

ATTACHMENT 3

**REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND PROGRESS IN REGIONAL
INTEGRATION**

**SADC PROTOCOLS:
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
(As at August 2001)**

Accession to the SADC Treaty commits member states to accepting a series of principles, objectives and strategies on mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation and integration; to participating in the structures and institutions of SADC; and to negotiating a series of protocols to give practical effect to its aims. Therefore, specific obligations, including that in the economic field, are to be contained in the respective protocols, which will 'spell out the objectives and scope of, and the institutional mechanisms for cooperation and integration' [Art. 22(1)]. These protocols are to be negotiated by the member states and, after approval by the Summit, become an integral part of the Treaty. Article 21(3) identifies the following areas in which cooperation toward integration would be pursued - additional areas of cooperation are also permitted under Article 21(4) though: food security, land and agriculture; infrastructure and services; industry, trade, investment and finance; human resources development; science and technology; natural resources and environment; social welfare, information and culture; and politics.

Protocols thus represent the agreement by Member States on how to proceed in the implementation of certain agreed strategies for regional integration. The protocols define the areas, objectives, broad strategies and timeframes of sectoral co-operation and integration and often through their Attachment spell out the various steps necessary to implement such strategies. SADC has also agreed on how to ensure the implementation of the protocols:

- the protocol negotiation processes culminate in Summit signing the respective protocols. By signing these protocols, SADC Member States are committing themselves to principles and policies that will guide and bind them in specific areas;
- the ratification of the protocols by national parliaments in accordance with the respective constitutions;
- the deposition of the nationally ratified protocols with the SADC Secretariat; it requires the ratification and deposition of two thirds of the signatories to the protocol to let it enter into force;
- the elaboration of clear Attachment by panels of stakeholders and experts to determine the implementation strategies, if this has not been done as part of the protocol development process;
- the actual implementation of the agreed sectoral strategy for cooperation and integration within the agreed timeframe after the protocol has entered into force. This may require a deposition of instrument of implementation with the SADC Secretariat such as in the case of the Trade Protocol. (In order to honor their commitments, national laws, regulations, policies and procedures have to be brought in line with the provisions and intent of the respective protocols.)

The following indicates the status of protocols in SADC as at the end of August 2001:

- **10 Protocols and Instruments have entered into force. They are :**
 1. *Declaration and Treaty of SADC & Protocol on Immunities and Privileges*
 2. *Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems (to be replaced by the revised version)*
 3. *The Protocol on Energy*
 4. *The Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology*
 5. *The Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking*
 6. *The Protocol on Trade and the Amendment Protocol on Trade*
 7. *The Protocol on Mining*
 8. *The Protocol of Education and Training*

9. *The Protocol on Development of Tourism*
10. *The Charter of the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (Retosa)*
11. *The Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology in SADC (SQAM).*

• **10 Protocols have been signed but not entered into force due to insufficient numbers of signature or ratification are:**

1. *The Protocol on Health*
2. *The Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement*
3. *The Protocol on Shared Watercourses (revised version)*
4. *The Protocol on Inland Fisheries and Marine Fisheries and Resources*
5. *The Protocol on Legal Affairs*
6. *The Protocol on the Tribunal and the Rules of Procedures Thereof*
7. *The Protocol on Politics, Defense & Security*
8. *The Protocol on Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials*
9. *The Protocol on Corruption*
10. *The Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport*

Protocols which are in the process of development / under preparation include those on:

1. Forestry;
2. Food Security, Crops, Livestock production and Animal Disease Control and Agricultural Research and Training;
3. Facilitation of the Movement of Persons;
4. Environment and Land Management; and
5. Finance and Investment.

It should be noted that the Finance and Investment Sector is following an approach of simultaneously developing a broad principles framework for its protocol, while concluding a set of Memoranda of Understanding on functional cooperation in various areas within the Sector. It is believed, that through such a pragmatic approach the pitfalls of many other SADC protocol processes will be avoided and that SADC-wide 'ownership' will be achieved over the short term, thereby enabling broad-based acceptance and ratification by the time that the protocol would be tabled for signature. Furthermore, over the long-term, it will facilitate the necessary degree of SADC-wide and Member State political and budgetary commitments to greater regional economic and monetary integration.

Table A.3.1: Protocols & Instruments which went into force

Countries	Treaty & Declaration	Shared Water-courses	Energy	Transport, Communications & Meteorology	Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking	Trade		Mining	Retosa	Standards, Quality Assurance, Accreditation & Metrology
	Signed: 17/08/92 In force: 30/9/93	Signed: 28/08/95 In force: 28/09/98	Signed: 24/08/96 In force: 17/04/98	Signed: 24/08/96 In force: 06/07/98	Signed: 24/08/96 In force: 20/03/99	Protocol Signed: 24/08/96 In force: 25/1/00	Implementation instrument	Signed: 08/09/97 In force: 08/02/00	Signed & In force: 08/09/97	Signed: 09/11/99 In force: 16/07/00
Angola	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (18/8/99)			✓	✓	
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DRC	✓ (28/02/98)									
Lesotho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius	✓ (28/09/95)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Namibia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Seychelles	✓ (24/06/98)									
South Africa	✓ (29/08/94)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swaziland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: By Authors based on SADC Report, Record of the Council of Ministers, Johannesburg, South Africa, 22-23 February, 2001.

Note: Subsequently, the Protocol on Development of Tourism was ratified. Detailed information on the signatories to various Protocols was not available, apart from the following:

Protocol on Energy: DRC, Mozambique and Seychelles are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Transports, Communications and Meteorology: DRC, Seychelles and Zambia are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs: Angola, DRC and Seychelles are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Trade: Angola, DRC, Seychelles are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Mining: Angola, DRC, Seychelles and Swaziland are required to ratify the Protocol.

Charter of the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (RETOSA): DRC and Seychelles are required to sign and ratify the Charter.

MOU on Cooperation in Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Meteorology: Angola, DRC, Seychelles, and Swaziland are required to sign the MOU.

Table A. 3.2: Protocols signed but insufficient numbers of signature or ratification

Countries	Education & Training	Health	Wildlife Conservation & Law Enforcement	Shared Watercourses (Revision)	Tourism	Legal Affairs	Tribunal & its Rules & Procedure
	Tabled: 08/09/97 Ratified by:	Tabled: 18/08/99 Ratified by:	Tabled: 18/08/99 Ratified by:	Tabled: 7/10/00 Signed	Tabled: 14/09/98 Not signed &/or ratified by	Tabled: 07/08/00 Not signed & / or ratified by	Tabled: 07/08/00 Not signed & / or ratified by
Angola				✓		✓x	✓x
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		
DRC							
Lesotho	✓			✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x
Malawi	✓	✓		✓	✓x	✓x	✓x
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x
Mozambique				✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x
Namibia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x
Seychelles				✓	✓x	✓x	✓x
South Africa	✓	✓		✓	✓x	✓x	✓x
Swaziland	✓			✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x
Tanzania	✓			✓	✓x	✓x	✓x
Zambia				✓	✓x	✓x	✓x
Zimbabwe	✓			✓	✓✓	✓x	✓x

Source: By Authors based on SADC Report, Record of the Council of Ministers, Johannesburg, South Africa, 22-23 February, 2001.

Note: *Protocol of Education and Training:* Angola, DRC, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Health: Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement: All countries except for Botswana, Mauritius and Namibia are required to ratify the Protocol.

Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses: DRC is required to sign the Protocol, while all countries except Botswana and Mozambique are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Legal Affairs: Botswana and DRC are required to sign the Protocol. All the SADC members States are required to ratify the Protocol.

Protocol on Tribunal and the Rules of Procedure: Botswana and DRC are required to sign the Protocol. All the SADC members States are required to ratify the Protocol.

Table A.3.3. Protocol on Immunities and Privileges

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Angola	17/8/92	20/8/93
Botswana	17/8/92	7/1/98
DRC		
Lesotho	17/8/92	26/8/93
Malawi	17/8/92	5/5/93
Mauritius		
Mozambique	17/8/92	30/8/93
Namibia	17/8/92	14/12/92
Seychelles		
South Africa		
Swaziland	17/8/92	2/9/93
Tanzania	17/8/92	27/8/93
Zambia	17/8/92	16/4/92
Zimbabwe	17/8/92	17/11/92

Source: SADC, Record of the Council of Ministers held in Johannesburg, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, 22-23 February 2001.

Note: The Protocol entered into force on 30th September 1993.

Cooperation on Finance and Investment

After South Africa was allocated the responsibility for SADC Finance and Investment in 1995, the SADC Ministers of Finance adopted the following broad sector objectives:

- to encourage movement towards regional macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and monetary policies;
- to provide a framework for cooperation in the area of finance in collaboration with central bankers, other regulatory and supervisory authorities, commercial banks and other financial intermediaries to mobilize resources for investment;
- to promote the coordination of national structural adjustment programs; and
- to promote the development of sound investment policies of member states in order to establish an enabling environment for investment in the region.

These objectives provides for a rich agenda of regional cooperation and integration. On the **macroeconomic level** it was interpreted to suggest the following:

- The need for coordination (initially), harmonization (in medium term) and eventual convergence (long-term) of key monetary and fiscal policies,
- Stability and convergence over time of exchange rates leading eventually to some degree of fixity across exchange rates for the currencies in the region;
- The importance of coordinating macro-financial policies with trade policies;
- The need to develop capacity to cope with the effects and consequences of financial market globalization;
- the need to achieve liberalization and gradual integration of the financial markets in the region;
- the need to achieve an integrated regulatory framework;

These areas would require cooperation on:

- monetary policies (inflation, interest rate and exchange rate) through an agenda pursued by central banks;
- fiscal policies (direct and indirect taxation, expenditure and subsidies and debt management policies) through an agenda pursued by ministries of finance;
- financial markets and systems, i.e. cooperation and among the banking sector: by closer co-operation among the region's commercial banks; development finance institutions; capital markets (stock, bond and derivative exchanges); investment banks; asset management companies, pension and mutual funds; insurance companies; non-bank financial companies (e.g. building societies) at retail levels; specialist mortgage lending finance companies
- regulatory frameworks, i.e. the development and extension of regional regulatory capacity over the financial system involving all financial market regulators, for example: by central banks (over banks, building societies, investment banks, etc.) and by securities and exchange commissions over capital markets.

As far as **investment** is concerned, the objectives were interpreted to include the following objectives:

- Harmonized improvements in basic investment regimes across SADC (e.g. in fiscal systems, direct and indirect tax regimes, in the stability of monetary policy etc.) and in particular with respect to opening up privatizations to investors on a regional basis;
- Promotion of increased domestic (public and private) investment, ensuring that private domestic investment is not discriminated against;
- Increasing foreign investment through developing common approaches to attracting foreign investment, and guarding against counter-productive intra-regional competition through incentives;

- Standardization and harmonization of general commercial legal environment (companies, tax, competition, trade, customs and excise and transit regimes) to establish a level playing field across the region with no direct or indirect barriers to cross-border investment whether direct or portfolio in nature;
- Ensuring equal access to domestic capital resources (whether equity or debt) and to domestic banking and capital markets to all investors (domestic, regional or foreign) on an equal basis;
- Establish safeguard measures to counteract destabilizing effects of FPI;
- Development of channels and safeguards to ensure flows of capital investment in parts of the region which, left to the market, would be denied such flows;
- Establishing foundations for regional investments (projects having cross-border multipliers) in infrastructure and large-scale regionally and globally competitive industry;

Cooperating mechanism

To achieve these objectives, the Finance and Investment Sector established a Finance and Investment Sector Coordinating Unit, FISCU¹, to coordinate the sector's work and serving as a secretariat and clearing house, facilitator, catalyst and mechanism to encourage intra- and inter-sectoral cooperation in the sub-region, and two main committees, namely the *Committee of Central Bank Governors* to focus on monetary policy and issues, and the *Committee of SADC Senior Treasury Officials* to focus on fiscal policies and issues:

Committee for Central Bank Governors: Approach, ToR & Projects

At the outset of their work, the Committee for Central Bank Governors established a pragmatic approach and framework for regional financial cooperation. This Committee's approach to closer regional financial cooperation is informed by the following²:

Financial activities in countries with more advanced financial systems are conducted at three distinctly different levels:

- At the top, the monetary authorities govern the system through their monetary policy action. The monetary authorities will normally include the Finance Department of Government, the central bank and supportive regulatory and supervisory authorities.
- In the middle, financial markets serve the function of price determination and resource allocation. The financial markets usually include a capital market, a money market and a foreign exchange market. These market are often further divided in specialized sub-markets such as an equity market, a bond market and a market for derivatives to provide more specialized services in the capital market.
- At the third tier there are the individual specialized institutions such as banks, insurers, finance houses and securities dealers to provide financial services to governments, businesses and the general public.

Cross-border financial cooperation amongst more advanced economies, for example within the EU, will proceed simultaneously at all three levels. However, major divergences in the stage of development at all three levels in the different participating members of any multi-national association can create serious difficulties in the process of economic integration. Even within the EU there is continuous pressure for a more differentiated approach, or a multi-speed approach, in which the more advanced members can reach the ultimate objectives of economic integration much quicker than others that may need more time to

¹ Subsequently, FISCU was abolished at the beginning of August 2001 when its functions were centralized within the new SADC Secretariat Directorate for Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment.

² **Stals CL, 1995.** *The functions of the South African Reserve Bank and Closer Financial Cooperation in Southern Africa.* Address at the Annual Award Dinner of the Botswana Institute of Bankers, Gaborone.

bring particularly the second and third tiers of their financial systems to a more competitive level before moving into the integration phase.

In the 14 member countries of SADC, there are major differences in the structure of the overall financial system. These differences apply to all three levels of the system, i.e. the monetary authorities, the markets and the financial institutions operating in each one of these countries. Monetary authorities do not always have the same objectives; financial markets do not even exist in some of the members, and independent and competitive financial institutions must still be established, nurtured and developed in some countries.

