

**S O U T H E R N A F R I C A N
D E V E L O P M E N T C O M M U N I T Y**

Revised Edition

Strategic Indicative Plan for the

**Organ on Politics,
Defence and Security
Cooperation**



MAPUTO, 5th August 2010



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Foreword

The Southern African Development Community (SADC), which commemorates its 30th anniversary this year, is a product from a cultural and political process with economic nuances arising, in part, from labour migration and cross border trade.

The Kongwa Political and Military Training Centre in Tanzania welcomed various liberation movements from Southern African united by their common willingness to liberate their respective countries from foreign domination and from the retrograde and racist regimes in South Africa and South Rhodesia.

The practice of political, diplomatic and military concerted action was thus consolidated and eventually evolved into the Mulungushi Club and the Front line States. On 1 April 1980, an economic dimension



was added to the political, diplomatic and military ones. As a matter of fact, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was established with the objective of strengthening friendly and cooperative relations, preserving political independence, and ensuring regional development by capitalising on the complementarity of our economies, resources, and potential.

Peace and security have always been central to our Organisation, due to therecognition of their role in the establishment of regional cooperation and integration as well as in the creation of the welfare of our peoples. In this regard, the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation was signed in 2001 as an instrument which formalises the SADC Organ established in 1996. Subsequently, the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO) was signed in 2004, with a view to operationalising the objectives set forth in the Protocol.

The implementation of SIPO has provided an invaluable contribution towards the strengthening and deepening of cooperation in the areas of politics, defence and security in SADC. Since then there has been more concerted action within the various sectors and the number of meetings between our senior officials and leaders increased considerably. The mutual knowledge derived therefrom and greater familiarisation with the operations of the institutions of each Member State as a result of this interaction have led to an ever-increasing trust which we can witness between our leaders, senior officials, and States.

SADC has always been able to read the signs to act in a proactive manner. Therefore, in response to the changes which took place in the geo-political climate within SADC and to the progress in the operational situation in the defence and security sectors, we have the honour and the privilege to submit the Strategic Indicative Plan for the SADC Organ. This is a document which has been revised in terms of



objectives, strategies, specific activities and outcomes expected from its implementation .

May the implementation of SIPO contribute to further revitalise synergies amongst our countries aimed at promoting peace, security and stability in SADC towards a deeper regional integration and prosperity in the region.



ARMANDO EMILIO GUEBUZA

President of the Republic of Mozambique and Current Chair of the SADC Organ for Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation





Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACSRT	African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism
AAR	After Action Review
ASF	African Standby Force
AU	African Union
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System
CISSA	Committee for Intelligence on State Security for Africa
CPX	Command Post Exercise

DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DISC	Defence Intelligence Standing Committee
DSC	Defence Sub Committee
EU	European Union
EX	Exercise
FTX	Field Training Exercise
GIS	Geographic Information System
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquire Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information Communication Technology
INTERPOL	International Police
ISDSC	Inter-State Defence and Security Committee
ISPDC	Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
MAPEX	Map Exercise

MCO	Ministerial Committee of the Organ
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MLD	Main Logistics Depot
MS	Member State(s)
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEWC	National Early Warning Centre
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OSSC	Operations Sub Sub Committee
PLANELM	Planning Element
PSO	Peace Support Operations
RDF	Rapid Deployment Force
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RPTC	Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RETOSA	Regional Tourism Organisation for Southern Africa
REWC	Regional Early Warning Centre
ROCTA	Regional Organised Crime Threat Analysis
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SADC POL	SADC Police
SADC SF	SADC Standby Force
SARPCCO	Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
SEAC	SADC Electoral Advisory Council
SEOM	SADC Electoral Observation Mission
SHD & SP	Social, Human Development and Special Projects
SIPO	Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSSC	State Security Sub Committee
UN	United Nations
TORs	Terms of Reference
UXO	Unexploded Ordinances
WHO	World Health Organisation



Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO)

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Declaration and Treaty define SADC's vision as a SHARED FUTURE in an environment of peace, security and stability, regional cooperation and integration based on equity, mutual benefit and solidarity.
- 1.1.2 This vision needs to be appreciated within the context, historical processes and experiences of the region. Formal cooperation in politics, defence and security can be traced back to the creation of the Front Line States (FLS) in 1977. The Front Line States played a pivotal role in the liberation of Southern Africa.

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- 1.1.3 To strengthen the existing cooperation, preserve independence, ensure regional development and integration, the region established the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980.
 - 1.1.4 The need for peace and security, economic and social development through regional integration culminated in the birth of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992.
 - 1.1.5 Recognising the need for establishing a climate conducive to social and economic development in the region, SADC has been undertaking various actions aimed at contributing to the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security. It has in particular, structured itself in a manner designed to make its efforts to preserve peace and security more effective.
 - 1.1.6 Member states are demonstrating the will to cooperate in political, defence and security matters, and this has created an enabling environment for peace, security and stability in the region through the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts within and between states. However, the region still faces potential and actual military threats that include inter alia, armed conflicts in some member states, unfinished demobilisation, disarmament, reintegration and monitoring of former military personnel, terrorism and the prevalence of landmines.
 - 1.1.7 The Heads of State and Government Summit held on 28 June 1996, in Gaborone, Botswana, established the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

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- 1.1.8 On 17 August 1999, in Maputo, Mozambique, the SADC Heads of State and Government decided to restructure all SADC institutions including the Organ. The Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government, in Windhoek, Namibia, on 9 March 2001, approved the 'Report on the Review of the Operations of the SADC institutions'.
- 1.1.9 On 14 August 2001, in Blantyre, Malawi, the SADC Heads of State and Government signed the 'SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, which provides an institutional framework by which member states coordinate policies and activities in the areas of politics, defence, and security.
- 1.1.10 At its extraordinary meeting held in Blantyre, Malawi, on 14 January 2002, the Summit mandated that the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation prepare the 'Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ' (SIPO), which would provide guidelines for the implementation of the 'SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation' for the next five years.
- 1.1.11 The SIPO is based on the objectives and common agenda of SADC as stated in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty as amended on 14 August 2001 in Blantyre, Malawi. The guiding principles for the strategic activities outlined in the SIPO are those that guide the implementation of the common agenda as stated in the 'Report on the Review of the Operations of SADC Institutions' approved by the SADC Extraordinary Summit on 9 March 2001 in Windhoek, Namibia.

1.2 Milestones and Challenges of the SIPO First Edition

- 1.2.1 Member states have continued to deepen their cooperation in the areas of politics, defence and security so as to enhance regional integration. The sharing and exchange of information and expertise has contributed to the strengthening of trust amongst member states. This has also served to bolster confidence in each other.
- 1.2.2 Member states understand that they have come a long way together, and that they have a common future. They have been cooperating in various defence areas, such as the exchange of information, visits, the sharing of training institutions, the carrying out joint exercises, and availing support to one other during emergencies and in times of political challenge.
- 1.2.3 ‘The SADC Mutual Defence Pact’ stands as a regional commitment towards collective self-defence and the preservation of peace and security in the region; an armed attack against one shall be deemed a threat to regional peace and security.
- 1.2.4 The successful launching and operationalisation of the SADC Standby Force is a commitment of purpose that ensures the region’s collective approach to defence and security affairs and that goes towards the protection of the people and safeguarding the stability of the region.
- 1.2.5 The integration of Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPPCO) into the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) is yet another



development intended to deepen regional integration and cooperation of policing in the region.

- 1.2.6 The region established the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC), which was operationalised and launched for conflict prevention and management.
- 1.2.7 Overall, there has been substantial progress in the SADC region on issues related to political governance, the observation of elections, the establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) and the mediation units.
- 1.2.8 Though there is relative peace and stability in the region, there are challenges in the form of climate change, economic recession, unconstitutional change of governments, the growing vulnerability of national borders, illegal migration, increases in organised transnational crime, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, illicit mining, maritime piracy and so forth.
- 1.2.9 The reviewed SIPO was restructured in an endeavour to respond to identified challenges that would threaten the security and political stability of the region.
- 1.2.10 Key to the success of the SIPO is the need for the Organ to pursue regular monitoring and evaluation of its programs in order to ensure implementation in all sectors. Therefore, annual plans should be developed to complement the SIPO.



2. The Sipo Review Process

The SIPO evaluation exercise held in February 2007 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania recommended the review of the SIPO before its expiry in 2009. The workshop noted that there was need to review and re-evaluate the SIPO every five years in order to ensure that it remains in line with changing circumstances in the region.

The second review workshop was held in the Kingdom of Swaziland from 17-20 March 2009.

The Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) at its meeting on 2 August 2009 directed the Secretariat to ensure the finalisation and consolidation of the second edition of the SIPO by 2010.

Following the MCO decision, member states convened in Gaborone,



Botswana from 24-27 May 2010 to consolidate the SIPO as reviewed in the Kingdom of Swaziland. As a result, the meeting recommended that the Organ Troika meet from 22-25 June 2010 to harmonise the reviewed and consolidated SIPO document.

The SIPO review process involved the review of the objectives, strategies and activities undertaken by the various sectors as well as the inclusion of the police as a stand alone sector of the Organ.

