



Inside SADC



SADC Secretariat Monthly Newsletter Issue 12 December 31, 2013

SADC Mourns Mandela

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Former President of the Republic of South Africa and Former Chairperson of SADC, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

Contributors to this issue

Editorial Team

- HR & Administration
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Message of Condolences by SADC Executive Secretary Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax to the Government and People of South Africa and to the Mandela family

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all

persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

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*Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année 2014
Merry Christmas & Happy New
Year
Felix Natal e Ano Novo Próspero*



SADC SECRETARIAT WILL BE CLOSED
FROM DECEMBER 20, 2013 TO
JANUARY 5, 2014 INCLUDED

SADC Mourns Mandela

From page 1

These words and many other statements of wisdom by President Nelson Mandela served as inspiration for the people of South Africa, the SADC region, and the international community to strive for freedom, peace, equality and human dignity.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has received with profound sadness and deep grief the sad news of the passing away of H.E. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa on December 5, 2013. On behalf of SADC, and on my behalf, I wish to convey our heartfelt and deepest condolences to you, and through you, to the Government and people of South Africa and to the Mandela family.

Indeed the Government and people of South Africa, the SADC Region, the African continent, and the international community at large have lost an iconic true servant of the peoples.

For decades, President Mandela provided South Africa and the SADC Region with hope, inspiration and impeccable leadership in the struggle against apartheid, colonialism, exploitation; and his achievement of reconciliation. To millions of people, he was more than just a man. He was a symbol of the struggle for freedom, justice, equality, and dignity not only in South Africa but throughout the world. His selfless sacrifice inspired freedom loving people in all corners of the world to relentlessly fight for justice, freedom and human progress. He leaves us with a legacy and great vision to attain greater wellbeing for the people of our region.

At this time of bereavement, we in SADC wish Your Excellency, the Government, and people of South Africa and the Mandela family strength and good health.

May his legacy live on, and may his soul rest in eternal peace. Amen.



President Nelson Mandela Planting a tree at SADC House in March 1998



President Mandela (middle), Former President of Botswana Sir Ketumile Masire (right) Former SADC Executive Secretary, Dr K. Mbuende during a Press Conference in Maseru, Lesotho



President Mandela signing the SADC Secretariat visitors book

WCO Multilingual Regional Training Centre Launched

Article 8 of Annex II of Protocol on Trade provides for Member States to undertake to develop or adopt joint training programmes, exchange staff and share training facilities and resources.

The Regional Training Centres are excellent platforms for Customs to advance capacity building and to share information and best practices.

The SADC Region is now equipped with a third World Customs Organization (WCO) accredited Regional Training Centre (RTC) in addition to the South African and Zimbabwean Regional Training Centres.

The Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) has been selected by the WCO to host the RTC as part of the WCO initiative to optimise resources in the Region and in line with government's objective of making of Mauritius a Knowledge Hub.

The Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Mr. Xavier Luc Duval, formally opened the RTC on November 25, 2013.

In his opening address, WCO-Secretary General, Mr Mikuriya commended the leadership and continued engagement of Mauritius, previously as WCO Vice-Chair for the East and Southern Africa (ESA) Region from 2011 to 2013, and now as host of an RTC. He hoped that this RTC would serve to share knowledge and strengthen the human resource network for Customs cooperation and regional integration.

Coincidentally, the Regional Training Centre and the training workshop were also visited

SADC Executive Secretary Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax who was in Mauritius for a courtesy call to the Mauritian Government also had the opportunity to attend the opening ceremony.

The RTC represents the 25 of its kind adding to the existing Centres across the world and is the fourth one in the WCO ESA region.

The Centre will enable the WCO achieve its mission of enhancing Customs administrations in the WCO East and Southern Africa (ESA) Region thereby helping them to make an important contribution to the development of international trade and to the socio-economic well-being of their country.