Thus in the initial stages, financial cooperation in SADC has to follow a bottom-up approach, with the attention first on the establishment, development and improvement of financial institutions that can provide the basic financial services required for real sector economic activities, rather than at the more ambitious level of macroeconomic integration.

The Terms of Reference of the Committee of Central Bank Governors reflect this approach, and indicate the following activities for its consideration

- Discuss the structures, philosophies and objectives of central banking;
- Exchange views on the main objectives of monetary policy and the monetary policy model applied in each country;
- Consult on the accounting and internal financial management practices of Central Banks;
- Review the participation of Central Banks in areas such as commercial banking, export promotion and development financing;
- Examine the role of the Central Bank in the development of domestic and capital markets;
- Discuss the role of Central banks in the establishment of sound and well managed banking institutions, including the responsibilities for bank regulation and supervision;
- Explore the involvement of Central Banks in international financial relations, such as the management of foreign reserves, exchange rate systems and the use of repatriation facilities for the bank notes of other members in the region;
- Assist in the development of national and intra-country clearing and settlement arrangements for financial transactions;
- Promote training in the field of central banking;
- Co-operate on the exchange of basic economic data and information on the banking system and structures; and
- Explore ways and means to combat money laundering in the banking system.

Attachment 3c

SADC Protocol on Education and Training

SADC has made great strides to achieve universal basic education. Most SADC member States have net enrolment rates at primary education within the range of 80-100%.³ Illiteracy rates have fallen over the last three decades. In 2000, SADC recorded the lowest level of adult illiteracy rates (27%) as compared with those of other regional arrangements in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region is also well-endowed with high level of educational institutions. It is estimated that there are about 90 universities and technikons most of them concentrated in South Africa (21 universities and 15 technikons), Zimbabwe and Tanzania. The region has also seen the establishment of a number of private higher education and training

³ See SADC, *Official SADC, Trade, Industry, and Investment Review, 1997-2001*.

institutions, mainly in these three countries. In 1999 564000 students were enrolled with 386000 being full time.

However, the performance of secondary and tertiary levels of education lags far behind the potential of the region. It is estimated that, on average, less than 50% of students progress to secondary school level, and less than one percent to tertiary education.⁴ Another problem that SADC countries face is the gender disparity in enrolments. In all countries, school enrolments ratios for women are much lower than those for male adults. In Lesotho, fewer female students are enrolled in pure sciences and science programs. In Malawi, the female student population has never exceeded 28% and female enrolments in the science subjects are low despite the affirmative action at the University of Malawi. In most SADC countries, women are under-represented in certain fields of high and technical education such as science, management and engineering. The consequence of this gap is the scarcity of women in the labor force in certain positions and disciplines.

SADC countries have also taken steps to address the gender gap. For instance, countries like Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe offer financial support for female students to undertake courses in fields where they are under-represented, have established quota systems for female enrolment and use positive discrimination in the recruitment of female lecturers to higher institutions of learning. In particular Mozambique has adopted an affirmative action program (the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) aimed at encouraging female participation through provision of scholarships for girls to follow science and mathematics courses. In Mauritius, the gender composition of enrolment is well balanced. At the University of Mauritius, women represented 47% of the student population in 1999.

However, education and training in the SADC region still faces problems and challenges that include: a growing number of students; the low level of existing infrastructure, instruction and learning material and qualified and motivated trainers / teachers; gender inequality; the social, economic and financial impact of HIV/AIDS on the education and training systems; and the weak links between educational and training programs and labor markets.

The **main objectives** of cooperation in Education and Training between SADC countries include:

- (i) To develop and implement a common system of regular collection and reporting of information by Member States about the current status and future demand and supply, and the priority areas for provision of education and training in the Region;
- (ii) To establish mechanisms and institutional arrangements that enable Member States to pool their resources to effectively and efficiently produce the required professional, technical, research and managerial personnel to plan and manage the development process in general and across all sectors in the Region;
- (iii) To promote and coordinate the formulation and implementation of comparable and appropriate policies, strategies and systems of education and training in Member States;
- (iv) To develop and implement policies and strategies that promote the participation and contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organization and other key stakeholders in the provision of education and training;
- (v) To promote and coordinate the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programs for the promotion and application of science and technology, including modern information technology and research and development in the Region;

⁴ See SADC, *Official SADC*.

- (vi) To work towards the reduction and eventual elimination of constraints to better and freer access, by citizens of Member States, to good quality education and training opportunities within the Region;
- (vii) To work towards the relaxation and eventual elimination of immigration formalities in order to facilitate freer movement of students and staff within the Region for the specific purposes of study, teaching, research and any other pursuits relating to education and training;
- (viii) To promote policies for creation of an enabling environment with appropriate incentives based on meritorious performance, for educated and trained persons to effectively apply and utilize their knowledge and skills for the general development of Member States and the Region;
- (ix) To promote the learning of English and Portuguese as the working languages of the Region;
- (x) To achieve gradually and over a period not exceeding twenty years from the date of entry into force of this Protocol, the implementation of the ultimate objective as stated in (k);
- (xi) To progressively achieve the equivalence, harmonization and standardization of the education and training systems in the Region which is the ultimate objective of this Protocol.

The Protocol on Education and Training entered into force in July 2000. Progress has been achieved in putting in place institutional structures for its implementation. Four out of the seven committees have been established: Technical Committees on Scholarships and Training Awards, Accreditation and Certification, Basic Education and Distance Education. Moreover, the Human Resources Development (HRD) Sector Coordinating Unit (SCU) coordinates the implementation of the Sectoral Programs of Actions focusing on education, training and human resource development.

Regional Cooperation Activities.

- **Regional Cooperation in Policy Development.** This project started in October 2000. It aims at contributing towards capacity building to SADC member States to develop comprehensive and appropriate education and training policies through: (i) the development of program to train planners and those in policy making, development and planning; (ii) information dissemination on education policy, statistics and research; (iii) provision of opportunities and support to joint policy, research and initiatives among member states; and (iv) holding capacity building forums to allow for exchange of information and expertise.
- **Regional Cooperation in Basic Education.** A strategic plan was developed with seven strategic objectives: (i) to provide universal basic education for at least nine years of schooling; (ii) to provide special support to severely disadvantaged groups in order to balance access to education; (iii) to promote consciousness about SADC as a community; (iv) to facilitate cooperation for purposes of broadening the knowledge base and skills of curriculum developers, teachers and education managers; (v) to improve and sustain educational standards at primary and secondary levels; (vi) to provide learners with information and experience to facilitate the acquisition of life long skills; (vi) to design and develop curricula that facilitates comparability, harmonization and eventual standardization.
- **Regional Cooperation on Distance Education.** A Technical Committee on Distance Education was established with the following objectives: (i) Reviewing the provisions of the Protocol and making a baseline assessment of developments in this area; (ii) Developing a strategic plan for the next three years: July 2001-June 2004; (iii) Developing project proposals for sub-projects emanating from the program areas.
- **Regional Cooperation in higher education and training,** including access to universities, undergraduate studies and centers of excellence and specialization;
- **Regional Cooperation in research and development;**
- **Regional cooperation in life-long education and training,** including distance education, adult education, short-term courses, and seminars and workshops;
- **Regional cooperation in publishing and library resources.**

Regional Projects in Education, their objectives and funding status include the following:

SADC Inventory of Regional Training Institutions. The project aims at providing adequate and updated information on available educational facilities and opportunities in the region thereby promoting human resources/capital mobility within the region.

Funds for Studies and Experts in the Human Resources Development Sector. The project objective is to provide for short-term technical assistance and for studies and surveys to investigate critical issues relating to the program of action for the Human Resources Development Sector.

SADC Scholarships and Training Awards Program. The project aims to support training of SADC nationals in the critical areas of the region through sponsorship to training courses of a short or long duration at institutions inside or outside the region.

SADC Vocational Education and Technical Training Program. The main objective of the project is to develop a regional mechanism for cooperating in Vocational Education and Technical Training. In the long run, the project seeks to establish a centre of Specialization in the area of vocational and technical education in the region.

Harmonization, Rationalization and Strengthening of Education and Training Systems in the Southern African Development Community. The aim of the project is to strengthen the education and training systems of member States. Two initiatives are particularly important.

- *SADC Intra-Regional Skills Development Program.* This program aims to provide properly qualified personnel to give impetus to the productive sector in Southern Africa. The program focuses on the improvement of the quality and cost-effectiveness of post-secondary training by optimizing the use of available resources, achieving economies of scale and reducing the need and demand for overseas scholarships.
- *SADC Initiative in Educational Policy Development, Planning and Management.* The objective of the program is to enhance capacity in education policy development, planning and management with a view to achieving sustainable educational development in the SADC member States.

SADC Distance Education Program. The program aims at improving education and training through distance learning in the SADC region. A Regional Distance Education Centre would be established to serve and strengthen existing national educational institutions in the region.

SADC Science and Mathematics Program. The objective is to improve mathematics and science education in the SADC region. The project also aims at strengthening basic mathematics and science education through sharing of expertise and experiences, establish and strengthen a regional network of professionals in these fields and offer training opportunities to mathematics and science teachers.

Training for SADC Organs. The project aims to provide training to SADC staff namely: personnel of the Sector Coordinating Units, SATCC Commission, SADC Secretariat, Sector and National Contact Points.

Establishment of Two Regional Centers of Specialization for Public Sector Administration and Management (CESPAM). The objective of this project is to build capacity for regional training institution to offer education and training program in critical and specialized areas. In the long run, the project seeks to establish long term postgraduate (Masters Program) and short-term executive development program at the University of Botswana and the University of Zambia to train practicing managers and administrators.

Capacity Building for the Human Resources Development Sector Coordinating Unit. The project seeks to enhance the capacity of the HRD Sector Coordinating Unit to perform its task within the SADC Program of Action. The major components of the program are: (i) Development of a Strategic Plan for the HRD Sector; (ii) Regional Networking; and (iii) Resource Management.

Senior Managers Training in Road Traffic and Transportation of the SADC Region. The main objectives were to undertake in-service training of senior managers in road traffic and transport and to strengthen local training capability in road transport management and to create a pool of regional resource personnel.

Table A.3.4: Projects Directly Supervised by the SADC HRD SCU

Project Title	Estimated Cost US\$ Million					Funding status US\$ Million			Under Negotiation		Funding Gap	
	Total	Foreign	%	Local	%	Secured	Source	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Inventory of Regional Training Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SADC Scholarship and Training Awards Program*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds for Studies and Expects in the HRD Sector**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SADC Vocational Education and Technical Training Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harmonization, Rationalization, Strengthening of Education And Training Systems of SADC												
a) Intra-Regional Skills (Study)	0.075	0.075	100	0	0	0.075	EC	100	0	0	0	0
b) SADC Initiative (Project)	0.920	0.920	100	0	0	0.504	Netherlands	54	0.416	46	0	0
Strengthening of Regional Center of Specialization for Critical Areas	0.800	0.800	100	0	0	0.800	Germany	100	0	0	0	0
Capacity Building for HRD Sector (Study)	0.088	0.088	100	0	0	0.088	Belgium	100	0	0	0	0
Distance Education for SADC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SADC Science and Mathematics (Study)	0.050	0.050	100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0.050	0
Total HRD Sectors Project	2.933	2.933	100	0	0	1.467		51.7	0.416	14.8	1.050	33.5

Source: SADC Human Resources Development. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

SADC Gender Initiative

The responsibility for coordinating gender issues at the regional level has not been allocated to one of the SADC Member States because gender cuts across all sectors. A policy and institutional framework for mainstreaming gender into the SADC Program of Action was adopted by the Council of Ministers at their meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, in February 1997. It includes:

- A Committee of Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs;
- An Advisory Committee consisting of Government and NGO representatives from each SADC member State;
- A Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat; and
- Gender Focal Points in the Sector Coordinating Units.

A number of important developments have taken place since the decision of Council.

- The Standing Committee of Ministers has met annually since 1997 and the Gender Unit was established at the SADC Secretariat in June 1998. The Unit has the overall responsibility to advise all SADC structures on gender issues and to ensure that a gender perspective permeates the entire SADC Program of Action and Community Building Initiative.
- A Declaration of Gender and Development was signed by SADC Heads of States and Government in Blantyre, Malawi in which they commit their countries to the following among others:
 - The achievement of at least 30% target of women in political and decision-making structures by 2005;
 - Promoting women's full access to, and control over, productive resources to reduce the level of poverty among women;
 - Repealing and reforming all laws, amending constitutions and changing social practices which still subject women to discrimination; and
 - Taking urgent measures to prevent and deal with the increasing levels of violence against women and children.
- In 1998 SADC Heads of State signed an Addendum to the Declaration, the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children. It contains the following major elements:
 - Recognition that violence against women and children is a violation of fundamental human rights;
 - An identification of the various forms of violence against women and children in SADC;
 - A concern that the various forms of violence against women and children in SADC continue to increase and a recognition that existing measures are inadequate; and
 - Recommendations for the adoption of measures in a number of areas.
- A Plan of Action for Gender in SADC was also adopted during 1998. It identifies activities to be undertaken in the following areas: Policy and institutional framework for gender, Women's human rights, Women in power and decision-making, Women's access to economic structures and resources, Peace and stability, Gender capacity building, and Networking and information dissemination.

SADC Achievements

- During its first year of existence, the Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat facilitated the adoption of the various documents referred to above, and coordinated the implementation of activities under the Plan of Action. SADC has, since the adoption of the various policies and instruments referred to above, made impressive achievements in the area of gender equality and mainstreaming:
- A regional program of action on women in politics and decision-making has been adopted. It is now being implemented and is already bearing fruits. This is reflected in the increase in the numbers of women MPs and Ministers in the countries of Botswana, Malawi and South Africa, which held

elections during 1999. A progress report in this area was presented to SADC Heads of State at their August 1999 Summit, and they further committed themselves to adopt special measures, such as constitutional or legislated quotas, and nominations to ensure the attainment of agreed targets. Regional training of trainers and empowerment for women in politics, as well as review conferences are planned to coincide with elections in various countries between now and 2005. Commitment to fund these activities has been secured at regional level, and member States have undertaken to ensure the funding for national level activities.