The SIPO review was undertaken in response to, among others, the following:

- The changing geo-political environment
- Weaknesses in the first edition of the SIPO document to adequately respond to evolving challenges
- Inadequate provision for the coordinated monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process of the SIPO
- Inadequate human resources to coordinate the implementation of activities
- Lack of coordination in the implementation of issues that cut across sectors
- The need to restructure Organ sectors

2.1 Structure of the SIPO

The Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ is divided into five main Sectors. These are:

- (i) The Political Sector
- (ii) The Defence Sector
- (iii) The State Security Sector

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- (iv) The Public Security Sector
 - (v) The Police Sector

The objectives of the SIPO are provided for in the ‘Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation’. The SIPO therefore, seeks to identify strategies and activities to achieve these objectives.

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Strict monitoring and evaluation mechanisms shall be put in place. These monitoring mechanisms shall include:

- (i) A review of the implementation of planned activities
- (ii) The provision of information on regular basis to stakeholders

2.4 Action Plans

For the implementation of SIPO, the sectors should develop annual action plans.



3. The Political Sector

3.1 Analysis

The regional political situation is characterised by the acceptance of political pluralism. In this regard, SADC countries hold regular democratic elections and conduct consultations aimed at enhancing and deepening a democratic culture. Good political cooperation has ushered in peace and created an enabling environment for socio-economic development.

In the diplomatic sphere, member states have continued to undertake regular consultations on matters of mutual interest.



A number of regional institutions have been created with the aim of, among others, deepening cooperation and mutual trust among Member States. The institutions include inter alia the Inter- State Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC), SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) and the SADC Mediation Unit.

The SADC Mediation Unit will add value to the role played by statespersons and eminent persons of the region in conflict resolution within the region and beyond.

The prevailing peace and the deepening of democratic practices have contributed to the emergence and growth of civil society organisations. Various organisations within civil society are involved in different development initiatives that directly impact on the lives of the people.

The strengthening of existing common values and culture is at the centre stage of cooperation among member states. Whereas conventional borders confer nationality to citizens, cultural values transcend boundaries. The process of building the nation-state is taking place in tandem with the process of building the SADC Community.

A number of public and private research institutions are involved in the analysis of politics, international relations, security and human rights issues.

At the continental level, SADC has been active in the establishment and consolidation of the African Union (AU), its institutions and programmes such as the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

3.2 Challenges

Despite the above positive developments, SADC still faces a number of political, economic and social challenges. These include:

- (i) Economic underdevelopment and poverty;
- (ii) The HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- (iii) Inter and intra state conflict;
- (iv) Consolidation of democracy and good governance;
- (v) Refugees, irregular movers, illegal migrants and internally displaced persons;
- (vi) The need to redress imbalances in accessibility to natural resources and wealth;
- (vii) The demobilisation, disarmament, reintegration and monitoring of ex-combatants;
- (viii) The development and consolidation of regional disaster management mechanisms; and
- (ix) Corruption.

OBJECTIVE 1

To protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra state and inter state conflict and aggression.

Strategies

- (a) Promote the exchange of information and to review regional political and security situation and developments.
- (b) Establish appropriate mechanisms to avert all forms of threat against member states through diplomatic initiatives.
- (c) Enhance capacity for conflict prevention, management and resolution.

- (d) Encourage the contribution of civil society to conflict prevention, management and resolution.
- (e) Carry out regular and inclusive assessments and identify factors with potential to cause conflict.

Specific Activities

- (a) Strengthen communication and cooperation links within SADC countries between SADC and the AU Commission and the AU institutions.
- (b) Establish appropriate institutions and undertake diplomatic initiatives to promote a culture of peace and tolerance.
- (c) Promote peace building activities such as awareness programs and resource mobilisation for mine action.
- (d) Design a common approach to the reintegration of demobilised soldiers including child soldiers.
- (e) Identify and assess conflict factors.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Effective and secure communication among SADC member states and between SADC and the AU Commission.
- (b) Prevention of all forms of threats against member states.
- (c) Sustainable socio-economic development and poverty eradication achieved.
- (d) Strengthened capacity for peace, security and development in the region.
- (e) Enhanced participation of civil society.

OBJECTIVE 2

To promote political co-operation among Member States and the evolution of common political values and institutions.

Strategies

Promote public debates and awareness activities throughout SADC on its achievements.

Specific Activities

- (a) Identify and utilise regional centres of excellence for the exchange and sharing of political and diplomatic experiences.
- (b) Organise roundtable discussions to deliberate on the involvement of civil society in Organ activities.
- (c) Identify research and academic institutions to undertake studies on foreign policy.
- (d) Organise consultative workshop between the SIPO and the RISDP.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Development of a common approach to foreign policy formulation and practices.
- (b) Enhanced political cooperation among member states.
- (c) Effective interaction between the Organ and the civil society.
- (d) Better coordination and more efficient utilisation of resources amongst SADC structures.

OBJECTIVE 3

To prevent, contain and resolve inter and intra state conflict by peaceful means.

Strategies

- (a) Enhance the capacity for conflict prevention, management and resolution.
- (b) Encourage the contribution of civil society to conflict prevention, management and resolution.
- (c) Carry out regular and inclusive assessments and identify factors with potential to cause conflict.

Specific Activities

- (a) Promote peace-building activities such as awareness programs and resource mobilisation for mine action.
- (b) Design a common approach to the reintegration of demobilised soldiers including child soldiers.
- (c) Identify and assess conflict factors.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Strengthened capacity for peace, security and development in the region.
- (b) Enhanced participation of civil society.

OBJECTIVE 4

To promote the development of democratic institutions and practices by state parties and encourage the observance of universal human rights.

Strategies

- (a) Achieve common electoral standards in the region.
- (b) Promote the principles of democracy, good governance and rule of law.

- (c) Encourage political parties and all stakeholders to accept the outcome of elections held in accordance with African Union and SADC electoral standards.
- (d) Establish a SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) and define its functions.

Specific Activities

- (a) Consistently observe elections in the region.
- (b) Identify and share best practices.
- (c) Identify, encourage and strengthen capacity of institutions that promote democracy and good governance within member states.
- (d) Encourage member state production of periodic reports on human rights issues to relevant bodies and SADC structures.
- (e) Support of member states' judicial systems.
- (f) Encourage a culture of consultation among political stakeholders.
- (g) Establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Common electoral standards in the region.
- (b) Enhanced democracy and good governance practices in member states.
- (c) Improved human rights situation in the region.
- (d) Enhanced delivery of justice.
- (e) Improved electoral process management.
- (f) Enhanced democracy and good governance.
- (g) Improved electoral processes.

OBJECTIVE 5

To encourage member states to observe and implement the United Nations Charter, African Union Constitutive Act as well as other instruments related to the Organ.

Strategies

- (a) Ratify and accede to the relevant conventions, treaties and protocols.
- (b) Promote regular bilateral and multilateral consultations on matters of mutual interest.

Specific Activities

- (a) Identify and evaluate the status of ratification of international treaties and conventions relevant to the Organ.
- (b) Evaluate the status and timeliness of implementation of conventions, treaties and protocols relating to the Organ.
- (c) Encourage member states to engage in bilateral and multilateral consultations on matters of mutual interest.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Member States governed by the same international legal regime.
- (b) Harmonisation of positions and approaches on issues of mutual interest in the international fora.

OBJECTIVE 6

To develop peacekeeping and coordination capacities of Member States for effective participation in regional and international peace support operations.

Strategies

- (a) Enhance regional capacity for peace support operations.
- (b) Mobilise resources and enhance regional capacity for peace support operations.

Specific Activities

- (a) Ensure the training of the civilian component of the SADC Standby Force (SADC SF).
- (b) Periodically review of the training curricula of the Regional Peace Training Centre (RPTC) to include civilian component courses.
- (c) Mobilise resources for the capacitation of the civilian component.
- (d) Overall resource mobilisation for the sector to ensure the full operationalisation of peace support operations and the RPTC.
- (e) Establish a civilian roster within the SADC Secretariat.

Expected Outcomes

Effective participation of the civilian component in peace support operations.

OBJECTIVE 7

To enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster risk management, and coordination of regional disaster response and international humanitarian assistance.

Strategies

- (a) Strengthen and consolidate regional disaster risk management mechanisms.
- (b) Develop and implement sustainable mechanisms for

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- knowledge management and information sharing at SADC and national levels.
- (c) Enhance natural disaster early warning capacities, structures and networks at regional and national levels.
 - (d) Align national and regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, strategies and action plans with international and regional strategies and trends.
 - (e) Facilitate DRR training and capacity needs assessment in member states.

Specific Activities

- (a) Establish and strengthen a DRR Coordination Unit at SADC Secretariat.
- (b) Revise and implement the 'SADC DRR Strategic Plan' and align with 'Hyogo Framework for Action' and the 'Africa DRR Strategy'.
- (c) Develop and implement the regional disaster response mechanism to guide regional response to disasters.
- (d) Enhance disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring and risk/vulnerability assessments for disaster preparedness, prevention and response.
- (e) Facilitate formulation and implementation of national and regional policies and action plans to allow for harmonisation and alignment with national, regional and international strategies and trends.
- (f) Facilitate DRR training, the exchange of data and information, lessons learnt and best practices among Member States.



Expected Outcomes

- (a) Effective coordination of DRR at regional level.
- (b) Consolidated regional Plan of Action for DRR.
- (c) Reduction in loss of life and damage to property.
- (d) Effective sharing of DRR information and experiences.
- (e) Better management of disaster risks and emergencies.
- (f) Trained and skilled DRR personnel.