Under the WCO strategy the RTC has four main objectives namely:

- development of regionally relevant training;
- maintenance of specialist trainer pools;
- provision of specialist training at a regional level; and
- development and support of the WCO's blended learning programme.

Moreover, it has as task to develop and maintain annual training plans and work in partnership with the private sector to maintain effective relationships between Customs and economic op



From left to right: Director of Mauritius Customs, Mr. James Lenaghan, SADC Communications & Relations Officer (External), Dr Charles Mubita, SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena L. Tax, SADC Capacity Building Programme Officer, Mr Dhunraj Kassee, Director General of the Mauritius Revenue Authority, Mr. Sudhamo Lal

erators as well as assist Member countries in their training needs.

The Mauritius RTC is equipped with English, French and Portuguese language facilities as well as an e-learning platform.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise of Malawi, Ms. A. Katsonga Phiri, in her capacity as the current Vice-Chair of the ESA Region, the Director General of Madagascar Customs and other regional Members. Ms Phiri is also the current Chair of the SADC Sub Committee on Customs Cooperation. The launch was also attended by delegates from SADC Customs administrations.

45 participants from the 14 Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries attended the meeting organized by the SADC Secretariat with support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the support of the WCO.

Law and research for combating Human Trafficking

The development and enforcement of legislation on trafficking in persons (TIP), and the collection and utilisation of reliable data on the crime, are key factors that contribute to effective implementation of regional efforts to combat the scourge in the SADC region.

This was the outcome of the SADC Regional Information Exchange Conference on TIP and missions to three SADC Member States, namely, Angola, Namibia and Seychelles, under the Regional Political Cooperation (RPC) Programme's Key Result Area 4 on TIP during October to December 2013.

SADC Member States attending the regional conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 03 – 05 December 2013, presented on their progress in development and implementation of legislation, strategic frameworks, action plans and interventions specific to the scourge of TIP.

The response by SADC Member States to address TIP through legislation has been mostly encouraging. Eight Member States—Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia—already have legislation to combat the crime.

An additional five Member States—Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe—have Bills that are at varying stages of their respective national processes to approve and enact them into law. Angola seeks to amend its Penal Code to incorporate TIP provisions while the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has a Child Protection Law of 2009 that contains a chapter on child trafficking.

The conference delegates voiced their concerns at the persistent dissemination of unverified statistics on TIP in



Participants

the region as this acts as a hindrance to effectively combat the crime.

In response to this concern, the SADC Secretariat will facilitate a regional research on TIP that seeks to:

- Collect and analyse data on TIP in the SADC region, identify groups that are most vulnerable to TIP, and the push and pull factors contributing to TIP;
- Map stakeholders who are implementing interventions to combat TIP in the SADC region;
- Identify capacity gaps of respective SADC Member States and regional bodies in combating TIP; and
- Identify effective practices from within the SADC region or beyond for experience sharing.

Among a host of recommendations, the regional conference urged Member States to:

- Raise the public's awareness on TIP;
- Ensure greater political leadership coupled with action towards commitments to address the root causes contributing to TIP including, inter alia, poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, gender inequality;
- Expedite the process of development and enactment of TIP specific legislation;

- Ensure effective enforcement of TIP legislation and harmonisation with other existing pieces of legislation;
- Strengthen the capacity of key service providers working in law enforcement, social work, customs, immigration and border control, judiciary and the media on TIP;
- Establish and strengthen institutions and mechanisms for victim psychosocial and physical support and witness protection;
- Facilitate the incorporation of TIP information in the education curriculum at all levels;
- Strengthen intra and inter-state cooperation and collaboration between state and non-state actors and complement each other on efforts to combat TIP; and
- Collect and disseminate reliable data on TIP and share experiences on effective practices in combating the vice.

The RPC Key Result Area 4, implemented by SADC Gender Unit, seeks to strengthen the capacity of SADC Member States and key stakeholders to combat trafficking in persons. The current programme, which is financially supported by the European Union under Contribution Agreement 308781, runs until 2017.

