



United Republic of Tanzania

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University of Dar es Salaam

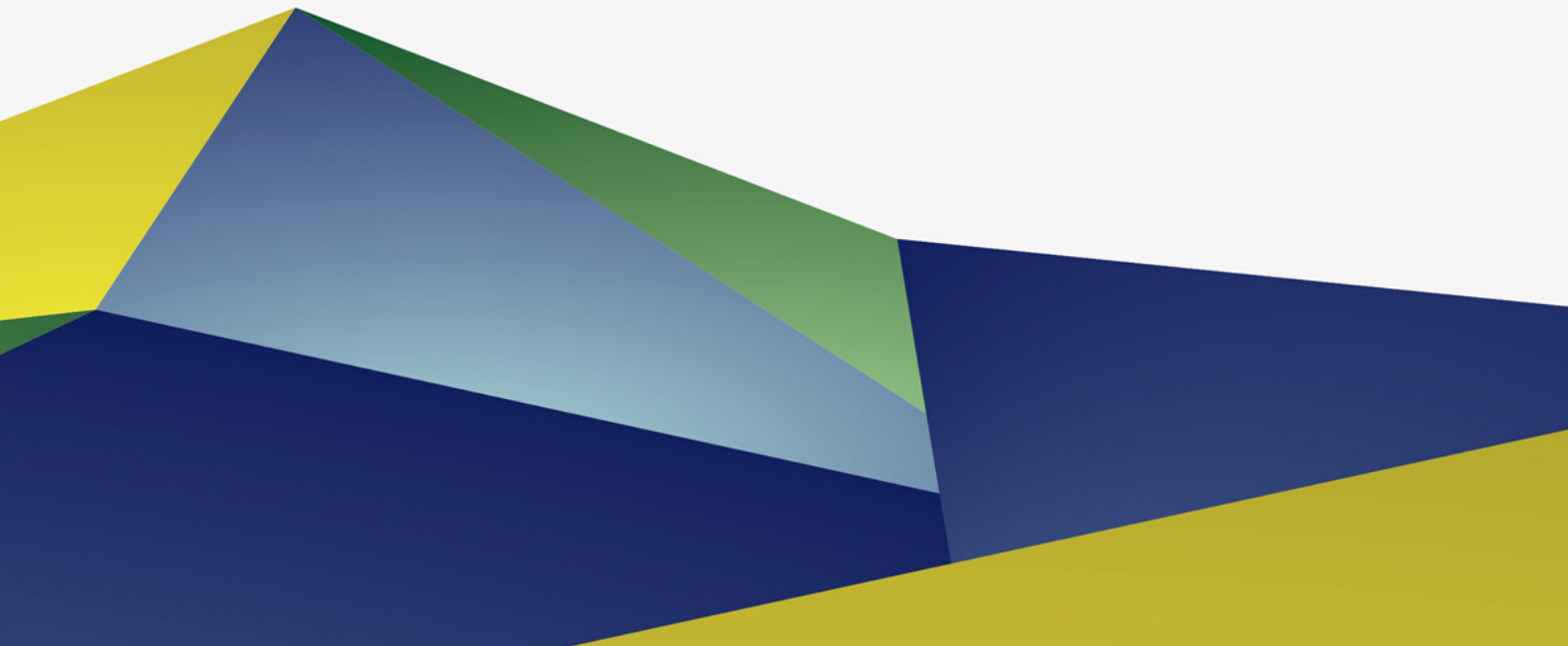
PUBLIC LECTURE

Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities



August 15, 2019 | Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Keynote Speaker: H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AU	African Union
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East Africa Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
H.E.	Her/ His Excellency
MP	Member of Parliament
RIDMP	The SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises

Executive Summary

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was established with strong political commitments to integration. Beyond the joint solidarity among member states to addressing the effects of colonialism and apartheid, SADC's mission is also to facilitate the free circulation of goods and services, mobility of workers and interconnected infrastructure. Yet, despite significant progress, the drive towards economic integration has been slow. Current efforts have not been able to overcome domestic structural constraints such as small market size, high-skill deficit, undiversified economies, the existence of sectoral policies that protect certain industries. For member states, national policies remain more important than regional. To realise and boost regional integration, there needs to be greater compliance to agreements by SADC members to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers which can further facilitate inter-regional trade and cross investment as well as harmonise trade policies particularly in transport related services to ease the movement of goods and services.

Rationale and Objective

It is in light of the aforementioned observations that on 15 August 2019, the SADC secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, UONGOZI

Institute, and the University of Dar es Salaam jointly hosted a public lecture titled "Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities" at the Library Auditorium of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The objective of this lecture was to stimulate a critical and high-level discourse on regional integration with specific focus on the SADC region.

The main objective of this lecture was to understand the current state of affairs within the SADC region – achievements, opportunities and challenges; and then provide recommendations to unlock critical interventions that can facilitate further regional integration. Some of these included:

- Strengthening linkages between the SADC secretariat and member states.
- Highlighting critical issues that face women, children and other vulnerable groups.
- Taking advantage of the region's growing young workforce.
- Promoting equality among member states.
- Strengthening peace and security in the region.
- Creating a more enabling environment for the private sector.



H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa delivers the keynote address.

The lecture included a keynote address by H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania in response to the topic 'Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities'.

“The vision of SADC is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy.” - H.E Benjamin William Mkapa

This was followed by a panel discussion involving H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa; H.E. Dr. Simba Makoni, former Executive Secretary of SADC; Prof. Anthoni van Nieuwkerk, Security Studies Coordinator, Wits School of Governance; and Mr. Gilead Teri, Programme Lead for Tanzania Investment Climate, World Bank Group. For this part of the event, the panellists and audience were invited to contribute their experiences and ideas on the challenges and opportunities to deepen regional integration in SADC. Some of the key messages that emerged from discussions were as follows:

Joint solidarity and economic transformation

Joint solidarity during political liberation can serve as a strong anchor for economic transformation. Despite ongoing efforts to facilitate economic transformation, including the adoption of a regional indicative strategic development agenda, an industrialisation roadmap, a regional infrastructure and renewable energy master plan; there remains a massive disconnect between prescription and implementation. This is because on the one hand, African countries' have particular structural features which require long term commitment to change, and on the other hand, policies such as tariffs, trade regulations, and regulatory requirements still exists which hinder regional integration. However, it is believed that the joint solidarity that was realised during the political liberation period could still serve a strong anchor for economic transformation.