4. The Defence Sector

4.1 Analysis

The Southern African region has for decades been developing and strengthening regional cooperation in the defence sector. This cooperation has significantly contributed to the prevailing peace and stability in the region, which is a fundamental prerequisite for social and economic development.

The advent of relative peace and stability throughout the region has refocused the role of the military to peace support operations, humanitarian assistance and as a support to civil authority.



In order to ensure the effective conduct of peace support operations the ISDSC has strengthened the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Zimbabwe to cover all components of SADC SF. In doing so, SADC Defence Forces have continued to hold joint peace support exercises such as Blue Ruvuma and Golfinho which were important milestones in operationalising the SADC SF.

At the international level, many SADC Member States have continued to contribute to UN and AU peace support operations.

4.2 Challenges

Notwithstanding the achievements stated above, the region still faces a number of challenges, which impact on the defence sector. These include:

- (i) Armed conflicts within member states.
- (ii) Terrorism.
- (iii) HIV/AIDS.
- (iv) Developing policies and capacities to ensure that the region maintains trained units ready to be deployed in peace support operations in the region or under the auspices of the African Union or the United Nations.
- (v) Developing a regional capacity on defence technology.
- (vi) The clearance of landmines and other unexploded ordinances (UXOs).
- (vii) Responding to external aggression.

- (viii) The reintegration of ex-combatants and rehabilitation of child soldiers.
- (ix) Implementing the doctrine that will enable the inter-operability of defence forces.
- (x) Disaster relief support capability.
- (xi) The proliferation of and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.
- (xii) Illegal migration.
- (xiii) Maritime piracy.
- (xiv) Any other threats.

OBJECTIVE 1

To protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra state and inter state conflict and aggression.

Strategies

- (a) Develop regional capability and contribute to continental peace and security architecture.
- (b) Conduct regular assessments of the regional security situation.
- (c) Define and identify common interests and threats in the region.
- (d) Formulate regional policies with regard to reintegration of demobilised ex-soldiers including ex-child soldiers.
- (e) Promote the establishment of linkage between the Regional Early Warning (REWC) and the Defence Intelligence Standing Committee (DISC).

Specific Activities

- (a) Consolidate the operationalisation of the SADC

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- Standby Force.
- (b) Member States to effectively resource, sustain and maintain SADC SF to ensure its proficiency and efficiency.
 - (c) Member states to continue pledging personnel and equipment and ensure continued training of troops for forces readiness.
 - (d) Verify the status of pledges conducted biennially.
 - (e) Develop a generic memorandum of understanding (MOU) to allow smooth movement of forces during exercises or operations.

Expected Outcomes

Peaceful and secure environment for regional development.

OBJECTIVE 2

Promote regional coordination and cooperation on matters related to security and defence and establish appropriate mechanisms to this end.

Strategies

- (a) Harmonise national defence policies to be in line with foreign policy objectives so as to enhance regional security architecture.
- (b) Establish and operationalise confidence-building measures for conflict prevention, management and resolution.
- (c) Promote interaction among senior officials of the member states security and defence forces through consultation and joint training programmes.
- (d) Conduct activities aimed at enabling coordination in handling conflicts, harmonise policies and strategies.

Specific Activities

- (a) Consolidate the operationalisation of the SADC Standby Force.
- (b) Member states to effectively resource, sustain and maintain the SADC SF to ensure its proficiency and efficiency.
- (c) Member states to continue pledge personnel and equipment and ensure continued training of troops for forces readiness.
- (d) Verify status of pledges conducted every two years.
- (e) Develop a generic MOU to allow smooth movement of forces during exercises or operations.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Operational mechanisms for effective coordination and cooperation consolidated.
- (b) Confidence and trust established among armed forces.

OBJECTIVE 3

To consider enforcement action in accordance with international law, as a matter of last resort, where peaceful means have failed.

Strategies

- (a) Establish stand-by arrangements and promote professionalism in the defence forces in the conduct of peace support operations.
- (b) Design and implement professional training programmes for the defence forces.
- (c) Promote civilian-military relations.
- (d) Operationalise the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact'.
- (e) Promote and disseminate 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' within member state institutions.

- (f) Harmonise military doctrines and operational concepts in the region in order to achieve regional inter-operability.
- (g) Adopt and rehearse operational procedures aimed at achieving the spirit of the Pact.

Specific Activities

- (a) Operationalise SADC SF.
- (b) Prepare and employ the SADC SF to respond appropriately when called upon.
- (c) Finalise the development of the SADC SF rapid deployment force's capability to respond appropriately to challenging security scenarios when called upon.
- (d) Enhance RPTC capacity.
- (e) Enhance national defence training programmes.
- (f) Coordinate regional defence training programmes.
- (g) Organise civilian-military seminars and workshops
- (h) Encourage member states to implement fully the provisions of the Pact.
- (i) Mainstream the Pact into defence and security training, workshops and seminars.
- (j) Harmonise military doctrines and operational concepts.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Deterrence capability enhanced.
- (b) Existing collective defence and security mechanisms consolidated.

OBJECTIVE 4

**(a) To consider the development of a collective security capacity; and
(b) To conclude the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' to respond to external military threats.**

Strategies

- (a) Operationalise the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact'.
- (b) Promote and disseminate the Pact within member state institutions.
- (c) Harmonise military doctrines and operational concepts in the region in order to achieve regional inter-operability.
- (d) Adopt and rehearse operational procedures aimed at achieving the spirit of the Pact.

Specific Activities

- (a) Encourage member states to fully implement the provisions of the Pact.
- (b) Mainstream the Pact into defence and security training, workshops and seminars.
- (c) Harmonise military doctrines and operational concepts.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Existing collective defence and security mechanisms consolidated.
- (b) Deterrence capability enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 5

To encourage state parties to implement United Nations, African Union and other international conventions and treaties on arms control, disarmament and peaceful relations between states.

Strategies

- (a) Develop a regional culture binding SADC defence forces to relevant international conventions and treaties.
- (b) Incorporate into training programmes and curricula the existing international conventions and treaties.

Specific Activities

- (a) Defence forces of Member States should adhere to international conventions and treaties.
- (b) Incorporate international conventions and treaties into national training programmes.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) International conventions and treaties are observed by member states and regional forces are aware of and adhere to international conventions and treaties.

OBJECTIVE 6

To develop the peacekeeping capacity of national defence forces and coordinate the participation of state parties in international and regional peacekeeping operations.

Strategies

- (a) Develop a regional peace support operational capability based upon individual member state's standby arrangements.
- (b) Consolidate and develop the activities of the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre.
- (c) Design and establish a regional peace support operational structure with appropriate means.

Specific Activities

- (a) Operationalise SADC SF and ensure the required operational readiness of the pledges.
- (b) Ensure continuous Operations of the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC).
- (c) Source funds for operations of the Centre.
- (d) Develop SADC SF operational structure.
- (e) Conduct joint training exercises to promote the inter-operability.
- (f) Conduct joint Peace Support Operations (PSO) training exercises and courses at national and regional level.
- (g) Adapt UN PSO training doctrine.
- (h) Conduct periodic joint multinational exercises.
- (i) Finance the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) according to the capacities of member states or through possible foreign partners.
- (j) Conduct joint multinational exercises.

Expected Outcomes

Enhanced regional capacity to participate in peace support operations.

OBJECTIVE 7

To enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster management and coordination of international humanitarian assistance.

Strategies

- (a) Support the implementation of and contribute to the establishment of operational procedures related to disaster management mechanism.
- (b) Train national defence forces for effective rapid

- 
- response in search and rescue missions.
- (c) Conduct joint exercises for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
 - (d) Adopt operational emergency procedures that will guide the use of military forces in search and rescue operations.
 - (e) Encourage the defence forces of member states to acquire equipment to be used in case of emergency.

Specific Activities

- (a) Participate in the coordination mechanisms on disaster management at national and regional levels.
- (b) Develop disaster management operational procedures.
- (c) Harmonise disaster management operational procedures.
- (d) Formulate training programmes and carry out joint search and rescue training exercises at national and regional levels.
- (e) Conduct joint training exercises on humanitarian relief at national and regional levels.
- (f) Carry out needs assessments.
- (g) Establish coordination mechanisms on search and rescue operations.

Expected Outcomes

Enhanced Regional Disaster mitigation capacity.



5. The State Security Sector

5.1 Analysis

The success of the integration process in the SADC region requires a satisfactory level of state security. Political cooperation has created a conducive environment for enhanced security cooperation.

While the security situation in the region is characterised by peace and stability there are externally and internally induced threats to the security of member states. The following are some of the main areas of concern:

Threats to subvert constitutional order and diminish national sovereignty.



Maneuvers or activities designed to undermine the economic interests of member states and/or the region.

Regular exchange of intelligence information among the services and mutual assistance rendered to each are some of the important factors defining the current state of cooperation in the State Security Sector. This process has also significantly benefited from formal and informal links between the services.

The State Security Sector achieved the following milestones during the period under view:

- (i) Staffing of the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC) through secondment and recruitment.
- (ii) Review of the 'REWC Concept Paper'.
- (iii) Development of insecurity and conflict indicators
- (iv) Development of the REWC manual.
- (v) Procurement and installation of secure communication equipment.
- (vi) Creation of national focus points for the REWC.
- (vii) Identification of training needs for the sector.

