





MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
SADC NATIONAL CONTACT POINT



NGCINA PRIMARY SCHOOL
WELCOME!

What is SADC?

- ▶ SADC stands for Southern African Development Community
- ▶ The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an intergovernmental organization formed by countries from the Southern African region with a goal to promote sustainable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems.
- ▶ It is an agreement between countries/states in the Southern African region to work together to develop economically.

Understanding SADC

Terms glossary for understanding SADC

Regional Integration: The process by which neighbouring countries enter into an agreement in order to upgrade cooperation through common institutions.

Development: Improvement in country's economic and social conditions. More specifically, it refers to improvements in the way of managing a country's natural and human resources in order to create wealth and improve people's lives.

Cooperation: Working together to accomplish shared goals. Individual Member States seek outcomes that are beneficial to themselves and beneficial to all other groups.

Economic Growth: An increase in the amount of goods and services produced in a country over a period of time



Angola



Botswana



Comoros



**Democratic
Republic of
Congo**



**Kingdom of
Eswatini**



Lesotho



Madagascar



Malawi



Mauritius



Mozambique



Namibia



Seychelles



South Africa



**United Republic
of Tanzania**



Zambia



Zimbabwe

History of SADC

SADC was formerly known as SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference).

SADCC was formed in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia through the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration. The organization was formed by **NINE** countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland/Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

It was established to reduce economic dependence, and for improving regional integration.

SADCC improved regional identity and sense of a common destiny among the member states and the people of Southern Africa.

However, progress towards reduction of the region's economic dependence, and towards economic integration was slow; the organization was unable to organise resources for the region since it lacked political will.

History cont.....

- ▶ SADDC lacked political commitment and effective institutions to organise and resources for the region.
- ▶ In 17 August 1992, Heads of State and Government of the region agreed to transform SADCC into Southern African Development Community (SADC), with the focus of improving regional integration of economic development.
- ▶ SADC was formed through SADC Treaty which was signed by SADC Heads of State in 1992.

SADC Objectives

- ▶ The SADC Treaty sets out the following objectives:
- ▶ Alleviating poverty
- ▶ Achieving development and economic growth
- ▶ Improving the standard of living and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa
- ▶ Support socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration
- ▶ Promoting peace and security

SADC Objectives

- ▶ The SADC objectives are to be achieved through:
- ▶ Increased Regional Integration
- ▶ Building democratic principles
- ▶ Equitable and sustainable development

SADC CHAIRMANSHIP

- ▶ SADC chairmanship rotates within the Member States, with a maximum of 12 Months per term. The current term expires in August 2025
- ▶ The current chairperson is His Excellency President EMMERSON MNANGAGWA
- ▶ The incoming chairperson is His Excellency President ANDRY NIRINA RAJOELINA
- ▶ His Majesty King Mswati III was the chairperson of the organization in 2016-2017 term.

SADC INSTITUTIONS

At an Extra Ordinary Summit held on 9th March 2001, in Windhoek, Namibia, the SADC Heads of State and Government approved a Report on the Review of Operations of SADC Institutions. Subsequently, the institutional reform established a new structure with 10 principal Institutions and Organs for executing the organization's mandate as presented below:

1.SADC Parliamentary Forum

- ▶ The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum is a regional inter-parliamentary body composed of Members of Parliament from SADC Member State national parliaments, representing over 3,500 parliamentarians in the SADC Region.

2. SADC Committee of Ambassadors & High Commissioners

- ▶ The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Committee of Ambassadors/High Commissioners was established by Council of Ministers on the 25th February 2005.

3. SADC National Committees

- ▶ The SADC National Committees (SNC) have been put to provide inputs at national level in the formulation of regional policies and strategies, as well as coordinating and overseeing the implementation of programmes at national level.
- ▶ The Committees comprise of key stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society in each Member State and a provision for their establishment is reflected in the SADC Treaty.
- ▶ The SADC Unit serves as the secretary of the SNC

4. SADC Secretariat

- ▶ The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC, responsible for strategic planning, co-ordination and management of SADC programmes. It is also responsible for the implementation of decisions of SADC policy and institutions such as the Summit, the Troikas and Council of Ministers. It is headed by an Executive Secretary and has its headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana.
- ▶ Responsible for: Strategic planning and management of the programmes of the region (SADC), organizing and managing SADC meetings, Representing and promoting SADC, implementing decisions of the Summit etc.

5. Standing Committee of Senior Officials

- ▶ It consists of one Permanent/Principal Secretary, or an official of equivalent rank from each Member State, preferably from a ministry responsible for economic planning or finance.

6. Sectoral & Cluster Ministerial Committees

- ▶ They consist of ministers from each Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member State. These committees are responsible for overseeing the activities of the core areas of integration, monitoring and controlling the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) in their area of competence, as well as providing policy advice to the Council

7. SADC Council of Ministers

- ▶ The Council of Ministers oversees the functioning and development of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
- ▶ It also ensures that policies are properly implemented.
- ▶ The Council consists of Ministers from each Member State, usually from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Planning, or Finance.

8. SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT)

- ▶ SADCAT has jurisdiction to hear and determine labour disputes between SADC Secretariat or any of its institutions, as an employer, and an employee. This includes a dispute relating to the contract of employment of a staff or to the terms of appointment of such staff member. The Tribunal is headed by an elected Judge-President and Vice-President who are assisted by a Secretariat.

9. Summit Troika of the Organ

- ▶ The SADC Organ on Politics Defence and Security is managed on a Troika basis and is responsible for promoting peace and security in the SADC region.
- ▶ It is mandated to steer and provide Member states with direction regarding matters that threaten peace, security and stability in the region.
- ▶ The current chairperson of SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security is His Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan
- ▶ His Majesty King Mswati III was the chairperson in 2009-2010

10. Summit of Heads of State and Government

- ▶ The SADC Summit is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the community.
- ▶ It is made up of all SADC Heads of States or Government.

NATIONAL CONTACT POINT (NCP)

- ▶ IS THE NATIONAL ENTRY POINT FOR ALL COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM THE SADC SECRETARIAT.
- ▶ COORDINATES ALL REGIONAL PROGRAMMES AT NATIONAL LEVEL.
- ▶ The NCP IS A HIGH RANKING OFFICIAL (PRINCIPAL SECRETARY) OF THE MINISTRY TASKED WITH THE PORTFOLIO OF CO-ORDINATING THE SADC PROGRAMME.
- ▶ IN ESWATINI NCP IS THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT REPRESENTED BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY MS. THABSILE MLANGENI.

Member States' Responsibilities

- ▶ Member States have to adopt SADC Treaty, Protocols, Policies etc.
- ▶ They are supposed to pay subscriptions to finance SADC activities
- ▶ They are responsible for peace keeping and security
- ▶ Nominate officials to form part of Sub-Committees
- ▶ Provide skilled labour for the Secretariat

Products Eswatini Export to SADC

- ▶ Sugar
- ▶ Citrus (Oranges, Grape fruits)
- ▶ Beverages (Coke syrup)
- ▶ Organic chemicals (Fertilizers)
- ▶ Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal
- ▶ Textiles, made up articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags
- ▶ Apparel and clothing accessories; not knitted or crocheted

Products Eswatini Import From SADC Member States

- ▶ Meat
- ▶ Dairy products
- ▶ Coffee, tea, mate and spices
- ▶ Cereals
- ▶ Farming inputs

How Does Eswatini Benefit From Being A Member of SADC

- ▶ Eswatini products have access into the European market, especially sugar and beef.
- ▶ Eswatini receives funding from SADC developmental partners. For Example SNRL and GIZ
- ▶ Eswatini enjoy reduced customs duties and tariffs when importing from SADC countries
- ▶ Development of infrastructure for the transportation of people AND goods amongst Member States. For example, Lomahasha Namaacha WATER Supply Project
- ▶ Peer to Peer learning
- ▶ Electricity supply

**THE END
THANK YOU!!!**