“The remarkable foundation of our identity is in itself a testament to the common struggles of our past, it also speaks to the relentless commitment of our leaders toward a shared future of peace, security and prosperity for our region and the people.” - H.E Benjamin William Mkapa

Taking advantage of the expanding young workforce in the region

SADC boasts a bludgeoning young population, which can be fully harnessed particularly in an age of digital technologies. It is not only important for the education system to offer skills that allow young people to thrive, but also a joint responsibility which includes governments,

businesses and civil society organisations to invest in building the capacity and capability of young people in the region which will not only allow them to become competitive, but also exploit the opportunities offered by the digital economy.

Fostering equality to promote healthy competition between member states

It is important to note the differences that exist between African countries - the history of their liberation, their population, endowment of natural resources and land structure. To boost regional integration, SADC has to take into consideration the relative versus absolute capabilities and resources that exist within member states to mitigate disparities and promote fairness of economies where everyone can benefit from the opportunities that exist. Similarity of products or endowments should not limit trade because countries have different costs of production for different products and therefore different comparative advantages. There is need for SADC to regulate and provide opportunities for countries that are much smaller and have a different economic structure through fiscal and monetary policies.

Understanding the threats to peace and security in the SADC region

There are a number of pertinent threats that if not identified could affect the regions' current peace and security. For example, the recent tensions between global powers illustrates how trends such as political nationalism could have negative influence on the region as it refers to democracy, conflict management and resolution. Secondly, environmental risks and climate change is resulting in critical food insecurity; highlighting the challenges that exist in dealing with natural disasters. Lastly, the rising threats that have developed as a result of the advancement in technology is leading to cyber threats among vulnerable groups. It is crucial to put in place strategies that allow member states respond individually and collectively to these threats.

Facilitating a friendly environment for the private sector to thrive

The private sector has a huge role to play in ensuring regional growth and sustainability. Governments need to ensure an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and also develop beneficial partnerships to address issues around infrastructure development, financing and job creation. For example, addressing the issue of infrastructure can connect commodities to markets in a way that increase specialised competitiveness within members states and thus, boost region integration.

Opening Session

Welcoming Remarks by Prof. William-Andey Anangisye, Vice-Chancellor, University of Dar es Salaam

Prof. Anangisye began by welcoming all delegates to the lecture with special appreciation to former President Benjamin Mkapa for accepting the invitation to give the keynote speech at the event. He also thanked the UONGOZI Institute, the SADC secretariat and the University of Dar es Salaam through the ministry of foreign affairs and East African cooperation, for facilitating this discussion and offering a forum for sharing and exchanging ideas which will reflect the SADC journey towards socioeconomic integration and emancipation.

On the theme of the event, Prof. Anangisye stated that it was time to assess the achievements of the SADC against its objectives and milestones specifically in regional integration. This he added could be done through sustained discussion among member states toward a common understanding of challenges and opportunities to steer the community to even greater heights of integration and economic prosperity.

He highlighted that one of the key barriers to regional integration is a language barrier and commended countries

within the region who have chosen to promote the use of Kiswahili with a view to making it a common language in the region.

Prof. Anangisye drew the attention of delegates to efforts by the University of Dar es Salaam through its Institute of Kiswahili Studies to promote the use of Kiswahili as a language of communication and integration stating that a common language would bridge linguistic divisions, strengthen ties in SADC and beyond and boost socioeconomic development in the region.

He concluded his remarks by once again welcoming delegates to the University of Dar es Salaam and to the lecture.

Introductory Remarks by H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Executive Secretary, SADC

H.E. Tax first of all welcomed distinguished leaders, ministers and delegates to the public lecture and expressed how honoured she was to be giving the introductory remarks on the theme of the lecture.



H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax gives her introductory remarks, expressing concerns over the lack of knowledge and awareness of the SADC among the population.

She expressed concerns over the lack of knowledge and awareness of the SADC among its population. She added that the aim of the lecture was to increase awareness on the history, objectives, achievements and opportunities of the SADC and called on all delegates present to disseminate as widely as possible the information and key messages emerging from the lecture.

H.E. Tax, provided a brief history of the SADC and some of the successes of the community to date, including a number of protocols which have been signed and ratified by the member states. She called on regional stakeholders to rededicate efforts to the SADC and to the ideals of its founding fathers toward integration, unity and shared values for prosperity and lasting peace.

She concluded her introductory remarks by thanking all delegates present and wished all successful deliberations.

"The lectures are aimed at publicising SADC so that people in the region understand the history, objectives and achievements of the community and the available and emerging opportunities. Our greatest resource is our people, especially our young population who are supposed to be at the forefront in implementing and advancing the SADC integration agenda. It is therefore worrying that knowledge and awareness about SADC among the population is very limited. Recognising that people are the means and the target of development initiatives and therefore it should be at the centre of SADC regional integration agenda. SADC organises these public lectures; the lectures aim to create awareness and provide a platform for people to engage and interrogate the many dimensions of SADC and in doing so to ensure that regional integration remain the main focus of regional processes and policy interventions."

– H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax

Remarks by Hon. Harrison Mwakyembe (MP), Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports

Minister Mwakyembe delivered the remarks on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation and Chair of the SADC Council of Ministers, Hon. Palamagamba John Aidan Kabudi. To begin, he conveyed apologies on behalf of Minister Kabudi, who was unable to be part of the event due to ongoing SADC summit obligations.

Minister Mwakyembe shared that it is customary for SADC member states to hold public lectures alongside the SADC Summit in order to promote the involvement of the public in matters of regional body. The platform of discussion and engagement provided by the lecture allows SADC member states to hear from the public on its objectives, performance and brainstorm on strategies to enhance efforts. He therefore called on all present to reflect deeply on the issues discussed during the lecture and to contribute by sharing of thoughts.

Minister Mwakyembe reminded delegates that Tanzania was chairing the SADC for the first time in 16 years and highlighted some of the notable changes and achievements gained within that period of time.