5.2 Challenges

Despite the above positive developments, the State Security sector still faces a number of challenges. These include:

- (i) Enhancement of the capacity to prevent the subversion of the constitutional order and national sovereignty.
- (ii) The negative effects of globalisation such as the

growing vulnerability of national borders, increases in organised and transnational crime, drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking.

- (iii) Terrorism.
- (iv) Enhancement of bilateral relations.
- (v) Implementation of a SADC Early Warning System (EWS).
- (vi) Addressing the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (vii) Limited resources.
- (viii) Food security.
- (ix) Protection of maritime resources.
- (x) Climate change.
- (xi) Transnational organised crime.
- (xii) Illegal migration.
- (xiii) Maritime piracy.
- (xiv) Economic threats.
- (xv) Foreign interference.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of the Organ in the State Security Sector are stipulated in Article 2 of the 'SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation', and these are:

OBJECTIVE 1

To protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra and inter state conflict.

Strategies

- (a) Identify and diffuse threats within the region.
- (b) Exchange intelligence on potential threats undermining the stability of member states.

- (c) Share intelligence on the prevention and combating of terrorism.
- (d) Share intelligence on maritime piracy.
- (e) Exchange intelligence on the unchanging behaviour of society with respect to HIV/AIDS.
- (f) Exchange intelligence on the observance of human rights.

Specific Activities

- (a) Staff Regional Early Warning Centre.
- (b) Launch the Regional Early Warning Centre.
- (c) Designate national focus points on early warning matters.
- (d) Share information on suspected terrorist syndicates within the region.
- (e) Hold regular workshops and seminars on combating terrorism.
- (f) Coordinate sourcing of assistance to prevent and combat terrorism.
- (g) Enact and or strengthen national legislation on terrorism.
- (h) Share intelligence on nature and extent of the threat
- (i) Collaborate with relevant institutions that deal with the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (j) Participate in research activities on the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (k) Include human rights as part of training curricula at all levels.

Expected Outcomes

An effective monitoring of threats leading to the improved security in the region.

OBJECTIVE 2

To promote regional coordination and cooperation on security and defence and establish appropriate mechanisms.

Strategies

- (a) Collaborate with relevant intelligence institutions.
- (b) Exchange training programmes.
- (c) Share financial and technological resources.
- (d) Hold regional training programmes.
- (e) Hold statutory meetings.

Specific Activities

- (a) Establish formal collaboration between SADC and the Africa Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism.
- (b) Establish formal relationship between SADC and CISSA.
- (c) Enhance collaboration between AU and SADC.
- (d) Establish formal relations with other relevant institutions.
- (e) Identify areas requiring joint training.
- (f) Build capacity in the use of ICT for an early warning system.
- (g) Conduct training in counter terrorism with ACSRT
- (h) Engage SADC Liaison Officer at the AU on matters of funding, technology and other relevant security matters.
- (i) Organise regional training programmes for analysts.

Expected Outcomes

Enhanced cooperation and coordination at regional and continental level on matters of defence and security.

OBJECTIVE 3

To prevent, contain and resolve inter and intra state conflicts.

Strategies

- (a) Identify early warning signs of inter and intra-state conflict.
- (b) Monitor regional security situation.
- (c) Collect and disseminate intelligence to assist in conflict resolution processes in the region.

Specific Activities

- (a) Update insecurity and conflict indicators and develop them into software in order to assist in the analysis processes at the REWC.
- (b) Conduct regular security assessments and produce products thereof.
- (c) Assist in identifying mediators and facilitators.
- (d) Support the mediation processes.
- (e) Conduct training in conflict resolution and management.
- (f) Exchange intelligence.

Expected Outcomes

Inter and intra state conflict prevented.

OBJECTIVE 4

To consider the development of a collective security capacity and implement the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' in order to respond to external military threat.

Strategies

- (a) Promote the exchange of intelligence of mutual interest.

- (b) Disseminate the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' within state security institutions.

Specific Activities

- (a) Hold meetings, workshops and seminars.
- (b) Disseminate the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' within security sector institutions.
- (c) Participate in regional PSO.

Expected Outcomes

Collective security capacity and implementation of the 'SADC Mutual Defence Pact' in the region attained.

OBJECTIVE 5

To develop close cooperation between the law enforcement agencies and state security services of member states.

Strategies

- (a) Hold meetings between state security services and law enforcement agencies.
- (b) Exchange intelligence through the development of a common database on cross border crime.
- (c) Promotion of community based approach to domestic security.

Specific Activities

- (a) Exchange experiences.
- (b) Exchange intelligence on syndicates of illegal migration and transnational organised crime.
- (c) Profile suspects of transnational organised crimes and illegal migration.


Expected Outcomes

Improved security in the region through effective monitoring of threats.



6. The Public Security Sector

6.1 Analysis

The purpose of the Public Security Sector is to provide and ensure services, in law enforcement, public safety, corrections/prisons, immigration, parks and wildlife, customs and refugees. Public security is an important tool that contributes significantly to the maintenance of a stable political environment and socio- economic prosperity.

The situation in the public security sector is characterised by increased cooperation and collaboration between its various services and other law enforcement agencies.



Public security institutions have been participating in joint cross border operations which have resulted in the reduction of crime and the recovery of stolen property. Transnational organised crime and incidents of terrorism constitute some of the most serious concerns to law enforcement agencies such as immigration, police, customs, border guards, coast guards and fiscal inspectors.

The immigration services of SADC are engaged in collective planning aimed at strengthening the control and facilitation of the movement of persons in the region. The region's long and porous borders, economic attractions and the relative peace and stability make the region a preferred destination and transit point for not only investment, but also criminal elements.

The Public Security Sector has also been engaged in the prevention of poaching and in the illegal trade of wildlife products in the region.

Member States have also been working together to curb incidents of transit fraud and the under-valuation of imported goods from outside the region as well as cross border smuggling.

Cognisant of the region's vulnerability to cross-border crime, SADC has been active in developing regional instruments to fight transnational crime in the region. The Public Security Sector has been participating in the implementation of SADC protocols on the combating of illicit drug trafficking, and on the firearms, ammunition and other related materials.

6.2 Challenges

The Public Security Sector made significant achievements in the first edition of the SIPO. Joint cross-border operations, which resulted in the reduction in crime in areas related to poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife, customs issues and illegal migration were conducted. Member States have also been working together to curb incidents of transit fraud and under-valuation of imported second hand goods as well as cross border smuggling.

Despite the above achievements, The Public Security Sector still faces numerous challenges, which include:

- (i) Transnational criminal activities and organised criminal syndicates.
- (ii) Cyber crime.
- (iii) Terrorism.
- (iv) Drug dealing and trafficking.
- (v) Violent crime.
- (vi) Control and regulation of private security companies for the elimination of mercenary activities.
- (vii) The proliferation of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons.
- (viii) Money laundering and cash in transit heists.
- (ix) The negative effects of globalisation such as the growing vulnerability of national borders.
- (x) The scarcity of resources.
- (xi) Efficient communication systems backed by a reliable criminal intelligence network.
- (xii) Combating human trafficking.
- (xiii) Combating and prevention of rape, abuse and

- violence against women, and children.
- (xiv) HIV/ AIDS.
- (xv) Enforcement of the agreed policies pertaining to the control of conflict diamonds.
- (xvi) Illegal migration.
- (xvii) Overcrowding in corrections/prisons facilities.
- (xviii) Poaching.
- (xix) Maritime piracy.
- (xx) Smuggling of goods.

OBJECTIVE 1

To promote public security and safety in the region.

Strategies

- (a) Conduct regular assessments and evaluations of the regional public security situation.
- (b) Devise effective measures to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sector.
- (c) Train public security officers on effective law and order maintenance strategies.
- (d) Develop a common approach to deal with rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society.
- (e) Develop close cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system to deal with overcrowding in prisons.
- (f) Establish a common approach in fighting poaching and trade in wildlife products.

Specific Activities

- (a) Continuous exchange of information on public security matters including cross-border and

- transnational organised crime.
- (b) Implement guidelines on combating HIV/AIDS in prisons in line with World Health Organisation (WHO) standards.
- (c) Harmonise training programmes and conduct joint training courses.
- (d) Provide education, vocational training and psychosocial support.
- (e) Devise effective measures to address overcrowding in correctional facilities.
- (f) Plan and conduct joint anti-poaching operations.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Public safety and security in the region enhanced.
- (b) Incidences of HIV/AIDS reduced and effective treatment and monitoring of those infected/affected enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 2

To promote regional coordination and cooperation on matters related to public security and safety and establish appropriate mechanisms to this end.

Strategies

- (a) Promote and encourage best practices to establish a common approach to handling public security and safety matters.
- (b) Harmonise and consolidate public security sector procedures, practices and legislation in line with AU, UN standards.
- (c) Facilitate legitimate movement of goods.

Specific Activities

- (a) Conduct regional workshops, seminars and training programmes on safety and security matters.
- (b) Develop and implement the protocol on the interstate transfer of prisoners.
- (c) Harmonise immigration procedures and control mechanisms to facilitate movement of people amongst member states, including the ratification of the 'SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons'.
- (d) Establish a common approach in handling and management of tourists;
- (e) Identify appropriate IT systems, harmonise laws and procedures and train immigration and police officials in order to implement UNIVISA system.
- (f) Review policies, laws and procedures governing prisons in line with constitutional guarantees and international human rights.
- (g) Harmonise policies, procedures and management of refugees in line with UN and AU instruments.