Climate Challenges to Economic Development



SADC, says Climate Change in the region not only poses an environmental challenge but has serious economic and development implications with potentially disastrous human consequences.

A Workshop on climate change took place at Gaborone Sun Hotel, from December 10-12, 2013 with the objective to brainstorm on the outcomes of Rio +20 and previous summits and determine priorities for the region.

It was envisaged that the workshop will develop elements necessary for implementation of the priorities with the ultimate objective of developing the Regional Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan.

It was envisaged the workshop will develop elements necessary for implementation of the priorities with the ultimate objective of developing the Regional Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan.

In her speech made at the official opening of the Regional Green Growth Strategy Development workshop, SADC Director of Food

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mrs Margaret Nyirenda, said the region registered an economic growth of 4.3%. However, the region still faces many challenges that include among others increasing poverty, food security, high malnutrition rates, high unemployment, poor water and sanitation and high rural urban migration and these are compounded by Climate Change.

"We have witnessed overwhelming evidence of the devastating impacts of Climate Change such as recurrent cyclones that have often hit Mozambique and Madagascar as well as floods that have affected parts of Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Malawi. More recently, we have witnessed the most devastating cyclone to make landfall in Philippines that killed over 10,000 people and destroyed property and infrastructure worth billions of dollars", she said.

These challenges will require serious adjustments in terms of policy and regulatory framework and a paradigm shift to a more clean development pathway.

Mrs Nyirenda pointed out that such adjustments were not an easy task. They will require that the region fosters economic growth and development in a manner that ensures that natural assets continue to provide resources and environmental services on which the people's well-being relies, which is commonly referred to as Green Growth.

"It is anticipated that Green Growth will provide a practical and flexible approach for achieving concrete, measurable progress across its economic and environmental pillars, while taking full account of the social consequences of greening the growth dynamic of economies" reiterated Mrs Nyirenda.

Participants from 14 countries attended the workshop.

SADC SQAM AWARENESS WORKSHOP

On December 10 - 11 2013, 21 representatives of SADC business associations and chambers of commerce from 10 SADC Member States attended a workshop on Standards, Quality assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) organised by the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) Directorate in Gaborone. This was in accordance with the main aims of the Regional Economic Integration Support (REIS) programme, one of which is to create awareness among regional stakeholders on the importance of standards and quality for business and trade success.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- introduce the elements and inter-linkages of a quality infrastructure;
- provide an appreciation of the role of SQAM in the facilitation of trade;
- highlight the difference between voluntary standards and technical regulations;
- demonstrate the difference between product and system certification;
- make a case for the implementation of standards and quality principles in production, and
- inform participants about the SADC Annual Quality Award Competition.

The workshop discussed technical papers presented by SADC SQAM experts from the Secretariat covering topics that included elements of quality infrastructure, quality in the market place, understanding standards and technical regulations, product & systems certification and some case presentations from companies that were actually implementing quality management systems. Although SQAM is sometimes considered a rather technical subject, delegates enthusiastically contributed during discussions and freely shared their own experiences.

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Participants

was evident from the contributions by participants that local industry is generally of the view that implementing quality standards is a costly and difficult exercise. The SADC SQAM experts, with support from some of the participants who have had positive experiences of using standards, demonstrated that this was not necessarily the case. They also showed that what appeared to be high costs at the beginning of the effort to implement standards was actually an investment with long term benefits from a competitiveness point of view. The other areas where some delegates had difficulty grasping the concepts were in certification and the difference between voluntary standards and technical regulations. SADC Secretariat officers identified these as potential areas for focus specific in future workshops.

Participants adjudged the awareness workshop to have been a success and the vast majority indicated that they were going to apply what they had learnt in their organisations back in their respective countries. SADC SQAM Experts implored delegates, being representatives of national business associations and chambers of commerce, to also spread the message on standards and quality to their members. Suggestions on what to do in the future included requests to repeat such

workshops to greater audiences especially in the Small and Medium Scale (SME) sectors, to strengthen dialogue between the business sector and regional SQAM institutions. This will, in turn, facilitate greater involvement of the SADC private sector in standards development and harmonisation activities and to find ways of strengthening enforcement of technical regulations in the region.