“The picture today is markedly different; significant milestones have been reached within SADC in the areas of peace and security, economic cooperation as well as on the social aspects of regional integration. SADC member states are increasingly coordinating in the industrial and commercial development plans including freer movement of goods, capital and people. Politically; consultations on issues of peace and security have intensified at all levels indicating greater solidarity and cooperation in key areas of our integration.” – Hon. Harrison Mwakyembe

He informed delegates that as chair of the SADC, Tanzania would be tasked with leading efforts toward realising the goals set by the founding fathers of the body. In order to do this, Tanzania would build on gains realised so far and will focus on 3 main aspects namely:

“Tanzania will therefore build on the gains already realised thus far. The focus will be on three main aspects namely: creating a conducive environment for industrial growth and expansion across the region, taking collective measures to conduct intra-trade and creating more opportunities for our youth across the region. These aspects are key to the attainment of the sustainable and equitable economic growth and socioeconomic development of our countries.” – Hon. Harrison Mwakyembe

In closing, Hon. Mwakyembe thanked the special guests, hosts and delegates for the opportunity to address the lecture and went on to dutifully introduce and welcome the keynote speaker, H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa to commence the keynote address.

Keynote Address by H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa began by thanking the Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation and Chair of the SADC Council of Ministers for the opportunity to address the meeting. He commended the SADC secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, UONGOZI Institute, and the University of Dar es Salaam for hosting the meeting.

Turning to the theme of the event and his address, His Excellency stated that SADC could make important contributions to strengthening regional cooperation and integration in Africa.

“I believe that SADC can contribute to developing a model for Africa on how to build and strengthen regional integration and cooperation as a vital building block for the realisation of the African economic community envisaged in the Agenda 2063 of the African Union.” – H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

He reminded delegates of the mission statement of the SADC which is: to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper and deeper cooperation and integration, good governance and durable peace and security so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy. Furthermore, he stated that in the area of peace and security, the SADC has emerged as the most stable region in Africa, regionally and nationally.

In order to deepen integration in the region, His Excellency called for the incorporation of practical solutions to productivity challenges faced by the SADC, adding that any delays would undermine its development potential and lead to a widening of inequalities among people and communities.

“The region’s productivity must increase in industry, in manufacturing and in labour especially in the agro-industry and processing sectors. We must seek smart partnerships in these sectors with the right policies and incentives we can establish our countries as an attractive destination for win-win investment alliances.” – H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa



Participants of the public lecture titled “Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities” at the Library Auditorium of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



His Excellency highlighted two obstacles standing in the way of integration in the region: available resources for investment and project implementation, and Ignorance about the mission and vision of the SADC.

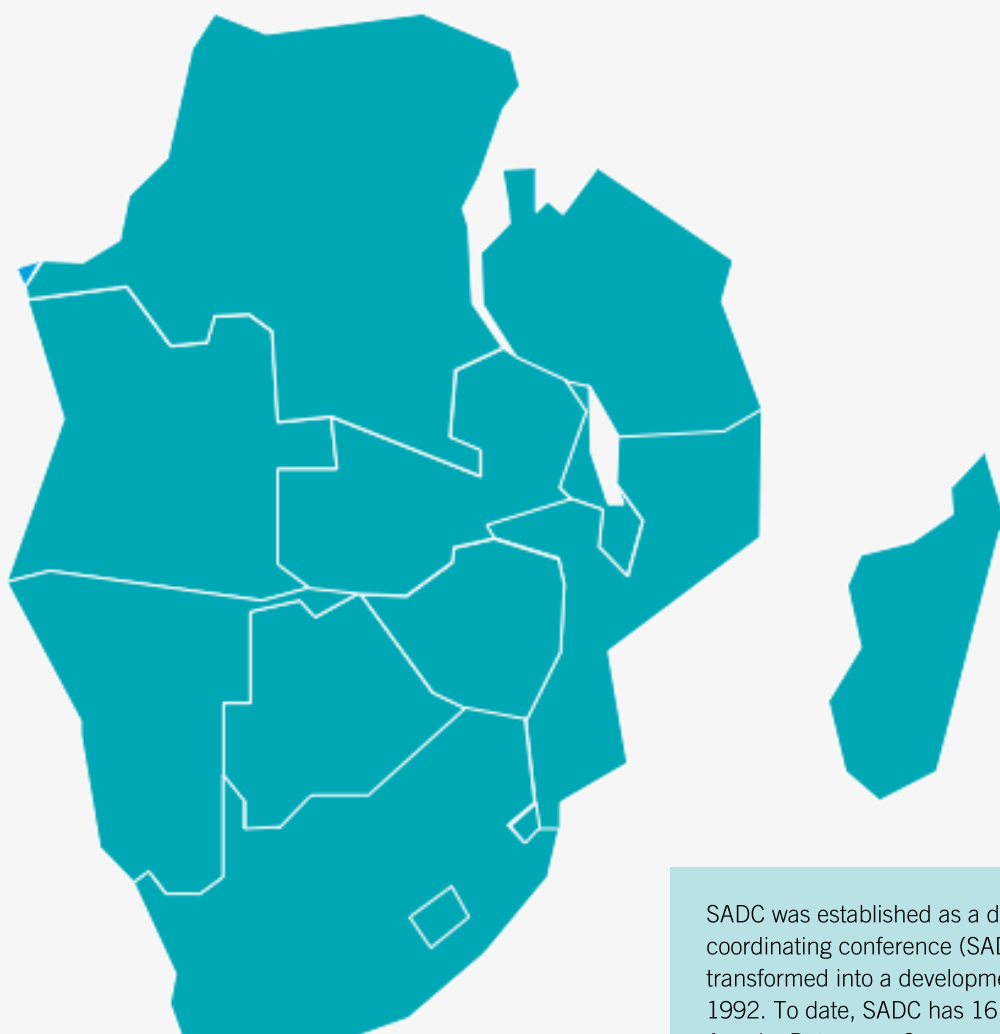
First, he called for reduced dependency on Development Partners and a push toward self-generation of revenue for development.

