product has saved approximately R80 million in transfer fees over the three-year period. Approximately 70 % of the recipients of these remittances are women. Given the success of the remittance product to Lesotho, work is underway to replicate it in the Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Eswatini corridors.

Regional Stock Exchange
The stock exchange market in the region is still small with the exception of Mauritius and South Africa. The SADC protocol on Finance and Investment provides for Member States to cooperate in stock exchanges with the aim of exploring opportunities for the development of joint products and the cross listing of companies on member exchanges.

Currently, SADC has no Regional Stock Exchange. However, Member States have prioritised the development of a network of brokers in order to build a business case for cross listings. SADC Member States are into discussion, drafting regional stock exchange agreements, whereas others are at negotiations and signature stage.

The SADC Stock Exchanges have embarked on a programme for the Centralization of Government Bond Trading in Exchanges, which is expected to influence a change in policies in SADC countries, leading to removal of some of the existing barriers hindering capital market growth in SADC. To facilitate this Ministers of Finance and Investment in July 2018 approved a framework for the centralization of the bond markets in SADC region to allow government stocks/bonds listing and trading on stock exchanges.

SADC Regional Development Fund
The SADC Regional Development Fund has been on the cards for several years. Momentum has gathered pace during the past few years, culminating in the approval of an Agreement Operationalizing the Fund during the 36th SADC Summit held in Eswatini in August 2016. Since then, there have been efforts to expedite internal processes by Member States to operationalize the fund. Several Member States have signed the Agreement but none have deposited instruments of ratification with the Secretariat. A two-thirds majority is required to sign and ratify the Agreement for it to enter into force. As such there is need for Member States that have not signed the Agreement to do so, and for those that have already signed to ratify it.

SADC is engaging International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), including the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the German Government for equity participation and grant allocation in the SADC Regional Development Fund. There is willingness of ICPs to participate in the Fund and Member States have to demonstrate commitment by making their first subscriptions.

Operationalization of the Fund will be undertaken in three phases, with Phase I involving the development and agreement on a plan to encourage and support SADC Member States in signing and ratifying the Agreement. It will review the current status of operationalization of the Fund, including an analysis of current country-specific obstacles to signing and ratification of the Agreement, underlining why it is imperative for SADC Member States to finalise the process of operationalizing the Fund.

Financial Sector Regulation
There are no Macro Prudential Standards agreed for the region yet. However, in the wake of the global economic crisis in 2008/2009, there is ongoing work under the Committee of Central Bank Governors to include macro prudential standards in the financial sector regulations under SADC.

2.4 Macroeconomic Convergence

Attainment of macroeconomic convergence (MEC) is a key target of the Revised RISDP towards creation of a SADC Common Market and Monetary Union. As such, SADC established a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Macroeconomic Convergence. The Finance and Investment Protocol (FIP) approved during the Summit of August 2006 subsumed the MoU on Macroeconomic Convergence.

Starting 2014, SADC implemented a Peer Review Mechanism under which Member States peer review one another and submit their observations/findings to a Peer Review Panel (PRP) comprising Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors. The PRP is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring implementation of the Macroeconomic Convergence Programme.

After experiencing robust economic growth prior to the global financial and economic crisis of 2008/09, economic growth in the region has been trending downwards thus compromising macroeconomic convergence. There remain huge disparities in the region in terms of income. A majority of Member States have per capita GDP below US$1,000. In addition, issues of inclusiveness remain a challenge for the region. The structures of the economies of the region remain undiversified with a growing resource-based and stagnant industrial sector.

Progress with regard to the achievement of the MEC targets was reasonably good prior to the global financial crisis of 2008-09. Most Member States experienced solid macroeconomic performance. However, a weak global economic recovery since the global economic crisis; volatile commodity prices; weak exchange rates; and climate change factors have affected economic performance in the region, in turn hampering progress on macroeconomic convergence.

In July 2018 the PRP noted that a majority of Member States underperformed in achieving the agreed macroeconomic convergence indicators. Only three Member States (Botswana, Lesotho and Tanzania) met the set targets of the primary macroeconomic convergence indicators (Inflation, Fiscal Deficit and Public Debt) in 2017.

2.5 Intra-Regional Investment and Taxation

Intra-SADC investment represents a small share of the overall SADC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. However, this is likely to change as opportunities for Cross-Border Investment (CBI) expand and regional integration deepens and remaining barriers to trade and investment are removed. The expansion in cross-border investments will also require a deepening of policies and strategies and incentives for attracting CBI that are transformative, develops regional value chains, and create jobs, such as manufacturing.

To improve the investment and business environment and remove barriers to investment, SADC is implementing a Regional Action Programme for Investment (RAPI). In that regard SADC has developed an Investment Policy framework to guide Member States in developing their National Investment Action Plans.

Three (3) Member States (Botswana, Malawi and Zambia) have developed National Action Plans for Investment to facilitate implementation of the SADC Investment Policy Framework. To support investors in accessing information, SADC has developed an investment portal which is linked to Member States investment portals. In addition, SADC has developed a Bilateral Investment Treaty Template to assist Member States in the negotiation of investment treaties. Furthermore, SADC has developed an FDI Strategy to support mobilisation of FDI into the region.

On the taxation side, SADC developed the SADC Model Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement to assist Member States in the negotiation of tax avoidance agreements which are critical for investment and businesses. The network of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements in the region has increased from 52 in August 2015 to 59 by December 2018. Three guidelines on Value Added Tax; Excise Tax; Tax Incentives to enhance cooperation is taxation and related matters have been developed and are under implementation.

CHAPTER 3: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

3.0 Introduction

SADC is cognisant of the pivotal role that infrastructure development plays in cementing regional integration agenda. Following the review of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and its subsequent adoption in 2015, the region identified the need to invest in robust regional infrastructure to drive industrialisation and promote a more integrated southern Africa.

Projections from the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) indicate that the current population of the SADC region, will grow at an average rate of about 1.7 % per annum to reach approximately 350 million by 2027. Growing consumer demand, expanding economies, urbanisation and surging trade levels have intensified the need for new infrastructure. However, the region currently has a huge infrastructural deficit characterised by bottlenecks in the energy, transport, water, meteorology and ICT sectors among others.

In order to bridge the infrastructural gaps, SADC has developed an infrastructure development framework, the SADC Infrastructure Vision 2027, whose objective is the establishment of a strategic framework to guide the development of seamless, cost-effective trans-boundary infrastructure. Assessment of infrastructure master plan. The region has also embarked on an exercise to assess the implementation of the RIDMP Short-Term Action Plan (STAP). The assessment is meant to identify opportunities and gaps in the available infrastructure stock for the region.

3.1 Institutional Arrangements and Instruments

The Directorate of Infrastructure's primary function 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. The overarching goal of the Directorate is "Infrastructure in Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Alleviation" and the specific objective is "to ensure the availability of sufficient, integrated, efficient and cost-effective infrastructure and the provision of sustainable services to support, promote and sustain regional economic development, industrialization, trade, investment and agriculture for poverty alleviation".

Each of the five (5) Divisions (Energy, Transport, ICT, Meteorology and Water) of the Directorate of Infrastructure has established Subsidiary or Implementing Agencies to facilitate and assist in the implementation of SADC Infrastructure programme, through their membership. The SADC Implementing Agencies are established under the respective SADC Protocols listed earlier. The Directorate on an annual basis aligns the SADC Infrastructure Programme with that of the Implementing Agencies so that synergies can be leveraged.

The Directorate is about to review the Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology in view of convergence and massive level of technological advancements that three (3) sector have experienced. The main institutional instruments that guide the work of the Directorate are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: SADC Protocols on Regional Infrastructural Development

Name of Protocol	Summary of the Protocol
Protocol on Energy 1996	Promotes the harmonious development of national energy policies and matters of common interest for the balanced and equitable development of energy throughout the SADC Region. The Protocol clearly outlines the institutional mechanisms and financial provisions in place for implementing the Protocol. Through the Protocol, the processes of sharing of energy data and information and co-operating with non- SADC states and Organisations are clearly defined.
Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology 1996	Through the Protocol, Member States agree to strategic goals and policies for an integrated network of transport, communications, and meteorology, with specific funding sources, regulatory mechanisms, environmental controls, and technical standards.
Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses 2000	The Protocol aims to foster closer cooperation among Member States for protection, management, and use of shared watercourses in the region. Member States agree to cooperate on projects and exchange information on shared watercourses, consulting with each other and collaborating on initiatives that balance development of watercourses with conservation of the environment.

SADC is also implementing various infrastructure development policies and programmes to promote infrastructure development in the region, and these are summarised in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Infrastructure Programmes and Policies being implemented by SADC

Name of policy or programme	Summary of Policy or Programme Objective
The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)	PIDA seeks to develop efficient, reliable, cost-effective and environmentally friendly infrastructure for the physical integration of the continent. This programme is running from 2010 to 2040 and is being implemented at the African Union level in partnership with Regional Economic Communities such as SADC. It focuses on four key development sectors namely: (a) Energy (b) Transport (c) ICT (d) Water.
The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP).	RIDMP is the Infrastructure Vision of the SADC region, running from 2012 to 2027. It focuses on six sectors namely energy, transport, ICT, water, meteorology and tourism. It is an integral part of PIDA, though tailored to suit the regional context. RIDMP consist of six sectoral plans namely: (a) The Energy Sector Plan (ESP); (b) The Transport Sector Plan; (c) The ICT Sector Plan; (d) The Water Sector Plan; (e) The Meteorology Sector Plan; and, (f) The Tourism Sector Plan.

Name of policy or programme	Summary of Policy or Programme Objective
Revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020,	The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is a comprehensive development and implementation framework guiding the Regional Integration agenda of SADC.

3.2 Sectoral Status of infrastructural development

3.2.1 Energy Sector

Through the Protocol on Energy of 1996 and the Energy Sector Plan (ESP) (2012-2027), SADC seeks to promote the harmonised development of national energy policies and matters of common interest for the balanced and equitable development of energy throughout the SADC region and further ensure regional integration through collaborative infrastructure development to boost economic development. The major achievements towards regional integration are outlined below.

Energy sector regulation

The region has made progress in terms of the need to regulate the energy sector, with successes being recorded not only at the SADC level but also within the respective Member States. For example, the Regional Electricity Regulatory Association (RERA) has been established to address regional cross border electricity regulation and to harmonise policies and standards. Among other functions, RERA was established to facilitate the development of regional regulatory policies, legislation and regulations as well as monitor and evaluate electricity regulatory practices among members, and support the development of energy regulators in the region. The current membership of RERA consists of regulatory bodies from within participating Member States, as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Members of RERA

Country	Name of Regulator
Angola	Institute for Electricity Sector Regulation
Botswana	Botswana Energy Regulatory Authority
Lesotho	Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority
Malawi	Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority
Mozambique	National Electricity Advisory Council
Namibia	Electricity Control Board
South Africa	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
eSwatini	eSwatini Energy Regulatory Authority
Tanzania	Energy & Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
Zambia	Energy Regulation Board
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority

With regard to enhancement of Energy sector markets liberalisation and quality service delivery 14 out of 16 SADC Member States with exception of DRC and Comoros now have Energy Sector Regulators whereby 11 are already participating in RERA activities; while the Utility Regulatory Authority of Mauritius (URA) has applied to join RERA.

Establishment of a regional power pool

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) is a regional body, which was established in August 1995 at the SADC Summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa. It provides a platform where power generating entities within the region can share electricity loads and help manage surpluses and deficits within the region.

The SAPP has been hailed as one of the key examples of success in terms of regional integration in southern Africa. Presently, there are seventeen members of SAPP, 12 of which are national power utilities within the SADC Region, while two members are independent transmission companies and three are independent power producers.

Table 3.4: SAPP Member Utilities

Member Utility	Status	Abbreviation	Country
Botswana Power Corporation	Operating Member	BPC	Botswana
Copperbelt Energy Corporation	Independent Transmission Company	CEC	Zambia
Electricidade de Mocambique	Operating Member	EDM	Mozambique
Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi	Non-operating Member	ESCOM	Malawi
Eskom	Operating Member	Eskom	South Africa
Eswatini Electricity Company	Operating Member	SEC	Eswatini
Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa	Independent Power Producer	HCB	Mozambique
Lesotho Electricity Corporation	Operating Member	LEC	Lesotho
Lunsemfwa Hydro-Power Company	Independent Power Producer	LHPC	Zambia
Mozambique Transmission Company	Independent Transmission Company	MOTRACO	Mozambique
NamPower	Operating Member	NamPower	Namibia
Ndola Energy Corporation	Independent Power Producer	Ndola	Zambia
Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade	Non-operating Member	RNT	Angola
Societe Nationale d'Electricite	Operating Member	SNEL	DRC
Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Limited	NP	TANESCO	Tanzania
Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited	Operating Member	ZESCO	Zambia

Member Utility	Status	Abbreviation	Country
Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority	Operating Member	ZESA	Zimbabwe

Source: SAPP Annual Report 2018.

As indicated in the table above, nine entities are operating members, three are non-operating members; two are independent transmission companies; and three are independent power producers that operate within the SADC Region. Of the mentioned 12 mainland SADC Member States, Angola, Malawi and Tanzania are not yet connected to the SAPP grid. The target is to connect all the mainland Member States through Angola-Namibia Interconnector, Malawi-Mozambique Interconnector and Zambia-Tanzania Interconnector by 2022.

The Southern African Power Pool Coordination Centre (SAPP CC), provides a platform for power utilities within the SADC Region to share electricity loads and help manage surpluses and deficits within the Region, marks a true initiative towards regional integration.
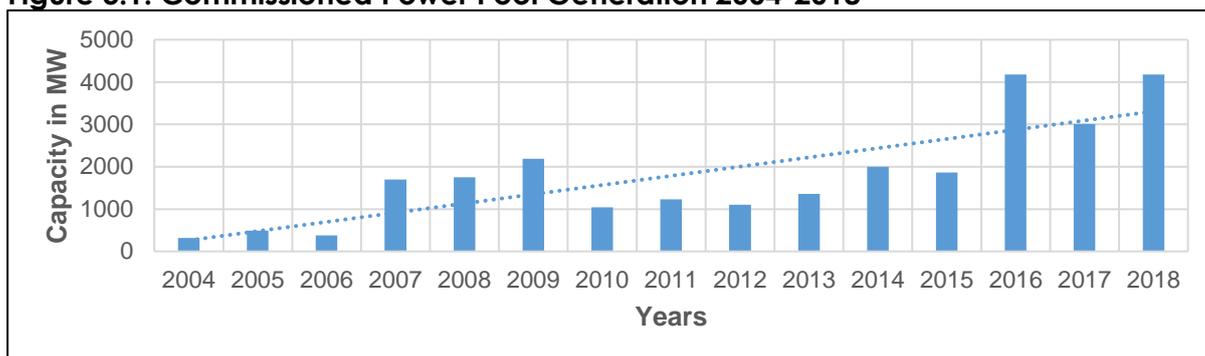
Through this regional power pool, the Short-Term Energy Market was established in 2001 in an effort to create a competitive electricity market for the SADC region. This has been augmented by the establishment of the day ahead market (DAM) since December 2009, live trade in the intra-day market (IDM) since December 2015, the Forward Physical Monthly (FPM-M) and the Forward Physical Weekly (FPM-W) with effect from 1 April 2016. Through the electricity traded in the SAPP, competitive electricity market in the Region increased from less than 1% in 2012 to 32% in December 2018. In addition, SAPP has coordinated the planning and development of power generation plants to address the current supply shortfall in the region.

Increased investment in the power sector

There have been significant investments in renewable and non-renewable energy forms in the electricity sector. This has contributed to the surplus electricity generation capacity registered since 2017 after a decade of power deficits which began in 2007. The surplus electricity has mainly been generated from a variety of energy sources including coal, wind and hydro.

Investments towards generation projects has remained the SADC priority towards increased accesses to energy across the region. In response to the Energy Sector Plan and the RIDMP, 73 power generation projects are prioritised to increase generation from the current inadequate levels to the projected demand of 96 000 MW by 2027. Evidence indicates significant increase in completed power generated projects as reflected in the increasing trend since 2004 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Commissioned Power Pool Generation 2004-2018

In line with the regional integration thrust in the energy sector, several transmission projects are planned to help distribute power from countries with surplus electricity production to those with shortfalls. The development of regional power interconnectors will enable SADC Member States to share and benefit from increased generation capacity across borders. The planned transmission projects are classified in three categories:

- **Category 1** comprises projects that aim to interconnect the three SAPP non-operating members;
- **Category 2** is made up of projects to relieve transmission congestion; and
- **Category 3** involves transmission projects to move power from new generating stations to load centres.

There are six Category 1 transmission projects that aim to connect Angola, Malawi and Tanzania to the regional grid (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Transmission Projects to Interconnect Non-Operating SAPP Members

Project name	Countries involved
Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnector	Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya
Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector	Malawi and Mozambique
Angola-Namibia Interconnector	Angola and Namibia
DRC-Angola Interconnector	Angola and DRC
Mozambique-Tanzania Interconnector	Mozambique and Tanzania
Malawi-Tanzania Interconnector	Malawi and Tanzania

The Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya (ZTK) Interconnector Project will not only link Tanzania to the SAPP grid, but also connect the Eastern African Power Pool to SAPP, allowing countries in eastern Africa to share surplus electricity with those in mainland SADC. The ZTK interconnector is one of a number of SADC projects being considered under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). The following Category 2 transmission projects are at various stages of implementation in the SADC region:

Table 3.6: Interconnector Projects to Relieve Transmission Congestion

Project name	Countries involved
ZIZABONA Transmission Project	Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia
Central Transmission Corridor (Alaska-Sherwood)	Zimbabwe
Mozambique Backbone	Mozambique
Mozambique-Zimbabwe-South Africa Transmission	Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe

A number of transmission projects are also at various stages of implementation, which aim to evacuate electricity from new power stations to areas with power deficits.