Expected Outcomes

- (a) Improved cooperation and coordination in public safety and security.
- (b) Free movement of persons facilitated.

OBJECTIVE 3

To develop capacity and incorporate prison officers in peacekeeping operations.

Strategies

Capacitate prisons/corrections officers in peacekeeping operations.

Specific Activities

- (a) Develop training curricula for prisons/corrections officers in peacekeeping operations.
- (b) Organise training courses/ seminars in collaboration with RPTC.
- (c) Participate in peacekeeping exercises and operations.

Expected Outcomes

Peacekeepers capacitated.

OBJECTIVE 4

Enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster risk management and coordination of regional disaster response and international humanitarian assistance.

Strategies

- (a) Strengthen and consolidate regional disaster risk management mechanisms.
- (b) Develop and implement sustainable mechanisms for knowledge management and information sharing at SADC and national levels.
- (c) Enhance natural disaster early warning capacities, structures and networks at regional and national levels.
- (d) Align national and regional Disaster Risk Response (DRR) policies strategies and action plans with international and regional strategies and trends.
- (e) Facilitate DRR training and capacity needs assessment in member states.

Specific Activities

- (a) Establish and strengthen a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Unit at SADC Secretariat.

- 
- (b) Implement the revised SADC DRR Strategic Plan as the basis of long-term regional DRR Plan of Action.
 - (c) Develop a regional disaster response mechanism to guide regional response to disasters.
 - (d) Explore and enhance collaboration with other existing DRR initiatives and stakeholders.
 - (e) Enhance the functioning of the Disaster Risk Reduction Technical & Coordination Committees.
 - (f) Establish and consolidate a regional DRR database of disaster risks and hazards, DRR expertise and skills, and response capacities in member states, and facilitate the dissemination and sharing of the information.
 - (g) Facilitate exchange of lessons-learnt and best practices in DRR among member states.
 - (h) Enhance disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring, risk and vulnerability assessments for disaster preparedness, and prevention and response.
 - (i) Facilitate effective coordination between relevant sectors and stakeholders at regional and national levels.
 - (j) Facilitate formulation and implementation of national and regional policies and action plans to allow for their future harmonisation and alignment with international strategies and trends.

Expected Outcomes

Enhanced capacity on disaster management.



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PUBLIC SECURITY

- (a) Annual work plans should reflect performance indicators evaluation of implementation.
- (b) Establishing of a post for senior public security officer to be considered.
- (c) The need to introduce a system of certification and authentication of the records of the meetings to be considered.
- (d) Create data bank for police and public security documents to be accessed.



7. The Police Sector

7.1 Analysis

The SADC Summit held in Maseru, Lesotho in 2006 decided on the creation of the Police Chiefs Sub-committee as a SADC institution under the Inter State, Defence and Security Committee of the SADC Organ. The establishment of the Police Sector as a stand alone from the Public Security Sector was a welcome development since it compliments the recognition of policing as a unique service within the framework of regional peace and security. The overarching endeavour is to strengthen policing institutions with the view of carving a crime free zone, where citizens can pursue their endeavours unperturbed by criminal elements.



The Police Sector has a responsibility to crack down on a range of transnational organised crime such as drug and human trafficking, unlawful possession of firearms; illegal migration and stock theft, among others. The crimes stated above are only the tip of the iceberg since there are other forms of crime, which have become a menace to public safety and security.

Joint cross-border operations that have been conducted have resulted in the reduction of crime and recovery of stolen property. In the same vein, member states have been working together to curb incidents of transit fraud and under-valuation of imported second hand goods from across the region as well as cross-border smuggling.

Cognisant of the region's vulnerability to cross-border crime and out of a desire to work in collaboration with other regions, SADC, through its law enforcement agencies, has been active in the development of international instruments to fight transnational crimes. The region has also been fiercely engaged in peace support operations in the region and beyond.

SADC, through its law enforcement agencies has been active in the implementation of regional instruments to fight transnational crimes. These regional instruments include the following, among others: the 'SADC Protocol Against Corruption', the 'SADC Protocol on Extradition, Control of Firearms, Ammunitions and Other Related Materials', mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, combating illicit drugs.

7.2 Challenges

Despite the above strides, the Police Sector still faces numerous challenges, which include:

- (i) Transnational criminal activities and organised criminal syndicates.
- (ii) Cyber crime.
- (iii) Terrorism.
- (iv) Drug dealing and trafficking.
- (v) Violent crime.
- (vi) Control and regulation of private security companies for the elimination of mercenary activities.
- (vii) The proliferation of and trafficking in small arms and light weapons.
- (viii) Money laundering and cash in transit heists.
- (ix) Efficient communications systems backed by a reliable criminal intelligence network.
- (x) Combating human trafficking and people smuggling
- (xi) Combating and preventing rape/statutory rape, abuse and violence against women and children.
- (xii) HIV and AIDS.
- (xiii) Financial and hi-tech crime.
- (xiv) Illegal mining.
- (xv) Maritime piracy.

OBJECTIVE 1

To protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order.

Strategies

- (a) Carry out regular reviews of joint crime management strategies in view of changing national and regional needs and priorities.
- (b) Ensure safety of the region and build capacity for combating cyber crime and terrorism.
- (c) Devise effective measures to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the national police services/forces.
- (d) Prepare and disseminate relevant information on criminal activities as may be necessary to benefit member states to contain crime in the region.
- (e) Develop regional police training policy and strategies taking into account the needs and the performance requirements of the regional police services/forces.

Specific Activities

- (i) Conduct joint cross-border operations.
- (ii) Continue implementation of the 'SADC Regional Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons' (SALW).
- (iii) Continuous exchange of crime intelligence on cross-border and transnational organised crime by the support of the International Police (INTERPOL).
- (iv) Continue conducting joint cross-boarder operations.
- (v) Training of personnel in the police services/ forces.

Expected Outcomes

Law and order maintained and crime reduced.

OBJECTIVE 2

To promote regional coordination and cooperation on matters related to safety and security and establish appropriate mechanisms to this end.



Strategies

- (a) Ensure efficient operation and management of criminal records.
- (b) Effective joint monitoring of cross border crime taking full advantage of the relevant facilities available using INTERPOL.

Specific Activities

- (i) SARPCCO to strengthen the implementation on the Regional Organised Crime Threat Analysis (ROCTA).
- (ii) Establish mechanisms for regional coordination among SARPCCO, customs and immigration services.
- (iii) Institute measures to combat human trafficking.
- (iv) Continuous exchange of crime intelligence on cross-border and transnational organised crime by the support of INTERPOL.

Expected Outcomes

Reliable criminal database established.

OBJECTIVE 3

To consider enforcement action in accordance with international law.

Strategies

- (a) Design and implement professional police training programmes for rapid response capability.
- (b) Ensure and promote professional accountability within the police services/forces.

Specific Activities

- (i) Continue implementing joint training programmes of Police Officers on Special Operations; and
- (ii) Strengthen the implementation of the code of conduct within the police services/forces.

Expected Outcomes

Law and order maintained and professionalism enhanced in the region.

OBJECTIVE 4

To promote the development of democratic institutions and practices within the territories of State Parties and encourage the observance of universal human rights as provided for in the Charters and Conventions of AU and UN.

Strategies

- (a) Encourage the domestication of the United Nations human rights conventions and the incorporation of police code of conduct in member states training programmes.
- (b) Train police officers on the provisions of the AU and UN instruments relating to human rights.

Specific Activities

- (a) SARPPCO to continue implementing code of conduct.
- (b) Capacitate personnel from police services/forces.

Expected Outcomes

Law and order maintained.

OBJECTIVE 5

To develop close co-operation between the police, state security and other law enforcement agencies of member states in order to address:

- (a) Cross border crime
- (b) Promotion of a community-based approach to domestic security
- (c) Illegal migration

Strategies

Promote, strengthen and perpetuate cooperation and foster joint strategies for the management of all forms of cross-border and related crimes with regional implications.

Specific Activities

Exchange of information and sharing of experiences between police and state security and other law enforcement agencies.

Expected Outcomes

Cross border crime reduced.

OBJECTIVE 6

To observe and encourage State Parties to implement UN, AU and other international Conventions and Treaties on arms control and disarmament.

Strategies

Encourage ratification and implementation of the various existing legal instruments on arms control.

Specific Activities

- (a) Disseminate within the police services/forces, therelevant UN and AU instruments on arms control.

- (b) Include relevant UN and AU instruments on arms control in training curricula.

Expected Outcomes

Effective control of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

OBJECTIVE 7

To develop peace building capacity of national police services/forces and coordinate the participation of State Parties in international and regional peacekeeping operations.

Strategies

- (a) Promote the joint training of SADC POL for peace support missions.
- (b) Promote gender equity in the deployment of peace support operations.

Specific Activities

- (a) Implement the SADC police-training curricula for PSO.
- (b) Conduct joint police training courses at the national and regional level.
- (c) Assess the implementation of the SARPCCO training programme.

Expected Outcomes

Peacekeeping operations capacity enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 8

Enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster risk management and coordination of regional disaster response and international humanitarian assistance.

