

CHAPTER 4

PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

4.1 BACKGROUND

The selection of the intervention areas presented in this chapter is based on their contribution to the overarching objectives and priorities identified in the Report of the Review of SADC Institutions, approved by SADC Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, Namibia in March 2001. The intervention areas are also influenced by the challenges identified in Chapters 2 and 3. The criteria used include contribution of the intervention area to poverty reduction and eradication; development integration; balanced and equitable development; integration into the continental and global economy; sustainable development and gender equality.

The presentation of the intervention areas highlights the overall goal, focal areas, key strategies, and broad targets. The targets take into account the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed parameters. It should be noted that the targets are not presented in order of priority. The interventions are further elaborated in matrices, which identify the objectives, strategies, measures, time frames, indicators and the line responsibility (attached as annexes).

The interventions provide a broad strategic framework. The directorates at the Secretariat will prepare detailed implementation plans based on this framework.

A number of assumptions have been identified as critical for the attainment of the goals and achievement of the targets. These include the existence of strong political will, good governance, availability of human and financial resources, and effective management of inter-sectoral linkages and synergies.

The priority intervention areas presented in this chapter are as follows:

- Poverty eradication;
- Combating of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- Gender equality and development;
- Trade/economic liberalization and development;
- Infrastructure support for regional integration and poverty eradication;
- Sustainable food security; and
- Human and social development.

4.2 POVERTY ERADICATION

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The SADC region has identified the combating of poverty as the overarching priority in its integration agenda. Accordingly, the 1992 SADC Treaty contains broad goals achieving development and economic growth, alleviation of poverty, enhancement of the standard and quality of live of the people of Southern Africa and support for the socially disadvantaged groups through regional integration.

In recognition of the magnitude of the problem and in line with the commitments that Member States have made under the Millennium Development Goals and NEPAD, the region has adopted poverty eradication as its main goal.

4.2.2 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of the poverty intervention area is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication.

4.2.3 FOCUS AREAS

As indicated in Chapter 2, poverty is caused by many factors. For this reason, poverty eradication is addressed in all intervention areas outlined in this chapter, in particular, in the priority intervention areas of combating of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; gender equality and development; trade, economic liberalisation and development; infrastructure support for regional integration and poverty eradication; sustainable food security; and in human and social development. It is also addressed in the SADC Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security in view of the importance of good governance for poverty eradication.

4.2.4 STRATEGIES

Eradicating poverty requires that opportunities be created for the poor to create wealth for themselves. This entails building up the capital assets of the poor, redistributing natural assets, constructing and maintaining infrastructure and promoting knowledge and health in poor areas; protecting the environment and reducing economic inequalities. It also entails expanding into regional and international markets and promoting investment to stimulate economic growth and employment creation for the poor.

A key strategy in eradicating poverty is facilitating the empowerment of poor people by laying the political and legal basis for inclusive development, promoting public administrations that foster economic growth and equity, promoting inclusive decentralisation and community development, promoting gender equity, addressing social barriers and supporting poor people's social capital. Another strategy for eradicating poverty is reducing the risks of such events as conflicts, crimes, diseases and economic reforms and crises; reducing the vulnerability of the poor to them; and establishing coping mechanisms.

These strategies are covered in greater detail in the priority intervention areas mentioned above. They are basically consistent with the poverty reduction strategies being pursued by individual Member States, and, in many respects, complement national strategies.

4.2.5 TARGET

Halve the proportion of the population that lives on less than US\$1 per day between 1990 and 2015.

4.3 COMBATING OF THE HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

In recognition of the fact that there can be no meaningful development in the region unless the HIV/AIDS pandemic is addressed on an urgent and emergency basis, SADC Member States adopted a multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework in 2002, which aims at strengthening the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This Framework recognizes that the wider participation of all sectors and communities (including youth, women and children) in the HIV/AIDS response is likely to lead to enhanced synergism and complementarity of efforts for achieving greater impact.

4.3.2 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of the SADC HIV/AIDS intervention is to decrease the number of HIV/AIDS infected and affected individuals and families in the SADC region so that HIV/AIDS is no longer a threat to public health and to the socio-economic development prospects of Member States

4.3.3 FOCAL INTERVENTION AREAS

- Reduce and prevent the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection among the most vulnerable groups in SADC.
- Mitigate the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS.

- Review, develop and harmonise policies and legislation aimed at prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission.
- Mobilise and co-ordinate resources for the HIV/AIDS multi-sectoral response in the SADC region.

4.3.4 STRATEGY

The main strategy is to promote the re-allocation of responsibilities for planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the HIV/AIDS response across the social and economic sectors of SADC, consistent with the specific mandates and comparative advantage they enjoy. Specific measures will include the following:

- Developing and implementing improved clinical management standards and strategies;
- Improving HIV/AIDS disease surveillance systems and disseminating epidemiological information to the other sectors;
- Providing health-related technical assistance to the other sectors as they plan, implement and monitor their strategies aimed at addressing the epidemic;
- Catalysing and creating opportunities for other sectors to become creative, innovative and take ownership for their HIV/AIDS response.