Table 3.7: Transmission Projects to Move Power from New Generating Stations to Load Centres

Project name	Countries involved
Grand Inga Transmission	DRC
Mozambique-Malawi Transmission	Malawi, Mozambique
Botswana-South Africa Transmission	Botswana, South Africa
Botswana-Namibia Transmission	Botswana, Namibia
South Africa-Namibia Transmission	Namibia, South Africa
Mozambique-Zambia Transmission	Mozambique and Zambia
Kolwezi-Solwezi Transmission	DRC, Zambia

In terms of financial commitment, the estimated investment cost of all planned electricity generation projects is US$62 billion for the short term (2012– 2017), US$39 billion for the medium term (2017-2022) and US$72 billion for the long term (2022 – 2027), totalling US$173 billion. Prioritised generation projects with capacity greater than 1000 MW are estimated to cost between US$65 billion and US$104 billion, while those prioritised with a capacity of less than 1000 MW were estimated to cost between US$7 billion and US$18 billion. The total cost of the prioritised projects would range between US$42 billion and US$122 billion. In addition, the estimated cost for priority inter-connector and transmission projects is US$3 billion.

Increased investment in other forms of energy
The SADC region has abundant sources of other forms of energy such as oil and gas where notable investments have been recorded. Angola is the SADC region's largest producer of oil; and the second largest oil producing country in sub-Saharan Africa. In Tanzania, Shell, in collaboration with Statoil and Tanzanian Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) announced development plans based on their deep offshore oil discoveries.

In June 2018, SADC Ministers responsible for Energy approved to develop a Regional Gas Master Plan that will guide the exploitation of the vast natural gas resources that exist in the region. This should help ensure sustainable gas exploitation in countries such

as Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe where gas reserves have been determined.

3.2.2 Transport Sector

Through RIDMP, the Transport Sector Plan, the Protocol on Transport, Communication and Meteorology of 1996 and other complimentary programmes, SADC continues to improve the region's surface, air and inter-modal transport infrastructure so as to deepen integration and boost intra-regional trade within southern Africa. To this end, a number of interventions have been implemented over the years outlined below.

Corridor development approach

Development in Southern Africa has traditionally occurred along routes that connect areas of industry with areas of trade. From industrial sites, raw materials pass along highways, railways, canals, and pipelines to ports for export, while finished products travel back through the same corridors. With the rapid development occurring in the SADC region, these geographic corridors are growing in importance, as they enable other sectors to maximise their productivity.

SADC is, therefore, implementing the Spatial Corridor Development Strategy which was adopted in 2008. This corridor approach to regional development is based on the need to provide seamless transport services within the region. However, infrastructural bottlenecks along these corridors – poor roads and bridges, confusing border logistics, and complex customs procedures – often hamper operations of these other industries. SADC recognises that these transport corridors require special attention.

Table 3.8: SADC Transport Corridors

Member State	Corridors
Angola	1. Lobito (Benguela); 2. Namibe; 3. Trans-Cunene; 4. Malange; 5. Bas Congo
Botswana	1. Trans-Kalahari; 2. North-South
DRC	1. North-South; 2. Malange; 3. Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 4. Dar-es-Salaam; 5. Central; 6. Bas Congo; 7. Lobito (Benguela)
Lesotho	Maseru-Durban
Malawi	1. Nacala; 2. Beira; 3. Mtwara; 4. Dar-es-Salaam; 5. North-South
Mozambique	1. Maputo; 2. Beira; 3. Nacala; 4. Mtwara; 5. North-South; 6. Limpopo
Namibia	1. Trans-Kalahari; 2. Trans-Orange; 3. Trans-Cunene; 4. Walvis Bay-Ndola- Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 5. Namibe
South Africa	1. North-South; 2. Maputo; 3. Trans-Kalahari; 4. Trans-Orange; 5. Maseru-Durban; 6. Manzini-Durban
Swaziland	1. Maputo; 2. Manzini-Durban
Tanzania	1. Dar-es-Salaam; 2. Mtwara; 3. Central
Zambia	1. North-South; 2. Dar-es-Salaam; 3. Mtwara; 4. Beira; 5. Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi (Trans-Caprivi); 6. Lobito (Benguela)
Zimbabwe	1. Beira; 2. Maputo; 3. North-South; 4. Limpopo

Source: RIDMP, 2012

Plans are afoot in the Southern Corridors (Lesotho, Mozambique, Eswatini and South Africa) and Port developments projects are ongoing in the Dar es Salaam, Nacala and Walvis Bay, with exploration of new ports firmly under the spotlight.

The major challenge for the transport sector in SADC is the lack of availability and access to sound, cost-effective and efficient air and surface transport networks to strengthen intra-SADC trade arising from the Free Trade Area and prospects for a Customs Union and Common Market. The cost of doing business is vastly increased by the indirect airline routes, poor highways and congestion at border posts.

Reduced transaction costs through a One-Stop-Border Post
A key element of the Corridor transport and logistics infrastructure programme is the development of One Stop Border Posts (OSBP) as a means to reduce transaction costs for crossing a border. To this end, SADC has embarked on a One-Stop Border Posts at Chirundu Border between Zambia and Zimbabwe; and Nakonde-Tunduma Border between Tanzania and Zambia. A third One-Stop Border Post is under construction at Kazungula Border between Botswana and Zambia. Moreover, the OSBP Source Book 2nd Edition was developed and is being domesticated as a toolkit to guide policy-makers; trade and transport practitioners in formulating regional policies and programmes on OSBPs.

Standardised Policy and Guidelines
The Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP) with the Programme Management Unit based and led by SADC Secretariat commenced in August 2017 with support from the 11th EDF to a tune of EURO 18mil. Under the TTTFP, Technical assistance and support is provided to member states in the following areas:
- development of legal/policy framework/guidelines to improve Member States' implementation of REC obligations and support the domestication of regional road transport agreements;
- capacity development at the level of the Member States through strengthening the Member States' ministries responsible for transport and road transport sector regulations; and
- implementation of Vehicle Load Management Initiative, Vehicle Regulations and Standards, Cross Border Third Party Motor Vehicle Schemes, Strategic Regional Weighbridge Location Plan, Transport Registers and Information Platform and Systems (TRIPS), Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement (MCBRTA).

Since the launch of the TTTFP in 2017, the achieved milestones to date include development and validation of a Vehicle Load Management Agreement; Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement; national and regional sensitization in 17 of the 21 Tripartite Member/Partner States to identify technical assistance requirements; and establishment of the Cross Border Road Transport Regulators Forum. Continued efforts are being extended to Member States towards standardised policy frameworks and guidelines.

3.2.3 ICT Sector
In line with the ICT Sector Plan, which forms part of RIDMP, SADC has identified projects aimed at improving the enabling policy and regulatory environment for encouraging increased private sector investment in ICT infrastructure, the bridging of gaps within the SADC Regional and National Integrated Broadband Infrastructure and SADC

Regional Information Infrastructure (SRII), facilitating the full integration of SADC Member States and focusing on the deployment of a region-wide pervasive, reliable, resilient, affordable, modern, fully integrated, interconnected and complementary network, which will be enhanced by utilising the undersea cables that have landed on the eastern and western sea-boards of the region, and extensive enhancing of postal systems in order to support the present and future socio-economic development of the SADC region.

The total estimated cost of providing an ICT infrastructure and the implementation of other identified projects is US$21.4 billion. Some of the successful projects in the ICT sector are outlined below.

Table 3.9: Regional ICT Projects

Project	Status
SADC Regional Information Infrastructure	Most SADC Member States have setup cross-border transmission links using optical fibre technology as envisaged under the SADC Regional Infrastructure (SRII), a regional programme for developing regional optic fibre links, terrestrial backhauls, backbones access networks and migration to all IP Network. The intervention has allowed Landlocked Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to connect to the submarine cables on either or both the east and west coast of Africa under the SRII Phase I.

Project	Status
National and Regional Internet Exchange Points	To date, all SADC Member States have established at least one operational NIXP. Evidence on internet usage indicates that SADC average Internet User Penetration was 22.3% (ranging from 8.6% to 58.8%) compared to 51.2% of world percentage of individuals using the Internet. The SADC average households with Internet access is at 27.8%. World households with Internet access was 57.8% (ITU Data of December 2017).
National and Regional Incident Response Teams to Support Cybersecurity	A National and Regional Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) was introduced as part of e-SADC Strategic Framework. The initiative provides an institutional mechanism that supports the implementation of the SADC Harmonised Legal and Regulatory Framework on Cybersecurity which consists of three model laws: E-Transaction/E-Commerce, Data Protection and Cyber Crime. Member States are at various levels of implementation for this project.
Wider reach through Digital Terrestrial Television	The Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) was initiated to provide consumers with more efficient use of radio frequency spectrum as well as better quality pictures and sound. Member States are also at various stages of implementing this project.
Financial Inclusion through E-commerce	Under the e-Post, the SADC Postal Strategy (2017-2020) and SADC Postal Financial Inclusion Strategy were developed with the aim of reducing the number of adult population in the Southern Africa region that remains unbanked or underbanked. Member States are also implementing an e-commerce project supported by the Universal Postal Union (UPU).
SADC Roaming Project	The SADC Roaming Project is aimed at developing a policy and regulatory framework for the provision of affordable mobile roaming voice, SMS and data services in the SADC, in order to lower international mobile roaming rates within in the region. The project is at various stages of implementation within SADC Member States.
SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing	The SADC Guidelines on ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing and the recommendations in the ICT and Broadcasting Infrastructure Sharing Study Report were approved for implementation by the September 2017 Ministerial meeting in South Africa.

Source: SADC Secretariat 2018

3.2.4 Meteorology Sector

The Meteorology Sector Plan, which is part of RIDMP, aims to ensure generation and dissemination of timely and credible meteorological and climate information and products 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 interventions are in establishing systems and infrastructure that are fully integrated, efficient, and cost effective to meet the requirements of the users, and to minimize adverse effects of severe weather and climate phenomena. The following steps have been taken at the regional level as part of steps to implement the SADC strategy for this sector. The Frameworks that guide Meteorology programmes and projects include the following:
- World Meteorological Organisation Strategic Plan (2012-2015);
- Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and
- Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan - Meteorology (2012-2027).

Institutional Arrangements

Together with the SADC Secretariat, the Meteorological Association of Southern Africa (MASA) is implementing agency in the Southern Africa. The objectives of MASA are to, among others:
- Provide National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the SADC region with priority programmes in support of socio-economic development of the region;
- Provide expert advice and regional programmes on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies;
- Promote the development, establishment and operation of efficient, affordable and accessible meteorological services within SADC that meets the diverse needs of users;
- Arrange and promote technological and scientific co-operation amongst NMHSs
- Encourage cooperation in research and human resource development; and
- Enhance cooperation with the WMO, regional and international organisations and institutions for the development of meteorology and related sciences in the SADC region.

The current activities are to strengthen the infrastructure and services with a focus on improving the following: observation networks, telecommunication and data exchange, data processing and management, weather and climate prediction and capacity building. The effort is to bring a political goodwill to uptake weather and climate information services for development planning that strengthens knowledge frameworks and fosters partnerships between public institutions, private sector, civil society and vulnerable communities.

Table 3.10: Meteorology Sector Projects

Project	Benefiting Member States	Project Status
AMESD Project	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia	Completed

Project	Benefiting Member States	Project Status
Institutional Support to African Climate Centre Institution Project	All Member States	Ongoing
Strengthening of Observation Network in the SADC region	All Member States	Ongoing
ClimDev-Africa	All Member States	Ongoing
Improvement of meteorological telecommunications and communication systems	All Member States	Ongoing
Improvement of technical capacity levels	All Member States	Ongoing
Improving the understanding of applying climate information to socio-economic benefits	All Member States	Ongoing
Strengthening the institutional capacity of the NMSs institution	All Member States	Ongoing
Strengthening the capacity of the regional climate and meteorological units of SADC (CSC, MASA, and RIC)	All Member States	Ongoing

Source: RIDMP 2012

In this regard, the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) provides operational regional climate information services for monitoring and provides forecasts of all facets of seasonal climate condition, including its extreme variations. The Centre develops and disseminates meteorological, environmental and hydro-meteorological products that are critically important in strategic and tactical planning in multi-sectoral socioeconomic development: water resource management, health, agriculture and food security, power, among others. The Centre's products also contribute to improved disaster risk management in the region, and help to ensure Member States are better prepared for weather- and climate-induced disasters, which constitute 90% of natural hazards; and for the conservation and protection of natural resources.

At present, the Climate Services Centre is implementing the Southern African Regional Climate Information Services for Disaster Resilience Development (SARCIS-DR) Project. Its overall objective is to increase the capability of SADC countries to respond to climate-induced disasters and to reduce loss of lives and damages of resources and property. The SARCIS-DR covers the southern Africa component of the continental Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Africa (SAWIDRA) Project, under the ACP-EU Programme and implemented by the African Development Bank. The Project is being implemented in all the Member States. Moreover, the CSC is

currently hosting the SADC HYCOS Project that monitors rainfall to inform hydrological status and chances to issue early warning in the Southern Africa.

3.2.5 Water Sector

The objective of the SADC water sector programme is to facilitate the development of a framework for sustainable, efficient and effective shared watercourse planning and management, through development of strategic water infrastructure and promotion of good water governance in the region. The SADC water programme is driven by the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) of the water sector.

The RSAP IV is a five-year programme (2016-2020) and is the implementation plan for the water component of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); besides, it is a strategic plan to implement the water chapter of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP).

The SADC region had been recognised globally as a key region leading in the implementation of the Nexus Approach. This was reflected in the role SADC was playing during the 8th World Water Forum held in Brasilia, Brazil from 18 to 23rd March 2018. SADC led the Africa Regional Process on implementation of the nexus approach. The major water related activities towards regional integration.

SADC Water Fund

The SADC Water Fund is implemented through a Trilateral Financing Agreement between SADC, KfW and DBSA; support by two bilateral Agreements namely the Agency Agreement between SADC and DBSA and The Separate Project Agreement between KfW and DBSA.

The first phase of the Project which was funded to the tune of 10 million Euros has now been fully committed to two regional cross-border Projects namely the Lomahasha-Namaacha Water Supply Project between Eswatini and Mozambique, and the Kasungula Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Zambia. Additional 5 Million Euros has been allocated for the Phase 2 of the Project for which the Financing Agreement has reached the final stages of negotiations among the three parties.

Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility

The Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) programme is implemented through an MOU between SADC and the DFID. The UK government, through DFID, has provided a total of £31.75 million for the current second phase of the CRIDF Programme. Projects that have already been delivered as part of the transition phase from the first phase to the second phase (CRIDF I to CRIDF II), are as follows:

- Kufandada and Bindamombe Community Management Projects in Zimbabwe – were completed and handed over to Community and ZINWA Runde Catchment Council
- Ntalale Water Supply in Zimbabwe – complete handed over to ZINWA Mzingwane Catchment
- Maseru Water Demand Management – completed and handed over to water utility of Lesotho
- KAZA Water Supply Projects in Namibia – completed and handed over to communities.

Focus of the CRIDF programme is to contribute to the attainment of the SADC regional goals through:

- addressing poverty through implementation of livelihood projects;
- supporting transboundary cooperation through strengthening hydrological monitoring systems; and
- contributing to interconnectivity of the region through supporting the Border Post Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

The current phase of CRIDF is expected to extend until 2023. SADC Secretariat and CRIDF are currently working on a sustainability strategy for the institutionalisation of CRIDF to ensure that the functions of CRIDF are continued beyond the project phase of the initiative.

Transboundary Water Projects

The region is also implementing a number of transboundary water projects aimed at boosting cooperation and development within the water sector as indicated in the table below.

Table 3.11: Status of Transboundary Water Projects

Project	Status
Kunene Transboundary Water Supply Project	Phase 1 (Lot 1) of the transboundary water supply scheme between Angola and Namibia was completed and commissioned in November 2018. It involved the rehabilitation and extension of the Calueque water supply scheme, increase livestock water access points, and irrigation offtake infrastructure on the Angolan side. This phase also included rehabilitation of the cross-border canal that transfers water into Namibia, which services a huge proportion of the national population in northern Namibia. The ongoing Lot 2 project in Calueque will also realise additional reservoir storage and increased covered of the population supplied with potable water in the Santa Clara town of Angola.
Lomahasha/Namaacha Water Supply Project:	Through increased regional cooperation SADC has facilitated the joint cross-border Water Supply project between Mozambique and Eswatini at the Lomahasha and Namaacha project. This US$14.0 million project involves development of joint water scheme is underway that will allow potable water supply from Eswatini to cross the border and used by the Mozambican residents of the Namaacha border town as well. The next phase will involve the development of dam infrastructure on the Mozambican side, to meet a future demand.
Chirundu Cross-Border Water Supply and Sanitation Project:	Chirundu cross-border water supply project between Zambia and Zimbabwe is one ongoing water project located at one of the important strategic developmental nodes in the region. It will ensure provision of clean and sustainable drinking water and

Project	Status
	sanitation services to both the Zambian and Zimbabwean border towns in Chirundu that experience huge volumes of traffic with the enhanced movement of traffic and people through this point. Nakonde/Tunduma Cross-Border Water Supply and Sanitation Project. The Nakonde/ Tunduma Cross –Border Water Supply and Sanitation project is a project between DRC and Zambia and the Nakonde/Tunduma (Zambia and Tanzania) Projects. Follow up work was undertaken for the Nakonde/Tunduma project, following on the recommendations of the assessment, for deeper engagement of the two border towns' stakeholders. Project and this will need to be closely followed up with them.
Water Transfer Scheme from Lesotho to Botswana through South Africa:	Regional water resources are known to be located sometimes far away from where they are desired the most. Countries like South Africa and Botswana are known to be significant contributors in the regional economy, and yet are having serious water scarcity challenges. The Lesotho Highlands waters are increasingly considered to relieve some of the water pressures in these two countries for domestic and industrial in nature. Firstly, mileage has been realised in the water transfer scheme for Lesotho to South Africa, which has also realised increase in energy access by the Basotho people with electricity from the same joint water scheme. Presently, while continuing with another phase of the cooperation between Lesotho and South Africa, another regional water transfer project between Lesotho and Botswana is underway, which is being implemented with the facilitation of SADC and the Orange-Senqu Watercourse Commission.

Source: SADC Secretariat, 2018

Groundwater Development and Management
The SADC Groundwater Management Institute (GMI) was established in June 2011 as a non-profit organisation under South African Companies Act. The SADC GMI is hosted by the University of Free State within the Institute for Groundwater Studies (IGS). The SADC GMI is now fully functional with a full complement of core staff (5) and Project related Staff (3) giving support to various areas of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Project in SADC. The Subsidiarity Status with SADC Secretariat was duly approved by Council at its last meeting in August 2018 in Windhoek Namibia. This was after the Secretariat developed and submitted a Financial Sustainability Strategy and Plan which indicated that the SADC GMI will be sustained beyond the current Project financing.

SADC Water Capacity Development Programme
In addition, SADC Member States are also implementing projects designed to build capacity in the development of water infrastructure as outlined below:

Waternet Programme
The Waternet is a network programme of several universities in the region that is actively involved in the capacitation of the regional water sector through a Masters regional programme in the area of integrated water resource management (IWRM). Already the programme has produced over 500 Masters Graduates. The Programme is presently actively funded by the The Netherlands Government and the network universities.

Through funding support of GIZ and other partners the Waternet programme is now also offering professional short term training in a number of programmes as informed by capacity gap assessment studies that are done by the Waternet Programme in consultation with the SADC. The following courses have been offered, and some in French and Portuguese:
- Negotiation skills in transboundary surface and ground water resources management
- Water Demand Management
- Principles and Application of IWRM training
- Financing of water infrastructure projects
- Monitoring and communicating of river water status
- Gender mainstreaming the Water Sector (offered with support of Global Water Partnership Southern Africa)

Southern African NEPAD Water Centre of Excellence Programme
The Southern African NEPAD Water Centre of Excellence Programme (SANWATCE) is also on capacity building also working with some other universities in the region. It is also hosting the regional Water Research for Southern Africa (WARFSA) programme through which the SADC Water Research Agenda was developed and is managed. SANWATCE continues to work with Waternet and other partners to promote and implement the regional Water Research Agenda.

3.2.6 Tourism Sector
As a growth industry with socio-economic impacts, tourism is of particular interest to SADC. In order to foster the tourism industry in Southern Africa for greater economic development of the region, SADC passed its Protocol on the Development of Tourism in the Southern African Development Community on 14th September 1998, which was amended on 8th September 2009.

The Protocol sets out SADC's objective to build upon the region's potential as a tourist destination. SADC intends to ensure even distribution of tourism development throughout the region and to create a favourable environment for tourism, thereby using tourism as a vehicle for socioeconomic development. To facilitate these plans, Member States agree to encourage private sector involvement in the industry through incentives, infrastructure, and a regulatory framework that encourages their participation.

The Protocol also establishes systems for facilitating travel to Southern Africa, training for industry workers, and marketing the region as a tourist destination. It also includes

an institutional framework for implementing the Protocol, specifying committees, units, duties, and procedures relevant to improving tourism in the region.

The region recognises the urgent need to improve tourism infrastructure in readiness for the forecasted growth that could see the SADC region receiving approximately 58% of the total continental traffic by 2027. The RIDMP indicates that the number of tourists coming to the SADC region could triple by 2027, hence there is an urgent need to have physical infrastructure in the TFCAs to capture and increase the market share. The Tourism Chapter identified an Infrastructure Development Action Plan, comprising five priority projects, among others, for implementation within the regional Trans-frontier Conservation Areas. The estimated costs for these projects is US$1.1 billion.

3.3 Challenges

While there has been progress in some areas, it has been established that Member States are lagging behind in as far as the implementation of most regional projects is concerned. Part of the reason is that Member States are struggling to raise adequate levels of funding for STAP projects. Related to this is the inadequate skill level within some Member States to adequately prepare projects for funding.

This has made access to the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF) difficult. The fund was established to capacitate the region with resources to develop bankable project proposals that can attract funding for implementation yet there has been limited uptake among Member States for this fund. With infrastructure projects stalling, the region's infrastructure deficit is also widening. Urgent steps therefore need to be taken to put outstanding regional projects back on course so as to accelerate reginal integration.

3.4 Policy Options

The region still has the fundamental challenge of creating an enabling environment by delivering infrastructure requirements envisioned under RIDMP and other policy programmes. Recommendations through which the current challenges can be overcome include the following:
- Strengthen the region's resource mobilisation efforts for infrastructure projects.
- Member States need to be capacitated to access financing solutions for infrastructure development projects.
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation framework for infrastructure projects so as to accelerate the implementation of regional infrastructure projects.
- Accelerate the implementation of the Spatial Corridor Development Strategy so as to deepen the linkages between industry and areas of trade.
- SADC Member States would need to strengthen their private-public sector frameworks and consolidate an enabling environment in which the private sector would thrive.
- To ensure sustainability, it is important to ensure that Member States adopt the user pays principle for infrastructure development projects.

There is therefore need for Member States to take continue giving priority to the implementation of the identified infrastructure projects so as to accelerate the level of regional integration. The end result should be the delivery of robust, seamless and

cost-effective trans-boundary infrastructure that fosters regional economic development and growth.

CHAPTER 4   : PEACE AND SECURITY COOPERATION

4.0 Introduction

Peace and security are necessary preconditions for regional development since instability in one Member State can have an impact on neighbouring countries and cause a setback for regional integration. In recognition of this, issues of peace and security remain a top priority for SADC and are clearly articulated and demonstrated in the proliferation of declarations, treaties and protocols aimed at preventing and containing conflicts in the region.

The SADC Declaration and Treaty define SADC's vision as a Shared Future in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity. This vision needs to be appreciated within the context, historical processes and experiences of the region. Formal cooperation in politics, defence and security is rooted in the commitment of the founding fathers to work together for the political liberation of the sub-region from colonial occupation and apartheid, which eventually evolved into the Mulungushi Club and the Front Line States. An economic dimension was added in April 1980 when the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established with the objective of strengthening friendly relations, preserving political independence, and capitalising on the complementarity of the regional economies, resources, and potential. Peace and security are therefore well established as an integral component of development planning in southern Africa, due the understanding that economic cooperation and integration requires a peaceful environment in which people can grow and contribute to their full potential.

The Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is a separate structure under the SADC Secretariat, with a separate Troika leadership of three Heads of State reporting to Summit and a strategic plan, the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO II). This plan contains a Political Sector, Defence, State Security, Public Security, and Police.

In this regard, the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation was signed in 2001 as an instrument which formalises the SADC Organ established in 1996. The first strategic plan SIPO I was signed in 2004, to operationalize the objectives of the Protocol. Since then there has been more concerted action within the various sectors and meetings between senior officials and leaders increased. The mutual knowledge derived from greater familiarisation with the operations of the institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction has led to an ever-increasing relationship of trust among leaders, senior officials and States, and a SADC Mutual Defence Pact signed in 2003.

The key blueprint governing SADC cooperation on regional peace and security is the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO), which is a strategic plan for the Organ. The core objective of SIPO (– first developed in 2003 and revised in 2012 –) is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration.

The SIPO is, therefore, not an end in itself but rather an enabling instrument for the implementation of other regional documents including the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation as well as the recently Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap. SIPO is divided into five sectors, namely Political Sector; Defence Sector; State Security Sector; Public Security Sector; and Police Sector. The following are some of the main targets set out by the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO):

- To prevent, contain and resolve inter and intra state conflict by peaceful means;
- To promote the development of democratic institutions and practices by state parties and encourage the observance of universal human rights; and
- To develop peacekeeping and coordination capacities of Member States for effective participation in regional and international peace support operations.

Below are some of the interventions put in place by SADC to promote peace and security in the region.

4.1 Consolidation of Peace and Democracy

As part of the Good Governance and Democracy Tenets, Member States have continued to adhere to the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015) which provides a normative peer review framework to measure adherence to standardized universal best practices in relation to the conduct of elections and ultimately, the prevention of election-related conflicts. The principles and guidelines were first adopted in 2004 by the Heads of State Summit as a firm commitment to the institutionalisation of democracy and good governance in the region, and have since constituted a basis for the assessment of electoral processes in Member States, as revised in 2015. The principles and guidelines were revised in 2015.

In this regard and having the 2018/19 financial year as reference, the region has successfully deployed (observers in) the SADC Electoral Observation Missions (SEOMs) for the Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Kingdom of Eswatini, Comoros, South African and Malawian elections. The deployment of SEOMs, supported by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC), has, by and large, contributed for an enhanced credibility of electoral processes among Member States and the international community. But more importantly it has enabled the region to be regarded as a critical role player in peace and (political) stability.

4.2 From Early Warning to Preventive Diplomacy; Mediation; Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Through the appropriate structures and mechanisms, SADC continues to play a pivotal role in the area of preventive diplomacy, mediation, conflict prevention and resolution. While a strong linkage between Early Warning leading to Early Action has been created through the establishment of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC), the emphasis lies in preventing conflicts at its early stages. As such the following efforts were undertaken:

- SADC has remained seized with efforts to find a lasting solution to the political challenges in the Kingdom of Lesotho. One of the achievements was the successful deployment of the SADC Preventative Mission in Lesotho (SAPMIL) in the Kingdom of Lesotho from 2017 to 2018 to assist in stabilizing the defence and security sectors in order to create a conducive environment for carrying out reforms. The SAPMIL officially closed in November 2018 and among its achievements was the convening of a Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue during the same month, which brought together leaders of all political parties in Lesotho and civil society. The outcome of the dialogue was commitment by all the parties in Lesotho to ensure the implementation of the SADC Roadmap for security reforms;
- The deployment of the SADC Oversight Committee to the Kingdom of Lesotho and the team supporting the SADC Facilitator to continue to provide facilitation support and assist in the implementation of the national dialogue and the roadmap for reforms;
- SADC continued its support to DRC to assist the country in neutralizing the negative forces operating in the Eastern parts of the country by deploying the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) embedded in the MONUSCO. SADC also helped national stakeholders in preparing for the historic December 2018 General Elections. In April 2018, Secretariat opened a SADC Liaison Office in the DRC to coordinate SADC's political, electoral and security support initiatives in the country. The 37th SADC Summit also approved the appointment a Special Envoy to the DRC, former Namibian President Sam Nujoma to manage the political and security dynamics in the country;
- Regional and National Mediation capacity building courses to improve and strengthen domestic mediation capacities in the Member States. The SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) provides most of the trainings for peace support missions in the region. The centre has also delivered training courses for peacekeeping practitioners from the SADC region and other parts of Africa, and participated in the preparation and running of all major peacekeeping exercises conducted in the region. It In addition to this, the centre plays a key role in the implementation of the SADC Brigade, and is one of the main implementing entities of the SIPO in the area of peace keeping training; and,
- Implementation of the SADC Women Peace and Security Strategy in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325, through the support in developing of National Action Plans in Member States. SADC has also developed a regional framework that will serve as a guide on mainstreaming gender into the regional peace and security systems and processes. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring that they fully participate in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region. The strategy is a key policy tool to support the implementation of Resolution 1325 in the region. Another initiative to mainstream gender in the peace and security sector is the ongoing efforts by Member States to develop and implement primary and subordinate legislation on trafficking in persons. Awareness raising campaigns on trafficking in persons have already been conducted by the SADC Secretariat. In fact, the Secretariat has produced two publications to facilitate information sharing on trafficking in persons, as well as a training curriculum to be used largely by law enforcement officers and social workers.

4.3 Operationalization of the SADC Standby Force

The southern African region has for decades been developing and strengthening regional cooperation through the Defence Sector. After the attainment of Full Operational Capability (FOC) status of the SADC Standby Force (SADC SF) in July 2016, the Standby Force has been making strides in readiness for its distinct role in the Regional Peace and Security Architecture.

The SADC Standby Force was formally established in 2007 and launched in August 2008. It represents a commitment of purpose that ensures the region's collective approach to defence and security affairs and the protection of the people and safeguarding the stability of the region. Made up of military, police and civilian members from Member States to participate in peace support operations undertaking various functions, including observations and monitoring, preventive deployment and peace-building as well as humanitarian assistance, and in grave circumstances, intervention to restore peace and security. The Standby Force operates as a tool of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, and the force supports regional peace operations under the African Standby Force Policy Framework.

The SADC Standby Force (SADC SF) attained Full Operational Capacity status in July 2016 and has been making strides in preparation for its distinct role in the Regional Peace and Security Architecture.

The following main actions are meant to consolidate the efficacy of the Standby Force;
- From January to June 2019, the SADC region is in the roaster of the African Union Standby Force (ASF) as the leading region to deploy anywhere in the continent in case of need, by a decision of the Africa Union. The ASF is an important tool of the African peace and security architecture for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the continent. The ASF, which became fully operational in 2016 is based on standby arrangements among Africa's five sub-regions namely North Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and Southern Africa, who agreed to be placed on a six-monthly rotational basis to lead the ASF. In preparation for that, SADC Standby Force (SADC SF) conducted a Command Post Exercise (CPX) at the Malawi Armed Forces College in Salima, the Republic of Malawi from 1 to 16 October 2018. Some of the major training exercises undertaken by the SADCSF are shown in Table 4.1. The objectives of the exercise were amongst others, to test and harmonize doctrines, procedures and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in as far as Peace Support Operations (PSOs) are concerned for Member States to operate together during peace missions effectively. Participants from Military, Police and Civilian Components from Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe attended the exercise.
- The first phase of the establishment of the Regional Logistic Depot (RLD), entailing bush clearing and fencing of the 19ha of land was concluded in October 2018, while the Secretariat has initiated the tendering process to select a company to undertake the design and construction of the infrastructure. This phase will be executed in sub phases aimed at attaining the depot's Initial Operating Capability by 2021 and Final Operating Capability by

2023, in harmony with the timelines proposed by the African Union. Phase 2 of the project also entails SADC Secretariat embarking on a resource mobilization strategy and consulting with identified strategic partners. Progress on the consultations is still ongoing. The African Union has also promised to assist SADC to source the needed funds on the construction of the RLD. The total estimated budget for the RLD is USD 45 Million. The RLD is meant to put in place a logistics capability that will be able to provide mission start-up equipment for the three components of the Standby Force, being the military, police and civilian components. The RLD will hold the requisite inventory for establishing the sector/brigade Headquarters for an AU/UN mandated mission and the inventory for a mission Headquarters for a SADC mandated mission.

Table 4.1: Major Training Exercises by SADC

Training Exercise	Place	Year
UMODZI	Malawi	2018
Golfinho	South Africa	2009
THOKGAMO	Botswana	2005
Tanzanite	Tanzania	2002
Blue Crane	South Africa	1999
Blue Hungwe	Zimbabwe	1997

Source: sadc.int

4.4 Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism remains a global phenomenon and is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, economic development and social integration. Terrorism is a threat that poses fundamental challenges to the region and the international community and risks undermining the core values of countries' constitutions, the rule of law, respect for human rights, protection of civilians and tolerance among the people.

With that in mind, the 35th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in August 2015 in Gaborone, Botswana adopted the SADC Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which aims to enhance the region's peace and security infrastructure. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and its Action plan has enabled a common approach in the fight against terrorism collectively including the sharing of information on suspected terrorists; enacting and reviewing legislation at the national level on preventing and combatting terrorism and strengthening the capacity of the Financial Intelligence Units.

4.5 Facilitation of Free Movement of Persons

Regional integration irrespective of the economic, political and socio-cultural context, is premised on the framing of free movement arrangements. The SADC Region has developed a Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons within the Region in order to remove obstacles in the movement of Persons. The Protocol is instrumental in increasing the traffic of regular migrants across the Region. This liberalisation of movement aids trade and tourism which most economies in the Region depend on. The rationale for facilitating free movement of persons in SADC region is anchored on the realization that full participation in the process of building

the region is only possible where the citizens of the region can enjoy freedom of movement across borders.

The Protocol has not come into effect. Implementation of the Protocol will be done in three phases, covering measures to do with entry of citizens of one Member State into another Member State; measures regarding residency and right to establishment of citizens of one country in another country in the region; and measures regarding the controls at border posts. The timeframe of implementation of the objectives of the Protocol will be determined by an Implementation Framework to be agreed by the State Parties once the Protocol enters into force.

Despite the fact that the Protocol is not yet in force, the region has made some strides in implementation of some of the targets under the three phases mentioned earlier. SADC has adopted a gradual process of removing barriers to free movement of people and Member States are becoming more open to citizens of another. This is being achieved through removing visa requirements and reducing the time and cost of acquiring a visa as well as the time spent doing immigration formalities at border posts.

Community Passport
SADC has no Community Passport. In terms of Visa Exemption, one of the objectives of the Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons is to abolish visa requirements where they still exist. So far, SADC Member States have ratified the Protocol. Visa exemption has been provided for in the Protocol. However, almost all the countries are in bilateral agreements between themselves.

Visa cooperation
Member States continue to conclude bilateral agreements for visa exemptions, granting a maximum of 90 days for citizens of the region. The Republics of Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe have exempted all citizens from the SADC Region from visa requirements. Some Member States have exempted other Member States and are at advanced stages of concluding bilateral agreements with others.