“Governments can raise more revenues for development by the strict collection of taxes, by pursuing tax evaders and pursuing corrupt people engaged in illicit money transfers across borders and across continents. Additionally, national financial institutions such as pension funds should be encouraged to partner across borders; not enough attention is given to this prospectus.” – H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

Second, he highlighted poor knowledge of the mission of the SADC among its citizens and called for more efforts to increase public awareness on the activities of the SADC thereby increasing the sense of ownership of the organisation by the people.

In closing, H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa called for unity and embracing diversity within the SADC toward a common destiny for the region.

“The lessons for our countries in the SADC is that our diversities and fragilities will only be exacerbated by the small size and weaknesses of our markets. What we need is to tear down our walls, our strength lies in unity and the choice is ours to make.” – H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa



SADC was established as a development coordinating conference (SADCC) in 1980 and transformed into a development community in 1992. To date, SADC has 16 member states; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Source: SADC

Plenary Discussions

Following the keynote address, a plenary discussion on the theme of the event commenced. Key messages emerging from the discussion are summarised below.

Addressing the challenges facing youth and women

H.E. Mkapa called for leaders of member states to allocate resources on an annual basis toward addressing challenges faced by youth and women.

“To resolve to put aside resources on an annual basis after agreeing on a programme on those issues is a challenge and for that you need leadership from the top just as getting contributions in order to enable the liberation movements to fight. Similarly, now we must educate our people about this new fight and mobilise the resource base even if it is a token allocation, on an annual basis to promote the programmes and translating them into projects rather than programmes.”

– H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

Strengthening linkages between the SADC Secretariat and its people

Dr. Makoni highlighted that linkages between the SADC secretariat and the people are weak owing to efforts by the secretariat not impacting the lives of the people.

“The Lusaka declaration was offered by heads of state and government to the people of southern Africa and the Windhoek declaration was also offered to the people of southern Africa. The cause of our efforts and the ultimate purpose are the peoples of our region. If in nearly forty years our efforts are not yet touching the everyday lives of our people, then we have a lot of work on our hands.”

– Dr. Simba Makoni

Moderator: Prof. Rwekaza Mukandala

Panellists: H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa; H.E. Dr. Simba Makoni, former Executive Secretary, SADC; Prof. Anthoni van Nieuwkerk, Security Studies Coordinator, Wits School of Governance – South Africa; Mr. Gilead Teri, Programme Lead for Tanzania Investment Climate, World Bank Group

Promoting equity and balance among member states

Dr. Makoni highlighted the differences in economies of the member states and called for the development of instruments, capacities and resources within the region to promote equity and balance and mitigate disparities between member states.

“The third reflection I would like to share is about equity and balance: a dominant theme of both the Lusaka declaration and the Windhoek treaty. Because our countries are so disparate, Tanzania is so much bigger than Lesotho. Zimbabwe at that time was so much more developed than Botswana, today South Africa is that much bigger by volume, population, signs of economy compared to Malawi. To achieve equity and balance have we got instruments, capacities and resources for the region to develop together in equity and balance to mitigate the disparities among us?”
– Dr. Simba Makoni

Strengthening peace and security in the region

Once again Prof. van Nieuwkerk reflected on the relative peace and security enjoyed by the region in comparison to the rest of Africa. He listed key policy instruments, frameworks and strategies developed by the SADC to promote democracy and mitigate threats to security. These instruments he stated must be robust enough to ensure positive and justice for all citizens of the SADC.

Prof. van Nieuwkerk made four recommendations towards strengthening peace and security in the region as outlined below:

- First, a review of SADC peace and security architecture taking into consideration identified trends and emerging threats to sovereignty and wellbeing of member states.
- Second, strengthening the capacity of member states to respond individually and collectively to security challenges in the region.
- Third, drawing on indigenous African expertise on issues of peace and security.
- Establishment of a research unit to facilitate the generation and dissemination of fresh knowledge on threats to peace and security among member states.

Addressing constraints faced by the private sector in fulfilling its role in integration

Mr. Teri highlighted four major constraints faced by the private sector within the region including lack of infrastructure, lack of skills among the workforce, lack of finance for business development and fairness within the private sector.

Increasing product competitiveness by building infrastructure and connecting markets: He stated:

“Within the SADC we have around 50-30% disadvantage in terms of competitiveness to our products just because we do not have enough infrastructures going around within the space. It is said that between the port of Dar es Salaam and the port of Durban which is the famous north-south corridor, we have only one border post where you can clear your cargo within or less than eight hours. For the rest of the border posts you have to spend a day or two. So for the private sector that is a huge pressure point and I think I would like to commend some of the SADC members that are making very positive strides to build infrastructure in a way to connect our commodities to markets in a way that there is much more competitiveness to the countries as well to the whole region.” – Mr. Gilead Teri

On developing a skilled labour force within the region, he reflected on the low quality of the workforce within the region which has a direct impact on the capacity of private sector institutions to acquire skilled workers and operate in the region. He called on the secretariat of the SADC, to work toward freedom of movement of skilled workers to provide expertise where this is needed. He stated that despite the growth in the population of the region, productivity levels continued to drop and called for improvements in education and productivity toward a more effective use of available resources.

“Our productivity levels are going down while our population is going up so it is one of the areas that we really need to work on and see how we can improve the quality of not only the education but the productivity of our workforce, so that the businesses within the community are able to use the available pool of resources to make productive use of them.”
– Mr. Gilead Teri

On increasing available resources for business development, he called on member states within the region to develop mechanisms to increase availability and formalisation of resources from which business could access affordable loans.

Lastly, he echoed the statements of fellow panellists on working toward fairness and equity among member states calling for fiscal and monetary policies and initiatives to ensure that all members states benefit from the opportunities within the SADC.



Hon. Dr. Augustine Mahiga challenges the leaders present to work towards synchronising and unifying regional organisations to one big organisation.

Results driven approach to development and implementation of programmes

H.E. Mkapa stated that integration bodies such as the African Union excelled at creating initiatives for development, however, follow through and implementation was lacking. He called for commitment, passion and a results-driven approach toward mobilising the population and driving development endeavours. He stated:

“We are very good at formulating imperatives but actually what to do, when to do it, who should do it and how they are going to be funded, who is going to review the work, who is going to put even better energy, how often should we meet to review these? – that kind of activity is lacking.”

– H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

At this point, the moderator, Prof. Mukandala brought the panel discussion to a conclusion and opened the floor for questions and comments from delegates. Key questions and comments and the responses from panellists are outlined below.

Translating economic cooperation into regional Integration

Speaking from the floor, Tanzania’s Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Hon. Dr. Augustine Mahiga (MP), called for continuous and consistent political commitment to regional integration. He stated:

“Before co-operational integration you need political will – there must be constant political will.”

– Hon. Dr. Augustine Mahiga

Secondly, he cited several regional and continental bodies of cooperation in the continent including Africa Union (AU), ECOWAS, East Africa Community (EAC) and SADC and challenged the leaders present to work toward synchronising and unifying these bodies into one big organisation. He stated:

“The challenge to you intellectuals and politicians will be how to synchronise and dovetail these various regional organisations in one bigger whole, and this will be not only an intellectual exercise and challenge but also a policy challenge as we go ahead” – Hon. Dr. Augustine Mahiga

Dr. Mahiga ended his comments by suggesting that approaches to regional integration need to be people based, having forums for accountability and access to the people of the region.

The need for people driven and private sector led integration

H.E. Dan Kazungu, Ambassador of Kenya to Tanzania called for development of an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive within the SADC region.

He echoed H.E. Mkapa’s thoughts for free movement of goods, people, services and labour as important factors to ensuring a welcoming business environment in the region.

“What are we doing to ensure that we address the environment, the business environment, the business climate to ensure that the private sector do actually thrive? So that whether with the SMEs where the medium business people can find or create work so that we can start mobilising resources that Teri talked about so that we do not rely on people or finances from other regions but start creating our own pool of resources to fight poverty and create opportunities for people.” – H.E. Dan Kazungu

Achieving economic freedom and independence

Mr. Joseph Butiku, Executive Director of Mwalimu Nyerere Foundation called on member states to prioritise achieving economic self-reliance. He stated:

“We have to work to achieve our economic freedom and our economic independence in order to make our political independence a reality.” – Mr. Joseph Butiku

Establishing a feedback mechanism within the SADC

Mr. David Msabi, a Tanzanian graduate of governance and regional integration at the African University of Cameroon called for the establishment of a clear channel of communication and feedback between traders, investors, citizens and the SADC. He stated:

“[The] SADC should put a clear channel to receive feedback from traders, investors and normal citizens. I mean, ordinary citizens because these are the people who face critical movements when they have their goods. They need clear ways to communicate direct to the SADC secretariat or whatever the platform will be established so that the SADC will see the challenge which sits there in its face.”

– Mr. David Msabi

He also stressed the need for a strong international standard to enable members state compete in new markets both regionally and globally. He also called for a shift from subsistence farming to agriculture business to foster scale.



H.E. Dan Kazungu calls for the development of an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive within the SADC region.

Panellist Responses

Responding to the comments and questions from the floor, Prof. van Nieuwkerk spoke on partnerships between member states and international cooperating partners and encouraged that operating structures of organisations be modified to include the voices of the people in agenda setting of these partnerships.

He mentioned that the SADC already had a form of accountability mechanism in the form of its parliamentary forum which would allow elected members to exercise oversight of the body's activities and make recommendations.

Lastly, he called for fresh thinking among the intellectuals and leaders in the room. He proposed an agreement among all delegates to rediscover the vision of the SADC and come together as business people, workers, government representatives and people from all walks of life to find a common voice.

In his response to the comments on developing an enabling environment for the private sector, Mr. Teri highlighted key opportunities for harnessing the forces of globalisation through integration:

- Establishing regional value chains to unify people through business development
- Encouraging movement of factors of production across borders.
- Having a cohesive and organised private sector structure
- Unifying infrastructure across borders.

“It is important also not [just] for the private sector associations [but] for individual countries to show commitment and collaboration by pulling resources together and becoming much more organised and actually use the opportunity that they have in the SADC structure to pull in their recommendations in the policy making structures of SADC.” – Mr. Gilead Teri

Dr. Makoni called for individuals to be identified within the SADC to champion the cause of the organisation and drive progress. He also called for constant, continuing and active engagement with integration activities and programmes by all present toward realising its potential.

Bringing the plenary discussion to a close, H.E. Mkapa challenged member states to work toward keeping the SADC alive through maintaining commitments and contributions.



Sitted from left is H.E. Dr. Simba Makoni, Mr. Gilead Teri, H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, and Prof. Antoni van Nieuwkerk. Standing is the moderator Prof. Rwekaza Mukandala.

“If you setup an organisation you must be prepared to keep it alive to give it the sinews with which to run the organisation. I had not heard what the contributions are like to SADC from member states, I hope they are timely. I hope the commitments are manifest or they are not... but if they are not, that must be a start because if you cannot enable these people, you cannot enable yourself to move forward.”
– H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

He also called for a more purposeful approach to future meetings which would involve probing and addressing specific issues.

“In terms of the programmes and the others we must meet more purposefully – let me say – not just meeting for the sake of meeting. There must be an issue that is truly demanding and we go there prepared to address that issue so that it can stand out as a major and major achievement.”
– H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa

Closing Remarks

Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah in her closing remarks spoke about the need to deepen integration in SADC as a crucial process to realise the full potential of the region which in turn will enable SADC to address the complex and systemic challenges facing its people. The main barriers to integration in the region can be attributed to the lack of proper infrastructure and institutions, skill shortages, complex regulations all of which are common across SADC countries, and constitute bottlenecks to the development of industry in any sector. To boost regional integration, there is a need to remove the remaining tariff and non-tariffs barriers that still exists and ensure greater compliance to agreements by SADC members.

Deepening regional integration in SADC will also depend partly on the capacity of member countries to increase their sourcing within the region to create more value for exports. This requires access to products at competitive prices and conditions. However, the current low development of regional value chains reflects the tendency of governments to develop and follow the similar industrial and sectoral strategies which is influenced by trade and protectionist policies.