It was noted from a "level of knowledge" assessment test administered at the start and at the end of the workshop that, the level of SQAM understanding among delegates substantially improved following the workshop with an average performance of 57% before, and 91% after. The true impact of this REIS programme intervention will however only be evidenced by an increase in the number of SADC organizations that actually begin to use standards in their operations, and increases in good quality products available on the regional market.

The REIS Programme is financed by the European Union by way of a Contribution Agreement with the SADC Secretariat over a 4 year period (2013-2017) to the value of Euro 19.82 million. The programme is being implemented by the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) Directorate of the SADC Secretariat.

REIS trains National Accreditation Focal Points

Success in trade depends in part on the ability of those selling products to demonstrate that their wares meet the requirements of applicable quality standards. For most goods this can be done by obtaining confirmation of conformity from any one of the many conformity assessment bodies (CABs) available in every country. Conformity assessment bodies include test and calibration laboratories, certification bodies and inspection bodies. For some sensitive products, and increasingly in international trade; it is also expected that these CABs demonstrate their competence to carry out conformity assessment tasks through accreditation. Accreditation bodies assess the competence of CABs to assess conformity of products, services and suppliers to specifications and/or requirements.

Only 2 SADC Member States (Mauritius and South Africa) have national accreditation bodies. A few years ago SADC took the decision to establish a regional or multi-economy accreditation body, SADC Accreditation Service (SADCAS); in Botswana to provide accreditation services to the 13 Member States without a national accreditation body. SADCAS started operations in 2009 and is steadily increasing its capacity to offer accreditation services to conformity assessment bodies in the region.

Towards that end, on 9 – 11 December 2013 the National Accreditation Focal Points (NAFPs), who are the link officers for SADCAS in those Member States without national accreditation bodies, received training on implementation of the ISO/IEC 17011:2005 standard. This standard contains the requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting CABs. As 'operational extensions' of SADCAS in the Member States,



Participants

the NAFPs are now equipped to assist the central office in Gaborone in offering accreditation support in their countries in accordance with international best practice.

The training was arranged by Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment Directorate as one of the Regional Economic Integration Support (REIS) programme activities and took place at the Tlotlo Hotel and Conference Centre in Gaborone, Botswana. An accreditation expert from the South African National Accreditation System, SANAS, conducted the training where 12 participants from 9 of the 12 Member States currently serviced by SADCAS took part. Delegates appraised the trainer as knowledgeable and competent and expressed satisfaction with the way the meeting was arranged and conducted over the three days.

Future accreditation support activities by the REIS programme will include the development of a strategy for SADC conformity assessment bodies to obtain accreditation, as well as technical training of lead and technical assessors for SADCAS.

SADC Count Down to Digital Broadcasting

The Sixth SADC Digital Broadcasting Migration Forum was convened November 7-9, 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia. The Forum was preceded by the Third SADC Digital Broadcasting Migration Implementation Steering Committee Meeting which was held on November 7, 2013.

The overarching objective of the Forum was to receive the Bi-Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the SADC Roadmap for Digital Broadcasting Migration prepared by the SADC Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) Project Management Office (PMO) following their assessment visits to Member States.

The Forum made the following recommendations:

- 1.. Member States not visited by the SADC DTT PMO to duly complete the SADC DTT PMO Questionnaire and send their requests for technical assistance on DTT Broadcasting
- 2.. Member States are encouraged to finalise their DTT Frequency Plans for the spectrum from 470 to 694 MHz and formally submit their modifications of the GE06 Plan to the ITU-BR so as to benefit from both the Digital Dividend 1 (790-862 MHz) and Digital Dividend 2 (694-790 MHz).
- 3..The Bi-Annual Progress Report capturing the status of Member States visited and those being monitored in the implementation of the SADC Roadmap, prepared by the Forum, to be submitted to the next SADC ICT Ministerial meeting in 2014.
- 4.. SADC DTT PMO shall develop a draft Risk Management Tool to mitigate the possible deviations that could hinder the implementation of the SADC Roadmap.
- 5.. SADC Secretariat shall develop guidelines on local content development, consumer protection and awareness and e-waste framework and shall develop a long term strategy on future broadcasting technologies.
- 6.. SADC Secretariat shall establish a Task Team of Experts to finalise the draft Concept Note on the SADC TV Bouquet.

The Forum received brief reports from the twelve (12) Member States that were present regarding their status on the implementation of the SADC Roadmap, in particular progress made since the last SADC DTT



Participants

Forum. In general, the Forum noted that the Member States had made progress and had established national institutional structures.

The Forum discussed DTT-related issues including the status of the GE06 Frequency Plan Modifications, SADC 700 MHz Channelling Plan, local content development, piracy, consumer protection and awareness, digital audio codec for Set Top Box (STB), test labs for TV and STB, e-waste mitigation measures, DTT interactive technologies, digital sound broadcasting standards and economic beneficiation in the manufacturing, skills development and technical support for DTT rollout.

A series of fora have since then been convened to oversee and review the implementation of the SADC Roadmap on Digital Broadcasting Migration, namely: Mauritius in August 2009, Lesotho in April 2010, Angola in October 2011, Mozambique in August 2012 and Namibia in April 2013.

Since May 2013 the SADC Secretariat had set up the DTT PMO as a special desk under the auspices of the SADC Secretariat with the primary objective to be a one-stop-shop for advice, co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the SADC Roadmap so as to assist all SADC Member States to meet the SADC Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) deadline of 31st December 2013 or the international deadline of the 17th June 2015 for DTT broadcasting migration. The SADC DTT PMO consists of DTT Experts from Angola, Botswana and South Africa, led by a Project Manager from the latter. They have visited the following 8 Member States: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Swaziland.

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RECS Workshop on Monitoring & Evaluation

A three-day Regional Workshop for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Practices of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) was held in Abuja from November 11-13, 2013.

The main objective of the workshop was, inter alia, to provide a platform for M&E knowledge exchange and peer learning amongst RECs practitioners with a view to furthering the implementation of regional integration objectives.

The meeting considered the terms of reference for the institutionalisation of the "Forum" of RECs which, among other issues affirmed that the FORUM shall be holding annual workshops. It also reviewed the terms of reference for the Study on Guiding Principles for M&E Frameworks in RECs to ensure convergence towards African Union Strategic Goals. The next meeting for 2014 is planned to be hosted by the East African Community (EAC) in Arusha United Republic of Tanzania.

The participants benefited from robust interaction and rigorous debate sessions on new developments and strategies for the way forward.

The workshop, which was hosted by Economic



Participants

Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), with the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – Nigeria, brought together about 20 M&E practitioners from EAC, SADC and (ECOWAS) as well as key GIZ Advisers from Botswana, Tanzania and Nigeria.

SADC was represented by Ms Mpono Mosaase, Messieurs Dagmore Tawonezwi, Casius Chuma, Robson Chakwana and Philipp Goldberg.

This workshop was a follow up to the inaugural REC M&E peer learning workshop, which was initiated by SADC Secretariat and was held in September 2012 in Gaborone, Botswana.

Count Down to Digital Broadcasting

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Delivering the keynote address, the Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications of Zambia, Honourable Colonel Panji Kaunda, MP, observed the achievement made by Member States in the DTT migration and appreciated the convening of the Forum as the debates allowed the Region and as much as for Zambia to establish a more equitable, just and citizen-centred Information Society.