Strategies

- (a) Strengthen and consolidate regional disaster risk management mechanisms.
- (b) Develop and implement sustainable mechanisms for knowledge management and information sharing at SADC and national levels.
- (c) Enhance natural disaster early warning capacities, structures and networks at regional and national levels.
- (d) Align national and regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies, strategies and action plans with international and regional strategies and trends.
- (e) Facilitate DRR training and capacity needs assessment in member states.

Specific Activities

- (i) Establish and strengthen a DRR Unit at SADC Secretariat.
- (ii) Implement the revised SADC DRR Strategic Plan as basis of long-term regional DRR plan of action.
- (iii) Develop regional disaster response mechanism to guide regional response to disasters.
- (iv) Explore and enhance collaboration with other existing DRR initiatives and stakeholders.
- (v) Enhance the functioning of the DRR Technical & Coordination Committees.
- (vi) Establish and consolidate a regional DRR database of disaster risks and hazards, DRR expertise and



skills, and response capacities in member states, and facilitate the dissemination and sharing of the information.

- (vii) Facilitate exchange of lessons-learnt and best practices in DRR among member states.
- (viii) Enhance disaster risk mapping, hazard monitoring, and risk and vulnerability assessments for disaster preparedness, prevention and response.
- (ix) Facilitate effective coordination between relevant sectors and stakeholders at regional and national levels.
- (x) Facilitate formulation and implementation of national and regional policies and action plans to allow for their future harmonisation and alignment with international strategies and trends.

Expected Outcomes

Enhanced capacity on disaster management.



8. Strategies For Sustainability Of The Plan

8.1 Political Commitment

Political commitment is the linchpin and fundamental ingredient underlying all stages of the implementation of the SIPO. Member states have to uphold the principles and objectives of the 'SADC Treaty and the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation' as they implement the SIPO. It is therefore, important that Member States ratify the Protocol and effectively implement other relevant legal instruments, particularly those concerning the Organ, such as the 'SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation' (2001), the 'SADC Protocol on Combating Illicit Drugs' (1996); the 'SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials'



(2001), the ‘SADC Protocol Against Corruption’ (2001) and the ‘SADC Protocol on Extradition’ (2002).

8.2 Partnership

Recognising that political, defence and security matters transcend national and regional borders, SADC seeks to cooperate with non-state parties and international organisations and, where possible, involve cooperation agreements between state parties and non-state parties on such matters as provided for in the ‘SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation’.

8.3 Funding, Budget Management and Financial Audit

8.3.1 Funding

The activities of the Organ will, as a matter of principle, be funded through assessed contributions from Member States. They may also be catered for by other contributions such as special funds, endowment funds and other external sources as the Summit may decide.

The external funding of the Organ shall be in line with the provisions of Article 10 of the ‘SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation’.

The areas amenable for cooperation with international cooperating partners include:

- (i) Peace support and humanitarian operations.
- (ii) Disaster management.

- (iii) Combating organised crime including drug trafficking, anti-money laundering and human trafficking.
- (iv) Post-conflict reconstruction and social reintegration programmes.
- (v) Mine action programmes.
- (vi) HIV/AIDS programmes.
- (vii) Small arms and light weapons control.
- (viii) Drug trafficking control programmes.
- (ix) Joint training exercises.
- (x) Food security.
- (xi) Other areas as may be decided by the Summit.

8.3.2 Auditing

The regulations governing the auditing of SADC finances shall apply to the auditing of the finances of the Organ. However, the team of auditors shall be drawn from institutions akin to activities of the Organ.

8.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Strict monitoring and evaluation mechanism shall be put in place. The monitoring mechanism shall include:

- (i) Review of the implementation of planned activities.
- (ii) Provision of information on regular basis to stakeholders.







Annex A

Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation



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Preamble

We, the Heads of State and Government of:

The Republic of Angola
The Republic of Botswana
The Democratic Republic of Congo
The Kingdom of Lesotho
The Republic of Malawi
The Republic of Mauritius
The Republic of Mozambique
The Republic of Namibia
The Republic of Seychelles
The Republic of South Africa
The Kingdom of Swaziland
The United Republic of Tanzania
The Republic of Zambia
The Republic of Zimbabwe



TAKING COGNISANCE of the decision of SADC to create the ORGAN on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation which appears in the Gaborone Communiqué of 28th June 1996;

NOTING Article 9 of the Treaty which establishes the Organ;

BEARING IN MIND that Chapter VIII of the UN Charter recognizes the role of regional arrangements in dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action;

RECOGNISING AND RE-AFFIRMING the principles of strict respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, good neighbourliness, interdependence, non-aggression and non-interference in internal affairs of other States;

RECALLING the 1964 resolution of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity, declaring that all Member States pledge to respect the borders existing on their achievement of national independence;

FURTHER REAFFIRMING the primary responsibility of the United Nations Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, and the role of the Central Organ of the Organisation of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution;

CONVINCED that peace, security and strong political relations are critical factors in creating a conducive environment for regional cooperation and integration;

CONVINCED FURTHER that the Organ constitutes an appropriate institutional framework by which Member States could co-ordinate policies and activities in the area of politics, defence and security;



DETERMINED to achieve solidarity, peace and security in the Region through close cooperation on matters of politics, defence and security;

DESIROUS TO ENSURE that close cooperation on matters of politics, defence and security shall at all times promote the peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, conciliation, mediation or arbitration;

ACTING in pursuance of Article 10A of the Treaty;
HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Definitions

1. In this Protocol terms and expressions defined in Article 1 of the Treaty shall bear the same meaning unless the context otherwise requires.
2. In this Protocol, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - Chairperson** means the Chairperson of the Organ;
 - ISDSC** means the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee;
 - ISPDC** means the Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee.
 - Signatory** means a Member State which signs this Protocol;
 - State Party** means a Member State that has ratified or acceded to this Protocol.

Article 2

Objectives

1. The general objective of the Organ shall be to promote peace and security in the Region.
2. The specific objectives of the Organ shall be to:
 - a) protect the people and safeguard the development of the Region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra-state conflict, inter-state conflict and aggression;
 - b) promote political co-operation among State Parties and the evolution of common political values and institutions;
 - c) develop common foreign policy approaches on issues of mutual concern and advance such policy is collectively in international fora;
 - d) promote regional co-ordination and co-operation on matters related to security and defence and establish appropriate mechanisms to this end;
 - e) prevent, contain and resolve inter-and intra-state conflict by peaceful means;
 - f) consider enforcement action in accordance with international law and as a matter of last resort where peaceful means have failed;
 - g) promote the development of democratic institutions and practices within the territories of State Parties and encourage the observance of universal human rights as provided for in the Charters and Conventions of the Organisation of African Unity and United Nations respectively;
 - h) consider the development of a collective security capacity and conclude a Mutual Defence Pact to respond to external military threats;

- i) develop close co-operation between the police and state security services of State Parties in order to address :
 - (i) cross border crime; and
 - (ii) promote a community based approach to domestic security;
- j) observe, and encourage State Parties to implement, United Nations, African Union and other international conventions and treaties on arms control, disarmament and peaceful relations between states;
- k) develop peacekeeping capacity of national defence forces and co-ordinate the participation of State Parties in international and regional peacekeeping operations; and
- l) enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster management and co-ordination of international humanitarian assistance.

Article 3

Structures

1. The Organ shall be an institution of SADC and shall report to the Summit.
2. The Organ shall have the following structures:
 - a) the Chairperson of the Organ;
 - b) the Troika;
 - c) a Ministerial Committee;
 - d) an Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC);
 - e) an Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC); and
 - f) such other sub-structures as may be established by any of the ministerial committees.

- 
3. The Troika shall consist of;
 - (a) the Chairperson of the Organ;
 - (b) the Incoming Chairperson who shall be the Deputy Chairperson of the Organ; and
 - (c) the Outgoing Chairperson.

Article 4

Chairperson of the organ

1. The Summit shall elect a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson of the Organ on the basis of rotation from among the members of the Summit except that the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the Summit shall not simultaneously be the Chairperson of the Organ.
2. The term of office of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Organ shall be one year respectively.
3. The Chairperson of the Organ shall consult with the Troika of SADC and report to the Summit.
4. The Chairperson, in consultation with the Troika of SADC, shall be responsible for the overall policy direction and the achievement of the objectives of the Organ.
5. The Chairperson may request reports from any ministerial committee of the Organ on any matter which is within the competence of the committee
6. The Chairperson may request any ministerial committee of the Organ to consider any matter, which is within the competence of the committee.
7. The Chairperson may request the Chairperson of SADC to table for discussion any matter that requires consideration by the Summit.

Article 5

Ministerial committee

1. The Ministerial Committee shall comprise the ministers responsible for foreign affairs, defence, public security and state security from each of the State Parties.
2. The Committee shall be responsible for the co-ordination of the work of the Organ and its structures.
3. The Committee shall report to the Chairperson.
4. The Committee shall be chaired by a Minister from the same country as the Chairperson for a period of one year on a rotation basis.
5. The Chairperson of the Committee shall convene at least one meeting on an annual basis.
6. The Chairperson of the Committee may when necessary convene other meetings of the Ministerial Committee at a request of either ISPDC or ISDSC.
7. The Committee may refer any relevant matter to, and may request reports from, ISPDC and ISDSC.