“Now we have identified potential value chains in the region that have a specific focus on how our individual and regional strategies can be leveraged upon for optimal benefit from both regional and global value chain. This approach specifically allows us to profile the sectors in each country and develop the strategies for value addition, beneficiation and downstream processing. It also allows us to have a vast interest in promoting investment in regional projects as we are able to rip collectively benefit for all people in our region.” – Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah

There is also a need to strengthen institutional frameworks to achieve the SADC objectives. Currently, SADC is based on inter-governmental coordination assisted by a Secretariat which has no supranational decision making and implementing power. This is made worse by the lack of clarity in many of the SADC protocols on obligations and how they should be implemented. Giving more power to the SADC Secretariat to enforce the regional agenda and hold countries accountable for non-compliance could reinforce integration. Part of this is also to promote gender equality through the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies and programmes as well as ensuring that women hold key decision-making positions both within the SADC secretariat and the member states.



Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah in her closing remarks speaks on the need to deepen integration in SADC as a crucial process to realise the full potential of the region which in turn will enable SADC to address the complex and systemic challenges facing its people.

“SADC has also made good progress in the area of women empowerment; in particular we have agreed that it should be a standing agenda item in our agenda where every year we have to receive progress reports on where we stand regarding gender equality. Now we can proudly say that a high number of women are playing a major role both in the political and economic field in our region.”

– Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah

Furthermore, it is crucial to pay attention to the low availability of skilled labour which translates into a weak capacity to manage the entire supply chain in different sectors. Liberalisation of trade in services could tackle skills shortages and increase business competitiveness, which could have a positive impact on economic activity and the well-being of people in different countries.

SADC countries should also invest in simple and robust information and communication technologies and infrastructure to address the issue of shortage in skills and noncompliance. The SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) recognises that reducing transaction costs for industry and trade is essential to enhance regional integration, yet quality and quantity of transport infrastructure remains low. Harmonising policies across member countries will lower the cost of transportation, therefore, the aim is to expand available infrastructure, upgrade where necessary and enhance the quality.

“Your Excellency let me conclude by saying there are several positive developments in our region and I am hopeful about the future of our region and when I listened to the discussion this morning and this afternoon I am even more encouraged when I see the young people who are the ones who are calling for SADC to be closer to the people. Minister Mahiga, it is a challenge to us... and we are saying the forum that can bring the SADC closer to the people is the SADC parliament.”

“At this point, allow me to once again extend my sincere appreciation to you H.E. Mkapa for the significant role played in laying the foundation for our regional growth and development.”

“Once again to the organisers, thank you for the invitation and I am sure many have learned... Africa is our continent, SADC is our region and no one and no one can make a difference but only our self, we can cry of hunger, we can cry of poverty but its solution is with us and nobody else... no one can liberate you, you have to liberate yourself. I thank you.” – Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah

Appendix 1: Programme

Time	Activity	Particulars
08:30 – 09:30	Registration and Arrival of Guests	
09:30 – 09:40	Welcoming Remarks	Prof. William-Andy Anangisy, Vice Chancellor, University of Dar es Salaam
09:40 – 09:50	Introductory Remarks	H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Executive Secretary, Southern African Development Community (SADC)
09:50 – 10:00	Welcoming Keynote Speaker	Hon. Prof. Palamagamba John Aidan Mwaluko Kabudi (MP), Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, United Republic of Tanzania; and Chairperson of SADC Council of Ministers
10:00 – 10:40	Keynote Address on “Deepening Integration in SADC: Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities”	H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania
10:40 – 11:40	Panel Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa • H.E. Dr. Simba Makoni, former Executive Secretary, SADC • Prof. Anthoni van Nieuwkerk, Security Studies Coordinator, Wits School of Governance – South Africa • Mr. Gilead Teri, Programme Lead for Tanzania Investment Climate, World Bank Group
11:40 – 12:30	Discussion	
12:30 – 12:45	Summary of the Discussion	Prof. Rwekaza Mukandala
12:45 – 12:55	Closing Remarks	Hon. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah (MP), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Relations and Cooperation, Republic of Namibia; and the outgoing Chairperson of SADC Council of Ministers
12:55	Refreshments	

Appendix 2: Keynote Address

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY H.E. BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AT THE PUBLIC LECTURE ON DEEPENING INTEGRATION IN SADC: ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES, HELD ON AUGUST 15, 2019 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

- Hon Netumo Nandi-Ndaitwah; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Relations and Cooperation, Namibia,
- Hon. Harrison George Mwakyembe; Minister for Information, Sports, Arts and Culture,
- H.E. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax; Executive Secretary of SADC,
- Prof. William Andey Anangisye; Vice Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam
- Distinguished Guests;
- Ladies and Gentlemen:

I want to thank you, Hon. Minister for Information, Sports, Arts and Culture for Standing in for East African Cooperation, and Chair of the SADC Council of Ministers, for your very kind introduction.

The accolades about me have been overwhelming and I

can only hope I will not disappoint the audience. I nonetheless note, with encouragement, the distinguished panel that will be joining me on this imposing and newly constructed auditorium to further deliberate on the important subject at hand.

I want to commend the UONGOZI Institute, the SADC Secretariat and the University of Dar es Salaam for organising this event. For I believe, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) can contribute to developing a model for Africa on how to build and strengthen regional integration and cooperation as a vital building block for the realization of the African economic community envisaged in the African Agenda 2063.

In order to put our conversation in perspective it is best to start by reminding ourselves of the Mission and Vision of SADC. The Mission Statement is “to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient, productive systems, deeper, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security, so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy”.

The SADC Vision envisages the building of region in which there will be a high degree of harmonization and rationalization, to enable the pooling of resources to achieve collective self-reliance in order to improve the living

standards of the people of the region. “The vision of SADC is one of a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

I can state boldly and proudly that in terms of peace and stability the region has done very well. Where together have emerged national crisis SADC leaders together, explicitly or implicitly, have hastened to come up and offer counsel and urged restoration of constitutional and political reconciliation. I am thinking of the Kingdom of Lesotho in the 1980s and of Madagascar and the Comoros in the new century. We can state unequivocally that of the regional groupings in Africa, the SADC is the most stable and peaceful, regionally and at national level.

On the economic front SADC has agreed on projects and program for transformation. This has led to adoption of a Regional Indicative Strategic Development, a Regional Infrastructure Master Plan, for all infrastructure projects, a Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan, and an Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. But these are mainly blueprints and objectives calling for implementation, which in turn highlights the deficiency in resource base. There is the English adage: If wishes were horses, everyone would ride!!