The SADC DTT PMO presented the Bi-Annual Progress Report on the eight (8) Member States that were visited and assessed to the Forum. The Forum noted that 96% of SADC Member States have established a Task Force, 92% have adopted a DTT standard, however implementation roll-out is at 42%. The SADC

DTT PMO assisted the visited Member States National DTT PMOs develop Project Plans that will act as target deliverables for the Analogue Switch Off (ASO) date.

The national DTT Project Plans will also act as monitoring tool to track the progress of the DTT migration.

The SADC DTT PMO provided Member States with technical support on DTT and emphasised the need to follow the timelines of their Project Plan. Results are encouraging and in addition we are simultaneously building capacity in the Member States and at the SADC DTT PMO.

Customs Trainers on Rules of Origin

The 2nd Customs Training of Trainer Course on the SADC Rules of Origin was held at the World Customs Organization (WCO) Multilingual Regional Training Centre, Mauritius Revenue Authority, from November 25 – 30, 2013.

The objective of the training course was to establish a pool of trainers on the SADC Rules of Origin who can provide guidance and train on the subject to Customs officials and relevant Stakeholders at National level.

During their short visit at the training workshop, SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax and the WCO Secretary General, Mr Kunio Mukiriya addressed the group on the importance of rules of origin as the basis for regional integration.

Dr. Tax also urged the participants from all SADC Member States to cascade the knowledge gained at the Centre to their respective countries.

Giving his keynote address, the Director General of the Mauritius Revenue Authority, Mr Sudamo Lall, emphasised the critical importance of the Rules of Origin as they have 'great impact on the duties to be collected, as businesses increasingly locate the different stages of their activities in a way that optimizes their value-addition chain'.

The Director of Mauritius Customs Mr James Lenaghan mentioned that 'the Rules of Origin in any Free Trade Area are of prime importance as they serve to determine which goods can benefit from preferential tariffs.

This enables Member States of a particular Free Trade Area to benefit from the tariffs advantages inherent to the Protocol of trade agreed within that Free Trade Area. Since Customs is the controlling agency



Participants

for preferential origin, it is vital that our officers are trained to correctly apply the SADC Rules of Origin'.

The SADC Rules of Origin are the cornerstone of the SADC intra trade and serve to prevent non-SADC members benefiting from preferential tariffs.

The determination of the eligibility of products to SADC origin and the granting of preferential tariffs to goods originating in the Member States is an important process in the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade and regional integration. Annex I of the SADC Protocol on Trade provide that goods shall be accepted as eligible for preferential treatment within the SADC market if they originate in the member States, and the qualification of such products shall be as provided in Appendix I of Annex I of the Protocol on Trade.

The SADC Customs Training of Trainers programme is being implemented in collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Regional Office for Capacity Building (ROCB), the WCO Regional Training Centres and GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Cancer Rates On The Rise, Driven By Sharp Rise In Women's Breast Cancer

The United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) Report released on the 12 December 2013 indicates that more women are being diagnosed with and dying from breast cancer, calling for greater attention to prevention and control measures to offset lifestyle changes which pushed breast cancer to be the leading cause of cancer death among women.

Global cancer rates jumped to more than 14 million last year, with some 1.7 million women diagnosed with breast cancer last, an increase of 20 per cent since 2008, according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), while the mortality rate rose 14 per cent over that time period with 522,000 deaths in 2012.

"A shift in lifestyles is causing an increase in incidence, and partly because clinical advances to combat the disease are not reaching women living in these regions," David Forman, Head of the IARC Section of Cancer Information, the group that compiles the global cancer data, said explaining why the disease is also affecting women in less developed countries.

A shift towards lifestyles typical of industrialized countries "leads to a rising burden of cancers associated with reproductive, dietary and hormonal risk factors," according to the IARC. Incidence rates remain highest in more developed regions, but mortality is relatively higher in developing countries due to a lack of early detection and access to treatment facilities.

That trend extends to all types of cancer, with nearly 57 per cent of instances and 65 per cent of deaths last year reported in less developing countries, a tendency expected to further

increase by 2025.

"An urgent need in cancer control today is to develop effective and affordable approaches to the early detection, diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer among women living in less developed countries," explained Christopher Wild, IARC Director, as way of bringing the rates of instances and mortality in line with progress made in more developed parts of the world.

In addition, cervical cancer is the fourth most common type of cancer affecting women, after breast, colorectal and lung cancer, particularly in areas with lower levels of development which lack access to effective screening and where the HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) vaccine and other services are not available.

The cancer is particularly active in sub-Saharan Africa where 34.8 new cases are diagnosed each year per 100,000 women, as compared with between 6.6 and 2.5 new cases in North America.

Overall, an estimated 14.1 million people developed cancer last year and 8.2 million died of cancer-related reasons, according to the IARC's new online database, GLOBOCAN 2012. Those figures are compared with 12.7 million new instances in 2008, and 7.6 million deadly cases. Reviewing information for 28 types of cancer in 184 countries, IARC found that the most commonly diagnosed cancers worldwide in men and women combined were lung, breast and colorectal cancers. The most common causes of cancer death were lung, liver and stomach cancers.

Source: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=46727&Cr=&Cr1>

SADC MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

Some Notable events that took place in the SADC Region in December 2013

DRC



The Chairpersons of SADC and the ICGLR, Presidents Dr. Joyce Banda and Yoweri Museveni on Thursday, 12th December 2013 signed a communiqué as guarantors to a peace process in eastern DRC. The communiqué was signed in Nairobi, Republic of Kenya.

The Democratic Republic of Congo and the rebel group M23 signed separate declarations articulating their commitment in line with the eleven points that were negotiated and agreed upon by the Parties.

The two leaders welcomed the conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue and commended the parties to the conflict for signing the declarations and encouraged them to fulfill commitments therein.

They furthermore urged the international community, particularly the United Nations and the African Union to work together and provide support and resources to the Government of the DRC to facilitate implementation of undertakings in the declarations signed by the two parties.

Dr. Joyce Banda, who is also the President of the Republic of Malawi signed the communiqué as Chairperson of SADC while Mr. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda as the mediator to the conflict and Chairperson of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

Several SADC Member States commemorated significant days in their history, amongst them, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe who commemorated International Human Rights Day, National Reconciliation Day and National Unity Day respectively as follows:

NAMIBIA



The Government and people of Namibia commemorated the 55th anniversary of International Human Rights Day and the 23rd anniversary of Namibian Women's Day on December 10, 2013.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at Palais de Chailiot in Paris France on December 10, 1948 which led to the global annual observance of International Human Rights Day. The day has great influence in social, economic and political dynamics world-wide.

While the rest of the world observed International Human Rights Day, many Namibians would have been reminded of the horror on that day in 1959 when the apartheid South African colonial administration ordered the forced removal of Africans from the Old Location to Katutura. Resistance to the forced removal led to the massacre of Namibians at the Old Location on December 10, 1959.

The massacre provided impetus to the liberation movement, SWAPO, to embark on an armed liberation struggle for the independence of Namibia from South African occupation. Due to the role played by women in resisting the relocation to Katutura, led by mme Kakurukaze Mun-gunda, December 10, 1959 was declared the Day of the Namibian Women at Namibia's independence.

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SADC MEMBER STATES INFORMATION

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SOUTH AFRICA



The Government and People of South Africa celebrated 18th National Reconciliation Day, so declared and celebrated since December 16, 1995 as a public holiday. This is part of the efforts to promote reconciliation and national unity by the South Africa's first non-racial and democratic government and this day was chosen as it bears significance in both the Afrikaner and liberation struggle traditions.

This followed that country's liberating itself from the then Apartheid rule that had segregated the people on racial and other grounds, against which, some South Africans of all races, creed, beliefs and social standing united and fought the inhumane apartheid culminating in the first ever democratic elections held in that country. In these elections the ANC was voted into power and Nelson Mandela, the liberation struggle icon as Democratic South Africa's first black and democratically elected President.

Two historical events that took place on December 16 in South Africa were, in the Battle of the Blood River of 1838 between the Voortrekkers and the Zulus, when the former moved into the interior of South Africa during the Great Trek in pursuit of land to settle. Unfortunately, intended to settle where the Zulu people had already settled. A war ensued and 10 000 strong Zulu

army was defeated and the Voortrekker victory was commemorated since then as the Day of the Vow.

On December 16, 1961, the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was formed aimed at waging an armed struggle against the then Apartheid Regime. MK mostly performed acts of sabotage, with its effectiveness experiencing some challenges, including the arrest of its leaders in 1963. These included Nelson Mandela who was to spend 27 years in prison, the greater part of it on the then notorious Robben Island. December 16 was commemorated every year since the forming of MK 1961.

This is indeed one of the fruits of the nation's healing and a symbol of the remarkable transition, which in the words of Former President Mandela, "We, the people of South Africa, have made a decisive and irreversible break with the past. We have, in real life, declared our shared allegiance to justice, non-racialism and democracy; our yearning for a peaceful and harmonious nation of equals".

Source: <http://www.gov.za/> accessed on December 20, 2013

ZIMBABWE



On December 22, the government and people of Zimbabwe will celebrate the National Unity Day which came into being in 1997, at the time, celebrating the coming together of Zimbabwe's then two political parties, the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF) and the Zimbabwe African Patriotic Union (PF Zapu) at the time one representing the Shona-speaking and the other the Ndebele-speaking peoples.

These two groups had fought together against the colonial government of Rhodesia in the

1970s. Upon independence, however, and the creation of Zimbabwe, the two parties often clashed over the political direction the country should take. Violence erupted between them in the 1980s. Since the merger, the government of Zimbabwe has explained that the move has resulted in a government of unity in which all factions of the population are represented without conflict.

Source: www.zimbabwe-embassy.us accessed December 20, 2013

SADC JANUARY 2014 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Categories:

A SADC Meetings, Seminars and Workshops

B Meetings, Seminars and Workshops organised by other parties

Technical Meetings

ACTIVITY	CATEGORY	DATE	VENUE
Statistical Capacity Building Program Steering Committee meeting	B	TBA	TBA
Regional Workshop on Integration of Market Analysis in Vulnerability Assessments	A	13 – 17 January	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Project Steering Committee and Regional Technical Advisory Committee Meeting	A	29 – 31 January	Lilongwe, Malawi
Planning Meeting for Trans Boundary Use and Protection of Natural Resources	A	22 – 24 January	Gaborone, Botswana
Planning Meeting for REDD + MRV Project	A	TBA	Gaborone, Botswana

Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année 2014



Felix Natal e Ano Novo Próspero

Merry Christmas & Happy New Year

PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN JANUARY 2014

Republic of ANGOLA	1 January	New year
Republic of BOTSWANA	1 January	New Year's Day Public Holiday
Democratic Republic of CONGO	1 January 4 January 16 January 17 January	New Year Martyrs' Day Laurent Désiré Kabila Day Patrice Lumumba Day
Kingdom of LESOTHO	1 January	New year's Day
Republic of MADAGASCAR	1 January	New year's Day
Republic of MALAWI	1 January 15 January	New year's Day John Chilembwe Day
Republic of MAURITIUS	1 & 2 January 17 January 31 January	New year's Day Thaipoosam Cavadee Chinese Spring Festival
Republic of MOZAMBIQUE	1 January	New year's Day
Republic of NAMIBIA	1 January	New year's Day
Republic of SEYCHELLES	1 & 2 January	New year's Day
Republic of SOUTH AFRICA	1 January	New year's Day
Kingdom of SWAZILAND	1 January	New year's Day
United Republic of TANZANIA	1 January 12 January 15 & 16 January	New year's Day Zanzibar Revolution Day Maulid Day
Republic of ZAMBIA	1 January	Christmas Day
Republic of ZIMBABWE	1 January	New year's Day