Article 6

Inter-state politics and diplomacy committee

1. SPDC shall comprise the ministers responsible for foreign affairs from each of the State Parties.
2. ISPDC shall perform such functions as may be necessary to achieve the objectives of the Organ relating to politics and diplomacy.
3. ISPDC shall report to the Ministerial Committee without prejudice to its obligation to report regularly to the Chairperson.
4. ISPDC shall be chaired by a Minister from the same country as the Chairperson for a period of one year and on a rotation basis.

5. The Chairperson of ISPDC shall convene at least one meeting on an annual basis.
6. The Chairperson of ISPDC may convene such other meetings as he or she deems necessary or as requested by another Minister serving on ISPDC.
7. ISPDC may establish such sub-structures as it deems necessary to perform its functions.

Article 7

Inter-state defence and security committee

1. ISDSC shall comprise the ministers responsible for defence, ministers responsible for public security and ministers responsible for state security from each of the State Parties.
2. ISDSC shall perform such functions as may be necessary to achieve the objectives of the Organ relating to defence and security, and shall assume the objectives and functions of the existing Inter-State Defence and Security Committee.
3. ISDSC shall report to the Ministerial Committee without prejudice to its obligation to report regularly to the Chairperson.
4. ISDSC shall be chaired by a Minister from the same country as the Chairperson for a period of one year and on a rotating basis.
5. The Chairperson of ISDSC shall convene at least one meeting on an annual basis.
6. The Chairperson of ISDSC may convene such other meetings as he or she deems necessary or as requested by another minister serving on ISDSC.
7. ISDSC shall retain the Defence, State Security and Public Security Sub-Committees and other subordinate structures of the existing Inter-State Defence and Security Committee.
8. ISDSC may establish such other structures as it deems necessary to perform its functions.

Article 8

Committee procedures

The following provisions shall apply to the ministerial committees of the Organ:

- a) the quorum for all meetings shall be two-thirds of the State Parties;
- b) the ministerial committees shall determine their own rules of procedure; and
- c) decisions shall be taken by consensus.

Article 9

Secretariat

The SADC Secretariat shall provide secretariat services to the Organ.

Article 10

Co-operation with non-state parties and international organisations

1. In recognition of the fact that political, defence and security matters transcend national and regional boundaries, co-operation agreement on these matters between State Parties and non-State Parties, and between State Parties and organisations, other than SADC, shall be accepted provided that such agreements shall not:
 - a) be inconsistent with the objectives and other provisions of the Treaty and this Protocol;
 - b) impose obligations upon a State Party that is not a party to such cooperation agreement, and
 - c) impede a State Party from fulfilling its obligations under the Treaty and this Protocol.

2. Any agreement between the Organ and a non-State Party, or between the Organ and an international organisation, shall be subject to approval by the Summit.

Article 11

Conflict prevention, management and resolution

1. Obligation of the Organ under International Law
 - a) In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, State Parties shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, other than for the legitimate purpose of individual or collective selfdefence against an armed attack.
 - b) State Parties shall manage and seek to resolve any dispute between two or more of them by peaceful means.
 - c) The Organ shall seek to manage and resolve inter- and intra-state conflict by peaceful means.
 - d) The Organ shall seek to ensure that the State Parties adhere to and enforce all sanctions and arms embargoes imposed on any party by the United Nations Security Council.
2. Jurisdiction of the Organ
 - a) The Organ may seek to resolve any significant inter-state conflict between State Parties or between a State Party and non- State Party and a 'significant inter-state conflict' shall include:
 - (i) a conflict over territorial boundaries or natural resources;
 - (ii) a conflict in which an act of aggression or other form of military force has occurred or been threatened; and
 - (iii) a conflict which threatens peace and security in the Region or in the territory of a State Party which is not a party to the conflict.

- b) The Organ may seek to resolve any significant intra-state conflict within the territory of a State Party and a 'significant intra-state conflict' shall include:
 - (i) large-scale violence between sections of the population or between the state and sections of the population, including genocide, ethnic cleansing and gross violation of human rights;
 - (ii) a military coup or other threat to the legitimate authority of a State;
 - (iii) a condition of civil war or insurgency; and
 - (iv) a conflict which threatens peace and security in the Region or in the territory of another State Party.
- (c) In consultation with the United Nations Security Council and the Central Organ of the Organisation of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, the Organ may offer to mediate in a significant inter-or intra-state conflict that occurs outside the Region.

3. Methods

- a) The methods employed by the Organ to prevent, manage and resolve conflict by peaceful means shall include preventive diplomacy, negotiations, conciliation, mediation, good offices, arbitration and adjudication by an international tribunal.
- b) The Organ shall establish an early warning system in order to facilitate timeous action to prevent the outbreak and escalation of conflict.
- c) Where peaceful means of resolving a conflict are unsuccessful, the Chairperson acting on the advice of the Ministerial Committee may recommend to the Summit that enforcement action be taken against one or more of the disputant parties.
- d) The Summit shall resort to enforcement action only as a

matter of last resort and, in accordance with Article 53 of the United Nations Charter, only with the authorization of the United Nations Security Council.

- e) External military threats to the Region shall be addressed through collective security arrangements to be agreed upon in a Mutual Defence Pact among the State Parties.

4. Procedures

- a) In respect of both inter- and intra-state conflict, the Organ shall seek to obtain the consent of the disputant parties to its peacemaking efforts.
- b) The Chairperson, in consultation with the other members of the Troika, may table any significant conflict for discussion in the Organ.
- c) Any State Party may request the Chairperson to table any significant conflict for discussion in the Organ and in consultation with the other members of the Troika of the Organ, the Chairperson shall meet such request expeditiously.
- d) The Organ shall respond to a request by a State Party to mediate in a conflict within the territory of that State and the Organ shall endeavour by diplomatic means to obtain such request here it is not forthcoming.
- e) The exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence shall be immediately reported to the United Nations Security Council and to the Central Organ of the Organisation of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

Article 12

Confidentiality of information

1. The State Parties undertake not to disclose any classified



information, obtained under this Protocol or as a result of their participation in the Organ, other than to members of their own staff to whom such disclosure is essential for purposes of giving effect to this Protocol or any decision taken by the Organ.

- 2 State Parties shall ensure that the staff referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall at all times maintain strict secrecy.
- 3 State Parties further undertake not to use any classified information obtained during any multilateral co-operation between them to the detriment of any Member State.
4. A State Party shall remain bound by the requirement of confidentiality under this Article even after it withdraws from the Organ.

Article 13

Settlement of disputes

Any dispute arising between two or more State Parties from the interpretation or application of this Protocol which cannot be settled amicably shall be referred to the Tribunal.

Article 14

Withdrawal

A signatory may withdraw from this Protocol upon the expiration of twelve (12) months from the date of giving written notice to that effect to the Chairperson of the Organ. Such Signatory shall cease to enjoy all rights and benefits under this Protocol upon the withdrawal becoming effective.

Article 15

Relationship with other international agreements

1. This Protocol in no way detracts from the rights and obligations

- 
- of State Parties under the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.
2. This Protocol in no way detracts from the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council to maintain international peace and security.
 3. This Protocol shall not derogate from existing agreements between a State Party and another State Party or a non-State Party and an international organisation, other than SADC, provided that such agreements are consistent with the principles and objectives of this Protocol.
 4. Where an existing agreement is inconsistent with the principles and objectives of this Protocol, the Member State shall take steps to amend the agreement accordingly.

Article 16

Signature

This Protocol shall be signed by duly authorized representatives of the Member States.

Article 17

Ratification

This Protocol shall be subject to ratification by the Signatories in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

Article 18

Accession

This Protocol shall remain open for accession by any Member State.

Article 19

Amendments

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to this Protocol.
2. Proposals for amendments to this Protocol shall be made to the Chairperson who shall duly notify all State Parties of the proposed amendments at least three (3) months in advance of the amendments being considered by the Ministerial Committee and the Chairperson shall advise the Chairperson of Summit of the recommendation of the Committee.
3. An amendment to this Protocol shall be adopted by a decision of three-quarters of the State Parties.

Article 20

Entry into force

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two-thirds of the State Parties.

Article 21

Depositary

1. The original texts of this Protocol shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary who shall transmit certified copies to all Member States.
2. The Executive Secretary shall register this Protocol with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

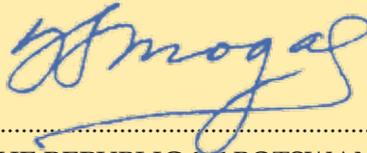
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE, the Heads of State or Government, or duly authorised representatives, of SADC Member States, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Blantyre, on the 14th day of August 2001 in three (3) languages English, French and Portuguese, all texts being equally authentic.