4.3.5 TARGETS

- The spread of HIV/AIDS reduced by 2007 and the prevalence of HIV particularly among young men and women reduced by 25% in all Member States.
- The proportion of infants affected by HIV reduced by 60% by 2015 in all Member States.

4.4 GENDER EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

4.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Women contribute a very significant share to the income of their households, especially in agriculture. Research shows that improved educational and income-earning opportunities for women reduce infant and maternal mortality; educated women have fewer and healthier children, who are more likely to attend school and perform well. Gender equality therefore contributes to the reduction of poverty and overall development.

Despite this evidence, pervasive inequalities exist between women and men in the SADC region. Women constitute the majority of the poor in the region, as a result of their limited access to, and control over productive resources such as land, livestock, credit and modern technology. In addition, women have limited access to adequate health facilities, formal education and employment, and are over represented in the informal sector where returns are extremely low and unreliable. Finally, laws exist in most Member states that restrict women's legal capacity, and have a direct bearing on women's income earning capacities.

These gender gaps undermine the contribution of women who should instead be seen as a powerful resource for development. SADC's policies and strategies should therefore address these gender gaps in order to achieve its poverty reduction and eradication objectives

4.4.2 OVERALL GOAL

To facilitate the achievement of substantive equality between women and men in the SADC region, through mainstreaming gender into all national and regional policies, programmes and activities, and the adoption of positive measures to accelerate progress in this regard.

4.4.3 FOCUS AREAS

- Gender policy and institutional frameworks;
- Women's human and legal rights, including the elimination of violence against women;
- Gender mainstreaming;
- Access to, and control of resources; and
- Access to key political and decision making positions.

4.4.4 STRATEGIES

- Accelerate the development of explicit gender policies, and establish and strengthen national gender coordination machineries; harmonize them at regional level, and develop a regional gender policy;
- Ratify international instruments on gender equality, incorporate their provisions into national laws through constitutional and legislative reforms, and set up appropriate enforcement mechanisms and institutions to deliver necessary services.

- Mainstream gender into all sectoral policies, programmes and activities at national and regional level through gender responsive planning, policy development and implementation, gender capacity building and training, and the collection of gender disaggregated data.
- Adopt women's economic empowerment policies and strategies in order to address the inequalities in access to, and control of resources; develop specific programmes and put in place gender-responsive budgeting initiatives.
- Adopt deliberate and positive measures such as affirmative action, with a view to accelerating gender equality in political and decision-making positions;
- Implement gender capacity building and training programmes at national and regional levels, and disseminate best practices to ensure wide spread diffusion.

4.4.5 TARGETS

- Target 1:** Development and strengthening of national gender policies and institutional frameworks by end of 2003, harmonization by the Secretariat and development of a regional gender policy by the middle of 2004.
- Target 2:** Signature, accession, and ratification by Member States of international and regional human rights instruments on gender equality by the middle of 2004, and incorporation by end of 2004;
- Target 3:** Repeal of gender discriminatory provisions in member states' constitutions, laws, policies and any other sources by mid 2005, and enactment of provisions guaranteeing substantive gender equality by end 2005;
- Target 4:** Establishment of enforcement mechanisms and service delivery institutions by mid 2006.
- Target 5:** Adoption of gender responsive planning, budgeting and implementation processes, regular gender capacity building and training programmes; and mechanisms for the collection of gender disaggregated data by end 2006.
- Target 6:** Development, strengthening and implementation of specific programmes for the economic empowerment of women by end of 2007.

Target 7: The achievement by all member states of:

- At least 30% women in decision-making positions in local government, parliament, cabinet and senior positions in the public sector by 2005, or affirmative action measures in place to accelerate the attainment of this target;
- At least 40% women in decision-making positions in local government, parliament, cabinet and senior positions in the public sector by 2010, or affirmative action measures in place to accelerate the attainment of this target;
- At least 50% women in decision-making positions in local government, parliament, cabinet and senior positions in the public sector by 2015, or affirmative action measures in place to accelerate the attainment of this target; and
- At least 20% women in decision making positions in large private sector firms as defined by Member States by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 40% by 2015.

4.5 TRADE, ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

4.5.1 INTRODUCTION

Global trends and developments indicate that those nations or groups of countries that are successfully implementing trade and economic liberalization policies are experiencing high economic growth and an improvement in the quality of life of their peoples. Given the changing global environment, the creation of large markets has become synonymous with increased foreign investment and economic growth as investors search for economies of scale and efficiency gains in the production process. Markets have to be competitive at local and international levels. Small and protected markets have been rendered non-viable by globalisation.