- A gender audit of policies, programs and activities is presently being carried out, whose major output will be concrete, sector-specific intervention in SADC member States. Gender sensitization and training workshops are being conducted at the SADC Secretariat and in the Sector Coordinating Units.
- Gender analysis of the SADC Trade Protocol has been carried out. It has been presented to the SADC Trade and Gender Ministers and to the Council of Ministers. The Gender Unit has been tasked with the responsibility of devising concrete regional programs and activities to ensure increased access to resources and economic structures in all countries of the region.
- Uniform reporting and accountability frameworks have been adopted by Gender Ministers and approved by Council to ensure the proper monitoring of member States' implementation of their commitments under the Gender Declaration and Addendum. Towards the end of 2000, a conference will be held in Lesotho to review member States' implementation of the Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children.
- Gender Ministers also decided Member States would report on implementation of the SADC Declaration on Gender Development from February 2000 onwards.
- A strategic partnership framework in the field of gender equality and mainstreaming with the UNDP, UNIFEM and other UN agencies was adopted in 1999 by SADC Gender Ministers, to facilitate better coordination, avoid duplication and maximize the utilization of resources.
- In close collaboration with UNIFEM's Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa, initiatives on gender budgeting have taken root and are spreading throughout the region.
- Reports and other publications detailing these activities have been published and are available from the SADC Secretariat. One such document is the SADC Gender Monitor, an annual journal which is being produced in collaboration with the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre, based in Harare. This journal monitors the implementation of the PFAs by SADC member States. A special edition of the SADC Gender Monitor was produced for the Beijing Plus Five session in New York in June 2000.

Since 2000, the challenge for SADC has been to ensure the implementation of the Plan in a manner that will move the SADC region towards gender equality early in the new millennium.

Cooperation on Labor and Employment Issues in SADC

In order to strengthen the labor and employment sector, SADC has initiated a wide-range of regional activities dealing with social security, occupational safety and health, training and education, labor relations, eliminating the use of child labor, accession to international labor conventions and gender issue. The following is a summary of the main cooperation initiatives:

- *Capacity Building of the SADC Employment and Labor Sector Coordinating Unit (EL SCU)*. This project started in 1996 and aimed at strengthening the capacity and capability of the Employment and Labor SCU.
 - *Study on the Formulation of Policies and Strategies for the SADC Employment and Labor Sector*. The project started in 1999. It aims to produce a policy document that will outline the objectives, strategies, priorities and the time frame required for their realization. A study on the formulation of policy and strategies for the sector has been completed.
 - *Implementation of International Labor Standards*. This project that started in 1996 aims to encourage the ratification and implementation of ILO standards and to develop a reporting system on the applications of ILO conventions in the SADC region.
 - *Creation of a SADC Regional Data Bank on Employment and Labor Issues*. The project was launched in 1998. Its main objective is to create data bank on employment and labor in the SADC region to be based at the EL SCU in Lusaka.
 - *Regional Program on Child Labor in SADC*. The project began in 1999 and aims at formulating policies and strategies that will promote common approaches to combating child labor and institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing legislation within the region.
 - *Study on Labor Market Issues in Southern Africa*. This project that was launched in September 1998 aims to study the SADC labor market and establish a common, regional data bank that would facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies, strategies and programs on employment and labor issues in the region. The project will involve preparing sub-projects proposals on a number of labor market issues as appropriate.
 - *Regional Program on Occupational Safety and Health (Working Conditions and Environment)*. The project started in July 1997. Its main objective is to promote cooperation in the design and implementation of Occupational Health and Safety measures in the region at regional, national and enterprises levels. It also includes the updating and harmonization of Occupational Health and Safety Legislation in the region.
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Cooperation on Transport and Communications

1 Roads

Table A.3.5: Progress in Roads Institutional Reforms in SADC, 2000

Country	Road funds, boards and agencies	
	Existence of dedicated road fund, autonomous road agency and road board	Plans for establishing road fund, road board and road agency
Angola	None	National policy and national strategy underway for establishment.
Botswana	None	National policy and strategy and legislation underway for establishment of the road fund and roads board. Autonomous roads agency need to be created.
DRC		
Lesotho	Road fund and road board have been established and fully operational	
Malawi	Road fund and road board have been established	National policy completed and some other tasks on national strategy and legislation underway for establishment of road fund and roads board and roads agency.
Mauritius	Road fund and road board h established	National strategy and legislation on road fund, roads board and roads agency underway.
Mozambique	Road fund already established. National policy completed. National policy and legislation underway for road fund, road board and roads agency.	
Namibia	Legislation completed, road fund, road board and road agency established.	
South Africa	Road fund, roads board and autonomous roads agency established.	National policy and strategy completed for road fund and roads board, and legislation is underway. For agency, national policy is completed and national strategy and legislation need to be completed.
Swaziland	None	National policy on road fund and roads agency completed. National strategy and legislation underway. Roads agency still need to be addressed.
Tanzania	Road fund in place but needs improvement. Road board established. Road agency under establishment.	Work underway to strengthen some legislation on road board.
Zambia	Road fund and roads board already in place.	National policy completed on road fund and roads board. Work on national strategy and legislation is underway. Work on roads agency still need to be done.
Zimbabwe	None	National policy completed. National strategy and legislation underway for road fund and roads board. Work on national strategy for creation of roads agency has started.

Source: SADC. Transport, Communications and Meteorology. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

2 Railways

Table A.3.6: Railways

Countries	Main Achievements
Angola	
Botswana	Botswana Railways (BR) is in a privatization process.
DRC	
Lesotho	
Malawi	Malawi railways Ltd was concessioned (1994). The concessionaire started operated the rename "Central East Africa Railway (CESAR)" at the end of 1999.
Mauritius	
Mozambique	- January 2000: agreement was reached to concession the Mozambique Railways, CFM (N) and Nacala Port to the same concessionaire operating CEAR. - Mozambique Railways, CFM (S): A concession agreement on the Limpopo and Goba lines is expected to be signed soon to one concessionaire. - Ressano Garcia line: efforts are still underway to find a suitable concessionaire.
Namibia	
Seychelles	
South Africa	South African Railways (Spoornet) is in a restructuring process.
Swaziland	
Tanzania	- The Concession of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) is expected by the end of 2001 or early 2002. - Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): there is a consideration for feasibility of a joint venture concessioning between Chinese interests and private sector and their counterparts in Tanzania and Zambia.
Zambia	The Concession of Zambia Railways Ltd (ZRL) is currently in process.
Zimbabwe	National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) is in a privatization process.

3. Ports

Table A.3.7: SADC Ports' Share of SADC Transit Traffic, 1998 and 1999

Port	Transit Traffic (000 tons)				Total Traffic (000 tons)		Transit Traffic as % of total Traffic		Percentage of SADC Transit Traffic	
	SADC		Other		1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998
	1999	1998	1999	1998						
Dar es Salaam	244	731	413	233	3713	3564	17.7	27.0	4.85	12.87
Nacala										
Beira	185	116			642	462	28.8	25.1	3.68	2.04
Maputo	1685	1814	7		2144	2285	78.6	79.4	33.50	31.93
Port Louis	2048	2035			3102	3017	66.2	67.5	40.71	35.82
Richards Bay					4208	4119	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Durban					80208	86407	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
East London	863	936			51751	52398	1.7	1.8	17.16	16.48
Port Elizabeth		5			1268	1607	0.0	0.3	0.00	0.09
Cape Town					7466	6719	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Saldanha Bay					9726	8316	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Walvis Bay			58		28808	30636	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Namibe	5	44			1866	1736	3.4	2.5	0.10	0.77
Lobito					82	70	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Luanda					385	470	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
					1599	1486	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Total/Average	5030	5681	478	233	196968	203292	2.8	2.9	100.00	100.00

Source: SADC Transport, Communications and Meteorology. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

Table A.3.8: Ports

Countries	Main Achievements
Angola	Port Authority Act establishing the “landlord” port authorities to oversee private sector involvement in terminal development and operations.
Botswana	
DRC	
Lesotho	
Malawi	
Mauritius	Port Authority Act establishing the “landlord” port authorities to oversee private sector involvement in terminal development and operations.
Mozambique	- Agreement was reached in September 2000 on an overall concession for the Maputo Port operations. - Agreement has also been reached to concession the Nacala Port in the same package with the Nacala railway concession.
Namibia	
Seychelles	
South Africa	Portnet has been split into a Port Authority Division and a Port Operations Division. The former is intended to be the “landlord” and the latter to be responsible for commercial and operations activities.
Swaziland	
Tanzania	Privatization of the container terminal in the Port of Dar es Salam was concluded in the second quarter of 2000.
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	

4. Civil Aviation

Table A.3.9: Top 10 African Countries for Domestic Traffic Movements Forecast

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2007	2012
South Africa	126982	131653	136102	140710	157490	176564
Kenya	25921	27002	28501	30232	37944	47769
Algeria	22306	23287	24558	25836	31518	35694
Egypt	21683	22637	23873	25115	30638	34697
Seychelles	20728	21593	22792	24176	30343	38200
Ethiopia	19638	20844	22555	24632	34593	48582
Madagascar	16953	17660	18641	19773	24817	31243
Morocco	13602	14200	14975	15754	19219	21765
Zimbabwe	12615	13079	13521	13978	15645	17540
Cape Verde	12553	12921	13537	14127	16557	19404
The Rest of Africa	66284	68558	71658	74778	87576	101861
Total Domestic	359265	373434	390713	409111	486340	

Source: SADC Transport, Communications and Meteorology. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

Table A.3.10: Civil Aviation Reforms

Countries	Main Achievements
Angola	Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Botswana	Autonomous civil aviation in process.
DRC	
Lesotho	Privatization of the National Airlines.
Malawi	Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Mauritius	Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Mozambique	- Autonomous civil aviation in process. - Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Namibia	- Autonomous civil aviation in process. - Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Seychelles	
South Africa	- Autonomous civil aviation has been formed. - Autonomous airport company has been formed. - Partnership between Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA) and Aeropoti di Roma. Aeropoti di Roma acquired 20% of the company shares. - Partnership between the national airlines, South African Airways (SAA) and Swiss Air. - Air Navigations services are provided by an independent company (ATNS).
Swaziland	- Autonomous civil aviation in process. - Privatization of the National Airlines.
Tanzania	- Autonomous civil aviation has been formed. - Autonomous airport company has been formed. - The Kilimanjaro International is under long-term operating and development lease to a private company.
Zambia	Autonomous airport company has been formed.
Zimbabwe	Autonomous civil aviation has been formed.

Table A.3.11: Status of Airline Companies in SADC

Country	Company	Status	Remarks
Angola	Linhas Aereas de Angola	100% state-owned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a new cargo airline, Air Gemini which is a private company. - Shareholding: local private investors and Portuguese interests that hold 70% of the shares.
Botswana	Air Botswana	100% government-owned.	Currently the only scheduled operator in the domestic market.
DRC			
Lesotho	Airways Corporation	100% government-owned.	Its operations to Johannesburg and Capetown have not been revived since late 1998.
Malawi	Air Malawi	100% government-owned.	
Mauritius	Air Mauritius	Ownership is mixed.	<p>Air Mauritius Holdings, Ltd. (AMHL) holds 51% of the shares. Other local institutions, British Airways, Air France and Air India hold the rest.</p> <p>Air Mauritius Ltd. has invested in several companies; namely Mauritius Estate Development Corporation Ltd. (93.7%), Airport Catering Services Ltd. (80%), Pointe Coton Resort Hotel Company Ltd. (54.4%), Airports of Mauritius Co Ltd. (5%) and Mauritius Shopping Paradise Company Ltd. (41.7%). Air Mauritius has successfully made a profit during 31 years of its operation and is one of the seven largest companies by market value in Mauritius. In 1998, it carried 55% of the 1.5 million passengers that traveled to/from Mauritius.</p>
Mozambique	Linhas Aereas de Mocambique	100% government-owned.	Operations hampered by high insurance cost and small, low growth market. Solution to overcome these impediments: Five year (1998-2002) corporate plan geared towards fleet re-equipment, yield improvement to 1.5% per annum and local factor improvement to 70% system wide.
Namibia	Air Namibia	100% owned by the government holding company, TransNamib.	<p>1998 Performance: total of 223444 passengers, 56% of which were on the regional routes.</p> <p>Air Namibia lost approximately US\$8.4 million in 1997/98.</p> <p>Plans to eventually privatize the airline.</p>
Seychelles	Air Seychelles	100% government-owned.	
South Africa	South African Airways (SAA)	75% government owned.	<p>Swissair has bought 25% of SAA shares.</p> <p>SAA has suffered financial losses for a number of years.</p> <p>Other commercial airlines: COMAIR, Airlink, and Sabena/Nationawide.</p> <p>Comair is a publicly owned company. It was listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on 22 July 1998 and operates domestic and regional routes.</p>
Swaziland	Airlink Swaziland (new company)	Ownership is mixed.	Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation which was 100% government owned was privatized in March 1999 to form a new company, Airlink Swaziland. The new airline is 60% owned by the government and 40% owned by SA Airlink
Tanzania	Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC)	100% government-owned.	<p>It has shares in several companies, namely Dar Es Salaam Airport Handling Company (60%), the Tanzanian Airport Catering Company (50%), Alliance Air (10%) and In-flight Catering Services Ltd. (25%).</p> <p>In 1992, ATC was granted the operational autonomy.</p>
Zambia	Zambian Airways and Eastern Air	Private operators	Zambian Airways takes over all regional and domestic operations. Eastern Air services the regional routes from Lusaka to Bujumbura, Lubumbashi, Harare, Dar Es Salaam, Lagos, Lilongwe, Port Louis, Mombasa and Maputo.
Zimbabwe	Air Zimbabwe	100% government-owned.	In 1997/98, the airline carried a total of 608,000 passengers and achieved an average load factor of 47.5%. It made a loss of US\$4.7 million.

Table A.3.12: Member Airlines Performance Analysis (July-December, 1999)

Airline	Passenger Load Factor %	Overall Load Factor %	Passengers Carried	Cargo carried (Tn)	Average fleet age (years)		Punctuality (%)			
					Jet	Turbo	on time	in 15 min	in 60 min.	
Aero Zambia										
Air Austral	67%	64%	189,684	1,704	6			82%		
Air Botswana	61%	61%	79,464		10					
Air Malawi	42%		67,933	1,053	9	4	75%	92%	78%	
Air Mauritius	61%	57%	168,082	4,232	12	6	95%	97%	99%	
Air Namibia					12	13		85%		
Air Zimbabwe	64%	49%	219,715	1,989	12		88%	94%	97%	
Airlink Swaziland	36%	36%	24,006	34	22					
Comair	64%		639,661	3,995			80%	99%	100%	
East Coast Airways										
National Airways	73%		2,324	10		22	90%	92%	98%	
Nationwide Air										
Safair	69%	70%	220	16,813	25	26	98%	99%	99%	
South African Airlink	56%	56%	44,237			4	83%			
South African Airways	62%	45%	3,344,078	27,829	17		89%	94%	91%	
South African Express	50%	50%	386,749	1	3	6	77%	91%	99%	
Total/ Average	59%	54%	2,166,153	48,682			86%	92%	95%	
Projected Annual Data 1999	59%	54%	10,332,306	97,364	13	12				

Source: SATCC-TU Annual Report 2000/01

Table A.3.13: SADC Airline Performance

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Passengers (thousands)	9,788	9,053	8,834	11,722	12,472	14,127	15,946	17,861	20,006	22,100
RPKs (millions)	19,327	18,599	18,942	23,007	22,694	24,225	26,101	27,271	28,493	30,000
ASKs (millions)	31,933	30,760	31,504	34,611	33,896	38,516	39,712	41,663	43,710	45,000
Pax LF (%)	60.52	60.46	60.13	66.47	66.95	62.90	65.73	65.46	65.19	66.67
Freight TKs (millions)					6.98	735.00	772.00	813.00	856.00	1,000.00
Fleet value (US\$ million)	2,241.3	2,364.0	2,476.9	2,490.4	2,286.2	2,390.1				
Operating revenue (US\$ Mill)	2,741.4	2,505.4	2,433.8	2,185.1	2,435.0	2,274.8				
Operating expenditure (US\$ Mill)	2,633.4	2,306.8	2,324.0	2,137.8	2,388.4	2,190.9				
Operating result (US\$ mill)	108.0	198.6	109.8	47.3	46.6	83.9				
Employees	28,844	27,794	25,824	26,635	24,638	24,562	24,544	24,502	24,305	24,000
RPKs/employee (million)	0.67	0.67	0.73	0.86	0.92	0.99	1.06	1.11	1.17	
RevEx Ratio	1.04	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.04				
% RPKs Change	(0.68)	(3.77)	1.84	21.46	(1.36)	6.75	7.74	4.48	4.48	

Source: SADC airlines and airline industry publications

5. Telecommunications

Table A.3.14: Telecommunications Achievements

Countries	Main Achievements
Angola	
Botswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
DRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than one Internet service providers.
Lesotho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial Privatization of national telecommunications operations. - New regulation law has been passed.
Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An agreement with a strategic partner is in process. - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An agreement with a strategic partner is in process. - Cellular phone operators. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Namibia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Seychelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial Privatization of national telecommunications operations. - Cellular phone operators. - New regulation law has been passed.
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial Privatization of national telecommunications operations. - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New regulation law has been passed.
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An agreement with a strategic partner was scheduled in January 2001. - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed. - Autonomous and independent regulator has been established.
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cellular phone operators. - More than one Internet service providers. - New regulation law has been passed.

Table A.3.15: Progress in Southern Africa Telecommunications Sector

Country	New Policy	National operators	Cellular Operators	Regulator	Fixed lines (k)	Per 100 inhabitants 1998	Cell subscribers 1998 (k)	Cellular density (per 100p)	As % of total tel subscribers	Internet subscribers (K) 1998	Total hosts	PCs per 100 inhbits 1998
Angola	Y 1997	Angola Telecom	Angola Telecom	Independent 2000	72.2	0.70	9.8	0.14	12.0	2.5	6	0.08
Botswana	Y Telecoms Act 1996	Botswana Telecommunications Corporation 1980	1. Vista Cellular 2. Mascom	Independent BTA, 1996	121	7.4	23.0	2.7	18.4	10.0	658	2.55
DRC	Not available	OPTC	Not available	Not available	21.0	0.04	8.9 [97]	0.02	29.8 [97]	0.2
Lesotho	Y	Lesotho Telecoms, bid for 70% Mountain Kingdom Consortium accepted	Vodacom Lesotho	Independent 2000	20.1	0.97	9.8	0.48	32.8	0.2
Malawi	Y, Telecommunications Act 1998	Malawi Telecoms 1999	Joint MTC & Telekom Malaysia 2. Celtel joint Malawi Dev Corp & MSI	Independent MACRA 1998	37.4	0.4	10.5	0.097	21.9	2.0	1	0.08
Mauritius	Y, Full competition by 2004, WTO commitment	Mauritius Telecom, 1992	1. Cell Plus 2. Emtel (50% Luxembourg)	Independent MTA 1998	245.4	21.42	60.5	5.25	5.28	12.5	575	8.73
Mozambique	Y, Telecoms Act 1992	TdM, corporate Exclusivity ends 2003	M-Cell (TdM & Detecon) 2 nd license expected	Independent INCM, 1992	86	0.40	6.7	0.05	8.2	3.5	156	0.21
Namibia	In progress	Namibia Telecom 1992	Mobile Telecommunications Co (MTC) owned by NT, Telia, Swedfund	Independent 1992, but not strengthened under law	113.9	7.5	19.5	1.24	14.6	5.0	2654	2.41
Seychelles	Y	Bharti Enterprises (India) – operator license	Operators: Cable & Wireless TSL (Telecom Seycelles Ltd – Bharti Enterprises	No	19.0	24.97	3.8	..	16.7	2.0	7	12.42

Country	New Policy	National operators	Cellular Operators	Regulator	Fixed lines (k)	Per 100 inhabitants 1998	Cell subscribers 1998 (k)	Cellular density (per 100p)	As % of total tel subscribers	Internet subscribers (K) 1998	Total hosts	PCs per 100 inhbt 1998
South Africa	Y, Telecoms Act 1996	Telkom SA partially privatized, SBC and Malaysia Telecom	1. Vodacom (Telkom joint venture) 2. MTN (private) 3 rd license being deliberated	Independent 1996	5075.4	12.47*	2500.0 [55000: 2000]	8.32	33.0	1266.0	144,445	5.16
Swaziland	In Progress	Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (SPTC) – state monopoly	SPTC and MTN joint venture	No (SPTC)	29.0	3.2	4.7	0.96	13.9	1.0	278
Tanzania	Yes	1. Tanzania Telecommunication Company (TTCL), to be privatized MSI 2. Zanzibar: TTCL and Zantel	1. Mobitel 2. Tritel 3. Vodacom Tanzania 4. MIC Tanzania Ltd 4. Zanzibar Telecom (Zanzibar)	Independent TCC, 1995	121.8	0.4	37.9	0.12	23.8	3.0	129	0.17
Zambia	Yes, Telecoms Act 1994 opened up private sector participation	Zambia Telecoms Company (ZamTel)	1. ZamTel 2. Telecel Zambia 3. Zamcel	Independent CAZ, 1994	77.7	1.0	12.0	0.24	6.2	3.0	303	0.68
Zimbabwe	In progress, does not comply with WTO commitment	Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (ZPTC)	1. NetOne (ZPTC) 2. Econet Wireless 3. Telecel Zimbabwe	In progress	212.0	1.89	55.0	0.48	20.6	10.0	1031	1.14
Average	11*	2 with SEP, 2 in progress**	Competition in 7***	10 ****		4.7		1.67				

Sources: ITU; BMI-Techknowledge *Communications Technologies Handbook 2000*; SATCC Annual Report 2000;

Note: * SATCC; ** Various; *** SATCC; **** TRASA; ITU

Cooperation on Water

The constituent countries of southern Africa are experiencing large imbalances between water availability and water usage⁵. As a general trend, rainfall over Southern Africa increases northwards towards the equator. The more northerly river basins enjoy a much higher runoff per unit area than do their southern neighbors. For example, unit runoff for the Gariep (Orange) River basin as a whole is a mere 12 mm, whereas the average runoff for the Zambezi is around 90 mm. Unit runoff for the Zaire River basin, which straddles the equator, is over 300 mm. However, so far, large-scale utilization of water resources has been confined to the relatively poorly endowed southern rivers, i.e. the Gariep and the Limpopo. The overall picture is thus of a water-deficient south as against a water-rich north. The southern states are already reaching the limits of water availability while the northern states are in need of development.

Table A.3.16: Southern Africa River Basins

River Basin	Basin Area (Km ²)	River Length (Km)	Natural Mean Annual Runoff (Mm ³ /a) (at the mouth of the river)
Buzi	31 000	250	2 500
Cunene	106 500	1 050	5 500
Cuvelai	100 000	430	Ephemeral
Incomati	50 000	480	3 500
Limpopo	415 000	1 750	5 500
Maputo	32 000	380	3 500
Nile	2 800 000	6 700	8 6 000
Okavango	570 000	1 100	11 000
Orange	850 000	2 300	11 500
Pungué	32 500	300	3 000
Rovuma	155 500	800	15 000
Save	92 500	740	7 000
Umbeluzi	5 500	200	600
Zaire	3 800 000	4 700	1 260 000
Zambezi	1 400 000	2 650	94 000

Source: Adapted from Pallet, J. (ed.), Sharing Water in Southern Africa. Desert Research Foundation of Namibia 1997.

Against international benchmarks, most SADC countries, particularly Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania are among the less favorable countries in terms of the availability of fresh water per capita⁶. As demand rises under growing population pressures (at the average annual population growth rates of the mid-1990s) or through expansion (and change) of industrial and agricultural activity, the sub-region might be facing increasing water scarcity.

The extent to which each country utilizes its resources through annual freshwater withdrawals indicates that, apart from South Africa most of the countries only exploit a small percentage of the water available to them. In addition, most of the water available is used for irrigation. In a number of SADC countries, safe water is a scarce resource. For instance, in Angola, the DRC, Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi, about two-thirds of the population lack access to safe potable water.

Cooperation in water resources now takes place in terms of the 'Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses,' signed in August 2000 by all but one SADC country, i.e. the DRC. The status of signature and ratification of the Protocol is indicated below - by mid-2001 only two countries (Botswana and Mozambique) have ratified it.

⁵ Only 10% of the water resources of the sub-region are in SA, while the country accounts for more than 80% of total consumption. Pitman W.V. & Hudson J. 1997. 'Regional Water Resources: Prospects for Trade and Cooperation' in Kritzinger-van Niekerk L (Ed.), *Towards Strengthening Multi-sectoral Linkages in Southern Africa*. DBSA Discussion Paper, No. 33. See Hollingworth, B. 2000. *An Overview of the Water Sector in Southern Africa*. DBSA, unpublished mimeo.

⁶ If the availability of fresh water per capita drops below 1667 m³ per annum, the country is said to suffer water stress while less than 1000 m³ per annum means water scarcity. This concept is however relatively limited since it does take into account factors such as variability and distribution.

Table A.3.17: Water Availability in the SADC Countries

Country	Total Annual renewable fresh water available by country (cubic kilometers)	1990		2025 (UN Medium Population Projection)	
		Per Capita Water Availability (cubic meters)	International Rank (1= driest)	Population (thousands)	Per Capita Water Availability (cubic meters)
Angola	158, 00	17,185	100+	26, 619	5, 936
Botswana	18.0	14,107	100+	2, 980	6, 040
DRC	1,019.0	27,220	100+	104, 639	9, 738
Lesotho	4.0	2,232	39	4, 172	959
Malawi	9.0	961	19	22, 348	403
Mauritius	2.2	2,081	35	1, 481	1, 485
Mozambique	58.0	4,088	65	35, 139	1, 651
Namibia	9.0	6,672	81	3, 049	2, 952
South Africa	50.0	1,349	26	70, 951	705
Swaziland	6.96	9,355	90	1, 647	4, 226
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	76.0	2,969	49	62, 894	1, 208
Zambia	96.0	11,779	97	19, 130	5, 018
Zimbabwe	23.0	2,323	40	19, 631	1, 172

Source: Engelman R. and Leroy P., 1995. *Sustaining Water: Population and the Future of Renewable Water Supplies* (Update). Population Action International. Washington, January 1995.

In order to improve the regional management of watercourses, a **Regional Strategic Action Plan on Water Resources** was developed in 1998 and a list of 31 priority projects was established

Table A.3.18. Watercourses Management: Projects

Proposed Projects	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Regional Guidelines for Review and Formulation of Water Legislation					
2. Regional Guidelines for Dam Safety Legislation and Procedures					
3. Capacity Building for Joint Integrated Basin Management					
4. Consultative Forum on Water Issues					
5. Program on Water Supply and Sanitation for SADC Region					
6. Guidelines for Ground Water Management in SADC					
7. WSCU Capacity Building Project					
8. Implementation Program for the SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems					
9. Regional Guidelines for Water Policy Strategy in Eight SADC Countries					
10. Develop and Implement Water Sector Policy and Strategy					
11. Establish Regional Water Sector Policy and Strategy					
12. Economic Accounting of Water Use					
13. Study for Expanding Private Sector Involvement in Water and Sanitation					
14. Assessment of Surface Water Resources					
15. Expansion of the SADC-HYCOS Project					
16. Regional Project to Control Infestation and Translocation of Aquatic Weeds					
17. Training in Surveying, Mapping and Geographic Information Systems					
18. Upgrade and Modernize Water Resources Monitoring System in Lake Malawi					
19. Rehabilitation of Joint Monitoring Systems- Angola and Namibia					
20. Awareness-Building for Decision-Makers					
21. Involving the Media in Water Issues					
22. Human Resources Development Program					
23. WaterNet					
24. Promotion of Stakeholder Participation in Integrated Water Resources Management Activities					
25. Feasibility Study for Creating Fund to Support NGO and CBO Participation in SADC Activities					
26. Empowering Women					
27. Control and Development of Lake Malawi and Shire River					
28. Study of the Navigability of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers					
29. Stabilization of the Course of the Songwe River					
30. Lower Orange River Feasibility Study					
31. Integrated Basin Management Plan for the Okavango River					

Source: **SADC Water sector Coordinating Unit, 1999**. *Integrated Water Resources Development and Management in the Southern African Development Community*, First Round Table Conference.

Table A.3.19: Ongoing SADC Water Projects: Objectives and Funding Status (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comments/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Zambezi River System Action Plan	8.55	6.74	1.81	5.44 1.81	NORDICS SADC		1.30	ZACPLAN Category 1 project funded by UNEP and the NORDICs are under implementation and nearing completion. ZACPRO 6 under implementation
Hydrological Cycle Observing System for SADC (HYCOS)	3.00	2.50	0.50	2.50 0.50	EC SADC			Under implementation
Program on Water Supply and Sanitation for SADC region	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.00 0.01	SADC	0.11		Negotiation ongoing with Belgium
Regional Project to control Infestation and Translocation of Aquatic weeds	0.26	0.23	0.03	0.00 0.03	SADC		0.23	Funding Sought
Groundwater Management Program for the SADC region	15.90	14.31	1.59	0.00 1.59	SADC		14.31	Funding Sought
Total	27.83	23.89	3.94	11.88		0.11	15.84	

Source: SADC Water. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

Attachment 3h

Cooperation in the Energy Sector

The region has large resources of energy in various forms such as hydro-power, concentrated mainly in central Africa on the Zambezi and Zaire Rivers, although there is additional potential in a number of other countries. The region is also well endowed with coal, but as is the case with hydro-power, it is not uniformly distributed. Only Namibia and Angola appear to have no exploitable coal reserves, but they do have gas reserves, together with Mozambique and SA. The region is also rich in renewable energy resources, such as solar energy for electricity generation and heating. The region's total production and consumption are relatively low compared to international standards. In 1999, SADC produced 7.62 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) of commercial energy (2% of total world production) and consumed 5.14 quadrillion Btu (1.3% of total world production); it generated 112.8 million metric tons of carbon emissions; its total installed electric generating capacity was 49541 megawatts (MW), but the total electricity generation for the whole SADC was 215.06 billion kilowatt hours (bkwh). Net hydroelectric generation was 21.26 bkwh. Zambia and the DRC are the largest generators with 7.6 bkwh and 5.16 bkwh, respectively.

Table A.3.20. SADC Installed Generation in MW, 1999

Country	Installed MW	Thermal Generation in billion kWh	Hydro Generation in billion kWh
South Africa	38042	173.34	0.73
DRC	2548	0.11	5.27
Zambia	2436	0.04	7.60
Mozambique	2313	0.30	2.00
Zimbabwe	1961	4.05	1.73
Angola	596	0.48	1.00
Tanzania	596	0.50	1.75
Mauritius	365	1.15	0.11
Botswana	217	0.61	0.0
Malawi	308	0.03	1.00
Swaziland	131	0.2	0.18
Seychelles	28	0.16	0.0
Lesotho	-	0.0	0.0
Namibia	-	0.0	0.0
SADC	49541	180.97	21.26
SADC (excluding SA)	11499	7.63	20.53

Source: USAID (The Regional Centre for Southern Africa). Energy Program Sub-Strategy for Legal, Regulatory and Policy Assistance to the SADC Countries. March 2001.

Table A.3.21. SADC Net Electricity Generation in Billion kWh, 1980-1997

Country	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1980-97	Rate
South Africa	93	156	176	187	196	110%	4.5%
Zambia	9	8	8	8	8	-16%	-1.0%
Zimbabwe	4	10	8	8	8	71%	3.2%
Angola	1	2	2	2	2	27%	1.4%
Tanzania	1	2	2	2	2	41%	2.0%
Mauritius	0	1	1	1	1	178%	6.2%
Malawi	0	1	1	1	1	126%	4.9%
Botswana	0	1	1	1	1	47%	2.3%
Mozambique	14	0	1	1	1	-96%	-17.3%
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	52%	2.5%
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
SADC	125	180	200	210	219	75%	3.4%
SADC (without South Africa)	32	24	23	23	23	-28%	-1.9%
Africa	190	306	346	359	376	98%	4.1%
Total World	8027	11311	12640	12962	13225	65%	3.0%

Source: USAID (The Regional Centre for Southern Africa). Energy Program Sub-Strategy for Legal, Regulatory and Policy Assistance to the SADC Countries. March 2001.

Energy Projects: Objectives and Funding Status

As of May 2000, SADC is implementing a list of 43 projects representing a total amount of US\$ 608.04 million.

- *General Support to the Energy Sector Technical and Administrative Unit-TAU.* The main objective of this project is to provide technical, financial and administrative support to strengthen the TAU.
- *Documentation Centre for Energy Sector.* This project aims at ensuring proper management of large flow of information, data and documents within the Energy Sector. It was established with the assistance from the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD).
- *Establishment of the Regional Energy Planning Network (RPEN) in the SADC Region.*
- *TAU/TU Office Facilities.* The main objective of the project is to improve the working conditions and performance of the Sector's coordinating structure.
- *Regional Petroleum Training Centre.* The Norwegian Agency NORAD has committed to support phase III of this project.
- *Management Development and Specialists Training for the SADC Petroleum Sector.* The project aims at training and development of professional core management staff of the national oil companies and the member States' ministries responsible for energy.
- *Petroleum Exploration Program.* NORAD is one of the donors involved in the project.
- *Investigation of Possible Harmonization of Laws, Rules, Standards and Regulations, including Environmental Protection and Safety in the Petroleum Sector.*
- *Manpower Development and Training for the Coal Sub-Sector.* The objective of this project is to develop a training need survey to provide a basis for planning a manpower development and training program for the Coal Sub-Sector.
- *Regional Rural Electrification Program.* The project intends to identify the institutional and socio-economic settings and framework for Rural Electrification in SADC member States. Phase I of the project was successfully completed in 1991.
- *Specialized Training in the Field of Electric Power Phase III: Five-year Regional Power Sector Training Program.* The main objective of the project is to identify training needs for electricity utilities' personnel and formulate a training program. Phases I and II were successfully completed in 1987 and 1991 respectively. The objective of Phase III is to implement the training program defined during Phase II.
- *Plan for Integrated Utilization of the CUNENE River Basin.* The objective of the project is to develop a master plan to utilize the CUNENE River Basin's water resources fully. The project is currently implemented and financed by ICE (Portugal) funds.

- *KAFUE GORGE Regional Training Centre.* The objective of this project is to continue providing specialized training for hydropower personnel from the SADC countries.
- *ANG 3.2 Interconnection of the Northern, Central and Southern Grids in Angola and Possible Extension to Namibia.* The project aims at studying the technical and economic feasibility of interconnecting the three main electricity grids in Angola. It also intends to consider possible interconnection with Namibia.
- *ANG 3.3 Completion of the Gove Hydroelectric Development Feasibility study.* The first Phase of the project (feasibility study) is completed.
- *ANG 3.4 Provision of a Communication and Information System for the Angolan National Power Grid.* Phases I and II, part 1: Study and implementation, Northern System. The project seeks to improve communications in the Angolan power system in order to prepare for possible connection to neighboring countries.
- *ANG 3.6 Repair of Gove Dam.* The objective is to restore the Gove Dam to regulate the Cunene River's flow.
- *BOT 3.4 Second 220 kV Line Morupule-Gaborone. Implementation.* The project has been deferred until around the year 2002-2003.
- *LES 3.2 Transmission Network Development in Lesotho. Phases III, IV, V, VI, VII (Reformulated 1991).* The project aims to improve quality and reduce the cost of electricity to the consumer. It also intends to reduce consumption of diesel fuel, kerosene, and wood fuel. Both the Governments of Sweden and Norway financed the project on a bilateral basis. The project is completed.
- *LES 3.6 MUELA Hydropower Project.* The objective of this project is to increase the Lesotho installed capacity in order to promote general development of the underdeveloped Highlands region.
- *MAL 3.6 Malawi/Zambia Power Cooperation in the Border Region.* The objective of this project is to provide electricity supply as an alternative source of energy to the rural areas on both sides of the Malawi-Zambia border.
- *MOZ 3.2 275 kV Interconnection between Mozambique and Swaziland.* The objective of this project is to enable more reliance and increased security of supply between the three countries Mozambique, RSA and Swaziland, and at the same time broaden the regional access to the cheap Cahora Bassa hydropower.
- *MOZ 3.5 Mozambique-Malawi Interconnection of Electricity Supplies- Phase III.* The objective of the project is to promote regional co-operation and significantly reduce possible major costs by delaying construction of large generation facilities. In February 1998, both Governments of Mozambique and Malawi signed the agreement for the interconnection of the two systems.
- *MOZ 3.7 Reconstruction of Mavuzi Hydropower Station. Implementation.* The project aims at finalizing the refurbishment program for Mavuzi power station.
- *MOZ 3.13 Control Centre for the Supply of the Beira Corridor and Mozambique-Zimbabwe Tie Line.* The objective is to upgrade the power control centre in the EDM Central Region to take account of planned national and regional power system improvement in the Provinces of Manica and Sofala, and adjacent areas in Zimbabwe.
- *NAM 31 Power Supply Cooperation in Border Regions between Angola and Namibia.* The project aims to provide supply to electricity to the border areas of Namibia and Angola.
- *TAN 3.6 Supply of Sumbawanga in Tanzania. Phase II: Implementation.* The project seeks to determine the preferred least cost scheme to supply Sumbawanga in Tanzania with power from Mbala in Zambia. Phase I, Load Flow Cost Estimate Study was completed in October 1992. Phase II was approved in 1993. Construction of a 66 kV transmission line from Mbala in Zambia to Sumbawanga in Tanzania is in progress.
- *ZAM 3.6 Refurbishment of Victoria Falls Power Station.* The objective of the project is to refurbish the Power Station in order to improve the reliability of power supply to Western Province of Zambia, Northern Botswana and Northern Namibia. The European Investment Bank and the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited put up ECU 175,000 and ECU 21,700 respectively. The World Bank and other donors have undertaken a Power Rehabilitation Project (PRP) to rehabilitate the generation, transmission and distribution systems of Zesco in the amount of about US\$ 200 million.

- *ZAM 3.7: 132KV Tie-Line Zambia -Malawi.* The project seeks to extend the study performed on project ZAM. 3.1 to feasibility level and establish whether an interconnection of the Zambia and Malawi power systems at 132kV is feasible.
- *ZAM 3.8: 330/220 KV Tie-Line Zambia-Tanzania. Feasibility Study.* The objective of the project is to demonstrate whether an interconnection of Zambia and Tanzania power systems at either 330kV or 220kV would be a technically and economically sound project.
- *ZAM 3.9: Power Cooperation between Zambia and Namibia.* The project seeks to provide hydroelectric power to enhance development of the great agricultural potential of Northern Namibia and generally improve the reliability and increase the capacity of power supply to the region.
- *SADC Capacity Building on Utilization of Renewable Technologies.* The main objective is to improve the living standards and reduce poverty of the rural people and enhance the sub-region industrialization and energy supplies.
- *Development of National Wood fuel Strategies and Plans.* The project aims to develop comprehensive wood fuel strategies and implementation plans for each Member State. It also intends to provide data to assess national capabilities for the implementation of wood fuel programs.
- *Rural Energy Planning and Environmental Management Training Program.* The project aims to stimulate and contribute to the human resource development efforts in the SADC region for sustainable rural energy development, utilization and environmental management. It also aims to develop training program and conduct rural energy planning and environmental management courses in the SADC region on a sustained basis.
- *Strengthening the Coverage of Wood fuel and Environmental Protection in Relevant SADC Training Institutions.* The objective of the project is to strengthen the coverage of wood fuel and environmental protection issues in relevant training institutions in the SADC region.
- *Program for Biomass Energy Conservation.* The project aims to enhance capacities and commitments of governments and developments institutions/organizations to plan and implement integrated biomass energy conservation programs. It also intends to contribute to the improvement of quality of life for the poor rural and urban populations by enabling them to fulfill their energy needs in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner.
- *SADC Industrial Energy Management.* The objectives of the project are to develop energy management expertise in SADC through training and technology transfer. It also aims to determine the energy use patterns and potential for savings in selected sub-sectors (Food and Beverages, and Mining and metals) and develop an industry-government network to promote and coordinate energy management in the various industrial sub-sectors. In addition, the project seeks to develop a capability within Member States engineering firms to plan and undertake energy management projects.
- *Demand Side Management Opportunities for SADC Utilities.* The objectives of the project are to identify sectors/sub-sectors where there are inefficient or peaking end-uses of electricity. It also aims to determine a series of utility demand side management investment programs to encourage industry, commercial establishments and other consumers to adopt these cost-effective means to improve efficiencies or reduce peaking. In addition, the project seeks to bring tariffs in line with the long-run marginal cost of supply to encourage wider user investment in energy efficient technology.
- *Energy Efficiency Improvements in SADC Heavy Industry.* The project aims to provide a preliminary assessment for energy savings potential in a variety of heavy industries, followed by detailed energy audits of plants designated as having a significant savings potential.

The following table indicates that the foreign funding requirement amounts to US\$ 574.43 million while US\$ 28.68 million in under negotiation.

Table A.3.22: Ongoing SADC Energy Projects: Funding Status (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Status		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Secured	Source			
Overall Coordination								
General Support to the Energy Sector-TAU	29.88	23.82	6.06	6.06 21.34 2.48	ANG NOR Bel, Bra, Can, EC, SWE, FRA, POR, UK			Under implementation
Energy Bulletin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under Review
Documentation Centre for Energy Sector	0.31	0.31	-	0.31	NOR			Under implementation
Establishment of a Regional Energy Planning Network in SADC	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	Bel			Under implementation
TAU Office Facilities	1.50	-	1.50	1.50	SADC			Under implementation
Sub-Total	34.19	26.63	7.56	34.18		0.00		
Petroleum								
Regional Petroleum Training Centre Phase I and II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under reformulation
Management Development and Specialist Training for the SADC Petroleum Sector	1.55	1.55	-	-	-	0.00	1.55	Funding sought
Joint Petroleum Exploration Program Phase I Task Force	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II Steering Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase III Basin Studies	61.75	52.13	9.62	9.62	SADC	27.73	24.40	Incl. under Phase IV
Phase IV Joint Petroleum Exploration Program								Funding sought
Investigation of the possible harmonization of petroleum Laws, Rules, Standards, and Regulation								
Phase I: Inception Mission	0.04	0.04				0.04	-	Under negotiation
Phase II: Working Group I, II and III	0.43	0.36	0.07	0.07	ANG	0.36	-	Under negotiation
Phase III: Working Group IV and V	0.43	0.36	0.07	0.07	ANG	-	0.36	Subject to Phase II results
Phase IV: Research and Study Project	0.51	0.44	0.07	0.07	ANG	-	0.44	Subject to Phase II results
ANG 1.1 Oil Supply from Lobito to the SADC Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suspended
TAN. 1..3 Biostratigraphic Reference Collection	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	NOR	-	-	Under implementation
Sub-total	64.81	54.98	9.83	9.93		28.13	26.75	
Coal								
Manpower Development and Training for the Coal Utilization Sub-sector	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.11	Funding sought
Sub-total	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.11	
Electricity								
Regional Rural Electrification Program								

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Status		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Secured	Source			
Phase I: National Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II: Rural Electrification, Information, Research and Pilot Program	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	7.00	Funding sought
Specialized Training in the field of Electric Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase I: Pre-feasibility study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II: Power Sector Training Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase III: Five Year Regional Power Sector Training Program	28.43	23.03	5.39	5.39	SADC	-	23.03	Funding sought
Plan for Integrated Utilization of the CUNENE River Basin	0.62	0.60	0.02	0.02 0.60	ANG POR	-	-	Under implementation
Computer Model for Analysis and Planning of SADC Transmission Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase I: Preliminary Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn at EOM98
Phase II: SADC Power Grid Model	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Coordinated Utilization of Regional Generation and Transmission Capacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Pre-feasibility Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase I: Inception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II: Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase III: Institutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Maintenance Developing Program Phases I and II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn at the EMM/96
Kafue Gorge Regional Training Centre	10.08	9.11	0.97	0.58 6.77	SADC NOR/SWE	-	2.73	Under implementation
Phase III - Extension	4.09	2.56	1.53	1.53	SADC	-	2.56	Under implementation
Lightning Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn at the EMM/96
Interconnection of the Northern and Southern Electricity Grids in Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase I: Evaluation study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II: Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suspended
Part I: Northern System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suspended
Repair of Gove Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Interconnection of the Botswana and Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Second 220KV Line from Moropule to Gaborone	39.00	36.50	2.50	2.50	BOT	-	36.50	Deferred until 2002/3
Power Network Expansion for the Southern and Central Region of Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Funding sought
Phase III	10.60	10.60	-	-	-	-	10.60	Funding sought
Phase IV	7.70	7.70	-	-	-	-	7.70	Funding sought
Phase V	9.80	9.80	-	-	-	-	9.80	Funding sought
Phase VI	4.50	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50	Funding sought
Phase VII	10.90	10.90	-	-	-	-	10.90	Funding sought
LES. 3.6 Muela Hydropower Project	220.6	220.60	-	220.60	EU	-	-	Under implementation
MAL 3.2 Small Hydropower Plants in Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
MAL 3.6 Malawi/Zambia Power Cooperation in the	5.00	3.63	1.38	1.38	MAL, ZAM	-	3.63	Funding sought

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Status		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Secured	Source			
Border Region								
MOZ 3.2 Master Plan for the Electricity Supply of Swaziland and Mozambique	0.62	0.62	-	-	-	-	0.62	Reactivated in 1994. Funding sought
MOZ 3.5 Mozambique/Malawi Interconnection of Electricity Supplies (Phase II and III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Phase II completed, Phase III to be prepared by MOTRACO Project.
MOZ 3.7 Reconstruction of Mavuzi Hydropower Station, Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under implementation
MOZ 3.12 Cahora Bassa Power for SADC Phases I and II Feasibility Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase III Engineering Services and Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
MOZ 3.13 Control Centre for the Supply of the Beira Corridor and Mozambique-Zimbabwe Tie-Line Phase I: Feasibility Study	0.12	0.12	-	0.12	-	-	-	Under implementation
NAM 3.1 Power Supply Cooperation in Border Regions Between Angola and Namibia	9.40	9.40	-	6.40	NOR	-	3.00	Funding partially secured. Namibia side is funded by Norway. Angola side suspended.
SWA 3.1 Dredging of Mkinkomo Reservoir Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
TAN 3.6 Supply of Sumbawanga in Tanzania Load flow and Cost Estimated Study Phase I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II (Extension)	8.00	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	Funding sought
ZAM 3.2 Upgrading of Kafue Gorge Power Plant Phase II Extension (Training Centre) Phase III Provision of spare parts Phase IV Restoration after Fire Accident	54.70	50.22	4.48	50.22 4.48	NOR SADC	-	-	Under implementation
ZAM 3.3 Refurbishment of the National Control Centre Zambia: Phase I Phase II	8.50	8.50	-	8.50	SWE	-	-	Under implementation
ZAM 3.5 Power Line Carrier Communications on the Northern Transmission System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn at the EMM/96
ZAM 3.6 Refurbishment of Victoria Falls Power Station Phase I: Feasibility Study	0.26	0.25	0.01	0.01	ZAM EIB	-	-	Under implementation
Phase II: Implementation	10.00	10.00	-	0.25 10.00	-	-	-	Under implementation
ZAM 3.7 132 KV Tieline Zambia-Malawi Feasibility Study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Feasibility study completed. The next stage awaiting tariff negotiations
ZAM 3.9 Power	15.94	14.55	1.39	1.39	ZAM,	-	14.55	Funding sought

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Status		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Secured	Source			
Cooperation Between Zambia and Namibia					NAM			
ZIM. 3.3 Upgrading of ZESA National Control Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Sub-Total	465.85	448.18	17.67	320.74		0.00	145.11	
New and Renewable Source of Energy								
SADC Program for financing Energy Services for small-scale Energy Users(FINESSE)	1.58	1.58	-	1.40 0.19	HOL OPEC	-	-	Under implementation
SADC renewable Energy Project	11.70	10.40	1.30	1.30	SADC	-	10.40	Funding sought
SADC Capacity Building on Utilization of Renewable Technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Funding sought
LES. 4.2 Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation in Rural Areas-Lesotho Pilot Project Phase I: Feasibility study	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.08	Funding sought
Sub-total	13.35	12.05	1.30	2.88	-	-	10.47	
Wood fuel and Other Traditional Fuels								
Support to TAU Wood fuel Section Phase I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II (Extension)	0.78	0.68	0.11	0.11	SADC	-	0.68	Funding sought
Development of National Wood fuel Strategies and Plans Phase I: Dev. of TOR for LES/TAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Phase II: Pilot Study LES/TAN	0.55	0.55	-	-	-	0.55	-	Negotiations with Norad
Phase III: Implementation	0.57	0.47	0.10	0.10	SADC	-	0.47	Funding sought
Rural Energy Planning and Environment Management Training Program	3.35	3.09	0.26	0.26 3.09	SADC HOL	-	-	Under implementation
Strengthening the coverage of Wood fuel and Environmental Protection in Relevant SADC Training Institutions	7.40	6.73	0.67	-	-	-	7.40	Funding sought
Sub-Total	12.64	11.50	1.14	3.55		0.55	8.54	
Energy Conservation								
Industrial Energy Management	10.00	10.00	-	10.00	CAN	-	-	Under implementation
Demand Side Management Opportunities for SADC Utilities	0.99	0.99	-	0.99	CAN	-	-	Under implementation
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the SADC Heavy Industry Phase I - Feasibility Study	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40	Funding sought
Phase II and III- Implementation	1.58	1.58	-	-	-	-	1.58	Funding sought
Sub-total	12.97	12.97	-	10.99	-	-	1.98	
Grand Total	603.9	566.42	37.50	382.28	-	28.68	192.97	

Source: SADC Energy. Annual Report July 1999-June 2000.

Cooperation in Tourism

Apart from the Protocol on the Development of Tourism, SADC has initiated a **Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa (RETOSA)** in 1996. The main task of this organization is to form a partnership between SADC governments and the private sector. According to the Charter, RETOSA offers different membership categories, with full membership comprising of registered and nationally recognized private sector umbrella organizations and national public sector tourism authorities operating in Member States. Associate membership is available to fee paying, accredited members in SADC countries, whether of the public or private sector. Affiliate members are fee paying but from non-SADC countries. RETOSA's objectives are to: increase the profile of Southern Africa as a holiday destination in the tourist origin markets; to motivate tour operators in the source markets to expand their programs to the region and to package new ones to southern Africa; to increase the awareness of regional customers of the travel opportunities within SADC; and to expand the organization's database and to develop market research programs. For this purpose, RETOSA carries out a wide range of activities, including the maintenance of a regional tourism directory and web-site, production of tourism statistical reports, and research activities such as collaboration with the WTTC to undertake an economic impact study of tourism in the region. SADC has initiated a series of eight projects aimed at strengthening the tourism sector to make it a key area of growth and development in the region. These are:

- *Internal Distribution Network*. The main objective of this project is to set up an efficient network of incoming wholesalers to program and package comprehensive regional multi-destinations tours; to sell these internationally and regionally; and to handle incoming passenger flows.
- *Strategy for the Development of the Tourism Sector in the SADC*. This project aims to evaluate the implementation of the Sectoral Strategic Development Plan for the tourism sector launched in 1993 and to prepare a successor 5 year strategic plans for the sector (the current plan is for 1999-2004). It also aims to assess the perception of the key stakeholders on the role that the strategy has played in assisting tourism development in the region.
- *A Univisa System*. The aims of the project are to facilitate intra-regional travel for the development of tourism through the easing or removal of travel and visa restrictions and harmonization of immigration procedures; and to facilitate movement of international tourists in the region in order to increase the market share and revenue of the region in world tourism.
- *HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for the Tourism Sector within the SADC region*. The project covers the period 2000-2004 and aims at formulating HIV/AIDS policy for the Tourism sector in the SADC region and reassuring tourists on the availability of high quality health care in the SADC region. It also aims to support community-based tourism in the SADC region through HIV/AIDS prevention activities.
- *Classification of Hotels and Tourism Plant*. The objectives of the project are to design and implement a standard grading and classification system for hotels, other accommodation establishments and ground operators and achieve uniformity of service standards throughout the region. It also intends to ensure acceptable international standards of services at all tourism plant in operation.
- *Study on Training of Trainers in the Travel and Tourism Sector for the SADC region*. The main objective of this project is to identify the demand for training in the Tourism and Travel sector and to make an assessment of the capacity of training institutions in the SADC member countries to train trainers during the period 2000-2004.
- *Women in Tourism*. The aims of this project are to ensure the development of a policy and institutional framework for gender mainstreaming in the policies and programs in the tourism sector. It also aims to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the 1997 SADC Declaration on Gender and Development and the Gender Program of Action with respect to the tourism sector.

The following table summarizes the funding status of these projects.

Table A.3.23: Ongoing SADC Tourism Projects: Funding Status (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under Negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Internal Network Distribution	0.020	0.020					0.020	Ongoing
Strategy for the development of the Tourism Sector in the SADC Region	0.140	0.140					0.140	New Project
Workshop on UNIVISA System	0.085	0.085		0.085	JICA		0.085	Completed
HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for the Tourism Sector within the SADC Region	0.981	0.981					0.981	New Project
Classification of Hotels and Tourism Plant	0.020	0.020					0.020	In Pipeline
Training course on Tourism Statistics	0.065	0.065					0.065	New Project
Study on Training of Trainers in the Travel and Tourism Sector for the SADC Region	0.100	0.100					0.100	New Project
Women in Tourism	0.120	0.120					0.120	New Project
Total	1.531	1.531		0.085			1.446	

Source: SADC Tourism Sector. Annual Report, July 1999-June 2000.

Attachment 3j

Food, Agriculture And Natural Resources

The following tables summarize the funding status (amounts in US\$ million) of projects in the FANR cluster of sectors,

Table A3.24: FANR Sector Development Unit (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Technical Assistance Prog. For FANR Coordination	3.52	2.20	1.32	1.32	SADC	-	2.20	Under Implementation
Food Security and Rural Dev. HUB	10.75	10.75	0.00	7.50	WB, FAO, JICA, IFAD, FRA	-	3.25	Under Implementation
REWS Phase II	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Remote Sensing for ESW	2.40	2.40	-	2.40	EU, NET	-	-	Under Implementation
Regional Information System	1.95	1.95	-	-	-	-	1.95	Project scaled down and funding sought
Regional Food Security and Nutrition Information System	1.88	1.88	-	1.88	NET	-	-	Phase I completed
Regional Food Security Database Project	2.77	2.77	-	2.77	UNDP	-	-	Under Implementation
Agriculture Potential Info. System	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	-	3.90	Funding being sought
Regional Food Security Training	6.50	4.50	2.00	4.50	EU SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Regional Communication Program	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	ITA, SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Grand Total	37.67	31.85	5.82	26.37		-	11.30	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

TableA.3.25: Agricultural Research and Training (US\$ million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Land & Water Management Program. Phase I-(Training Component) Phase II	- 4.65	- 4.65	- -	- 4.65	- EU	- -	- -	Completed in Oct. 1994 Under Implementation
Management of Black Cotton Soil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under Reformulation
Sorghum and Millet Improvement Program. Phase III	10.37	10.07	0.30	7.29 2.78 0.30	USA FRG SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Grain Legume improvement	10.81	10.31	0.50	1.60 0.50 0.32	FRG SADC ADB	-	8.39	Bean & Groundnut under Implementation. Cowpea to restart when funding available (sought)
Training in Research Management Phase I Phase II	- 0.18	- 0.18	- -	- 0.18	- ADB	- -	- -	Completed Under Implementation
Agro-forestry Research Program	9.11	9.11	-	9.11	CIDA	-	-	Under Implementation
SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre	22.6	11.0	11.6	11.6 11.0	SADC NORDICS	-	-	Under Implementation
Maize & Wheat Improvement	6.05	5.20	0.85	5.20 0.85	EEC SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Strengthening Faculties of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Medicine	17.0	13.4	3.6	10.8 0.05 2.55 3.6	FRG UK GTZ SADC	-	-	Eight MSc Programs underway. Additional funding sought
Dairy Livestock Productivity Improvement in large and smallholder farmers in Southern Africa	13.3	9.35	3.95	3.95	SADC	-	9.35	Funding sought
Regional Collaborative Network for Vegetable Research and Development	10.23	8.5	1.73	1.0 1.73 0.82	BMZ SADC BMZ	-	6.68	Funding sought
Network on Drought Animal Power and Other Farm Power Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Being developed
Southern African Root & Tubers Crops Research Network (SARNET)	8.61	7.0	1.61	7.0 1.61	USA SADC	-	-	Under Implementation
Wool & Mohair Improvement	2.30	2.27	0.03	0.03	SADC	-	2.27	Funding sought
Biosystematics Networks for Southern Africa (SAFRINET)	3.64	3.44	0.20	0.32	SADC	-	3.32	Under Implementation
Total	118.85	94.48	24.37	88.84		-	30.01	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

Table A.3.26: Crop Sector (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Support to the Coordination Unit	1.70	1.00	0.70	1.00	BEL	-	0.70	Additional Funding being sought
SADC Soil Fertility Analysis Services	0.75	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.75	Funding being sought
Regional Food Reserve Project	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	Under review
Regional Post Production Food Losses Reduction & Food Processing - Phase II	3.60	3.60	-	-	-	-	3.60	Funding sought
Feasibility Study on Regional Seed Production & Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed
Regional Seed Technology and Information Centre	4.17	2.55	1.62	-	-	-	4.17	Funding being sought
Plant Quarantine	1.01	1.01	-	-	-	-	1.01	Funding being sought
Production and Breeding of Vegetable Seed	0.20	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	Funding being sought
Harmonization of Seed Laws	0.86	0.86	-	-	-	-	0.86	Funding being sought
Seed Production on Small Scale Farms in SADC	5.55	5.55	-	-	-	-	5.55	Funding being sought
Small Scale Seed Production for Self Help Groups	3.68	3.60	0.08	3.60 0.08	GER SADC	-	-	Under implementation
Regional Seed Quality Laboratory and National Sub Units	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06	Funding sought
SADC Seed Security Network	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.15 0.05	AUSTRI A SADC	-	-	Pre-implementation Phase started in June
Improved Irrigation in the SADC Region	0.50	0.48	0.02	0.48 0.02	AUSTRI A SADC	-	-	Study completed and recommended projects
Regional Irrigation Development	0.70	0.65	0.05	0.05	SADC	-	0.65	Funding being sought
Strengthening and Coordination of Migrant Pest Control	1.40	1.12	0.28	1.12 0.28	FRG SADC	-	-	Under implementation
Grand Total	24.38	21.58	2.80	6.83	-	-	17.55	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

Table A.3.27: Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Regional Heartwater Research & Vaccine Production	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	USAID	-	-	Under implementation
Training of Animal Health Auxiliary Personnel Region	0.11	0.11	-	0.11	SWE	-	-	Arrangement are underway for 5 th course to be held in Zambia
Training on Capacity Building of National Veterinary Services	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	Funding is being sought. Negotiations ongoing with FAO
Emergency CBPP Control in SADC	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	5.3	-	Negotiations ongoing with Japan and EU
Regional Rangeland Management & Training	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	-	5.3	Newly reformulated project
Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources in SADC	2.3	2.3	-	2.3	UNDP	-	-	Under implementation
Assistance for the Establishment & Organization of the National Laboratory in Angola	5.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	SADC	-	2.4	Under implementation. Additional funding sought.
Regional Foot & Mouth Disease Control-Phase II	15.7	15.7	-	15.7	EEC	-	-	Under implementation

Regional Training Centre for Meat Inspection & Meat Technology-Phase II	4.8	4.8	-	0.0		4.8	-	Funding under negotiation
Regional Tsetse & Trypanosomiasis	28.8	28.8	-	28.8	EEC	-	-	Under implementation
Total	71.71	68.91	2.80	53.71		10.30	7.70	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

Table A.3.28: Marine Fisheries (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
SADC Regional Fisheries Information System	2.70	2.70	-	2.70	DFID	-	-	Under implementation
Support to SADC Fisheries Coordination Unit	0.13	0.13	-	0.13	ICE, NOR, FRG	-	-	Under implementation
Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources of the SADC Region	20.0	20.0	-	1.33	GTZ, ICE, NOR, SADC			
Marine Fisheries Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New project
Harmonization of Marine Fisheries Policy within SADC Coastal Countries	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	FAO	-	-	Yet to be developed
SADC Monitoring Control and Surveillance of Fishing Activities	16.1	16.1	-	16.1	EU	-	-	Funding secured: 6.2 (RIP) & 9.8 (NIP)
Large Marine Ecosystem Benguela Current	14.0	14.0	-	14.0	GEF	-	-	Under implementation
Total	53.18	53.18	-	34.69	-	-	18.49	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

Table A.3.29: Inland Fisheries (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Regional Fisheries Training Program	9.67	9.67	-	2.2	NORAD, ICE	-	7.47	Funding sought
Regional Fisheries Information Program	7.26	6.09	1.17	0.05	-	-	7.21	Phase I completed. Phases II & III not funded
Aquaculture for Local Communities (ALCOM) Phase 2	9.27	9.27	-	7.07	SWE, BEL	-	-	Phase I completed
Support to SADC Fisheries Coordination Unit	0.97	0.80	0.17	0.80	ICE, SADC	-	-	Under implementation
Conservation of Biodiversity of Inland Waters of the SADC Region	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	CIDA	-	-	Under implementation since June 1995
Zambia/Zimbabwe	8.34	8.34	-	0.77	DEN, NOR	-	-	Under implementation
Total	45.51	44.17	1.34	30.83		-	-	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

Table A.3.30: Forestry (US\$ Million)

Project Title	Estimated Cost			Funding Secured		Funding under negotiation	Financing Gap	Comment/Status
	Total	Foreign	Local	Amount	Source			
Regional Forestry Inventory Project	15.0	15.0	-	-	-	15.0	-	Funding under negotiation
Tree Seed Centre Network	14.0	14.0	-	14.0	CIDA	-	-	Under implementation
Southern Africa Biodiversity Program	8.89	7.29	1.6	7.29	GEF, SADC	-	0.0	Under implementation (GEF, USAID, CIDA, WB & Food Foundation total contribution \$7.29 m)
Improvement & Strengthening of Forestry Colleges in the SADC	5.2	4.1	1.1	0.6	FIN, SADC	3.5	1.1	Additional funding sought

Region (Phase III)								
Management of Indigenous Forests	5.3	5.3	-	5.3	FRG	-	-	Under Implementation
Establishment of Plants Resources Regional Network in SADC	1.0	0.94	0.06	0.94	ITA	-	0.06	Under implementation
SADC Timber Organization	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	Funding sought
Strengthening of Forestry and Forest Products Research Institutions in SADC	29.19	27.34	1.85	0.07	SADC	-	29.12	Funding sought
Development of Forestry Management Information Network in the SADC Region	2.5	1.7	0.8	-	-	-	2.5	Funding sought
Centre for Advanced Practical Forestry Training	4.6	4.6	-	4.6	NOR	-	-	Under implementation
Total	85.88	80.47	5.41	34.4		18.5	32.98	

Source: SADC. FANR, Annual Report, July 2000-June 2001.

According to SADC information, cooperation in the **Environment and Land Management sub-sector (SADC ELMS)**, is represented by six projects:

- *Capacity Building for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the Southern African Development Community Region:* Its main objectives are amongst others: (i) to assist member states to develop environmental impact assessment (EIA) guidelines for national projects implementation; (ii) to run courses and workshops for capacity building for EIA with national institutions, NGO's and CBO's.
- *Plan of Action for Kalahari-Namib Region:* The primary goals are: (i) to design sustainable land use management systems as an overall strategy of controlling and reducing desertification; (ii) to gain a better understanding of existing practices and evaluate the capability of recommended activities and practices from the point of view of the indigenous knowledge of the local communities.
- *SADC Environmental Information Systems Program:* The objectives of this project are: (i) to improve the collection, storage, exchange and management of environmental data for sustainable development in the SADC region; (ii) to strengthen capacity in environmental information systems in Member States. The First Phase of the Project was funded by UNEP.
- *Environmental Education (E.E.) Program:* This project aims at enabling interaction among SADC Environmental Education agencies by optimizing information sharing and building capacity for environmental problem solving and effective environmental management to achieve sustainable living. It also aims at enabling networking partners, at all levels, to strengthen environmental education process for equitable and sustainable development in the SADC region. The three-year EE program came to an end in June 2000. A five-year program has been developed to continue EE activities. SIDA has agreed to fund this program and DANCED will fund one of the components.
- *Land Degradation and Desertification Control Program:* Two objectives: (i) to combat land degradation and desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in the SADC Region, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level; (ii) to initiate a process of coordinating designed SADC sub-regional activities to combat land degradation and desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and support member states in the development and implementation of National Action Programs. Phase I of Sub-Program I on Support to National Capacity Building started in January 2000. The subsequent phases will start once the Phase I has been completed.
- *Strengthening of Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN):* The objective is to institute a capacity for the DRFN to provide training and research and improve information access such that all SADC members have available the necessary expertise and information with which to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification. The First Phase of this project is under implementation.

In addition, the sector is also initiating development of transboundary projects for environment and natural resources management. These include:

- (i) Integrated Management of Natural Resources in the Limpopo Basin, under the Integrated Land and Water Management program of the World Bank;
- (ii) SADC Regional Waste Management Program;
- (iii) Transboundary Air Pollution in Southern Africa;
- (iv) Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Southern Africa; and
- (v) Clean Technology Initiative.

The SADC Council of Ministers at its meeting in Swaziland, February 2000, approved the development of a SADC Protocol on the Environment.

Attachment 3k

Institutional Restructuring of SADC

The 1999 Maputo Summit instructed an exercise to review and rationalize the institutions and operations of SADC. The Council of Ministers then constituted a Review Committee at officials level consisting of the Mozambique (Chair), Namibia (Deputy Chair), South Africa (Outgoing Chair) and Zimbabwe (Chair of the Organ) and approved the following Terms of Reference (TOR) for this Committee.

- Examine the objectives and functions of SADC as provided for in the Declaration and the Treaty with a view to elaborating a common agenda for the Community in line with the objectives
- Study the program and activities of SADC in order to streamline and prioritize the program of action in line with the elaborated common agenda
- Prioritize the activities with the aim of achieving sustainable growth and development to impact on *economic growth and* poverty reduction
- Review the current institutional structure and organizational frameworks with a view to making it consistent with the priorities of the organization;
- Review and streamline the management structure of all SADC institutions including the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security;
- Examine the decision-making process in order to recommend a speedy and effective implementation of the organization's activities
- Review the current funding methods of the SADC activities and recommend a sustainable resource mobilization strategy consistent with the priorities of the Community;
- Examine sustainable ways in which all stakeholders could participate in the funding of the regional development program
- Criteria for future membership of SADC

In consideration of the issues identified by the Review Committee and its recommendations, the 2001 Windhoek Summit thus approved a range of far reaching recommendations pertaining to the principles, objectives, strategies, institutional structure and management system of SADC as well as steps for implementation of the reforms. These recommendations or Summit summarized below, and in some instances these are supplemented by a note on potential caveats in the decisions.

1 Principles, Objectives, Strategies and Strategic Priorities:

- Member States were unanimous that the objectives of SADC as provided for under Article 5 of the Treaty remain relevant and valid, but Summit agreed that:
 - The **ultimate objective** in addressing poverty should be **poverty eradication** and that this ultimate objective be included in the objectives, priorities and Common Agenda of SADC
 - **Combating of HIV/AIDS** be included in SADC **priorities**.

- The **hierarchy of objectives** (*'the Common Agenda'*) should be:
 - The promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication;
 - Promotion of common political values, systems and other shared values which are transmitted through institutions which are democratic, legitimate and effective; and
 - The consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security.
- While the objectives in the Declaration and Treaty are well defined, in practice, the SADC Common Agenda has neither been quite clear nor has its implementation and progress in its realization been subject to regular performance monitoring and measurement. Since 1992:
 - There has been little pragmatism in prioritizing objectives, goals and intermediate targets for regional cooperation and integration, taking into account the capacities of Member States and their economies.
 - There has been little differentiation between national and regional priorities. Consequently policies, programs and strategies failed to lead towards regional integration.
 - There has been a lack of clarity on what is meant by regional priorities, whether it is a sum total of national priorities or regional cross-sectoral issues.
 - There has been insufficient harmonization of national, regional, continental (vis-à-vis the Abuja Treaty) and global agendas.