Table 4.2: Visa requirements for citizens of other SADC Member States

Member State	Visa required	Comments
Angola	DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia.	• All diplomatic and official passports of SADC Member States are exempted; • Bilateral visa exemption agreements signed with Namibia, Mozambique, and South Africa; • Unilateral visa exemptions for citizens of Botswana, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe; • Process for visa exemption for Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi and Zambia is at an advanced stage.
Botswana	DRC and Madagascar	• Diplomatic and official passports holders of DRC and Madagascar are exempted from visa requirements
Comoros	Visa on arrival for all SADC Member States	

Member State	Visa required	Comments
DRC	All SADC Member States except Madagascar, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
Eswatini	Angola and DRC	• Eswatini to initiate consultations with Angola and DRC
Lesotho	Angola and DRC	• Diplomatic and official passport holders from Angola and DRC are given visas upon arrival gratis; and • Consultations are ongoing for ordinary passports holders from Angola.
Madagascar	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa	
Malawi	Angola and DRC	• Negotiations are ongoing and holders of diplomatic and official passports are required to apply for visas, which are granted gratis
Mauritius		• All Member States exempted from visa requirements
Mozambique	DRC and Madagascar	• Only ordinary passport holders from DRC and Madagascar are required to obtain visas.
Namibia	DRC and Madagascar	• There are ongoing consultations with DRC and Madagascar
Seychelles		• All Member States exempted from visa requirements
South Africa	DRC and Madagascar	• Diplomatic and official passports are exempted in respect of DRC • Consultations will commence with Madagascar
Tanzania	Angola and DRC	• Holders of diplomatic and official passports from Angola and DRC are exempted • Consultations are ongoing with respect to ordinary passports holders from Angola.
Zambia	Angola, DRC and Madagascar	• Angola (currently only Diplomatic and official passports are exempted) • Negotiations with Angola have been concluded and MOU due to be signed • Consultations are ongoing with Madagascar.
Zimbabwe		• All Member States exempted from visa requirements

Source: SADC Secretariat 2019

As shown in the table, most SADC Member States have abolished visa requirements from citizens of other Member States, thereby allowing citizens to move freely across borders. Although bilateral negotiations between Member States are at different stages, it is envisaged that soon most SADC Member States will exempt visa

requirements from all SADC citizens. Currently, only Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe have abolished visa requirements from citizens of all other SADC Member States.

Other countries that are doing well in this regard are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini and Tanzania who require visas from only two SADC Member States. Zambia on the other hand requires visas from three other SADC Member States. However, citizens of most SADC Member States require visas to travel to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which requires paperwork from 10 southern African countries. Angola and Madagascar also require visa application from citizens of five SADC Member States.

As shown in Table 4.3, the SADC region is doing well when it comes to progress in terms of openness of borders of its Member States.

Table 4.3: Visa openness of SADC Member States (in relation to other African countries)

Country	Ranking in Africa (Out of 53 countries)	No visa required (out of 53 countries)	Visa on arrival (Out of 53 countries)	Visa required in advance of travel (Out of 53 countries)
Seychelles	1	53	0	0
Mozambique	10	9	44	0
Mauritius	12	27	21	5
Comoros	14	0	53	0
Madagascar	14	0	53	0
Tanzania	18	16	26	11
Zimbabwe	20	17	10	26
Malawi	22	14	12	27
Zambia	23	13	12	28
Botswana	30	17	0	36
Eswatini	30	17	0	36
Lesotho	32	16	0	37
South Africa	34	15	0	38
Namibia	38	13	0	40
Angola	42	7	0	46
DRC	45	4	3	46

Source: Compiled from AfDB/AU Africa Openness Report 2018

According to Africa Visa Openness Report 2018 jointly published by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission in January 2019, SADC had the largest number of countries in the top 20 of states with open borders. SADC Member State, Seychelles, was ranked the country with the most open borders on the continent as it does not require visas from citizens of all other African countries. Other SADC Member States in the top 20 are Mozambique (ranked number 10 in Africa), Mauritius (12), Comoros and Madagascar (joint number 14), United Republic of Tanzania (18) and Zimbabwe (20). Annex 1 gives the full list of ranking for the 534 African countries surveyed.

In addition to relaxation of visa requirements, the SADC region has established more mechanisms that allow people to move freely across borders. These include measures

to simplify immigration procedures, which has made it easy for people to travel across borders in the region. One such initiative is the establishment of dedicated desks to cater for SADC citizens at all points of entry in the region.

Towards a regional Univisa
There has been slow progress in efforts to establish a universal visa (univisa) for the region due to various challenges. As a first step towards establishment of the SADC univisa, Zambia and Zimbabwe are implementing a similar visa system to encourage tourists to move smoothly between the two countries. This visa system between the two SADC Member States, which is commonly known as the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Univisa, is the first step towards adopting a Univisa in the SADC region. The KAZA Univisa was initially launched in November 2014. The implementation of the KAZA Univisa was originally set to be rolled out in four stages. The pilot phase involves Zambia and Zimbabwe, with the next step expected to cover three other countries, Angola, Botswana and Namibia. The five countries make up the KAZA Trans-frontier Conservation Area (TFCA).

Thereafter, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland are scheduled to join the KAZA Univisa system. The fourth and last stage should see all the other remaining SADC countries – Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania – joining the visa regime. When fully implemented a single visa for SADC has the capacity to considerably improve the travel and flow of visitors to and within the region.

4.6 Enhanced Cross Border Cooperation

SADC Members States, conduct regular joint policing operations, to expose those engaged in criminal activities ranging from drug trafficking, human trafficking, motor vehicle theft, stock theft, peddling of counterfeit products among other crimes. The cooperation is coordinated by the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO). Established in 1995, SARPCCO is the primary force in southern Africa for the prevention and fighting of cross-border crime.

Since its creation, SARPCCO has been critical in advancing best practice policing ideals for peace and security in the region, particularly in implementing the regional organized crime threat analysis. Among its successes has been the ability to reduce car thefts across borders as well as trade in illegal wildlife and endangered species, as well as trafficking in human beings. The development of the SADC Guidelines for Crime and Violence Prevention is a welcome development in the promotion of regional collaboration, cooperation and coordination on matters related to public safety and security. It has assisted in building capacity in crime and violence prevention principles and approaches to strengthen public safety and security in the region.

SADC Member States, through the Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) on Small Arms and Light Weapons, regularly reviews the status of implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials, addressing general problems about Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in SADC Region. The RCC makes recommendations to SADC policy structures. This contributes to the achievement of the African Union (AU) Master Roadmap for Silencing the Guns in Africa.

4.7 Coordinated Approach to Addressing Peace and Security Issues

To ensure that a conducive environment is maintained and strengthened, SADC and its International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) who are involved in peace and security issues have come up with a coordinated approach to promoting peace and stability in the region. The inaugural meeting of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group, which consists of representatives of the SADC Secretariat, its subsidiary organisations and ICPs involved in peace and security issues, was held in June 2018.

The main objectives of the SADC Peace and Security Thematic Group is to provide a platform for sharing experiences and information on peace and security in the region, as well as facilitating resource mobilization for SADC activities in line with the Costed Implementation Plan on Peace and Security (2016-2021).

4.8 Gender Mainstreaming in Peace and Security

SADC has developed a regional framework that will serve as a guide on mainstreaming gender into the regional peace and security systems and processes. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring that they fully participate in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region. The strategy is a key policy tool to support the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in the region.

Another initiatives to mainstream gender in the peace and security sector is the ongoing efforts by Member States to develop and implement primary and subordinate legislation on trafficking in persons. Awareness raising campaigns on trafficking in persons have already been conducted by the SADC Secretariat. In fact, the Secretariat has produced two publications to facilitate information sharing on trafficking in persons, as well as a training curriculum to be used largely by law enforcement officers and social workers.

4.9 Challenges

Despite the attainment of positive results and developments in the peace and security, SADC still faces a number of challenges of fully attainment stability, which is a key precondition for sustainable growth. One of these challenges is the slow pace of implementation by Member States of agreed decisions. Other identified challenges include the following:
- Economic underdevelopment and poverty;
- The HIV and AIDS pandemic;
- Inter and intra state conflict;
- Refugees, irregular movers, illegal migrants and internally displaced persons;
- The need to redress imbalances in accessibility to natural resources and wealth; and
- The development and consolidation of regional disaster management mechanisms.

Another main challenge for the political leadership in the SADC is to transform expressed political will and commitment into action, and demonstrate that action by increasing resources to support the implementation of regional action plans, protocols and declarations as agreed, and to hold defaulting members to account.

4.10 Conclusion/Way Forward

As highlighted, SADC has made some strides in promoting peace and security in the region. However, a lot still needs to be done to ensure the necessary conditions are in place to attained sustainable development. For example, there are still some pockets of instability in the region. Furthermore, the holding of elections in the region has not be used as a tools to consolidate democracy but has in most cases led to internal conflicts among political parties. As such, it is important for SADC to consider the following options to improve to improve the peace and security situation in the region include the following:

- Encourage the contribution of civil society to conflict prevention, management and resolution;
- Promote public debates and awareness activities throughout SADC on its achievements;
- Carry out regular and inclusive assessments and identify factors with potential to cause conflict;
- Encourage political parties and all stakeholders to accept the outcome of elections held in accordance with African Union and SADC electoral standards
- Ratify and accede to the relevant conventions, treaties and protocols
- Mobilize resources and enhance regional capacity for peace support operations; and
- Strengthen and consolidate regional disaster risk management mechanisms.

CHAPTER 5: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

5.1 AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

5.1.0 Introduction

Agriculture is an important sector in the SADC region and is of major social and economic significance to national economies. As shown in Table 4.1, agriculture contributes a fair share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a number of SADC Member States. According to the SADC Statistical Year Book 2015, agriculture contributed about 40% to the Democratic Republic of Congo's economy as of 2011; 30% for Malawi (2013); 29% for Tanzania (2015); 24% for Madagascar (2015); and 23% for Mozambique (2014).

Table 5.1: Share of agriculture to GDP in SADC (%)

	GDP Share									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Angola	n.a.	8.0	6.8	10.5	10.1	10.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Botswana	n.a.	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Comoros	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DRC	n.a.	45.5	43.7	43.7	44.8	40.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eswatini	n.a.	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.0	n.a.
Lesotho	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.5	6.5	7.5	n.a.	n.a.
Madagascar	n.a.	25.4	24.5	28.8	28.1	28.4	28.2	26.3	26.5	24.1
Malawi	n.a.	29.8	n.a.	n.a.	29.0	30.8	29.9	29.9	n.a.	n.a.
Mauritius	n.a.	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9
Mozambique	24.6	24.7	26.9	27.9	27.3	26.3	25.2	24.1	22.8	n.a.
Namibia	n.a.	9.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	n.a.	n.a.
Seychelles	n.a.	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South Africa	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4
Tanzania	26.2	25.8	25.7	25.4	24.9	24.6	24.7	31.2	28.9	29.0
Zambia	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.3	6.8	5.0
Zimbabwe	n.a.	21.3	23.7	19.3	17.7	15.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: SADC Statistical Year Book 2015 (2017)

According to the SADC Agricultural Policy 2015, about 61% of the region's 327 million people depends on agriculture for food, income and employment. It also contributes significantly to export earnings. The SADC region is also endowed with several natural resources which include water, wildlife and minerals which play a vital role in the economic development of the region.

There are 15 major internationally shared river basins in SADC, with a combined drainage area covering about 78 % of the region's continental land area, a total catchment area of 67.6 million squares kilometres. The Congo and Zambezi river basins are the largest in the region, and the Zambezi is the most shared within SADC, with eight riparian states.

Groundwater is available in variable quantities mainly in the form of aquifers recharged through infiltration, but they are being rapidly depleted. In Botswana, 80% of water supply for people and animals is from groundwater sources. Most rural areas in Namibia also rely on groundwater while most farmers in the Limpopo river basin depend on groundwater from springs or pumped from drilled wells and boreholes during the dry months.

The countries in southern Africa are endowed with vast mineral resources. Between them, South Africa and Zimbabwe are host to approximately 80% of the world's Platinum Group Minerals and chromite resources. Vast deposits of coal, both thermal and metallurgical, occur and are mined in significant quantities in Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Angola, Botswana, the DRC, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe provide about 60 of the world's rough diamonds. These resources provide the SADC region with a comparative advantage and also present a springboard for socio-economic development of the countries.

Large tracts of land in the region are set aside as protected areas for the conservation of forests, wildlife and wetlands, with Zambia and Tanzania having the highest proportion of protected areas at 31 and 28 % respectively, followed by Botswana (18), Namibia (14) and Zimbabwe (12). These protected areas are increasingly being joined across borders through creation of Trans Frontier Conservation Areas.

While the exploitation of these natural resources drove a moderate structural shift in individual SADC economies away from a reliance on agriculture as a key contributor to GDP from the SADC average of 19.4% in 1992 to 12.5% in 2015, the increasing importance of the services sector across SADC is noticeable, from a regional average of 48.5% of GDP in 1992 to 57.1 % in 2015.

5.1.1 Legal framework

To increase agricultural and natural resources production and productivity, and ensure that food security and sustainable economic development are achieved in the region, SADC through the Food, Agriculture and Nature Resource (FARN) Directorate has put in place several legal instruments. These include the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999) and the Protocol on Shared Watercourses (revised 2000).

Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses

The Protocol on Shared Watercourses, which was adopted by Member States in 1995 and revised in 2000, came into force in 2003. The Protocol provides a guiding framework for managing shared watercourses in the region, and seeks to "foster close and coordinated cooperation in the management, protection and utilization of shared watercourses, and to advance the SADC agenda of regional integration and poverty alleviation" (SADC 2000).

To implement the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses, the Regional Water Policy, adopted in 2005; the Regional Water Strategy adopted in 2006 and Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources and Development Management (RSAP) which was first approved by SADC Summit in August 1998. The RSAP, implemented in rolling five-year cycles, guides water management and development programmes in the SADC region.

The first Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP I) on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management ran from 1999 to 2004 supported the implementation of 31 projects, falling into seven broad categories as follows:

- Legal and regulatory framework
- Integrated basin-wide approach
- Macro policies
- Knowledge management
- Public awareness
- Stakeholder participation
- Infrastructure investment

The RSAP I was reviewed in 2004 to provide recommendations for the formulation of RSAP II (2005-2010). The review concluded that the RSAP I "was the most advanced and comprehensive multi-country freshwater programme in the world". Despite this success, the review also revealed that most stakeholders felt that the objectives of the RSAP I were too broad. It further recommended changing from a project approach to a programme approach and from creation of an enabling environment to water infrastructure development.

The second Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP II) on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management was structured around four strategic areas, namely regional water resources development, planning and management; infrastructure development support; water governance and capacity building. Some of the progresses made in implementing RSAP II include:

- Development and approval of the Regional Water Policy;
- Development and approval of the Regional Water Strategy;
- Development of the Regional Awareness and Communication Strategy;
- Procurement, distribution and installation of equipment under SADC HYCOS 2;
- Completion of integrated water resources planning studies at basin level;
- Development of basin strategies and databases;
- Completion of IWRM demonstration projects in 5 SADC Member States;
- Establishment and strengthening of several RBOs; and
- Development of guidelines to strengthen RBOs.

The RSAP III, implemented between 2011 and 2015, strengthened the enabling environment for regional water resources governance, management and development through the application of integrated water resources management at the regional, river basin, Member State and community levels. It was designed to provide an effective and dependable framework that contributed to poverty reduction, regional integration, peace and security, and socioeconomic development.

The RSAP IV provides the focus for the SADC Water Sector for the period between January 2016 and December 2020, and aims at implementing priority interventions of the Regional Water Strategy and Regional Water Policy. It consists of eight programs, each contributing to the achievement of the RSAP strategic and operational objectives.

To ensure effective management of transboundary watercourses, SADC has established eight shared watercourse institutions, of which five have Integrated Water

Resource Management and Development Plans and harmonized water management policies. Basin management authorities, all at different stages of development and capacity, also exist in other shared rivers.

The region has also focused on building local capacity in water resource management and establishing avenues for public participation. With the groundwork for water in place, the focus is now on developing feasibility studies and continuing to implement strategic water infrastructure projects in the region.

Table 5.2: Transboundary river basins and River Basin Organizations in SADC

Watercourse	Countries	Shared water institution/River Basin Organization
Buzi	Mozambique and Zimbabwe	
Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic	Commission Internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha
Cuvelai	Angola and Namibia	
Incomati	Eswatini, Mozambique and South Africa	
Kunene	Angola, Namibia	
Limpopo	Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe	Limpopo Watercourse Commission
Cubango-Okavango	Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe	The Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission
Orange-Senqu	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa	The Orange-Senqu River Commission
Pungwe	Mozambique and Zimbabwe	
Ruvuma	Mozambique and Tanzania	
Save/Sabi	Mozambique and Zimbabwe	
Umbeluzi	Eswatini, Mozambique and South Africa	
Zambezi	Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	The Zambezi Watercourse Commission

Source: SADC Secretariat

SADC, therefore, stands out globally in its management of transboundary water resources due to successful implementation of water programmes.

Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement
SADC passed its Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement on 18 August 1999 to establish a common framework for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the region. The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement is being implemented and partially domesticated in 12 Member States. Steps towards implementation of the wildlife protocol include creation of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). TFCAs are conservation initiatives that straddle national boundaries, thus falling under joint administration and re-establishing ecological integrity separated by artificial, though legal, boundaries.

Some 18 existing and potential TFCAs have been identified to date, including the Greater Limpopo Trans Frontier Park established by the governments of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe and ZIZABONA (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Namibia). The proposed TFCAs covered close to 755,000 sq km of the region by 2001, with some new parks identified in the interim. Institutional arrangements for implementation of the wildlife protocol include Committee of Ministers responsible for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Regional Agricultural Policy
To ensure food security in the region, the Regional Agricultural Policy 2014 was endorsed by SADC Council of Ministers in August 2014. The Regional Agricultural Policy seeks to define common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in contribution to regional integration and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda.

The Regional Agricultural Policy is the overarching policy framework in the agriculture sector in the SADC Region. It defines objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector of the SADC Member States in contribution to regional integration, industrial development and the attainment of the SADC Common Agenda, as articulated in the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020.

The Regional Agricultural Policy took into account the values, principles and priorities of the SADC Treaty of 1992, the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan of 2003, the SADC Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security of 2004, various SADC Ministerial decisions, and the African Union (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of 2003.

In order to operationalize the Regional Agricultural Policy, SADC developed a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2017 – 2022), was endorsed by the SADC Council of Ministers in 2017. The Regional Agricultural Investment Plan, to be implemented in phases of five-year cycles, is pursuing the following eight operational objectives:
- Facilitate enhanced sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness;
- Facilitate improved regional and international trade and access to markets of agricultural products;
- Facilitate improved private and public sector engagement and investment in agricultural value chains;
- Facilitate and support reduced social and economic vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security and the changing economic and climatic environment;
- Facilitate enhanced sustainable development and management of the environment;
- Facilitate enhanced sustainable management and conservation of wildlife and transboundary natural resources;
- Facilitate and promote improved legal frameworks, effective stakeholder networks and dialogue forums; and

- Enhanced collaboration in agriculture related sectoral programme implementation.

For each of the eight operational objectives, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan has identified Key Result Areas, Intermediate Outcomes, Key Performance Indicators, Annual Targeted Outputs, and Responsibilities. These form the basis for formulation of Annual Operational Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation during the five-year period. Table 4.3 below shows indicators and targets for the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan.

Table 5.3 Indicators and Targets for Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017-2022

Impact Indicator	Baseline (2013)	Target (2022)	CAADP/Malabo target (2025)
Annual Agricultural Growth Rate for the SADC Region	2.6	6	6
Poverty headcount ration at regional poverty line of $1.25 a day (% of population) (2012)	50	32	50
Net trade in agricultural products for the SADC Region			
SADC food import bill vs total merchandize exports			
Employment in agribusiness			
Income share held by the highest 20%	56	50	
Share of Agricultural GDP to total GDP (%)	8.1	8	
Undernourishment prevalence (% of population) (2012)	24.6	20	

Source: SADC 2017 Investment and Implementation Management Plan (2017 – 2022) For the Regional Agricultural Policy

SADC also approved the establishment of Regional Agriculture Development Fund in 2017 to further support implementation of the Regional Agricultural Policy. The Regional Agriculture Development Fund is financial instrument that is intended to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017 – 2022. It comprises the following facilities:
    (a) value chain;
    (b) agricultural infrastructure development;
    (c) markets and trade;
    (d) agricultural information management;
    (e) food and nutrition security;
    (f) environment and natural resources; and
    (g) governance and institutional development.

SADC also approved the SADC Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015 -2025 in 2014 to address food and nutrition challenges in the region. Its strategic objectives are to promote availability of food through improved production, productivity and competitiveness; improve access to adequate and appropriate foods in terms of quality and quantity; promote and protect well-being of women and adolescents;

and ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and utilization of food. Six Member States (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia) are already implementing work towards supporting the Strategy through their national food and nutrition security strategies.

SADC Protocols on Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement
The Protocol on Fisheries is being implemented and partially domesticated in 13 Member States, while the Protocol on Forestry is being implemented and partially domesticated in 10 Member States. The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement is being implemented and partially domesticated in 12 Member State, and Member States have begun to report on progress on implementation of LEAP Strategy in their respective countries.

SADC Regional Forestry Strategy (2010-2020)
The SADC Secretariat mobilized resources from the government of Japan, through JICA, to implement the SADC Project for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in southern Africa. The project is implemented by all Member States.

In addition to this, the Secretariat has played a big role in facilitating the SADC Region's engagement in regional and international fora through research and development of common position papers. Some of the outstanding ones:
- Regional common position for 17th Conference of Parties (COP 17) to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2016;
- Regional common position for the 14th meeting of Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological diversity (CBD COP 14) developed and used to facilitate the SADC Region's engagement in COP 14 held in Egypt, in November 2018.

5.1.2 Regional programmes
SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System
SADC is implementing the SADC Seed Security Network which intends to facilitate the creation of a regional seed market. In 2010 SADC Ministers of Agriculture signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of a system which establishes common requirements for seed variety, certification, quality assurance, and quarantine and phytosanitary measures. The SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System comprise the SADC Seed Certificating and Quality Assurance System, and the SADC Phyto-sanitary Measures for Seed System. Eleven (11) SADC Member States have already signed the MOU of Harmonized Seed Regulatory System, legally operationalizing it.

Currently 45 crop varieties have been released using the HSRS, and are eligible to be traded in SADC Member States. Significant progress has also been registered in CAADP implementation in relation to agricultural spending and sectoral growth aimed at attaining the Maputo targets of allocating at least 10% annual public sector budget to agriculture and at least 6 % annual sectoral growth, respectively.

Management of Transboundary Animal Diseases
Progress has been recorded in management of transboundary animal diseases in the SADC region. Surveillance and control strategies were developed and implemented

for six transboundary plant pests and diseases (Fall armyworm, Tuta absoluta, Banana Bunchy Top Virus Diseases, Fusarium oxysporum Wilt, Maize Lethal Necrosis diseases and Mediterranean fruit fly) in the region to facilitate their management.

Strategies for the surveillance and control of two transboundary animal pests and diseases (Pest de Petit Ruminant and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza) have been developed and implemented. All Member States are implementing their national eradication plans. Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Namibia and South Africa have been certified Pest de Petit Ruminant free by the World Animal Health Organisation). Seven Member States, namely Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are using the draft Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza preparedness to control and conduct surveillance. Regional Livestock Development Programme has also been developed and is being implemented in the region.

The SADC Regional Aquaculture Strategy and Action (2016-2026) has also been developed and is being currently implemented by the Member States through their national strategies and programmes. Seven SADC Member States have been assessed in terms of implementation of the strategy and are on track, namely Angola, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

National Agricultural Information Management Systems
National Agricultural Information Management System is functional in five Member States (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia) through support of the CountrySTAT, championed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. With regard to the Regional Sanitary and Phytosanitary Guidelines on food and agro-products all SADC Member States are implementing the SPS Guidelines.

Early warning units and National Vulnerabilities Committees
National Early Warning Units exist in 13 Member States, with the exception of Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius. Eight Member States have institutionalized the Early Warning Units, but most of them require continuous strengthening, such as Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Eswatini, Mauritius, Botswana and Tanzania. National Vulnerability Assessment Committees are functional in all the Member States, except Mauritius and Comoros. The following NVACs are considered sufficiently institutionalized, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Conservation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources
The conservation and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources aim at improving agricultural production and maintenance of species diversity for present and future generations. The following has been achieved in this area:

Sustainability Strategy for Regional Plant Genetic Resource Centre
The sustainability strategy is being implemented in 12 Member States, namely, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Eswatini, Namibia, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Mauritius and Lesotho with implementation at low stages in DRC, Madagascar and Seychelles. Malawi and Zimbabwe have establishment community seed genebanks; national genebanks have been successfully established in 12 SADC countries namely, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Eswatini, Malawi, Botswana, Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Mauritius, Lesotho, and South Africa.

Sustainable management of environment for socio-economic development in the region

The Secretariat has been implementing programmes on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Waste Management, Sustainable Development, the SADC Regional Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan and the Sub-Regional Strategy at Combating Desertification. Partnerships established and strengthened between SADC Secretariat and FAO, NEPAD, IUCN, GWP-SA, WWF. On Land Restoration programmes initiated, including GGWI, AFR100, and Miombo Project. Negotiations with UNEP on Cleaner Mobility Programme are now underway to operationalize it. SADC Secretariat is developing several regional programmes/projects including the following:

- Climate Change: GCCA+ Proposal of 8 million Euros submitted to EU for approval;
- Initiated processes for GCF Accreditation to be able to secure CC funding for regional programmes;
- Established partnership with Global Research Alliance for climate proofing the livestock sector in the SADC Region; and
- A regional project proposal of around US$20 million has been developed and shared with partners for implementation of SRAP to combat desertification.

Challenges

The lack of resources to finance regional integration programmes continues to impact negatively in the SADC. In this regard, there is need to develop and strengthen national and regional mechanisms aimed at enhancing sustainability of regional agriculture and natural resources programmes.

5.2 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

5.2.0 Introduction

Sustainable management of the environmental is crucial to address the impacts of climate variability change and facilitate regional development and integration.

5.2.1 Legal framework

A number of legal instruments for regional cooperation and integration in environment and climate change have been developed. These include the Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development (2014); Protocol on Forestry (2002); Protocol on Fisheries (2001); and Protocol on Development of Tourism (1998). Progress on implementation of some of these legal instruments is highlighted in this section.

Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development

Signed in 2014, the Protocol embraces all environmental related disciplines in the region and it seeks to enhance the protection of the environment, promote equitable and sustainable utilization of natural and cultural resources, and to promote the shared management of transboundary environment and natural resources. A total of 14 SADC Member States have signed the Protocol and ratification is at various stages, with 11 Members required to operationalize the Protocol. So far, the Kingdom of Eswatini and Namibia have ratified.

Despite the fact that the Protocol is not yet in force, the region has made some strides in implementation of some of the targets. These include the development of the: Regional Climate Change Strategy, the Regional Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Development and the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus1 (GCCA+) in the SADC region.

Regional Climate Change Strategy
The SADC region developed a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030 (CCSAP) aimed at providing a broad outline for harmonized and coordinated regional and national actions to address and respond to the impacts of climate change. The Strategy is intended to build resilience, and climate proof all SADC protocols, policies and strategies. The implementation of the strategy has, however, faced many barriers, key among them being the lack of financial resources. The focus has, therefore, been on seeking to mobilise resources, which is also what occasioned the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus1 (GCCA+) proposal.

Global Climate Change Alliance Plus1 (GCCA+) in the SADC
The Programme is valued at €8 million (still to be approved) has a duration of 48 months and is expected to start in 2019. The proposed programme will take place within the framework of an existing Financing Agreement between the Secretariat of the Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of States ("ACP Secretariat") and the European Union (EU) for the implementation of the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Programme. SADC has agreed to cooperate with the ACP Secretariat, through the ACP-EU Partnership Programme (11th European Development Fund).

The Programme aims to strengthen the capacity of SADC countries 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, as well as facilitate implementation of the provisions of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in SADC.

SADC Secretariat has initiated processes for Green Climate Fund accreditation to secure funding for regional programmes. It has established partnerships with Global Research Alliance for climate proofing the livestock sector in the region. In addition, a regional project proposal of around 20 million US$ has been developed and shared with partners for implementation of Sub-Regional Action Programme to combat desertification.

The Secretariat has established and strengthened partnerships with organisations including FAO, NEPAD, IUCN, GWP-SA, and WWF on Land Restoration programmes. The programmes include the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), and Miombo Project. Negotiations with UNEP on Cleaner Mobility Programme are now underway to operationalize it.

Table 5.4 Priority Areas for Adaptation and Mitigation in Southern Africa from the NDCs

Country	Priority Activities
Angola	Implement water harvesting systems in drought-prone areas; Increase water availability through village-level wells and boreholes; Promote alternative renewable energies for avoided deforestation; Promote SLM for increased agricultural yields; Land Rehabilitation and Rangelands Management in Small

	Holders Agro pastoral Production Systems in Southwestern Angola (Project RETESA); Enhancing climate change resilience in the Benguela current fisheries system (regional project: Angola, Namibia and South Africa)
Botswana	Construction of pipelines and connection to existing ones to transmit water to demand centres; Reduce water loss during transmission by investing on telemetric monitoring systems; Enhance conjunctive groundwater-surface water use; A switch to crops with the following traits: Drought resistant, Tolerant to high temperatures and Short maturity
Lesotho	Promoting sustainable crop based livelihood systems in foothills, lowlands and Senqu River Valley; Capacity building and policy reform to integrate climate change in sectoral development; Improvement of early warning system against climate induced disasters and hazards; Securing village water supply for communities in the southern lowlands; Management and reclamation of degraded and eroded land in the flood prone areas; Conservation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Wetlands in the Mountain Areas of Lesotho, Improvement of Community Food Security Through the Promotion of Food Processing and Preservation Technologies
Madagascar	Widespread application of resilient agriculture integrated models in major agricultural; centre, cash crop zones, extensive livestock farming areas, priority areas for fisheries; mangroves, as well as drought hotspots; Sustainable and integrated water resources management, particularly in sub-arid areas; and those vulnerable to drought periods; Restoration of natural habitats (forests and mangroves: 45,000 ha; lakes, streams,
Malawi	Increase irrigation at smallholder level; Increase land under irrigation through Greenbelt initiative from 20000 to 40000 ha; Expanded programmes of Greenbelt initiative from 40000 ha to 10000 ha by 2030; Build adaptation capacity in climate resilient agronomic practices for smallholder farmers; Implement integrated catchment conservation and management programme
Mauritius	Improve awareness, enhance rehabilitation and strengthen regulatory framework for protection of beach, dunes and vegetation; Improve forecasting, management, protection and quality of water resources, including upgrading and building of new treatment plants and reservoirs and reducing water losses in the distribution system; Procurement and installation of rainwater harvesting systems and improvement in policy, legal and regulatory water framework in mainland Mauritius, Rodrigues and other outer islands
Mozambique	Conduct a survey on the existing fluviometric stations at national level in order to integrate the stations into the INAM meteorological stations network to standardize the collection of meteorological data; Identify, classify, map degraded areas caused by inappropriate agricultural practices Survey of the present state of the national meteorological and hydrological network stations, and evaluate the need to install new stations in other local areas; Map and classify Administrative Posts according to their degrees of vulnerability; Install new meteorological and hydrological stations in identified local priority locations
Namibia	Risk reduction to lower the vulnerability of the people and production systems; Setting up appropriate early warning systems to avoid losses and reduce impacts; Elimination and control of the invader bush to restore pastureland to their original state; Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture; Urban and peri-urban agriculture; The green scheme (establishing

	of irrigation schemes along the perennial rivers of Namibia for food security); Promotion of better adapted crop varieties and livestock species; ☐ Biodiversity conservation;
Seychelles	Climate change adaptation to be mainstreamed in all sectors with critical infrastructure; Planning process for all new developments, with associated improvements in the building codes and their rigorous enforcement ; Building the resilience of communities
South Africa	Prioritise and integrate disaster risk reduction, prevention and preparedness and climate adaptation into local integrated planning and design. Implement more efficient Climate Smart Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture practices. The three pillars of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) are increasing productivity and incomes; enhancing resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems; Conduct robust assessments to identify how better use of groundwater (including artificial recharge) can strengthen climate change resilience in South Africa
Tanzania	Up-scaling the level of improvement of agricultural land and water management; Promoting climate change resilient traditional and modern knowledge on sustainable pasture and range management systems; Investment in protection and conservation of water catchments including flood control and rainwater harvesting structure
Zambia	Promote CSA practices through conservation agriculture, agroforestry, use of drought tolerant varieties, water use efficiency management and fertilizer use efficiency management; Protection and conservation of water catchment areas and enhanced investment in water capture, storage and transfer (linked to agriculture, energy, ecological, industrial and domestic use purposes) in selected watersheds. Map and protect wildlife corridors and refuges; Provide timely information to the end users and elicit quick emergency responses in face of adverse climate events that impact on the productive systems, infrastructure and health sectors
Zimbabwe	Strengthening capacities to generate new forms of empirical knowledge, technologies (including conservation agriculture) and agricultural support services that meet climate challenges; Promoting the use of indigenous and scientific knowledge on drought tolerant crop types and varieties and indigenous livestock that are resilient to changes in temperatures and rainfall. Promoting and supporting water harvesting as a climate change adaptation strategy; Developing, rehabilitate and maintain surface and groundwater resources.

Regional Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Development
The Regional Green Economy Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Development developed in 2015 speaks to the provisions of the Protocol on Environment and Sustainable Development. It addresses desertification as one of the major focus areas of the Rio outcomes and to improve implementation of other natural resources management protocols such as the Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife Protocols and programmes such as the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Land Degradation (REDD+) Programme, Transfrontier Frontier Conservation Areas Programme (TFCA) and the Fire Management Programme which directly contribute to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The SADC Member States recognize that implementation of the ten year UNCCD Strategy can only effectively be achieved through multifaceted and joint efforts that aim to

address the casual agents of desertification and at the same time its impacts, and through the coordinated implementation of the Rio conventions.

Challenges in implementing the Protocol
While encouraging progress is being made in environmental management in the region, land degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, pollution, inadequate access to clean water and sanitation services, and poor urban conditions continue to threaten sustainable development. These environmental challenges and social conditions undermine sustainable socio-economic development in the region. These factors are linked to the high levels of poverty in the region, whereby the poor are victims and agents of environmental degradation. Among the key challenges are weak systems and capacity especially at Member States level to respond to the impacts of extreme weather events; a lack of compliance by Member States to the legal frameworks; and lack of legal mechanism to enforce agreed positions such as on Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated fishing and CITES and rhino poaching.

Various initiatives are being pursued to address these challenges. These include:
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for food security: resilience strengthening projects are ongoing in the Zambezi River Basin, specifically Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique;
- Coastal EbA for Seychelles to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities that depend on coastal ecosystem services provided by coral reefs and associated ecosystems;
- Most countries have submitted Nationally Determined Contributions that relate to buildings and some have improved them; however, many NDCs still lack specific actions.

Protocol on Forestry
The protocol aims to promote development, conservation, sustainable management and utilization of all types of forests, and trade in forest products. It provides regional guidance for Member States on forest management, trade, assessments, policies, programmes and laws, as well as spells out the need for harmonisation of regional sustainable management practices and increasing efficiencies of utilization and facilitation of trade, among others. The Protocol was signed in 2002 and came into force in on 17 July 2009 after ratification by 10 countries. As of August 2018 all except Angola, DRC, Madagascar and Seychelles have ratified the Protocol. The Protocol is being implemented and partially domesticated in 10 Member States.

Regional Initiatives
Since entry into force, SADC Member States have developed, adopted and implemented a number of policy and legislative interventions in forestry management and trade across the region. These include the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Programme and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme. These initiatives have created opportunities for scaling-up and sharing of lessons across the region.

Under the SADC Regional Forestry Strategy (2010-2020) and Programmes and strategies for sustainable management of forestry resources, the Secretariat mobilized resources from the government of Japan, through JICA, to implement the SADC Project for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in Southern Africa. The project is implemented by all Member States

Another significant development over the past few years was the signing, in 2015, of the Zanzibar Declaration on Illegal Trade in Timber and other Forest Products. This declaration offers an opportunity to strengthen efforts to build relations within the SADC region and with the EAC Member States to improve forest management and trade.

Concurrently, the forestry sector has witnessed significant developments across the region over the last decade. These include an increase in the movement of goods and services, including those associated with natural resources. Table 5.5 shows the steady increase of exports of wood related products between 2006 and 2012,

Table 5.5 Exports of Wood Related Forest Products in US$ SADC 2006-2012

Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total exports	847.8	917.6	1002.3	721.9	813.5	902.9	1030.8

Source: Extracted from SADC Statistical Yearbook 2015

Among the forestry programmes is the management of indigenous forests established on the premise that promotion of innovative forest resource utilization technologies that generate income for smallholder farmers can reduce forest destruction. Examples of successful ongoing activities in most parts of the region fruit juice production from baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) and tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), guinea fowl rearing, beekeeping and honey production, tree nurseries and harvesting and processing of forest products.

Protocol on Fisheries
Fisheries in the SADC region are one of the trans-boundary natural resources, whose management requires collaboration among Member States. The Protocol aims to promote responsible and sustainable use of the living aquatic resources and aquatic ecosystems of interest to State Parties, in order to (i) promote and enhance food security and human health, (ii) safeguard the livelihood of fishing communities, (iii) generate economic opportunities for nationals in the region, (iv) ensure that future generations benefit from these renewable resources; and (v) alleviate poverty with the ultimate objective of its eradication.

In order to optimize benefits from fisheries and aquaculture, SADC Heads of State and Government in 2001 endorsed the SADC Protocol on Fisheries. The Protocol was entered into force 17 July 2009 when all except DRC, Madagascar, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe ratified the Protocol. The Protocol is being implemented and partially domesticated in 13 Member States.

Programmes on Fisheries
SADC and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) have developed an MOU and action plan to support Member States to develop and implement the following programmes in collaboration with the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and FAO:

> a) Implementation of National Tuna Fisheries Strategies adopted in Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar;

b) Developing fisheries specific management plans (shrimp and octopus) and Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs) for Octopus in Tanzania and Madagascar, Shrimp in Mozambique;

c) Supporting ratification of international agreements, of particular importance being the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA);

d) Strengthening artisanal tuna fisheries data collection;

e) developing and agreeing on Minimum Terms and Conditions for fishing access in the SWIO sub-region; and

f) Transparency gap analyses study developed in SWIO countries.

The Zambezi Fisheries Programme, which was approved in 2010 by Ministers, is now implemented as a transboundary fisheries programme under the theme "Managing for Resilience: Strengthening co-management and value chains of shared fisheries resources in the Zambezi basin.

SADC Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme of Work
To guide the implementation of the Fisheries Protocol the SADC Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme of work was developed in 2008. Apart from the Protocol, the programme intends to facilitate implementation of the Statement of Commitment to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing endorsed by the SADC Ministers of Marine Fisheries in 2008 (SADC 2018).

The current priorities of the region in the programme are to:
- Facilitate the development of sustainable aquaculture in the region;
- Facilitate the development of fish health and biosecurity measures to safeguard sustainable production fish from aquaculture;
- Strengthen the fisheries monitoring control and surveillance capacity to combat IUU fishing in the region; and
- Coordinate improved capacity for sustainable fisheries management in the Zambezi River Basin.

Increase in fish production
In response to the provisions of the Fisheries Protocol, and the subsequent development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture programme of work, a steady increase in overall fisheries production in the region as a result of increases in aquaculture production in some of the Member States has been observed in recent years (see Table 5.6). Though fluctuating the overall trend was an increase from 2,252,640.8 in 2006 to 2,692,085.9 in 2014.

Table 5.6 Fish Production in SADC, Freshwater and Marine Catch in Tonnes 2006-2014

Period	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Tonnes	2 253 640.8	2 516 820.4	2 349 796.4	2 223 258.9	2 393 246.3	2 328 032.9	2 738 796.4	2 487 522.5	2 692 085.9

Source: SADC Statistical Yearbook 2015

The sub-sector has generated an annual average growth rate of about 13% (FAO 2015). Total aquaculture production was about 56 000 metric tonnes with an

estimated value of US$330 million in 2014, up from 33 000 metric tonnes with estimated value of US$200 million in 2012 (FAO, 2015).

SADC Regional Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture Development
A Framework on Environmental Management for Sustainable Aquaculture Development, which is in line with the SADC Protocol on Environment for Sustainable Development, was adopted in 2016 by Ministers of Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources in the region. The objectives of this framework are to:
- Clearly position sustainable aquaculture as an essential and core human endeavour in the regional landscape;
- Provide a better understanding of what defines sustainable aquaculture;
- Assist in empowering SADC Member States, aquaculture operators, communities and individuals in applying sustainable aquaculture principles and adopting these into local policy, strategy, law, business and operational models;
- Identify and promote awareness of the potential positive and negative impacts associated with aquaculture;
- Present an approach to better pursue sustainable aquaculture development goals; and
- Provide a balanced and encompassing viewpoint to the potential environmental and social impacts of aquaculture and the manner in which these aspects support greater regional aspirations of economic

Regional Fisheries Monitoring Tool
A tool for monitoring implementation of the Fisheries Protocol which was developed in early 2018, and reviewed by the SADC Fisheries Technical Committee in November 2018. Once the tool is approved by the responsible Ministers in 2019 it will be implemented immediately. The tool has 46 Indicators across the 9 thematic themes in the Protocol.

Challenges and proposed solutions
While most countries participate actively in the international fisheries arrangements like the Regional Fisheries Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, and have ratified the Protocol on Fisheries, there are still challenges as most countries lacks capacity and resources to service their respective sectors.

Other challenges are:
- Different countries approach to fisheries licensing, and licensing of fishing vessels. There is a need to harmonize this approach;
- Ineffective/inactive management structures established in the management of shared fisheries resources in the region. There is a need to take stock on the existing arrangements and evaluate their effectiveness and propose mechanisms for improvement;
- Issues of management of exotic species that have been introduced in shared water resources, especially those escaping from aquaculture establishments, need to be addressed;
- Issues of information and knowledge are common to all Member States and there is a need to address this gap. The Secretariat, working with partners, has been requested to explore establishment of an information portal which can be used as a depository of relevant information that can be used by Member

States. In addition, there is a need for a platform or network for sharing of information and experiences of specific issues like monitoring, control and surveillance. aquaculture and fish diseases;

- Fish diseases continue to affect the growth of aquaculture in the region. In addition, fish stocks in other parts of the region continued to dwindle due to challenges with Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, degradation of aquatic environments, climate change and lack of capacity to effectively manage fish stocks (SADC 2016). However, the region was working on mechanisms to address these challenges through promotion of aquaculture, implementation of the SADC Ministerial Statement of Commitment to combat IUU fishing through the SADC Action Plan to combat IUU fishing, co-management of shared fisheries resources and protection of aquatic environments

Protocol on Development of Tourism
The Protocol on the Development of Tourism in SADC seeks to use tourism as a vehicle to achieve sustainable social and economic development through the full realisation of its potential for the region; ensure equitable development of the tourism industry region-wide; optimise resource usage and increase competitive advantage in the region vis-a-vis other destinations; and create a favourable investment climate for tourism within the region for both the public and private sectors, including small and medium scale tourist establishments. The Protocol was signed in 1998 but entered into force in 2002 after ratification by the requisite number of Member States.

SADC Regional Tourism Programme
In response to a directive made by a joint meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Tourism to the SADC Secretariat in November 2017 a regional tourism programme has been developed. The programme is expected to serve as a roadmap for the development of an "ethical tourism industry," as well as facilitate the removal of barriers to tourism development and growth.

The successful implementation of the programme will allow the region to become one of the most preferred destinations in the world, allowing countries to realize better proceeds from their numerous tourist attractions such as the Victoria Falls between Zambia and Zimbabwe, San rock paintings in Botswana and the absorbing wildlife population in the region.

Creation of a better tourism environment in SADC will present new opportunities for sustainable development, as well as deepen integration as countries will be expected to harmonise their policies and jointly market their attractions.

Development of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas
In view of the above, the SADC region has deployed a number of strategies in response to the shifting and increasing requirements of the tourism industry to ensure that the region retains and sustains this contemporary market. One of the strategies is the development of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) to ensure the ease of movement of tourists across the SADC region, wilderness protection, employment creation and income generation in rural areas, which translates into an improved quality of life for the citizens of this region.

Eleven (11) Member States (Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are now active in transboundary conservation, with agreements and governance structures in place in nine TFCAs (AiA-is-Richtersveld, Great Limpopo, Kavango-Zambezi, Kgalakgadi, Greater Mapungubwe, Lubombo, Maloti-Drakensberg, Malawi Zambia, Iona-Skeleton Coast). SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (LEAP) has been developed and being implemented by Member States. Development of the strategy contributes Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement is being implemented and partially domesticated in 12 Member States. A financing mechanism for SADC TFCAs has been developed following its approval of the Council in March 2018, and have secured seed funding from the Federal Republic of Germany (12 million Euros).

A Secretariat for the coordination of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), which is potentially the world's largest conservation area, spanning approximately 287 132 km² across five southern African countries has since been established. In addition SADC has established a curricula on REDD+ and Fire Management at Sokoine University and Mweka College of Wildlife Management, respectively, both in Tanzania. Resources in Southern Africa. The project is implemented by all Member States.

To facilitate smooth coordination and cooperation among Member States in the TFCAs a network has been developed in 2013. Since its establishment, the network has made direct contribution to the implementation of SADC TFCA Programme. Examples include development of TFCA Guidelines, and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Challenges
As the tourism industry involves many subsectors – transport, hospitality, trade, manufacturing, and others – monitoring systems have not accurately demonstrated the amount of economic activity in the SADC region generated by tourism. Consequently, governments have not prioritised or budgeted for development of the industry.

Previous tourism strategies for the region have proved unsuccessful, lacking effective marketing initiatives or prioritising areas at odds with SADC's overall objectives.

The region also lacks an environment conducive to tourism, with few investment incentives and unfavourable policies that create barriers to cross-border travel.

Conclusion
SADC has made significant achievements in establishing several environmentally related protocols over the year. The challenge however is that most of the protocol are still to be entered into force and some are still at development of implementation strategies. The overarching protocol on Environment and Sustainable Development is yet to be operationalised. Member States are urged to ratify the protocol. Implementation of the protocol strengthens SADC's contribution to sustainability, inclusive growth and the realisation of the Sustainable Developed Goals and Africa's Agenda 2063. Another impediment is limited resources to implement the protocols. Apart from sustainably managing the natural resources in the region, there is a need to ensure development of sustainable value chains in order to exploit the full benefit that these resources provide for the region. There is also need to balance sovereignty

and good will in compliance with the provisions of the protocol, and a need to share best practices in the region.

5.3 Social and Human Development

The overall goal of this intervention area is to enhance human capabilities, utilisation and reduce vulnerability, eradicate human poverty and to attain the well-being of SADC citizens. The main areas of focus are Education and Skills Development; Employment and Labour; Health and Pharmaceuticals; Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth Development and Empowerment; and Gender and Development.

Education and Skills Development
A number of initiatives are being implemented in pursuance of the rollout of the SADC Protocol on Education and Training. Some of the activities are summarised in this section.

Regional Qualification Framework
The development and implementation of a SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF) has long been on the SADC agenda, dating as far back as 2000 when the SADC Protocol on Education and Training entered into force. It is an important mechanism to implement the SADC Industrialization Strategy as it seeks to promote a regionally integrated and harmonised educational system, especially with regard to issues pertaining to access, equity, relevance, and quality of education intervention. It also facilitates implementation of the Addis Convention on the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas, degrees and other academic qualifications in higher education in African States.

The approval and adoption of the SADC QF in 2017 has given impetus to the development and revision of National Qualifications Frameworks, (NQF), and creation of regional standards, recognition and verification of qualifications, recognition of prior learning for certification for employment and promotion of lifelong learning in Member States. To date, six Member States, namely Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have the comprehensive 10 levels of the NQF. Three Member States, namely Eswatini, Lesotho and Mozambique, are in the next tier of countries whose NQFs are being finalised. There rest of the countries' NQFs typically covers Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), which remains critically important and relevant in generating technical skills to facilitate the industrialisation agenda.

On the regional landscape, and in line with regional integration, the positive impact of the Regional Qualifications Framework (RQF) has been to promote mobility of professionals across the region, and as such, plays a key role in being the regional reference point for comparing qualifications obtained in the SADC region. In addition, the Framework provides a quality assurance mechanism whereby the countries can verify information about qualifications obtained in the SADC region. The SADC Qualifications Verifications Network was established as an oversight mechanism to ensure credibility and authenticity of qualifications. Future plans include drafting SADC Guideline for Credit Accumulation and Transfer to promote credit accumulation and transfer of credits within and among institutions in the Region.

SADC University of Transformation
The region's commitment towards skills development was shown by the decision taken by the Heads of State and Government during the 38th SADC Summit in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2018 to operationalize the SADC University of Transformation. The objective of the proposed university is to build the capacity of the region to transform itself from a resource-based economy to one that is technology-driven. The leaders agreed that the university should adopt a virtual model to ensure that as many people as possible benefit from the institution. A virtual university affords educational access to those who would not be able to attend lessons at a physical campus due to reasons such as distance. Furthermore, a virtual university is flexible as students can study wherever and whenever it is convenient for them to do so.

Other initiatives
Other achievements by the SADC Region include:
- Mainstreaming the impact of HIV and AIDS in the education sector;
- Domestication and monitoring of the implementation of continental and international commitments on education, in particular the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA). Education Management officials from a number of SADC Member States have been trained on the online SADC Monitoring and Evaluation System to input data on education indicators in the system;
- Revision of the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Strategic Framework and development of the Implementation Plan 2018-2027;
- Implementation of Phase 2 of the SADC Care and Support for Teaching and Learning Programme by a number of Member States. These countries have domesticated the SADC Care and Support for Teaching and Learning by developing national models, which provides national objectives and standards of practice for implementing Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL) as a national programme. Member States are integrating CSTL principles into policy development, programmes, planning and budget and scaling up into more schools demonstrating systematic mainstreaming of CSTL in the Education System.

Employment and Labour
The SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour was approved by SADC Council of Ministers and then signed by SADC Heads of State and Government in 2014. The protocol has been signed by 8 Member States but none have ratified the protocol, hence it is not yet in force.

The objectives of the protocol are to provide Member States with strategic direction and guidelines for the harmonisation of employment and labour, as well as social security, policies and legislation. It further seeks to enhance cohesion, encourage collaboration amongst Member States and promote common approaches to labour market challenges for the attainment of sustainable development.

In line with these objectives, the SADC Employment and Labour Sector is based on the principle of tripartism (Governments, Workers and Employers' representatives), where the parties acknowledge the importance of balancing the interests and needs of the different social partners especially in and around the employment relationship.

Some of the achievements that the region has made in the sector include:

- Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS) and tracks its progress using 23 key labour market indicators, which are reported on every two years. This information system provides MS with information on demand and supply of labour and market trends to facilitate planning.

- Cross-border Portability of Social Protection Instruments, which aid exportation/transfer of benefits, gained in a particular MS by a migrant worker to his/her country. This initiative assists migrant workers transfer their benefits to their home country in an effective manner. The effect of this initiative is yet to be realised. Currently studies are on-going to establish the extent of integration and harmonisation of regional standards. Preliminary findings in eight Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe) so far indicate that there is still widespread lack of access to social security benefits by migrants. These expose the urgent need for SADC Member States to hasten the process of developing and implementing a harmonised comprehensive portability agreement

- Decent Work Programme (2013-2019), which is championing decent work in the region focusing on employment creation, rights at work, social security, and social dialogue as the pillars for development in the region.

- The Future of Work Initiative, which is led by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), seeks to address present and future workplace challenges related to "work and society", "decent jobs for all", "the organization of work and production" as well as "the governance of work." There is concern that if not addressed well and urgently, the future of work will result in widening inequalities, within and between countries, as well as entrenched poverty for the majority, posing a risk to social cohesion and peace. In line with the Initiative, SADC has adopted a regional common position on the Future of Work, as part of its contribution to the global discourse on the rapid transformations visible in the world of work. The SADC position is based on national reports from nine (9) Member States (Lesotho, Eswatini, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) that undertook national dialogues on the Future of Work.

Despite these efforts, employment and labour productivity in the region remains low as a result of a mix of social and development challenges including high prevalence of gender inequality, HIV and AIDS and lack of sufficient social protection mechanisms. The features of labour migration in the SADC region include among others predominance of the economic importance of migrant remittances; increasing feminization of labour mobility; inadequate protection for migrant workers and their families from exploitation and hostility; sluggish implementation of regional free movement schemes; weaknesses of pertinent labour market legislation, institutions and data; lack of attention to governance and regulation of labour and skills mobility; weak intra-regional compatibility and recognition of training institutions and qualifications.

Health and Pharmaceuticals

The SADC region remains committed to attaining an acceptable standard of health for all citizens and aims to reach specific targets within the objective of "Health for All" by 2020. In 1997 SADC developed a Health Programme, guided by three key policy documents:

- SADC Protocol on Health,
- SADC Health Policy Framework
- SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.

SADC Protocol on Health

The Protocol on Health was approved in 1999 and entered into force in 2004 following ratification by the requisite two-thirds of the Member States. It seeks to coordinate regional efforts on epidemic preparedness, mapping prevention, control and where possible the eradication of communicable and non- communicable diseases. It recognises the essential need for cooperation among the Member States on key health issues and addressing common health concerns including emergency health services, disaster management, and bulk purchasing of essential drugs. The protocol further focuses on education and training, efficient laboratory services and common strategies to address the health needs of women, children and vulnerable groups. It also encourages the establishment of institutional mechanisms within the health sector of the region to effectively implement this protocol.

Regional initiatives

The following are some of the achievements by SADC in the area of health and pharmaceuticals:

SADC Pooled Procurement Services

The region has been implementing the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS) whose objective is to coordinate the development and harmonisation of policies, guidelines and legislation for procurement and supply management of essential medicines and health commodities, including policies, guidelines and legislation and further ensuring exchange of information among Member States to enhance joint negotiation and joint procurement which will result in price reductions in medicines and ensure procurement of high quality medicines by Member States.

Phase 1 of implementation of the SPPS (2007-2016) involved setting up of the necessary systems and guiding documents, which include:

- Development of the Strategy for pooled procurement of essential medicines and health commodities;
- Development of a business case for pooled procurement;
- Development of procurement savings report;
- Data base of suppliers and pricing in the region

This phase gave the basis for the full roll out of SPPS. In 2018 the United Republic of Tanzania was selected to host SPPS and signed an MoU with the SADC Secretariat. The full roll out of SPPS will reduce prices of procurement in the region and with a sound regulatory environment in the SADC region, there will be improvements in the procurement of quality medicines in the region.
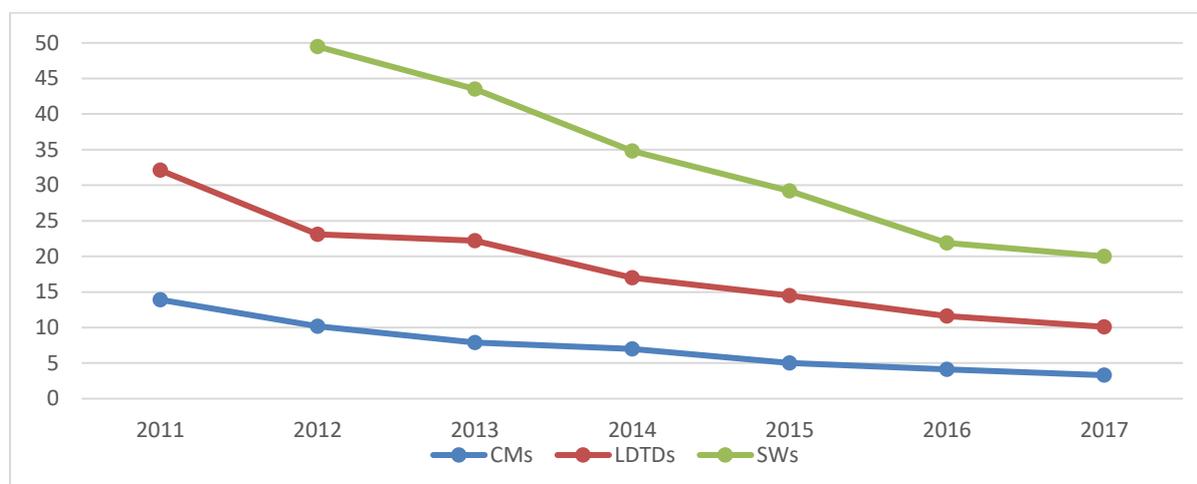
SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative
The establishment of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the promotion of trade, commerce, and regional infrastructure – especially transport networks – to achieve SADC's economic development and integration objectives has resulted in an increase in the number of people and goods moving from one country or region to another within the provision of the SADC Free Trade Agreement.

Mobile populations that frequently use the SADC road transport corridors include labour migrants in the road transport, construction, mining and commercial, agricultural, ports and maritime sectors as well as informal cross border traders, domestic workers and sex workers. The Programme represents a case study on mobility within the context of Regional Integration. Mobility is an important factor that impacts health vulnerability and it is a challenge for public health management, in particular, for communicable diseases such as HIV, tuberculosis (TB), sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and malaria.

The HIV and AIDS Response: "Bringing HIV and AIDS Services closer to target groups: The SADC HIV and AIDS Cross Border Initiative (CBI)" Programme was implemented in two Phases, covering the period 1st July 2011 to 31st December, 2017. The purpose of the CBI was to provide basic HIV and AIDS and health services to sex workers (SWs), long distance truck drivers (LDTDs) and community members in the catchment areas of selected high volume border posts. The services provided included HIV testing and counselling (HTC), diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), condom distribution, primary health care and referrals for services not provided by the Wellness Clinics to nearby government facilities. The services were provided at 32 Wellness sites that were specifically established for that purpose in twelve inland SADC Member States.

The Cross Border Initiative (CBI) indicates that the percentage of SWs, LDTDs and community members living with HIV experienced significant declines during the implementation period between 2011 and 2017 as shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Percent of Community Members, Long Distance Truck Drivers and Sex Workers Living with HIV

Source: CBI Service Statistics 2011-2017

The percentage of SWs living with HIV declined from 50% in 2011 to 13.2% in 2017 in the project intervention sites. The corresponding declines in the percentage living with HIV among LDTDs and community members were 75% and 60%, respectively. Although there could be multiple factors responsible for this decline, there is merit to acknowledge that structured CBI community mobilization activities played a major role. It is important to highlight that these statistics apply to the CBI sites and target groups and not to the general population.

The impacts of the programme include increase in health seeking behaviour among mobile populations across the region which potentially increase the quality of life and reduced mortality and morbidity as a result if HIV and AIDS. More importantly the programmes have resulted in availability and increase of health service delivery points in the Member States, in recognition of the fact that Member States are taking over the facilities and integrating them into existing health programme in each Member State.

Malaria Elimination
The signing of the Windhoek Declaration on Malaria Elimination by Heads of States and Government places malaria at the top of the region's agenda. Between 2000 and 2015, SADC countries made unprecedented progress in the fight against malaria, decreasing the number of malaria cases and deaths by over 50%. This reduction is due to heightened political commitment, infusions of global and domestic funding, and wide-scale implementation of effective tools to improve prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of the disease.

Member States have intensified efforts in malaria elimination in the following ways:
- Galvanized political support for malaria elimination. SADC Member States have elevated the malaria elimination agenda to the highest political level, endorsing the African Union "Catalytic Framework to end TB, AIDS and Malaria by 2030".

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- SADC Member States have implemented legislative policies to support malaria elimination and universal health care;
- Member States have identified the need to develop local manufacturing capacity to produce insecticides locally in the region in order to accelerate progress in the elimination of Malaria;
- Member States have committed to joint monitoring of the region's progress towards elimination.

Strengthened regional and cross-border collaboration

The SADC region is characterized by high rates of migration, which results in importation of malaria parasites along our porous borders. Hence, malaria elimination cannot be achieved in the region without strong cross-border collaboration.

Formal cross-border agreements have been launched within the region to support policy harmonization and synchronization of malaria activities across connected borders; The Trans-Kunene Malaria Initiative between Angola and Namibia, the ZAM-ZIM Initiative between Zambia and Zimbabwe, The MOSASWA agreement between Mozambique, Eswatini and South Africa, as well as the Trans-Ruvuma Cross-border Initiative between Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania Mainland and Zambia;

One of the major challenges that the region continues to face in the health sector is the problem of HIV and AIDS. In this regard, SADC has embarked on an HIV and AIDS Cross-Border Initiative across 12 SADC Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The initiative's goal is to reduce HIV infections in the SADC region and to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on mobile populations and affected communities across SADC Member States. Each of these cross-border sites provides clinical services to migrants at the mobile clinics: HIV testing services; condom distribution; diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and primary health care services.

With regards to malaria, which continues to be a major challenge for the region, eight Member States are targeting the elimination of malaria by 2030. Under the SADC Malaria Elimination 8 (E8) Initiative, the Member States – Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe – are collaborating to eliminate the disease across borders. The E8 have made strides in undertaking measures, which are geared towards malaria elimination and improvement has been noted.

Gender and Development

SADC recognises gender equality as a fundamental human right and an integral part of regional integration, economic growth and social development. SADC has a vision of durable peace, freedom and social justice, equitable development and sustained economic prosperity for the people of Southern Africa. SADC Member States undertook, in the SADC Treaty Article 6(2), not to discriminate against any person on

the grounds of, among others, sex or gender. They have committed to mainstreaming gender into the SADC Programme of Action and Community Building initiatives as a prerequisite for sustainable development. The goals to deepen regional integration and strengthen community building can only be realised by eliminating gender inequalities and marginalisation of women throughout the SADC region. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that appropriate policies, legislation, programmes, projects and activities aimed at ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment are implemented in all SADC Member States.

Achievements
The achievements aimed at fulfilling the above are summarised below:

Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and SADC Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Framework
SADC Heads of State and Government signed and adopted the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in August 2008, with the exception of Botswana and Mauritius. The Protocol came into force in 2013 and its objectives were, among others, to provide for the empowerment of women, to eliminate discrimination and to achieve gender equality and equity through the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects. It also sought to harmonise the various international, continental and regional gender equality instruments that SADC Member States have subscribed to such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action, The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

In 2016, the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development was reviewed in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 as well as the Beijing +20 Review Report. The review of the Protocol also necessitated the review of its monitoring tool. The SADC Protocol Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework (MERF) was developed and approved in 2017. Using the MERF derived tool, the SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2018 focussing on Women Economic Empowerment was produced.

The Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development has to date been signed by 12 Member States – Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, bringing the revised document into force. Malawi and South Africa are yet to append their signatures to the revised protocol. The remaining two Member States, the Union of Comoros and Mauritius, cannot sign the amendment as they are not parties to the protocol. Mauritius is not a party to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development because the regional legal instrument is not in line with the civil code of the country, which allows children below the age 18 but above 16 to marry, with parental consent.

All SADC Member States that are parties to the protocol have to some extent domesticated the protocol and the rate of implementation varies across sectors. However, it is worth noting that Member States who are not parties to the protocol still adhere to its provisions and are making progress towards the advancement of gender equality, as noted through the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework

(MERF) which was developed in 2017 to guide Member States in the collection of data and reporting on progress made in implementation of the protocol. The progress is reported through the SADC Gender and Development Monitor which is produced bi-annually. Using the MERF tool, the SADC Gender and Development Monitor 2018 focussing on Women Economic Empowerment was produced.

SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security and Action Plan 2018-2022
SADC developed the Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security and Action Plan 2018 – 2022 that was approved 2017 to fulfil the requisite regional integration agenda. The SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022) aims to address challenges experienced by women and children by ensuring that they fully participate in peace and security activities, programmes and projects in the region. The strategy and its accompanying action plan are to be implemented from 2018-2022 and Member States have been urged to develop national action plans and mobilise resources to implement proposed activities at national level.

Although progress is being made in the development of strategies that mainstream gender in peace and security matters, the number of women and children being affected by conflict remains high. High ranking women in the security sector in SADC Member States remain low. For example, only three SADC Member States have had women ministers of defence in the period 2009-2018. These are Botswana, Madagascar and South Africa. South Africa remains the only country in SADC with a woman Minister of Defence who has held the position since 2012. According to a 2015 UN Women report, women constitute fewer than 10% of peace negotiators globally, and only 3% of signatories to peace agreements.

SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action (2019-2030)
The SADC Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action was developed as an overarching strategy to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of Articles 20 to 25 of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development specific to addressing GBV. The Strategy serves to identify priority areas of action based on these Articles and guided by the broader key programming areas on GBV. The Gender Protocol therefore provides a context within which the SADC community should strategically direct the development of their anti-GBV programmes.

In the last decade, issues of GBV have continuously come to the forefront and various initiatives have been developed as a result of the scourge which has negative impacts on economic development, gender equality and empowerment of women. Available data from the period 2011 to 2014 indicates that a total of 386,579 GBV cases have been reported in the SADC region and as a result, SADC urged Member States to develop supporting strategies to curb GBV. In 2013, Seychelles developed its costed Gender Based Violence Action-Plan and this saw a reduction of reported GBV cased from 96 in 2013 to 17 in 2014.

However, in Member States where GBV strategies and action plans have not been developed, GBV cases continue to be on the rise. For example, in South Africa, the number of women who experienced sexual offences alone rose from 31,665 between 2015 and 2016 to 70,813 between 2016 and 2017, which is an increase of 53%.

In this regard, to speed up the processes in addressing GBV in the region, SADC developed the Regional Gender Based Violence Strategy and Framework for Action (2019-2030). The framework was developed to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development with a specific focus on Articles addressing GBV.

10-Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on combatting TIP (2009-2019) reviewed and implemented by 2020

Revised Strategic Plan of Action (2016-2019) approved in 2017. Guidelines for Monitoring and Reporting on Trafficking in Persons currently developed. 14 Member States have standalone legislation on trafficking in persons, 11 out of 16 Member States have established national data hubs linked to the regional Information Management System (Database) on trafficking in persons; Baseline research on trafficking in persons conducted, and effective practices documented and shared. Guidelines for Monitoring and Reporting on Trafficking in Persons Developed. Training Curriculum and Information, Education and Communication materials developed; Law enforcement officers, criminal justice practitioners and media personnel trained on trafficking in persons. Mid-Term Review of the 10 Year Strategic Plan of Action was conducted.

Table 5.7: National anti-TIP legislation in SADC Member States

Country	Legislation
Angola	• Lei sobre a Criminalização das Infracções subjacentes ao Branqueamento de Capitais, Lei 3/2014 [Law on Criminalisation of underlying offenses to Money Laundering] (Article 19 addresses trafficking in persons). • Provisional Criminal Code (Articles 177 and 183 address slavery, servitude and trafficking in persons). However, the provisional code is not yet in force.
Botswana	• The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 32 of 2014
DRC	• Loi N° 09/001 du janvier 2009 portant protection de l'enfant [Child Protection Code, Law 09/001, which includes a chapter on Child Trafficking]
Eswatini	• The People Trafficking and People Smuggling (Prohibition) Act, No. 7 of 2009
Lesotho	• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 1 of 2011
Madagascar	• LOI N° 2014-040 du 20 janvier 2015 [Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law No. 40 of 2014] • Amending LOI N° 2007-038 du 14 janvier 2008[Anti-Trafficking Law No. 38 of 2007].
Malawi	• Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 3 of 2015
Mauritius	• Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 2 of 2009
Mozambique	• Trafficking in Persons Law, No. 6 of 2008
Namibia	• Prevention of Organised Crime Act, No. 29 of 2004 (Section 15 covers trafficking in persons) • Child Care and Protection Act, No. 3 of 2015 (Chapter 14 addresses child trafficking)
Seychelles	• Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 9of 2014
Tanzania	• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 6 of 2008
Zambia	• The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 11 of 2008

| Zimbabwe | • Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 4 of 2014 |

Women in Politics and Decision-making Positions
Through implementation of the revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, progress towards the equal participation of women in decision-making positions, particularly in Parliament, has been slow in some Member States and significant in others. For some Member States, progress has been erratic rather than a gradual increase towards the 50:50 target. As highlighted in Table 5.8, no SADC Member State has yet reached the 50:50 target in politics and decision-making as stipulated by the regional gender protocol.

Table 5.8: Women in Parliament in SADC Member States 1995-2018

Country	Women MPs % 1997	Women MPs % 2000	Women MPs % 2006	Women MPs % 2009	Women MPs % 2012	Women MPs% 2015	Women MPs % 2018	No. of Women MPs 2018	Total Seats Parliament 2018
Angola	9.7	15.4	12.3	38.2	34.1	36.8	30.5	67	220
Botswana	9.0	18.2	11.3	7.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	6	63
DRC	--	--	12	8.4 (L) 4.6 (U)	10.4 (L) 4.6 (U)	8.9 (L) 4.6 (U)	8.9 (L) 4.6 (U)	44 (L) 5 (U)	492 (L) 108 (U)
Eswatini	19.0	7.3	19.0	13.6	13.6 (L) 40.0 (U)	6.2 (L) 33.3 (U)	14 (L) 40 (U)	9 (L) 12 (U)	73 (L) 30 (U)
Lesotho	12.0	10.3	14.0	25.0	25.8 (L) 27.3 (U)	25.0 (L) 24.2 (U)	22.1 (L) 25.0 (U)	27 (L) 8 (U)	122 (L) 32 (U)
Madagascar	--	--	24.0	7.87	--	20.5 (L) 19.0 (U)	19.2 (L) 20.6 (U)	29 (L) 13 (U)	151 (L) 63 (U)
Malawi	5.2	8.3	15.0	26.0	22.3	16.7	16.7	32	192
Mauritius	7.6	7.6	17.1	17.1	18.6	11.6	11.6	8	69
Mozambique	28.4	28.6	32.8	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.6	99	250
Namibia	24	23	31.0	24.4	26.9 (L) 33.3 (U)	26.9 (L) 25.6 (U)	46.2 (L) 23.8 (U)	11 (L) 47 (U)	42 (L) 104 (U)
Seychelles	27.3	24.0	29.4	23.5	43.8	43.8	21.2	7	33
South Africa	27.8	29.8	32.8	42.3	42.3 (L) 32.1 (U)	42.4 (L) 35.2 (U)	41.8 (L) 35.2 (U)	164 (L) 19 (U)	400 (L) 54 (U)
Tanzania	16.3	21.2	30.4	30.4	36.0	36.6	37.2	145	390
Zambia	18.1	10.0	12.0	14.0	11.5	12.7	18.0	30	167
Zimbabwe	14.0	10.7	16.0	15.2	15.0 (L) 24.7 (U)	31.5 (L) 47.5 (U)	31.4 (L) 44 (U)	85 (L) 35 (U)	270 (L) 80 (U)

(L) Lower House (U) Upper House   --no data   Madagascar joined SADC in 2005.
Half of the SADC Member States use a unicameral parliamentary system without an Upper House.
The National Council of Provinces in South Africa has total 90 seats but the remaining members come from the provincial assemblies or are appointed. The figure of 19 women refers to those elected directly, so IPU uses the figure of total elected seats as 54 so not to distort the percentage

CHAPTER 6: SADC AS PART OF AU CONTINENTAL INTEGRATION

6.0 Introduction

The 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) sets out a clear blueprint for regional economic cooperation and integration and a roadmap towards the establishment of an AEC in a post-colonial continental context. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are designated as building blocks for the realisation of economic and political integration of Africa. The Treaty opts for consolidation of integration at the regional level with a view to spreading it throughout the continent. In accordance with Article 88 of the Abuja Treaty, the foundation of the Treaty is that the African Economic Community must be established mainly through the coordination, harmonisation and progressive integration of the activities of the RECs.

SADC is one of the eight (8) RECs recognized by the AU, and has contributed to the continental integration agenda. The most important achievement across key areas of economic integration is that appropriate policy frameworks, protocols and decisions are put in place, ratified and domesticated. A total of 33 protocols in various areas, ranging from trade and investment to peace and security, have been signed by SADC Member States to push forward the regional integration agenda. In terms of implementation, undoubtedly the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008 remains the most significant achievement towards SADC regional integration. The FTA produced positive results whereby, despite some constraints, intra-SADC trade flows has increased.

Another important achievement is in the area of political dialogue, peace and security, which are pre-requisites for economic integration and cooperation. In this area, SADC has played a key role in peace-building, democracy and governance, and maintaining stability in the region. SADC's influence on mediation processes in cases of conflict has been growing and so has the level of institutionalisation of its processes.

Moving forward, one of the challenges undermining more effective coordination and cooperation between the AU and RECs, which needs to be resolved as a precondition to accelerating continental integration, is the need for absolute clarity of roles and responsibilities. There is consensus that the current situation of overlapping mandates, duplication and wasted resources and dispersed impact on continental integration is a matter of deep concern and needs to be resolved. There is also consensus that the principle of subsidiarity and the Abuja Treaty should provide the basis for developing any framework for an effective division of labour between the AU and RECs and should cover all aspects of regional and continental integration.

6.1 Synergy with regional and international agendas

6.1.1 SADC as Part of AU Continental Integration
The 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) sets out a clear blueprint for regional economic cooperation and integration and a roadmap towards the establishment of an AEC in a post-colonial continental context. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are designated as building blocks for the realisation of economic and political integration of Africa. The Treaty opts for consolidation of integration at the regional level with a view to spreading it throughout the continent. In accordance with Article 88 of the Abuja Treaty, the foundation of the Treaty is that the African Economic Community must be established mainly through the coordination, harmonisation and progressive integration of the activities of the RECs. SADC is one of the eight (8) RECs recognized by the AU, and has contributed significantly to the continental integration agenda. SADC has higher than average Regional Economic Communities (REC) scores on free movement and financial integration according to the Regional Integration Index of 2016.

A lot of existing intra-African trade takes place within established REC free trade areas (FTAs) or customs unions. Undoubtedly, the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008 is one of the most significant achievement towards SADC regional integration. The FTA produced positive results whereby despite some constraints, intra-SADC trade flows has increased. SADC is also part of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) which was officially launched in June 2015. The envisaged COMESA – SADC – EAC Tripartite Free Trade Area is a major regional African trade and development initiative that aims to establish a Free Trade Area and subsequently Customs Union of the three African regional economic communities.

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) is a building block towards the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) which is a major milestone in the long march of African integration. The CFTA aspires to liberalize trade between African countries across the continent and to build on the considerable successes already achieved within Africa's regional economic communities (RECs). By doing so, the CFTA is set to facilitate intra-African trade; foster regional value chains that can facilitate integration into the global economy; and energize industrialization, competitiveness and innovation—and thereby contribute to African economic and social progress and development.

Another important achievement is in the area of political dialogue, peace and security, which are pre-requisites for economic integration and cooperation in the Continent. In this area, SADC has played a key role in peace-building, democracy and governance, and maintaining stability in the region. SADC's influence on mediation processes in cases of conflict has been growing and so has the level of institutionalisation of its processes.

Moving forward, one of the challenges undermining more effective coordination and cooperation between the AU and RECs which needs to be resolved as a precondition to accelerating continental integration, is the need for absolute clarity of roles and responsibilities. There is consensus that the current situation of overlapping mandates, and duplication of effort is a matter of deep concern and needs to be resolved. There is also consensus that the principle of subsidiarity and the Abuja Treaty should provide

the basis for developing any framework for an effective division of labour between the AU and RECs and should cover all aspects of regional and continental integration.

6.1.2 Relevant Decisions in Relation to AU-REC Coordination Summit

The African Union Summits have ordinarily been held twice a year, in January/February and in June/July. However, as part of the institutional reform of the African Union, the Assembly of the Union sought to reform the working methods of the Summit, and decided that the Assembly shall hold only one Ordinary Summit per year, while extraordinary sessions would be convened as the need arises (Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.635(XXVIII)). In fact, this is in line with Article 6(3) of the Constitutive Act of the AU, which says, "the Assembly shall meet at least once a year in ordinary session". The Constitutive Act goes on to set aside the holding of extraordinary sessions to only when a request is submitted and two-thirds majority of the Union's Member States approve the request. In January 2018, Assembly decided that "the move to one Ordinary Summit shall take effect from 2019 onwards" (Assembly/AU/Dec.687 (XXX)).

Furthermore, through Assembly/AU/Dec.635(XXVIII) adopted in January 2017, Assembly decided that "in place of the June/July Summit, the Bureau of the African Union Assembly shall hold a coordination meeting with the Regional Economic Communities, with the participation of the Chairpersons of the Regional Economic Communities, the AU Commission and Regional Mechanisms." The Coordination Meetings are intended to ensure effective collaboration between the AU, RECs, Regional Mechanisms, Member States and other continental organisations.

In its pursuit of the institutional reform agenda, the AU Assembly convened an extraordinary Summit on the AU institutional reform process in November 2018, in line with the decision made during the July 2018 Summit (Assembly/AU /Dec.690(XXXI)). It was during this Extraordinary Summit that the AU Assembly requested Regional Economic Communities (RECs) "to prepare reports on the status of integration within their respective regions and report to the July 2019 Coordination Meeting". The AU recognises eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs), including the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

It is, therefore, in line with this Decision of the Extraordinary Summit held in November 2018 that this Status of Integration in the SADC Region Report 2019 is prepared for submission during the Inaugural AU-REC Coordination Summit scheduled for July 2019 in Niamey, Niger. This Status of Integration Report identifies key progress made towards regional integration in SADC, and achievement in areas of priority to SADC as outlined in the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2015-2020), bracketed in four categories of industrial development and market integration; infrastructure development in support of regional integration; special programmes of regional dimension; and peace and security.

SADC is alive to its regional integration responsibilities as clearly articulated in the SADC Treaty, which refers to "our duty to promote the interdependence and integration of our national economies for the harmonious, balanced and equitable development of the Region". This Status of Integration in the SADC Region Report 2019, therefore, provides information for relevant stakeholders, including the Member States of the African Union and international cooperating partners (ICPs), on SADC's progress in achieving the regional integration agenda. It is also a monitoring,

evaluation and reporting tool for the SADC Summit to keep track of implementation of the SADC regional integration agenda.

6.1.3 SADC Programmes Contributing to African Union Agenda 2063

The AU Agenda 2063 is a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development, which was adopted by the 24th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in January of 2015, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Agenda 2063 is anchored on the AU vision and is based on the seven aspirations for the "Africa We Want", namely:

a) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
b) An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance;
c) An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
d) A peaceful and secure Africa;
e) An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics;
f) An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
g) Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

In order to ensure effective implementation, the 24th AU Summit further requested the African Union Commission (AUC) to prepare a First Ten Year Plan of Agenda 2063. This first ten-year plan is focused on issues pertinent to the period but aligned with the expected outcomes at the end of 2063. In addition, the AU Summit approved priority projects, referred to as Flagship Projects, whose immediate implementation will provide quick wins, impact on socio-economic development and enhance the confidence and the commitment of the African Citizenry to be the owners and drivers of Agenda 2063. Some of the flagship programmes and initiatives of Agenda 2063 are as follows:

- *Integrated High Speed Train Network:* Connecting all African capitals and commercial centres through an African High Speed Train to facilitate movement of goods, factor services and people, reduce transport costs and relieve congestion of current and future systems.
- *An African Virtual and E-University:* Increasing access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa by reaching large numbers of students and professionals in multiple sites simultaneously and developing relevant and high quality Open, Distance and eLearning resources to offer the prospective student a guaranteed access to the University from anywhere in the world and anytime.
- *Formulation of a commodities strategy:* Enabling African countries add value, extract higher rents from their commodities, integrate into the Global Value chains, and promote vertical and horizontal diversification anchored in value addition and local content development.
- *Establishment of an annual African forum*: Designed to bring together, once a year, the African political leadership, the private sector, academia and civil society to discuss developments and constraints as well as measures to be taken to realize the Aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063.
- *Establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017:* To significantly accelerate growth of Intra-Africa trade and use trade more effectively as an engine of growth and sustainable development, through doubling of intra-Africa trade by 2022, strengthen Africa's common voice and policy space in

global trade negotiations and establish the financial institutions within agreed upon timeframes.

- *The African Passport and free movement of people*: Transforming Africa's laws, which remain generally restrictive on movement of people despite political commitments to bring down borders with the view to promoting the issuance of visas by Member States enhance free movement of all African citizens in all African countries by 2018.
- *Implementation of the Grand Inga Dam Project*: The optimal development of the Inga Dam will generate 43,200 MW of power (PIDA) to support current regional power pools and their combined service to transform Africa from traditional to modern sources of energy and ensure access of all Africans to clean and affordable electricity.
- *The Pan-African E-Network*: This involves a wide range of stakeholders and envisages putting in in place policies and strategies that will lead to transformative e-applications and services in Africa; especially the intra-African broad band terrestrial infrastructure; and cyber security, making the information revolution the basis for service delivery in the bio and nanotechnology industries and ultimately transform Africa into an e-Society.
- *Silencing the guns by 2020:* Ending all wars, civil conflicts, gender based violence and violent conflicts and prevent genocide. Monitor progress through the establishment and operationalization of an African Human Security Index.
- *Africa Outer Space Strategy*: Aims to strengthen Africa's use of outer space to bolster its development. Outer space is of critical importance to the development of Africa in all fields including agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking and finance, as well as defence and security.
- *Establishment of a single African air transport market*: This flagship programme aims at delivering the single African air transport market to facilitate air transportation in Africa.
- *Establishment of the African financial institutions*: Establishment of the Continental Financial Institution aims at accelerating integration and socio-economic development of the continent, as they are important institutions when it comes to the mobilization of resources and management of financial sector.

As one of the eight RECs recognised by the AU, SADC has continued to actively pursue the implementation of Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP), through implementing several projects which are in line with the aspirations for the "Africa We Want"

In achieving the aspiration of inclusive growth and sustainable development, SADC has implemented many projects in the areas of poverty alleviation with an overall aim to eradicate it; combating of the HIV and AIDS pandemic; Gender Equality and Development; Science, Technology and Innovation; and Environment and Sustainable Development. Concrete steps have been taken by Member States to domesticate key Protocols and implementation progress has been recorded, particularly in education and training, and the Health Sector, notably in HIV and AIDS. Relevant technical committees have been established in many of the intervention areas to spearhead implementation of programmes.

In achieving the aspiration of a peaceful and secure Africa, SADC's Mediation Support Unit (MSU) continues to provide comprehensive (technical, administrative and logistical, and financial) support to regional initiatives accompanied by capacity building to deepen the Member State's internal capacity to respond to conflict. Capacity building initiatives are ongoing aimed at deepening regional capability to prevent and manage conflict. Realising the significant role played by women in peace and security, SADC developed the SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022), whose aim is "to mainstream gender into SADC's peace and security mechanisms and processes in order to address the specific challenges experienced by women and children. Furthermore, efforts of the SADC Facilitator, the Oversight Committee and the deployment of the SADC Preventive Mission to Lesotho (SAPMIL) have been instrumental in stabilizing the political, and security situation in the Kingdom of Lesotho.

In achieving the aspiration for an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children, the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination, and the promotion of gender equality and equity through gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects. SADC is also implementing the Project, "Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Systems for Orphans, Vulnerable Children (OVC) and Youth in SADC".

In achieving the aspiration of Africa being a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner, SADC has been actively involved in the institutional reform of the AU, and the post-Cotonou Partnership Agreement negotiations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union. In addition, SADC has collaborated with the AUC on issues of Peace and Security and on the implementation of the broader agenda of Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020 through, among others, the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Programme.

SADC has also contributed to the implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects through several initiatives including the following:
   a) Operationalizing Open Distance Learning (ODL) in SADC, which contributes to an African Virtual and E-University;
   b) Development of Regional Value Chains in prioritized sectors contributing to the African Commodities Strategy;
   c) Development of a Simplified Trade Regime Framework as well as a framework on E-Certificate of rules of origin, which contributes to a Continental Free Trade Area;
   d) Development of the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2016-2019) contributing to free movement of people;
   e) SADC Regional Internet Exchange Points (RIXPs) and SADC Home and Away Roaming (SHAR) both contributing to Pan-African E-Network; and
   f) Establishment of the SADC Aviation Safety Organization (SASO) contributing to the Single African Air Transport Market.

6.1.4 SADC Programmes Contributing to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly agreed to set the world on a path towards sustainable development through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development comprising of 17 aspirational "Global Goals" with one-hundred and sixty-nine targets between them. These 17 goals represent the global consensus of the key common challenges facing humanity and provide a framework for cooperation in development. The goals provide a framework for shared action "for people, planet and prosperity," to be implemented by "all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership". The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) incorporate four key pillars namely Social Inclusion (Goals 1 - 7), Economic Growth (Goals 8 -11), Environmental Responsibility (Goals 12 - 15) and Governance (Goals 16 & 17).

Through the implementation of the Revised RISDP, SADC Programmes are contributing to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as further reflected in the specific objectives of the RISDP as follows:

  i. Social Inclusion (Goals 1 - 7)
SADC Programmes addressing this Pillar have been geared towards improved monitoring and analysis of poverty trends in the region; increased access to quality and relevant education and skills; increased access to quality health and HIV and AIDS services and commodities; reduced social vulnerability in the context of food and nutrition security; enhanced gender equality and equity; and enhanced youth development and empowerment.

  ii. Economic Growth (Goals 8 -11)
SADC Programmes addressing this Pillar have been geared towards enhanced employment creation, labour relations, labour market information and productivity; increased regional value chains and value addition for agricultural and non-agricultural products; enhanced macro-economic environment; improved financial market systems and monetary cooperation; improved intra-regional and foreign direct investment; and increased intra-Africa Trade. In addition, SADC has also been working towards improved involvement of private sector in regional integration; harmonised strategies, policies and regulatory frameworks for development and operation of cross-border infrastructure and services; enhanced integrated infrastructure and networks; increased competitiveness and liberalisation of regional markets for energy, ICT, transport and tourism; and enhanced application of science, technology and innovation.

  iii. Environmental Responsibility (Goals 12 - 15)
SADC Programmes addressing this Pillar have been geared towards enhanced sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, environment, plant and animal genetic resources.

  iv. Governance (Goals 16 & 17)
SADC Programmes addressing this Pillar have been geared towards enhanced regional peace building; enhanced conflict prevention, resolution and management; enhanced disaster risk management; enhanced regional collective defence; enhanced regional early warning; enhanced cross border security; enhanced training in Peace Support Operations; enhanced migration and refugee management.

6.2   Conclusion

A review of the status of integration in SADC in terms of achievements realized and challenges encountered, reveals that implementation has progressed well despite the several challenges faced, and SADC has been successful at many levels and across a wide range of areas relating to regional cooperation and integration. There are variations across the sectors, but the most important achievement is that appropriate policy frameworks, protocols and decisions have been put in place, ratified and domesticated in key areas. SADC has also established appropriate institutions at both regional and national level to advance the regional integration agenda.

More than 33 protocols have been signed by Member States to drive forward the integration agenda of SADC. These protocols range from trade and investment, peace and security, to transboundary natural resources and the empowerment of women and young people. In some cases, the Protocols have subsumed or are reinforced by Charters, Declarations, Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on specific aspects of cooperation and integration.

In the process of implementing various initiatives on regional integration, useful lessons can be drawn with a view to informing SADC's Post 2020 agenda. These include, the challenges of domestication of agreed policies and legal frameworks, roadmaps for implementation, enforcement and follow-up mechanisms, administrative issues, capacity issues, statistics and information sharing, and budgetary constraints.

SADC continues to face challenges with regards to slow domestication of agreed policies and legal frameworks which contributes to delay in implementation of the regional integration agenda. The absence of a "locking" mechanism to regional agreements, means that the reversal of commitments by Member States is an ongoing reality. This is particularly the case with regional agreements and protocols of an economic nature where national interests tend to take precedence over the regional good. Commitments made at regional level requiring amendments to the national laws and regulation have often remained outstanding for a long time. In some instances, detailed implementation plans with clear tasking to each implementing agency are not drawn.

The mandate of SADC has also expanded overtime without corresponding expansion of its capacity in terms of professional cadre of staff, which has had implications on efficiency and expanded mandate. Budgetary constraints and timely access to budgetary resources also needs to be addressed in the light of the growing mandate of the Community, and therefore it is essential that SADC explores alternative mechanisms of financing the Community.

At the Continental level, the RECs and the Pan-African institutions have made great efforts to expedite regional integration, although more needs to be done. The level of integration varies highly across RECs, and within a REC, members also differ highly in their degree of integration. SADC is one of the eight (8) RECs recognized by the AU, and has contributed to the continental integration agenda. Yet, one of the challenges undermining more effective cooperation between the AU and RECs, is the current situation of overlapping mandates and duplication of effort. This needs to be resolved as a precondition to accelerating continental integration. There is need for

absolute clarity of roles and responsibilities between the AU and RECs, and the principle of subsidiarity and the Abuja Treaty should provide the basis for developing any framework for an effective division of labour.

Implementation of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and AU's Agenda 2063 is gaining momentum albeit not in all fronts, and there is a need to consolidate the gains and address the challenges. Continuous efforts to creating public awareness on these global and continental frameworks and applying a multi-stakeholder approach which facilitates partnerships between Governments and other stakeholders (private sector, civil society, think tanks, and other actors) is essential for successful implementation. Given the capacity and resource constraints, the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders including the UN, AUC, RECs, Members States and other partners in the implementation has to be clearly defined.