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not be the first person to admit that the challenges facing our countries and region are many and daunting. They include poorly integrated markets, widespread poverty, low levels of productivity, outdated or inefficient technologies, and insufficient infrastructure development. These constitute only a part of the obstacles we have to overcome. It is also true that our state of development characterised by small and medium size enterprises weakly linked to intra and extra-regional markets do not make for better opportunities for growth, employment and poverty eradication.

These constraints confront governments and support institutions that have to make fundamental changes in policies, strategies, workforce-skills and organisational linkages to respond to rapidly changing global dynamics. Consequently, support institutions such as SADC, universities, learning and training centers, as well as civil societies, are today challenged to redesign their in-house competencies if they are to remain relevant and credible to their development mission and objectives.

In addition, against this backdrop, the regional landscape makes for a very fluid operating environment: efforts toward deeper integration, notably toward forming a custom union, and emerging international trade and development relationships are increasingly introducing intricate dynamics that continuously challenge intra regional relationships. We must continue working harder and remain ever watchful.

However there is hope. Our mutual experiences should provide vital lessons for SADC itself, for the region and for Africa. Our solidarity during the political liberation can serve as a strong anchor of economic transformation.

Let me reiterate that as a region, SADC has a lot of successes to be proud about. We must not shy away from celebrating our collective achievements inspired by our common history. The remarkable foundation of our identity is in itself a testament to the common struggles of our past. It also speaks to the relentless commitment of our leaders toward a shared future of peace, security and prosperity for our region and people. It therefore should not come as a surprise that within SADC there would be such strong political common sense for social and economic integration.

It is this sense of commitment that permitted us to overcome initial limitations bearing on our overlapping regional groupings with different trade regimes and their associated complexities. The dedication has given the region a face and a voice that has gained international recognition and respect. It has also availed us a credible platform for the deliberation of continuing or rising issues of common concern to the peace, security and development of our people.

But our destiny and pride must not be driven by history alone. For the small size of our individual economies demands that we stand better opportunities to fulfilling our aspirations by exploiting the synergies amongst us. As we look into the future our combined strengths is a leverage we can only underutilise at our own disadvantage and peril.

With a few exceptions, perhaps there is no single area that SADC and the region can rightfully boast about than the peace and security it has been able to render for our people. As a result, the region has made great strides in raising life expectancy in our countries through robust health intervention strategies. That said, much more needs to be done to broaden the scope of the peace dividends in social and economic terms that our people expect and deserve.

Ladies and Gentlemen, a segment of our bitter history was a clear illustration of how much conflicts caused social and economic dislocations and diminished the productive capacities of economies and people. Without doubt the consolidation of peace and security has invigorated the regions capabilities to tackle the underlying causes for our underdevelopment: in education, science, technology, trade, agriculture, industrial development and investments.

Not surprising, SADC people expect a community that is robust, relevant and effective. Regrettably, the conventional response to the expanding hopes of our people has often been to call for more and stronger policy and legal frameworks to address perceived gaps. While these approaches are useful and indeed necessary what matters

most are concrete outcomes that people and countries can relate to and identify as tangible benefits stemming from the collectivity of our efforts.

The transition toward this future, toward sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development will necessitate changes. These will not only be limited to the manner we do business as a community and as a region. They must embrace a range of policy aspects that impact and spurs innovation, technology, growth, production and trade.

Ladies and Gentleman, at some point all of us had to make a choice. When the forces of globalisation were whirling around, our countries had to decide. We either had to embrace integration to withstand the new dynamics that challenged the very existence of our fragmented, fragile and vulnerable economic structures or risk being marginalised. We chose to strengthen our unity and to make consequential changes.

Today we are at another crossroad that compounds our challenges. The late Andrews Grove, co-founder of the Intel Corporation, in his book "Only the Paranoid Survive" (1999), cautioning against laxity, stated: "We live in an age in which the pace of technological change is pulsating ever faster, causing waves that spread outward toward all industries. This increased rate of change will have an impact on you, no matter what you do for a living. It will bring new competition from new ways of doing things, from corners that you don't expect."

Unfortunately, this rapid pace of global economic change is also intensifying inequalities, within and among countries. We therefore cannot escape ensuring that our strategies for sustained growth also ensure an industrialisation approach offering tangible economic benefits to the citizens of our region.

So as SADC seeks to deepen its integration we cannot afford delaying incorporating practical solutions to the productivity challenges we face. At a time of rapidly changing global economic scenario such delays or inability only undermines the development potential of our productive capacities, in industries, manufacturing and trade and thus widening the income inequalities amongst our people and communities.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the advantages of regional efforts in contrast to solo national efforts, are numerous and would help overcome several of the current limitations we encounter. As I have indicated SADC's economic relations have been bolstered by a number of legal frameworks. These can spur and facilitate trade and investments across the region in different sectors – in goods, services, industry, and finance, among others.

The SADC vision looks towards a common future. In the midst of a rise of anti-trade and protectionist sentiments

around the world, it would serve us well to not lose sight of our pursuit toward our collective destiny. We are endowed with vast natural resources that offer vast potential for unleashing growth and development for our region. We must distinguish ourselves through learning and adopting new and innovative strategies that truly add value and bring tangible benefit to our people and countries; they remain our primary stakeholders and to whom we are solely responsible.

In this regard that the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015–2063), as operationally sequenced through the Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), lays a firm foundation for industrialisation as a framework for the regions integration. Quite properly its programmatic focus seeks to promote industrial development for poverty eradication. The success of its central mission will rest on the extent that it promotes and accelerates inclusive and sustainable industrial development in keeping with Goal 9 of the Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).

The SDG 9 calls on us to "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation". In reality the relevance of this goal transcends all the SDG's. These endeavours must rest on strengthening industry partnerships across the region to encourage innovation and their competitiveness. The envisioned public – private partnership can only help our manufactures, including nascent ones to address familiar hurdles for example costs, access to finance and technology.

The single largest opportunity for SADC is its geography and population. It offers a huge market and a ready consumer base. Combating poverty initiatives will unleash enormous potential for further growth, prosperity and stability in the region. Given the challenges facing the region it is imperative to work even harder, and strive even with greater tenacity, greater creativity and effectiveness.

The regions productivity must increase, in industry, in manufacturing and in labour, especially in the agro-industry and processing sector. We must seek smart partnerships in these sectors. With the right policies and incentives we can establish our countries as an attractive destinations for win-win investment alliances.

Opening new horizons for business and growth cannot be confined to the exploitation of new technologies alone. In my view it will immensely help if industry partners were to be supported in establishing a network of shared facilities to augment the pursuit of innovation. This could even include established businesses opening up some segments of their production facilities to start-ups; such as in testing the latter's product quality, so as to reduce their costs and enhance their entry into new markets.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with a burgeoning population in SADC, the majority of whom are youths, we have to harness their potential in an age dominated by digital technologies. We must build capabilities that grant us insights into the employability of our young people. Consequently, our education systems must be designed to offer the kind of skills that will not only allow them to survive but to thrive. Governments, organisations, businesses as well as civil society groups are, just as much, equal partners in empowering our youths with skills that would enable them to exploit opportunities offered by the digital economy. Left unresolved, this is a real threat to the attainment of the regions aspirations and goals.

Such transformational empowerment will not happen spontaneously. Currently, you have Governments that point to the private sector to generate the necessary jobs. On its part, the private sector appeals to governments to establish the primary policy and legal framework to enable it create the required jobs. Needless to say, at the center of this discourse lie important questions: What kind of jobs do we need for our youths and who bears the obligation to create them and how? Surely, these are societal challenges which all of us, government and the private sector, must strive in partnership to address.

Like most of you here who see how new technologies have affected all our lives, I believe the solution is also in developing appropriate digital tools that are relevant to our daily lives. These are the skills we need to instill in our youths to render them not only employable but also useful in solving daily productivity problems. Furthermore, this will grant us the resilience to become more adaptive to the learned experiences of our youths as they assist in developing the practical tools for mitigating unemployment and un-productivity. The prosperity of our region, our people and, indeed, our future, to a large extent rests on our ability to address this challenge, purposefully.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with time circumstances change. This can have a profound impact on an organisation or a business. And as circumstances change so must our ways of doing business. The conversation must change between the government, business community and the private sector.

As global corporations transform their business models, so must all of us. And for us, no country can undertake these challenges on its own. We would be better off being ahead of the curve particularly in industries and manufacturing sectors where we have the greatest interest. Digital linkages are increasingly disrupting the production and distribution chains for numerous products.

A few years back the idea of a global car or taxi service, with no car – that is Uber today - would have been preposterous. The mushrooming of Air Bed and Breakfasts (AirBnB) in our cities and countryside that are challenging

our revenue authorities would have been fiction during my time in office. Retail services by entities that link millions of customers on the click of your cell phone or computer – the likes of Amazon and Alibaba – have become significant game changers.

Clearly, these advances can be harnessed to aid and expand opportunities for our producers, including farmers in rural areas. These advances present both threats but also windows of hope. It is in this regard we have to be prepared to protect our national and regional infrastructures and capabilities.

In their totality such disruptive forces have a remarkable impact on all aspects of our lives. They will affect our means of production, distribution and consumption. They bear considerable pressure on our enterprises as they strive to maintain sustainability, growth and provide jobs and economic expansion. Our policies and efforts must seek to create an effective framework that cushions our producers for the purpose of promoting their productivity and competitiveness in this new environment. This will require support within countries, in the region and from our development partners.

As a result, to be effective and relevant, our regional integration strategies whether in agriculture, industry, commerce, health etc., need to encompass strategies that will not only integrate regional markets but also improve the competitiveness of the product suppliers. Today, a Tanzanian cashew nut producer lacks the potential that could be unleashed by improved technological inputs to the value chain and an access to a digital platform that opens a wider national or regional market. Our agro-industrial sector, which employs most of our people across the region, is especially vulnerable to current global forces of change.

To be sure, there are numerous benefits that these technological forces have allowed all of us to access, especially in the financing sector. Access to finance and related services is today more readily available to our people in remote rural areas without the need for brick and mortar financial intermediaries. This has enormously proven to be of beneficial consequence. This is the wave to be ridden by all our productive sectors for expansion and wider outreach.

Many have rightly noted that SADC's integration, as well as that of the continent, is no longer a matter of choice. Against a backdrop of changing global production structures and distribution systems, in the face, of developed states economic nationalism, the compulsion for adaptation and evolution is obviously long past due.

Two major obstacles stand on the way to integration. The first is available resources for investment and project implementation. Development partners have been helpful.

But we tend to depend too much on them. We must proactively drop the bucket where we are. Governments can raise more revenue for development by strict collection of taxes and pursuing tax evaders, and corrupt people engaging in illicit money transfers across borders and continents. Additionally, national financial institutions such as pension funds should be encouraged to partner across borders. Not enough attention is given to this prospectus.

The second obstacle is ignorance about the mission. There is little knowledge by ordinary citizens about the impact of the SADC mission and vision upon their lives. Like the OAU it is perceived as being owned by the political elites and the national bureaucrats who hold annual talk shops. More effort needs to explain the goings on in the SADC and to elicit the people's sense of ownership of their organisation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I want to conclude by noting that as we face these challenges we must resist the temptation to build walls and not bridges. The adage that "good fences make good neighbours" is antithetical to the common destiny and common route we have chosen for ourselves.

Unfortunately, over the recent years the reemergence of nationalism seem to be a global force we have to contend with. In spite of shared dynamics and integration furnished by globalisation, the throes of protectionism, isolationism and xenophobia are still with us, sadly even within the region. We cannot resign to these regressive forces. It would only be counterproductive to the vision and mission driving SADC.

Nationalism does not emerge by itself but has to be promoted. It has its drivers, in disparities and lack of opportunities. To thrive it requires media, political, social, economic and cultural advocacy. These same actors can make a difference to censor and suppress it.

But it is only by turning around and improving the social economic fortunes of the people that we can make a real difference. The lesson for our countries and SADC is that our diversities and fragilities will only be exacerbated by the small size and weaknesses of our markets. What we need is to tear down our walls. Our strengths lie in our unity. And the choice is ours to make.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you.

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