Against this background, Summit approved the use of appropriate **selection criteria** for Common Agenda activities and their prioritization such as:

- **subsidiarity**, implying that activities should be undertaken at levels of government where they can best be handled; i.e., at global, regional, national or sub-national level;
 - **integration**, implying that activities should be undertaken which directly integrate markets for goods, services and factors of production (capital and labor);
 - **development, facilitation and promotion of trade and investment**, suggesting that activities should be undertaken which develop, facilitate or promote trade and investment;
 - **dynamic and scale gains**, implying that activities should be undertaken which can be carried out through regionally coordinated investments or operations by means of which substantial cost savings and investment and employment benefits could be realized; and
 - **additionality**, implying that activities should be undertaken that increase regional output, capacity or resources.
- Given the principles, objectives, strategies and common agenda issues and coherence among these as well as the problems experienced in making progress with the regional integration agenda⁷, Summit directed that a **Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan** be designed, based, *inter alia*, on the following priority areas:
 - * *Economics*: development of measures to alleviate poverty with a view to its ultimate eradication; agricultural development and sustainable utilization of natural resources; development of a common market through a step-by-step approach, while restructuring and integrating the economies of member States; harmonization of sound macroeconomic policies and maintenance of an environment conducive to both local and foreign investment; development of deliberate policies for industrialization policies; and promotion of economic and social infrastructural development.
 - * *Political*: to consolidate democratic governance; and establishment of a sustainable and effective mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution.
 - * *Social*: Mainstreaming of gender in the process of community building; human resources development, utilization and management; combating of HIV/AIDS and other deadly (multi-

⁷ An overview of current SADC programs has revealed a plethora of activities that do not necessarily or at least directly support the objective of regional economic integration. All those activities compete for the same scarce human and financial resources and are sometimes even duplications. There is therefore need for a focused and time-bound agenda around which all other activities could evolve.

country common?) diseases; and development of programs for the improvement of quality of health and social welfare.

- * *Others:* development of science and technology, research and development; development of effective disaster preparedness and management mechanisms; and consolidation of international cooperation with other regional groupings.

2 Institutional structure, 2001

Summit also approved the following recommendations regarding the institutional structure and functioning of institutional mechanisms:

(i) Summit

The functions of Summit should remain in accordance with the Treaty (Article 10), including having the responsibility to decide on

- The overall regional policies;
- The creation of regional institutions;
- The admission of new members;
- The adoption of legal instruments for the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty;
- The appointment of the Chairperson and Vice chairperson; and
- The appointment of the Secretary General.

The Summit shall be the supreme policy-making body for the Organization to which all other structures will be reporting through the Council of Ministers. Summit should meet at least twice a year.

(ii) Organ

The Organ shall be responsible for matters related to Politics, Defense and Security in the region. It shall operate on a Troika system and its Chairperson shall report to the Chairperson of the Summit. The Chairperson & Vice-Chairperson of the Organ shall rotate on an annual basis. The Chairperson of the organ shall not simultaneously hold the Chair of the Summit. The structure, operations and functions of the Organ shall be regulated by the protocol on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation. It was agreed that the Member State holding the Chair of the organ should provide the Secretariat services. Subsequently, the latter decision has been reviewed in favor of the SADC Secretariat providing secretariat services for the Organ. It was argued that a temporary secretariat (changing on an annual basis from country to country) might be appropriate if its function would be confined to organization and management of Organ meetings. However, a temporary secretariat would have difficulty to deal effectively with an enriched range of functions such as supply of information, interaction with the conflict management divisions at the OAU (AU) and UN, management of an early warning information system to sensitize the Organ and its sub-structures of developments in SADC, monitoring the implementation of decisions of Summit, undertaking strategic control, planning and management of the programs of the Organ, etc.]

(iii) Council

The Council's functions should remain as provided for under Article 11 of the SADC Treaty. Council will oversee the effective implementation of SADC policies and programs, with the Integrated Committee of Ministers reporting to it. The Council will be composed of Ministers responsible for SADC Affairs in Member States and shall report to the Summit. Council shall also meet at least twice per annum.

(iv) Tribunal

This is an autonomous legal body and its functions should remain as provided for under Article 16 of the Treaty.

(v) Integrated Committee of Ministers

The Integrated Committee of Ministers will oversee each of the core areas of co-operation, (namely Trade, industry, Finance and investment; Infrastructure and Services; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources [FANR]; Social and Human Development and Special Programs.) and shall report to Council. This committee should provide policy guidance to the Secretariat, make decisions on matters pertaining to the Directorates as well as monitor and evaluate their work; and should monitor and control the implementation of the proposed Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, once this is approved by Council. This committee should have decision-making powers ad referendum to ensure rapid implementation of the programs that otherwise would wait for a formal meeting of Council.

(vi) Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense & Security

The Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense & Security shall report to the Organ. In addition, Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall meet as and when required.

(vii) Standing Committee of Officials

This Committee shall be a technical advisory committee to Council as provided for in the Treaty (Article 13) and a clearinghouse for all documents to be submitted for consideration to Council. However, Article 13(a) should be relaxed to allow for an official from the Ministry that is the SADC National Contact Point, rather than only from the Ministries of Finance or Economic Planning.

A potential problem with this decision is the following: within SADC, decisions are made by consensus. As previously, the Standing Committee of Officials may again present a bottleneck in decision-making in terms of either time or quality of proposals submitted to Council.

(viii) SADC National Committees and Sectoral Committees

These Committees should be composed of key stakeholders notably government, the private sector and civil society in Member States. Their main functions will be to provide inputs at the national level in the formulation of regional policies, strategies, the SADC Program of Action as well as coordinate and oversee the implementation of these programs at the national level. These committees shall also be responsible for the initiation of projects and issue papers as an input to the preparation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan. These committees will be working closely with the Secretariat to provide inputs from national levels.

(ix) Secretariat

Being the main executing organ of the organization, the Secretariat has communication links with all policy organs and functionally reports to Council through the Committee of Senior Officials. The Secretariat should be strengthened to effectively perform its functions as provided for under the Treaty's Article 14. The Secretariat should also perform the following functions:

- Gender mainstreaming in all SADC programs & activities;
- Provision of technical and advisory services to the Commissions and SCUs until such time that they are transformed;
- Organization and servicing of the meetings of the Troika and any other committees established by the Summit, Council and the Troika on an ad hoc basis;

- Submission of harmonized policies and programs to the Council for consideration and approval;
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of regional policies and programs;
- Collation and dissemination of information on the community and maintenance of a reliable database;
- Development of capacity, infrastructure and maintenance of intra-regional information communication technology;
- Mobilization of resources, coordination and harmonization of the programs and projects with cooperating partners;
- Devising appropriate strategies for self-financing and income-generating activities and investment;
- Management of special programs and projects; and
- Undertaking of research on Community Building and the integration process.

Functional Relationships within the Secretariat:

- **The Executive Secretary:** The Executive Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Organization responsible for the overall functioning of the Secretariat and shall report to Council as provided for under Article 15 of the Treaty. In the performance of her/his duty, the Deputy Executive Secretary shall assist the Executive Secretary. In this regard, the Executive Secretary shall delegate some of her/his responsibilities to the Deputy.
- **Structure of Secretariat:** The key institution within the Secretariat is the Department of Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization. The Chief Director shall report to the Executive Secretary and shall be the head of this Department, which shall comprise four Directorates: The Directorate on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment should be established by August 2001, that on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources by December 2001 and the remaining Directorates in 2002 and 2003.
 - *The functions of the Trade, Finance, Industry & Investment Directorate* will be: harmonization of policies and gender development strategies and programs; market integration; macroeconomic issues; investment promotion; industrial development, particularly SMEs; development of mining and beneficiation of mineral resources; sustainable and equitable economic development; inter-regional and multilateral economic cooperation; functional, efficient and development-oriented financial sector; the acquisition, adaptation and application of science and technology to enhance competitiveness.
 - *The functions of the Infrastructure and Services Directorate* will be: harmonization of policies and gender development strategies and programs; harmonization of transport and communications policies; coordination of development, maintenance and administration of transport, water and energy infrastructure; promotion of an enabling environment for investment; coordination of development of tourism infrastructure and related services.
 - *The functions of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate* will be: Ensuring sustainable food security policies and programs; harmonization in phytosanitary, sanitary, crop and animal husbandry policies;
 - Development of measures to increase agricultural output and the development of agro-based industries; harmonization of policies and programs aimed at effective and sustainable utilization of national resources such as water, wildlife, fisheries, forestry, etc.; development and harmonization of sound environmental management policies.
 - *The Functions of the Social and Human Development and Special programs Directorate* will be: harmonization of educational, skills development and training policies, strategies and programs; harmonization of policies towards social welfare for the vulnerable groups; harmonization of health care policies and standards; harmonization of employment policies and labor standards; coordination of policy development to effectively combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic and all other communicable diseases; management of special programs such as combating illicit drugs, small arms trafficking as well as de-mining; ensuring the management of the SADC regional disaster management centre; harmonization and coordination of

cultural, information and sports policies and programs; harmonization of policies at local, national and regional level

- The heads of the Directorates, Gender Advisor Commission, Commissions and SCUs (while these are still in existence) will be members of a Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization Board, which will be chaired by the Executive Secretary. This Board shall be a consultative Body that will make regular inputs into the work of the integrated Ministerial Committee to serve as a Think-Tank for Community Building, regional integration and development. It has direct functional relationship with SADC National Committees and technically advises the Integrated Committees of Ministers
- The Structure of the Secretariat should also have the following units: *legal affairs*; *internal audit*; *knowledge and information*, including statistics and library services; *administration and support services* (responsible for personnel, conferences, record-keeping, procurement and stock control and management and disposal of assets) and *finance* (responsible for budgeting, treasury and accounting). The Legal Affairs, internal Audit, Knowledge and Information, Finance, Administration and Support Services Units shall report to the Office of the Executive Secretary.

(x) Commissions and SCUs

Commissions and SCUs should be phased out within a period of two years, but while they continue to exist, the Commissions and SCUs will technically report to the Executive Secretary through the Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization Department. Further recommendations are the following:

- Commissions and the SCUs should be responsible through the proposed Strategic Planning, Gender and Development and Policy Harmonization Department;
- Additional regional funding in line with agreed priorities (jointly identified with Integrated Committee of Ministers & the Strategic Planning Department) should be provided for the operations & programs of SCUs. (This shall be based on a percentage to be decided upon as determined by the medium-term expenditure framework budget presented for consideration by Council). However, additional cost has to be shared between the host countries and regional resources in order to meet the set standards and agreed priorities;
- Council has to determine the structure and staffing levels of Commissions & SCUs, depending on the priorities, functions, efficiency and cost-benefit consideration;
- Minimum staffing requirements, standards, performance indicators/criteria and procedures in the Commissions and SCUs should be established and standardized in preparation for the transformation;

(xi) Management System

- **The Troika:**

The Troika management system, having been introduced during SA's 3-year term as SADC Chair, should be formalized and provided for in the Treaty. It should function as a Steering Committee to ensure speedy decision-making and facilitate timely implementation of decisions as well as provide policy direction to SADC institutions in between regular SADC meeting. The Troika shall comprise the Outgoing, Incumbent and Incoming Chairperson, but other Member States may be co-opted into the Troika as and when necessary. The Troika system shall operate at the levels of Summit, Organ, Council and Standing Committee of Officials.

- **Other management systems and procedures:**

Given the problems associated with the current management system within SADC, e.g. delays in decision-making processes associated with the hierarchical structure of the organization; lack of common procedures, rules and regulations among SADC institutions; overlapping reporting channels;

lack of prioritization, common standards, benchmarks, timeframes, performance indicators and monitoring & evaluation mechanisms; and varying application of modern management systems and techniques across SADC institutions, it was recommended that Summit approve the following:

- A 10-year Regional Indicative Development Plan, with a rolling budget, should be developed to provide strategic direction to all Sectors;
- A Harmonization Board should be established;
- Decisions-making authority should be delegated to the various institutional levels as appropriate;
- Rules, procedures and regulations of the organization should be streamlined;
- Clear reporting channels should be adhered to;
- SADC National Committees should be established as fora for consultations and consensus building;
- A broader, inclusive management structure for the Secretariat should be put in place, comprising the Executive Secretary and his Deputy, the Chief Director, four Heads of Directorates and Heads of the Units / Departments attached to the Office of the Executive Secretary;
- Resource allocation should be on the basis of identified priorities;
- Standards and performance indicators for SADC institutions should be set and capacity building measures should be put in place;
- Job specifications, descriptions and grading of regional staff and functions of various structures should be clearly defined;
- Appropriate information and communication technology should be established at the Secretariat for purposes of promoting and enhancing data collection, information dissemination and managing databases for planning and management purposes;

(xii) *Resource mobilization*

Given the fact that about 80% of funds for SADC's project portfolio come from foreign sources and that 'hard' projects that can carry some cost-recovery have not been packaged in a way, which would attract private sector e.a. financing, it was recommended that Summit approve:

- Investigation into the establishment of a Regional Development Fund and the development of Investment Programs to generate additional resources for the organization to implement the SPA with a view to ensure sustainability; and
- Investigation into and putting into place a deliberate strategy for the involvement of stakeholders notably the private sector in the funding and implementation of the SPA

(xiii) *A change in membership contributions*

Due to the disparities in levels of income and wealth among countries as well as in the direct benefits that they derive from membership in SADC (e.g. the two island Member States), Summit was invited to approve that a study be undertaken to establish an equitable formula for membership contributions – on the basis of criteria agreed upon through consensus by Member States.

(xiv) *Admission of New Members*

There are criteria, which have been approved by Summit in 1995 and that remain valid for accession of new member Countries, however admission procedures require streamlining in order to properly allow assessment of membership application before consideration by Summit. Thus Summit approved the following recommendations:

- The moratorium on admission of new members should be maintained;
- The region should consolidate its current membership rather than expanding it; and
- Procedures for admission of new members should be amended and improved to include a provision for Council to consider applications before submission to Summit.