Developments in the African continent show that many regional economic communities are integrating their markets with some having long established customs unions while others are at advanced stages and moving towards common markets. Within SADC there is the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Some SADC Member States are in the Free Trade Area of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa States (COMESA), which envisages establishing a customs union by the year 2004. The issue of multiple memberships of SADC Member States in regional integration blocs should be resolved as a matter of urgency in order to facilitate the establishment of a SADC Customs Union. The United States has proposed negotiating a free trade agreement with SACU. These developments have serious implications on

SADC's future, particularly in deciding on the geographical configuration for the second phase of the negotiations on the economic partnership agreement with the European Union in the context of the Cotonou Agreement.

SADC has been implementing the Trade protocol, since September 2000 that will lead to a Free Trade Area by 2008. As one of the building blocs of the African Union, SADC has to keep pace with developments on the continent in order to avoid slowing down the continental integration agenda of achieving an Africa wide single market.

It is imperative, therefore, that as a way of fostering a global partnership for development, SADC further develops trade and financial systems that are rule-based, predictable and credible. The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan considers trade and economic liberalization for deeper integration and poverty eradication as one of its key catalytic intervention areas. The pursuit of this intervention area would lead to the establishment of the SADC common market.

The policies and strategies that are adopted for trade, industry, finance and investment should take into consideration the special needs of less developed member countries and ensure that a win-win situation prevails. In the case of the trade protocol, the principle of asymmetry was adopted to address the concerns of less developed member countries in terms of tariff reduction and also on rules of origin for some products, which were made less stringent for them, at least in the first three years. Deliberate policies will also be required to deal with industrial development for the periphery areas or countries that may not be as competitive as others.

Such development variations could also be addressed through targeted cross-border investment in productive activities and corridor development, which would spread development across the region. Strategies will therefore be required to develop a competitive and balanced industrial base in SADC that optimally utilizes local resources through comprehensive value addition and creating an enabling environment for increased investment and sustained economic growth. The process of value addition of local resources particularly in mining and agriculture, will also take into account environmental concerns in order to ensure sustainable development. At the same time cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, information and communications technology, statistics and science and technology will be mainstreamed into all areas of focus.

In developing the policies and strategies for industrial and mining development, the question of the informal sector both in terms of trade liberalization and actual production should be taken on board. Although there are no statistics, it is known that informal cross border trade is substantial and is thriving throughout the region. A large proportion of the population derives its livelihood from informal employment.

4.5.2 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of this intervention is to facilitate trade and financial liberalization, competitive and diversified industrial development and increased investment for deeper regional integration and poverty eradication through the establishment of a SADC Common Market.

4.5.3 AREAS OF FOCUS:

Completion of the establishment of the SADC free trade area;

Establishment of the SADC Customs Union;

Establishment of the SADC Common Market;

Attainment of macroeconomic convergence;

Development and strengthening of financial and capital markets;

Increase SADC share of FDI; and

Enhancement of SADC competitiveness in productive activities and effective participation in the global economy.

4.5.4 STRATEGIES

Fast track the implementation of the Protocol on Trade;

Commencement of negotiation on the establishment of the SADC Customs Union by 2004;

Harmonization of policies, legal and regulatory frameworks for free movement of all factors of production;

Formulation and implementation of stability-oriented macroeconomic policies to achieve macroeconomic convergence and engineer credibility;

Consolidation of implementation of the industrial and mining development strategies;

Enhancing competitiveness through industrial and mining development and promotion of increased productivity in productive sectors; taking advantage of the rich natural resource base in relation to commodity market;

Promotion of SADC as an attractive investment destination.

4.5.5 TARGETS:

Target 1: Free Trade Area - 2008

Target 2: SADC Customs Union - 2010

Target 3: SADC Common Market - 2015

Target 4: Diversification of industrial and mining structure and exports - 2015

Target 5: Macroeconomic convergence on:

- Inflation rate single digit by 2008, 5% by 2012, and 3% by 2015;
- Ratio of budget deficit to GDP of less than 5% by 2008 and less than 3% by 2012;
- Debt service ratio of less than 15% of export revenue by 2008; and less than 10% by 2012;
- Central Bank credit to Government less than 10% of previous year's tax revenue by 2008; less than 5% by 2012 and elimination by 2015.
- External reserves/import cover of at least 3 months by 2008 and more than 6 months by 2012.
- Balance and structure of the current account
- Increase the level of savings to at least 25% of GDP by 2008 and to 30% by 2012.
- Increase domestic investment levels to at least 30% of GDP by 2008.

Target 6: Financial Sector Reform

- Full development, completion and implementation of the following MOUs by 2004:
 - Payments and clearing systems,

- Legal framework,
 - Stock exchange,
 - Exchange controls, and
 - Information Technology.
- Completion of the development of the Protocol on Finance and Investment 2004;
 - Increase the share of credit accessed by women and SMEs to at least 5% of total credit by 2008.

4.6 INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND POVERTY ERADICATION

4.6.1 INTRODUCTION

Bridging the infrastructure gap has the potential for deepening integration through the sharing of the production, management and operations of infrastructure facilities, hubs, and development corridors. Strategic regional infrastructure interventions are key to attracting investment into the region, improving competitiveness and promoting trade. In view of the fact that the majority of the Region's population lives in rural areas, an integrated, efficient and least cost infrastructure system will unleash the production potential of these communities and provide the necessary links to markets, thereby significantly contributing towards poverty eradication and gender balance. Empirical evidence suggests that poverty reduction and gender balance have the potential to increase awareness and responsible behaviour both of which are necessary factors that can significantly contribute towards mitigating the spread of HIV/AIDS.

4.6.2 Overall Goal

The overall goal of infrastructure support intervention is to ensure the availability of a sufficient, integrated, efficient and cost effective infrastructure system that will support and sustain regional economic development, trade, investment, and agriculture thus contributing towards poverty eradication.

4.6.3 Focus Areas

- Ensuring the availability of sufficient, reliable and least cost energy supplies;
- Using tourism as a vehicle for achieving sustainable socio-economic development, poverty eradication and as a key incentive for the conservation and utilization of the region's natural resources;

- Providing efficient, cost-effective, safe and fully integrated transport, communications and meteorology systems;
- Integrated water resources development and management and their equitable sharing for the mutual benefit of all.

4.6.4 Strategies

4.6.4.1 Energy

Electricity:

- Promote power pooling through the extension of grid interconnections to cover all Member States and upgrading/strengthening existing grids.
- Consolidate the transformation of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) from a co-operative to a competitive pool and create a regional electricity market.

Petroleum and gas:

- Promote joint exploration and development of resources, and the harmonisation of policies, regulations and legislation to facilitate cross border trade, improve capacity utilisation, and cooperate in joint procurement of petroleum products in the world market.

Cross-cutting Issues:

- Improving access to affordable energy services to rural communities through rural electrification and development of new and renewable energy sources.
- Institutional strengthening, human resources development, information collection, processing and exchange, and research and technology development.

Targets

Target 1: Establishment and strengthening of private sector regional associations such as the Petroleum and Gas Association, and regional associations of regulators such as the Regional Electricity Regulatory Association by 2004;

Target 2: Establishment of energy data banks and planning networks by 2005;

- Target 3:** Harmonization of energy sector policies, legislation, rules, regulations and standards by 2006 to facilitate energy market integration;
- Target 4:** Identification and strengthening centres of excellence for energy research and technology development by 2008;
- Target 5:** Achieve 100% connectivity to the regional power grid for all Member States by 2012;
- Target 6:** 70% of rural communities have access to modern forms of energy supplies by 2018.

4.6.4.2 Tourism

- Facilitate the signing and ratification of the Tourism Protocol by all Member States;
- Development of the tourism strategy;
- Cooperate in marketing and promotion strategies, action plans, and implementation programmes to promote intra-regional and international tourism;
- Brand SADC as a tourism destination of choice and promote SADC destination identity and competitiveness through marketing and promotion activities;
- Introduce a UNIVISA system 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;
- Create an enabling environment to enhance competitiveness of the region as an attractive investment location and develop tourism-specific incentives to encourage the growth of private sector initiatives in the sector;
- Promote community-public-private partnerships (CPPPs) in tourism development including SMEs, women and youth;
- Encourage development of SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and tourism-based Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs) as tourism product varieties;
- Promote competitiveness, quality, and standardization of services and infrastructure in the tourism industry through harmonization in the grading

and classification system for hotels, other accommodation establishments and ground operators;

- In the development of human resources, Member States will harmonise standards of training in their countries and ensure that tourism-training institutions in different parts of the region are complementary to one another in the training courses.

Targets

Target 1: Signing and ratification of the Tourism Protocol by all Member States by the end of 2003.

Target 2: Development of Tourism Policy and Strategy document by 2004.

Target 3: SADC share of World Market of tourist arrivals to reach 10% by 2005.

Target 4: Gender mainstreaming by 2005.

Target 5: SADC share of World tourism receipts from 1% in 2001 to 3% by 2005.

Target 6: Implement the SADC UNIVISA system by 2008.

Target 7: Harmonise policies, legislation and standards by 2008.

Target 8: To ensure that SADC is a known destination by 2008.

4.6.4.3 Transport and Communications and Meteorology

- Increase efficiency and reduce the costs of operations;
- Ensure appropriate levels of accessibility and mobility in rural areas;
- Promote sustainable sources of funding for the provision and maintenance of infrastructure;
- Promote public-private partnerships in the provision of infrastructure and services;
- Liberalize markets in road transport, air transport services, coastal shipping, and railway services to ensure competitiveness and efficiency;
- Promote harmonization of policies, rules and regulations to improve the level of safety and facilitate the cross-border transportation of people, goods and information;

- Improve accessibility to affordable universal communications services through the use of appropriate technology;

Targets (Transport)

- Target 1:** Liberalise regional transport markets by 2008.
- Target 2:** Harmonise transport rules, standards and policies by 2008.
- Target 3:** Recovery of all costs for maintenance of infrastructure by 2008 and full infrastructure investment costs by 2013.
- Target 4:** Removal of avoidable hindrances and impediments to the cross border movement of persons, goods and services by 2015.

Targets (Communications)

- Target 1:** Upgrade the capacity of ground stations to retrieve information from the high-resolution second-generation meteorological satellites by 2005;
- Target 2:** Develop appropriate policy and legal frameworks to facilitate operational cost-recovery, harmonisation and regional integration by 2006;
- Target 2:** Develop operational capacity of regulators to respond to customer expectations by 2007;
- Target 3:** Facilitate growth of public – private sector partnerships to achieve national universal access to services by 2010.

4.6.4.4 Water

- Establish and strengthen shared watercourse institutions in order to facilitate the development of comprehensive, integrated basin-wide plans;
- Improve the legal and regulatory framework at national and regional levels to ensure harmonised policies and legislation and consistency with international water principles;
- Promote the development of strategic water infrastructure (rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities, creation of new facilities, regional programme for water supply and sanitation, pre-feasibility studies for strategic regional infrastructure projects e.g. water transfer and storage; irrigation; flood control and drought mitigation);

- Strengthen the capacity of national and regional water institutions for water resources planning, development and management;
- Enhance the knowledge base on water resources through improved information management, research and technology development (to improve the availability and quality of water); and
- Promote awareness and public participation in policy and programme formulation and implementation.

Targets

Target 1: Long term regional water policy and strategy developed and approved by March 2004;

Target 2: Increased awareness, broad participation and gender mainstreamed in water resources development and management by 2005;

Target 3: Centres of excellence for water research and technology development are identified, strengthened by 2005;

Target 4: Water sector policies and legislation harmonised by 2006;

Target 5: Establish and strengthen at least eight River Basin Organisations by 2006;

Target 6: Water data banks and planning networks are established and fully operational by 2007;

Target 7: Training and institutional capacity strengthening programmes developed and implemented by 2008;

Target 8: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation services;

Target 9: Develop by 2015 water resources infrastructure needed to double land under irrigation.

4.7 SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY

4.7.1 INTRODUCTION

The SADC region is food insecure for a number of reasons. The production of foodstuffs is adversely affected by periodic droughts and floods, and by morbidity and loss of labour caused by HIV/AIDS. Both of these causes can be said to be beyond the control of Member States. Food production is also adversely affected

by other factors that reflect inappropriate policies and bad governance. These factors include low market prices for food products; inability of smallholder farmers to afford and access improved agricultural inputs; sale of labour, farm animals and other assets by smallholder farmers due to poverty which reduces their capacity to produce food; high level of dependence on rain-fed agriculture; dependence on maize and other cereals that are not drought resistant; and dependence on food aid. Availability of food to some agricultural households is adversely affected by poverty, which forces them to sell food products to raise cash. At the country level, food availability is determined by national food supply, which is the sum of domestic production, that can be adversely affected by the factors that have been stated above, imports of food that are constrained by limited availability of foreign exchange, and food reserves which in some cases are mismanaged. Another critical factor is access to food, which is adversely affected by low levels of income or poverty.

The level of food insecurity in SADC is high and rising. Between 1990-92 and 1997-99, for example, the number of undernourished people in the region is estimated to have increased from 52.7 million to 77.2 million or from 42 percent to 51 percent of the entire population. Although there have been improvements in a small number of countries, average per capita dietary energy and protein intakes have decreased over the past fifteen years, and now stand at 2.160Kcal per day, against a recommended level of 2.700Kcal per day, and at 49g per day, respectively. Over and above the problem of chronic food shortage, periodic famines leave many people without food. The 2001/2002 famine, for example, affected over 14 million people across the region. As a result of rising food insecurity, food imports have almost doubled in the region over the past fifteen years. Compounded by the burden of external debt servicing, the pressure exerted by these imports on foreign exchange receipts is likely to rise in the future. FAO estimates that cereal demand in SADC will reach about 58.4 million tonnes per year in 2015, or more than double the current requirement of 28.4 million tonnes.

4.7.2 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of co-operation in Food Security is to achieve sustainable or lasting access to safe and adequate food at all times by all people in SADC for an active and healthy life.

4.7.3 FOCUS AREAS

- Food Availability: In order to enhance long-term availability of food in SADC, the objective of regional co-operation in this area is to improve the availability of food.
- Access to Safe Food: The objective in this focus area is to improve access to safe food.

- **Nutritional Value of Food Consumed:** With respect to nutritional value of food consumed, the objective is to improve the nutritional value of food and minimize food losses.
- **Disaster-induced Emergencies:** Regarding disaster-induced emergencies, the objective is to improve forecasting, prevention, mitigation and recovery from adverse effects of natural disasters.
- **Institutional Framework:** The objective here is to strengthen the institutional framework for improving food security in the SADC region.

4.7.4 STRATEGIES

FOOD AVAILABILITY

- Increasing crop and livestock production, productivity and profitability.
- Promoting diversification of food crops.
- Protecting the environment and promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including Land, Fisheries, Forestry, and Wildlife.
- Promoting irrigation and appropriate technologies; e.g., the use of organic manure in smallholder agriculture.
- Mainstreaming gender and HIV/ AIDS into all FANR strategies and activities.
- Promoting labour saving agricultural support systems and technologies for resource poor farmers.
- Encouraging the involvement of commercial or large-scale farmers in food crop production through appropriate policies and legislation.
- Promoting trade in food and non-food agricultural products and enhancing advocacy for fair trade practices in agriculture.
- Encouraging public and private investment in agriculture, including research and technology development.
- Promoting effective coordination and linkages between FANR and other areas, in particular, Trade, Industry, Health, Water, Transport and Communications.

ACCESS TO FOOD

- Promoting rural non-farm income generating activities, including agro-processing.

- Promoting entrepreneurship development in rural areas.
- Promoting Agri-Business.
- Promoting effective food preservation and storage technologies.

TARGETS

- Target 1:** Double cropland under irrigation from 3.5% (1996-1998) to 7% as percentage of the total by 2015;
- Target 2:** Increase fertilizer consumption from 44.6 kilograms per hectare of arable land (1996-1998) to 65 kilograms per hectare of arable land by 2015 (world average is 98.8 Kg/ha);
- Target 3:** Increase cereal yield in kilograms per hectare from an average of 1,392 during 1998-2000 to 2,000 (world average) by 2015;
- Target 4:** Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes by 2005 and reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2012.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FOOD

- Promoting standardization and improving quality of processing, packaging, preparation and preservation of food.
- Promoting consumer/food education and awareness.
- Promoting the consumption of nutritious food, especially among vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV/AIDS, under five children, pregnant women and old people.
- Promoting food fortification, particularly for micronutrients.
- Promoting effective co-ordination with other stakeholders, particularly Water and Infrastructure.

TARGETS

- Target 1:** Increase the daily per capita dietary energy intake from 2.160Kcal to 2.700Kcal by 2015.
- Target 2:** Halve the proportion of people who are hungry between 1990 and 2015.

Target 3: Halve the proportion of underweight children who are less than five years of age between 1990 and 2015.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR FOOD SECURITY

- Concerning forecasting and preventing adverse consequences of natural disasters, broaden and strengthen the early warning system to cover food availability, access to food and information on staple food markets, including prices.
- As regards mitigating the consequences of food crises, establish a reserve fund and/or physical stocks above national requirements; and promote safety nets.
- With respect to recovery from adverse effects of natural disasters, adopt measures to ensure availability of and access to agricultural inputs; and rehabilitate land and infrastructure.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Development of Protocols on Food Security and Agriculture and Environment and Land Management.
- Development of a Strategic Plan for FANR addressing food security issues.
- Completion of the Annex to the Trade Protocol on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures.
- Improving gender mainstreaming of FANR policies and strategies.

TARGETS

Target 1: Development of Protocol on Food Security and Agriculture 2004-2005 and on Environment and Land Management.2005-2006.

Target 2: Development of a FANR Strategic Plan 2003-2004.

Target 3: Completion of the Annex to the Trade Protocol by 2004.

4.8 HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.8.1 INTRODUCTION

The social and human development intervention contributes to the reduction of poverty, developing and utilization of human capabilities required for promoting investment, efficiency, competitiveness, and to deeper integration as well as consolidating historical, social and cultural ties and affinities of the people of the

region. This area is also critical in addressing cross-cutting issues such as human poverty, gender mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS, science and technology, and ICT.

4.8.2 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of the Social and Human Development Intervention is to contribute to the reduction of human poverty and to improve the availability of educated, skilled, healthy, flexible, culturally responsive, productive and efficient human resources for the promotion of SADC's equitable economic growth, deeper integration and its competitiveness in the global economy.

The intervention will also contribute towards the reduction of human poverty, combating of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, development and utilisation of science and technology and ICT and the empowerment of women.

4.8.3 FOCAL INTERVENTION AREAS

- Develop and sustain human capabilities through increased access of the population to quality and appropriate education, training, welfare and social development, nutrition, health, cultural and sporting services as well as information in all Member States.
- Develop positive cultural values, attitudes and practices that are geared towards promoting healthy lifestyles, increasing productivity, maintaining harmonious labour-management relations, cultural tolerance, promoting gender equality, consolidation of cultural ties and the spirit of regional identity, commitment to deeper regional integration as well as combating of HIV/AIDS.
- Increase utilization of human capabilities through the provision of information, promotion of public understanding of science and technology, employment and income generating opportunities, including the promotion of cultural heritage, cultural industries, cultural festivals and sporting events to contribute towards the reduction of poverty.
- Promote media diversity and access to media and information for the population of SADC through the promotion of the use of local languages, including encouraging behavioural change for preventing and controlling the spread of the HIV/AIDS.

4.8.4 Strategies: Development and Sustenance of Human Capabilities

- Coordination, harmonisation and engendering of policies in education, training, health, nutrition, welfare and social development, culture, information, sport, employment and labour for combating human poverty, HIV/AIDS and improving human development.
- Establishment of exchange programmes and mechanisms for key stakeholders including students, academic staff, high level experts/researchers, artists, media professionals, sports persons, tripartite partners and populations leaving near borders, special exchange programmes as well as the promotion of excellence in culture and sports for regional identity
- Harmonisation of special support programmes for vulnerable groups including orphans, physically and mentally handicapped people and especially children affected by the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic and creation of opportunities through various stakeholders dealing in cultural and sporting activities and the welfare of people with disabilities to provide special programmes, user-friendly facilities and training opportunities for them.
- Coordination of interventions at both regional and national levels to combat illicit drug trafficking and substance abuse.
- Establishment of centres of specialisation and excellence for the training and development of human resources in critical areas, including science and technology, ICT, joint procurement of essential educational and health services, including essential drugs, research, as well as mechanisms for referral of patients for tertiary care and combating of major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.
- Harmonization and standardisation of the qualification and accreditation systems with a view to increase access to education and training opportunities and to promote comparability in the educational and training systems and their outputs.
- Allocation of adequate human and financial resources for the provision of essential services for human development as well as promoting their efficient utilization.
- Promotion of positive cultural values, attitudes and practices for human development, gender equality and deeper regional integration and regional identity.
- Increasing access to education in science and technology, ICT by women in order to address gender disparities.

Strategies: Utilisation of Human Capabilities

- Harmonization of policies and programmes for employment creation, income generation and productivity improvement with a view to enhance the labour absorptive capacity of the national economies as well as measures to reduce the brain drain in the region and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the workforce.
- Harmonisation of policies and facilitating the establishment of mechanisms for the movement of labour and for the conservation and preservation of tangible and intangible regional cultural heritage as well as the promotion and protection of creativity.
- Consolidation and promotion of tripartism and social dialogue in addressing labour and employment issues as part of the regional integration agenda.
- Coordination and standardisation of databases and information systems in the area of social and human development and special programmes, particularly for human capital formation, labour markets, productivity improvement, cultural development, and combating human poverty, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and other major diseases.

4.8.5 TARGETS

Overall Human Development

Increase SADC Human Development Index (HDI) from 0.500 to 0.800.

Human Poverty Reduction and Development of Human Capabilities

- Universal adult literacy and primary education should be achieved by 50% of Member States that already have attained 90% universal access by 2010 and the rest by 2015.
- Gender disparities in secondary education should be eliminated by 2010 at secondary education and at all levels by 2015 in all Member States.
- Secondary net enrolment ratios should be increased to 100% by 30% of Member States that already have high enrolment ratios by 2007 and the rest should achieve 100% by 2015.
- Public education expenditure as percentage of total government expenditure should be at least 15% in all Member States by 2015.

- Pupil-teacher ratio at primary and secondary levels should be at least 20 and 25 respectively in all Member States by 2015.
- Life expectancy should be increased from the current average level of 47 years to greater than 60 years by 2015 in all Member States.
- Infant Mortality Rates should be reduced by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 in all Member States
- Maternal mortality rates reduced by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 in all Member States.
- The burden of malaria reduced by 60% by 2010 in all Member States.
- The prevalence and deaths from TB reduced by 50% by 2010 in all Member States.
- Universal access to health services for all SADC citizens by 2015 from the current level of 31%.
- Percentage of under five children with malnutrition halved between 1990 and 2015.
- Universal access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation to all SADC citizens by 2015 from the current average level of 35%.

Utilisation of Human Capabilities

- Productivity levels increased, income generating opportunities in place and unemployment and underemployment is substantially reduced by 2005 in all Member States.
 - Brain drain should be substantially reduced by 2005.
- Appropriate mechanisms and frameworks for an equitable, smooth and sustainable movement of labour within the region should be in place by 2007.

4.9 SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY; STATISTICS; AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

4.9.1 INTRODUCTION

Science and Technology is one of the key drivers in socio-economic development and is therefore one of the key intervention areas for deeper integration and poverty eradication. All the intervention areas mentioned above such as food security, energy, water, transport and communications infrastructure, and human resources development will rely on scientific and technological solutions.

Statistics are indispensable for decision-making, for planning, implementation and monitoring policies of regional integration and poverty eradication. They also provide businesses with essential market information and give the public an objective view of the regional integration process. The mission of SADC Statistics is to provide SADC with a high quality statistical information service, which includes impartiality, reliability, and comparability of statistical information. Capacity building of statistical systems at national and regional levels is the key to provide the statistical data required for regional integration and poverty eradication.

Private Sector Development and public-private sector partnership are critical in regional integration and poverty eradication. Public-private sector dialogue encourages participation of private sector in policy formulation and implementation, and builds confidence in the business sector in public policies. The dialogue can inform policies and strategies for private sector development and address impediments to private sector investment.

4.9.2 OVERALL GOALS

- The overall goal of Science and Technology (S&T) intervention is to develop and strengthen national systems of innovation in order to provide scientific and technological solutions to/for sustainable socio-economic development, regional integration and poverty eradication.
- The overall goal of Statistics intervention is to make available relevant, timely, accurate and comparable statistical information for planning, policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SADC integration activities.
- The overall goal of the Private Sector Development intervention is to integrate the private sector in policy and strategy formulation, and programme implementation in SADC in order to accelerate and achieve sustainable regional economic integration and poverty eradication.

4.9.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FOCUS AREAS

- Regional cooperation in S&T;
- Research capacity in key areas;
- Development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technology;
- Public understanding of S&T.

STRATEGIES

- Development and strengthening of capacity for effective management of S&T at national and regional levels;
- Development of legal and policy frameworks, and programmes to promote regional cooperation in S&T;
- Development of instruments to promote international collaboration in S&T between SADC and other regional economic blocs and international organisations;

Targets

- Target 1:** By end of 2004 the Secretariat should have a fully-fledged unit focused on managing S&T matters in the region.
- Target 2:** Institutional and legal frameworks should be in place by December 2006
- Target 3:** A Science and Technology Indicator Programme should be in place by January 2006
- Target 4:** Intellectual property legislation should be in place in all member countries by 2006
- Target 5:** The network of centres of excellence should be in place and operational by 2006
- Target 6:** The SADC Science, Engineering and Technology Week will be instituted in 2004

4.9.4 STATISTICS

FOCUS AREAS

- Legal framework in statistics
- Comparability of all SADC statistics
- Informal sector statistics database
- Statistical capacity in SADC
- Integrated regional statistical database
- Statistical database on poverty

STRATEGIES

- Development of a legal framework for regional cooperation in statistics;

- Harmonisation of statistical information (economic, social and cross cutting) in SADC;
- Collation, processing and dissemination of official statistics
- Development of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of regional integration;
- Capacity building for national and regional statistical systems

Targets

Target 1: Development of a legal Framework 2003-2005

Target 2: Harmonisation of SADC statistics 2002-2008

Target 3: Development of integrated regional statistical database 2003-2005

Target 4: Development of indicators for monitoring and evaluation 2003-2004

Target 5: Enhancement of statistical capacity in SADC 2002-2008

4.9.5 PRIVATE SECTOR

FOCUS AREAS

- Public-private sector partnership and dialogue
- Quality of dialogue between the public and private sector
- Capacity in the private sector institutions and at the SADC Secretariat to meet the needs of the anticipated partnership and improved dialogue
- Information flow between the public and private sectors, including the private sector and SADC Secretariat

STRATEGIES

- Institutionalise Public – Private sector dialogue through the development of a SADC Policy. The consultative process and development of this Policy will be completed within 2003
- As immediate interim measures, prior to the SADC Policy on Public Private Sector partnership, the Private Sector will be adequately represented at all decision-making levels of the SADC structures where Private Sector related issues are being discussed, and National Private Sector Institutions will be incorporated into SADC National Committees

- SADC will adopt the ASCCI White Paper as a current Regional Agenda for dialogue between Member States and the Private Sector
- Create and support a Private Sector Unit as part of the restructured SADC Secretariat which should be resourced to meet the needs of the private sector in support of regional economic integration and development, and the implementation of the Public – Private sector dialogue/participation Policy
- Review the capacities of SADC Chambers and Business associations and facilitate the development of a sustainable capacity enhancement programme
- Carry out a regional competitiveness and business climate survey biannually followed by a SADC Biannual Business Forum to accelerate the creation of an enabling regional environment for private business development

Targets

- Target 1:** A SADC policy on Public-private Sector partnership by end 2003
- Target 2:** SADC Private sector MOUs reviewed, enhanced and signed explicitly allowing private sector participation on key meetings of SADC by June 2003
- Target 3:** Adoption by Summit of a public-private sector Action Plan based on the ASCCI White Paper by August 2003
- Target 4:** Competitiveness and Business Climate Survey launched in June 2003, and completed and final report circulated in June 2004
- Target 5:** First SADC Biannual Business Forum in October 2004
- Target 6:** SADC Private Sector Unit created and launched in January 2004
- Target 7:** Review of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Business Associations launched April 2003, completed September 2003 and report circulated September 2003
- Target 8:** Chambers and Business Associations development plan launched in January 2004

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