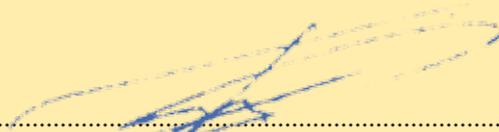


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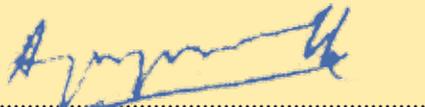
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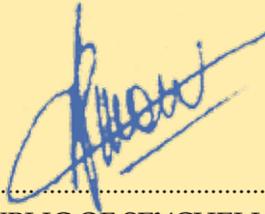
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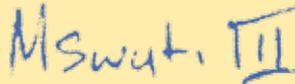
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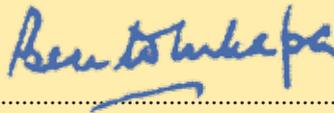
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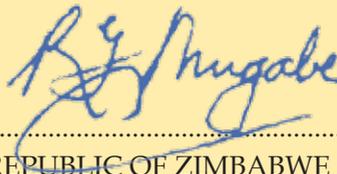
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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



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THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



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THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE





Annex B

SADC Mutual Defence Pact



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Preamble

We, the Heads of State and Government of:

The Republic of Angola
The Republic of Botswana
The Democratic Republic of Congo
The Kingdom of Lesotho
The Republic of Malawi
The Republic of Mauritius
The Republic of Mozambique
The Republic of Namibia
The Republic of Seychelles
The Republic of South Africa
The Kingdom of Swaziland
The United Republic of Tanzania
The Republic of Zambia
The Republic of Zimbabwe



PURSUANT to the decision of the Summit, held in Gaborone, Botswana on 28 June 1996 and directives issued subsequent thereto:

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Article 2 (2)(h) of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation (hereinafter referred to as “the Protocol”);

REAFFIRMING our commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the Protocol Establishing the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the SADC Treaty;

DESIROUS to live at peace with all peoples and Governments

ACKNOWLEDGING our commitment to the SADC Treaty and Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation;

RECOGNISING the sovereign equality of all States and their intention to strengthen the bonds that exist amongst them on the basis of respect for their independence and non-interference in their internal affairs;

SEEKING to promote peace, security, stability and well being among our peoples;

DETERMINED to defend and safeguard the freedom of our peoples and their civilisation, as well as their individual liberties and the rule of law;

CONVINCED that close cooperation in matters of defence and security will be to the mutual benefit of our peoples;

HAVING RESOLVED to unite our efforts towards collective self-defence and the preservation of peace and stability.

HEREBY AGREE to conclude this Mutual Defence Pact (hereinafter referred to as “the Pact”).

Article 1

Definitions

1. In this Pact, terms and expressions defined in Article 1 of the Treaty and of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation shall bear the same meaning unless the context otherwise requires.

2. In this Pact, unless the context otherwise requires:

armed attack means the use of military force in violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of a State Party; collective self-defence means the measures undertaken collectively by the State Parties to ensure peace, stability and security in the Region;

destabilise means to instigate, plan, execute or assist in any of the following:

- a) an armed attack against a State Party;
- b) sabotage aimed at the people of a State Party or an asset of a State Party, whether inside or outside the territory of the State Party; or
- c) any act or activity aimed at changing the constitutional order of a State Party through unconstitutional means;

state party means a Member State that has ratified or



	acceded to this Pact;
signatory	state means a Member State which has signed this Pact;
third party	means a State or entity which is not a party to this Pact.

Article 2

Objective

The objective of this Pact is to operationalise the mechanisms of the Organ for mutual cooperation in defence and security matters.

Article 3

Conflict Resolution

1. State Parties shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, settle any international dispute in which they may be involved, by peaceful means, in such a manner that regional and international peace, security and justice are enhanced.
2. State Parties shall refrain, in their international relations, from the threat of or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the principles mentioned in paragraph 1.

Article 4

Military Preparedness

In order to effectively achieve the objectives of this Pact, State Parties shall individually and collectively, by means of continuous co-operation and assistance, maintain and develop their individual and collective self-defence capacity to maintain peace, stability and security.

Article 5

Consultation

1. Any State Party that considers its territorial integrity, political independence and security to be under threat from another State Party, shall consult with such other State Party first and then with the Organ.
2. Where such consultation does not yield satisfactory results the Chairperson of the Organ may constitute a joint verification mission to investigate the reported threat or alleged threat by a State Party.

Article 6

Collective Self-Defence and Collective Action

1. An armed attack against a State Party shall be considered a threat to regional peace and security and such an attack shall be met with immediate collective action;
2. Collective action shall be mandated by Summit on the recommendation of the Organ;
3. Each State Party shall participate in such collective action in any manner it deems appropriate.
4. Any such armed attack, and measures taken in response thereto, shall immediately be reported to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Security Council of the United Nations

Article 7

Non-Interference

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 11 (2) of the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, State Parties undertake to respect one another's territorial



integrity and sovereignty and, in particular, observe the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

2. No action shall be taken to assist any State Party in terms of this Pact, save at the State Party's own request or with its consent, except where the Summit decides that action needs to be taken in accordance with the Protocol.

Article 8

Destabilising Factors

State Parties undertake not to nurture, harbour or support any person, group of persons or institutions whose aim is to destabilise the political, military, territorial and economic or social security of a State Party.

Article 9

Defence Cooperation

In order to realise the objective of this Pact, State Parties shall cooperate in defence matters and facilitate interaction among their armed forces and defence-related industries in the following and any other areas of mutual interest:

- a) the training of military personnel in any field of military endeavour and, to that end, they may from time to time hold joint military exercises in one another's territory.
- b) exchange military intelligence and information in all relevant matters subject to any restrictions or otherwise of national security; and
- c) joint research, development and production under license or otherwise of military equipment, including

weapons and munitions, and to facilitate the supply of, or the procurement of defence equipment and services among defence-related industries, defence research establishments and their respective armed forces.

Article 10

Supplementary Agreements

State Parties may, in respect of any particular issue covered by the provisions of this Pact, make such subsequent agreements, of a specific or general nature, as would, in their opinion, enhance the effective implementation of this Pact.

Article 11

Implementation

1. State Parties shall receive delegations of Member States for the purpose of consultation regarding implementation of any aspect of this Pact.
2. The Secretariat of the SADC Organ shall co-ordinate the implementation of this Pact.

Article 12

Confidentiality

1. State Parties undertake not to disclose any classified information obtained in the implementation of this Pact, or any other related agreements, other than to their own staff, to whom such disclosure is essential for purposes of giving effect to this Pact or such further agreements pursuant to this Pact.

- 
2. State Parties further undertake not to use any classified information obtained during any multilateral cooperation among them to the detriment of or against the interests of any State Party.
 3. Visiting personnel shall, in the implementation of this Pact, comply with the security regulations of the host State Party and any information disclosed or made available to such visiting personnel shall be treated in accordance with this Article.

Article 13

Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute among the State Parties arising from the interpretation or application of this Pact, shall be settled amicably and where there is no resolution, the matter shall be referred to the Tribunal.

Article 14

Withdrawal

Any State Party may withdraw from this Pact upon the expiration of twelve (12) months from the date of giving written notice to that effect to the Chairperson of the Organ and shall cease to enjoy all rights and benefits under this Pact, and shall indefinitely remain bound by the provisions of Article 12.

Article 15

Saving Provisions

1. The State Parties shall:
 - a) declare that none of the international engagements between them and with any Third Party is in conflict

- 
- with the spirit and provisions of this Pact;
- b) recognise existing defence agreements, provided such agreements are not in conflict with the spirit and provisions of this Pact.
2. Where an existing agreement is inconsistent with this Pact, the State Parties concerned shall take steps to amend the agreement accordingly.
 3. This Pact shall not derogate from the State Parties' rights and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitutive Act of the African Union and relevant treaties and conventions concerning human rights and international humanitarian law.
 4. This Pact shall not derogate from the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 16

Signature

This Pact shall be signed by duly authorised representatives of State Parties to the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Article 17

Ratification

This Pact shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.



Article 18

Accession

This Pact shall remain open for accession by any State Party to the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

Article 19

Amendments

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment to this Pact.
2. Such proposals are to be made to the Chairperson of the Organ who shall duly notify all State Parties of the proposed amendments, at least thirty (30) days in advance, for consideration by those members of the Ministerial Committee who are State Parties to this Pact.
3. An amendment to this Pact shall be adopted by decision of three quarters of all the State Parties.

Article 20

Entry into Force

This Pact shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by two thirds of the Member States.



Article 21

Depositary

1. The original texts of this Pact, and all instruments of ratification and accession, shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary, who shall transmit certified copies to all Member States in English, French and Portuguese.
2. The Executive Secretary of SADC shall register this Pact with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Commission of the African Union (AU).

Article 22

Breach of the Pact

Any State Party may report an alleged breach of this Pact to the Chairperson of the Organ, who shall institute an investigation, compile a report and make recommendations to the Summit.

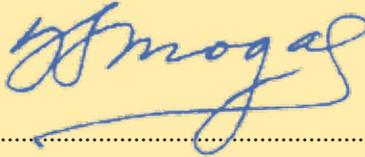
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We, the Heads of State or Government or our duly authorised representatives have signed this Pact.

Done at Dar -es -Salaam, on the 26th day of August 2003 in three (3) original texts, in the English, French and Portuguese languages, all texts being equally authentic.



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THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

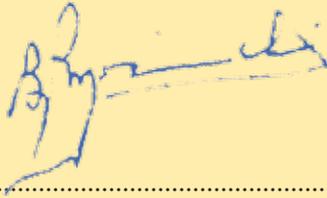
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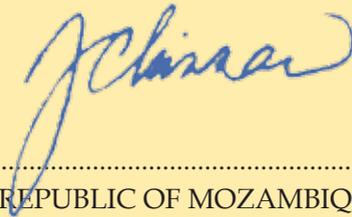
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THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

Mswati III



THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

Benetso Mkhopa

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

R. G. Mugabe

THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE





