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1980



**Record of the
Southern African
Development Co-ordination
Summit Conference**

**Held at
Mulungushi Conference Centre, Lusaka
on the 1st April 1980**



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RECORD OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
CO-ORDINATION SUMMIT CONFERENCE, HELD
AT MULUNGUSHI CONFERENCE CENTRE, LUSAKA,
ON THE 1st APRIL 1980

PRESENT:

BOTSWANA:

1. H.E. the President of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama (Conference Chairman)
2. His Honour the Vice President of the Republic of Botswana, Dr Q K J Masire
3. Minister of External Affairs, Mr A M Mogwe
4. Secretary of External Affairs, Mr L M Mpotokwane
5. Director of Economic Affairs, Mr O K Matambo
6. Botswana High Commissioner to Zambia, H.E. Mr M J Melamu

ANGOLA:

1. H.E. the President of the MPLA and of the Republic of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos
2. Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito)
3. Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Mr Afonso Van-Dumem (M'Binda)
4. Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Mr Venancio de Moura
5. Deputy Minister of Commerce, Mr Pinto Joao
6. Director of the Cabinet of the President, Mr Assuncao do Anjos
7. Secretary to the President of the Republic for Defence and Security, Major Jose Maria
8. Member of the Department of External Affairs, Mr Rui Xavier
9. Translator, Ms Luisa Filipe

MOZAMBIQUE:

1. H.E. President Samora Moises Machel
2. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquim A Chissano
3. Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco
4. Minister of Finance, Mr Rui Baltazar Santos
5. Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbonates, HM Mr Abdul Magid Osman
6. Personal Assistant to His Excellency the President, Mr Fernando Honwana
7. Director of Centre of African Studies, Mr Aquino De Braganca

TANZANIA:

1. H.E. the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere
2. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon B W Mkapa
3. Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Hon Dr K Malima
4. Minister for Communication and Transport, Hon A Mwingira
5. Minister for Industries, Hon C D Msuya
6. H.E. the Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr C Kileo
7. Personal Assistant to the President, (Economic Affairs), Prof S M Mbilinyi
8. Assistant Press Secretary to the President, Mr F Halahala

ZAMBIA:

1. H.E. the President of the Republic of Zambia,
Dr K D Kaunda
2. Prime Minister of the Republic of Zambia,
Hon D M Lisulo
3. Member of the Central Committee and Chairman
of the Economic and Finance Committee, Hon
W P Nyirenda
4. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon W M Chakulya
5. Minister of Finance, Hon K S K Musokotwane
6. Minister of Power, Transport and Communications,
Hon Gen G K Chinkuli
7. Minister of Works and Supply, Hon H Y Mwale
8. Minister of Agriculture and Water Development,
Hon A B Chikwanda
9. Special Assistant to the President (Administration)
Mr S J Kazunga
10. Special Assistant to the President (Economic
Co-operation), Mr S G Mwale
11. Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr E I L William
12. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Mr P L Kasanda
13. Acting Permanent Secretary and Director General,
National Commission for Development Planning,
Dr L S Chivuno
14. Under Secretary, (Inter-Coop) Ministry of Foreign
Affairs, Ambassador K Kangwa
15. Senior Economist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Mr J M S Lichilana

SWAZILAND:

1. H.E. The Rt Hon Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla
2. Minister for Commerce, Industry Mines and Tourism, Hon Prince Nqaba
3. Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Hon Dr V G Leibrandt
4. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Hon L M Mncina
5. Permanent Secretary, Department of Planning & Statistics, Mr T M J Zwane
6. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mr V E Sihondze
7. A.D.C. to the Prime Minister, Mr G Motsa

ZIMBABWE:

1. The Rt Hon Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Gabriel Mugabe
2. Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala
3. Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangangwa
4. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Witness Mangwende

LESOTHO:

1. Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Hon M V Molap
2. Permanent Secretary for Transport & Communications, T J M Mashologa
3. Permanent Secretary for Finance, A M Monyake
4. Deputy Permanent Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, T Makhake
5. Deputy Permanent Secretary for Water, Energy & Mines, T Motsopa

MALAWI:

1. Minister of Education, Hon D T Matenje
2. Minister of Finance, Hon L J Chimango
3. High Commissioner to Zambia, H.E. J B Itimu
4. Principal Secretary, Ministry of Transport & Air Communications, Mr G J Chiundira
5. Under Secretary, Minister of External Affairs, Mr M V L Phiri

IN ATTENDANCE:SECRETARIAT:

Conference Secretary-General, H.E. Mr Amon J Nsekela

Conference Secretariat: Mr David Anderson
 Mr Iddi Simba
 Mr Tim Sheehy

SWAPO/NAMIBIA:

1. Sam Nujoma, President
2. Member of SWAPO Central Committee, Secretary to the President, Mr Kapuka Nauyala

OAU:

1. Secretary-General, H.E. Mr Edem Kodjo

E C A:

1. Executive Secretary, Prof Adebayo Adedeji
2. Chief Economic Co-operation Co-ordinator.
Mr B D Nomvete
3. Regional Advisor, Mr P Matoka
4. Acting Director, Lusaka MULPOC, Mr S S Sangweni
5. Co-ordinator Transport, Mr P M Mangoaela
6. Trade Economist, Mr P N Mwok-Handa
7. Agricultural Economist, Mr D J Njau

1. ADDRESS OF WELCOME

His Excellency, Dr K D Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, gave the Address of welcome to the other Heads and Representatives of Government in the Region. The address is attached to this Record as Annex I.

2. OPENING STATEMENT

The Chairman of the Summit Conference, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, made the Opening Statement. The Opening Statement is attached to this Record as Annex II.

3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Summit Conference adopted the Agenda which had been prepared by Ministers the previous day. Annex III.

4. ADOPTION OF DECLARATION

The Draft Declaration entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation", and earlier approved by Ministers as a Draft, was unanimously approved by the Conference subject to changing "majority-ruled States" on the title to "Independent States". While in the course of considering the Draft Declaration it was agreed that President Samora Machel's intervention should be part of the proceedings of the Conference. This appears as Annex IV to this Record.

5. PROGRAMME OF ACTION

5.1 Transport and Communications Commission

The Conference endorsed the recommendation that not later than three months from the date of this meeting Mozambique would call a working party to put in operation a regional Transport and Communications Commission in Maputo.

5.2 Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

The Conference agreed that Botswana would prepare a request to the EEC to undertake a detailed feasibility study for a project for regional control of foot and mouth disease, including the expansion of production of vaccine produced in Botswana to meet the needs of the region.

5.3 Agricultural Research in Semi-arid Areas

The Conference agreed that Botswana would make a request to the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) to establish a Centre in Botswana to serve the Region.

5.4 Food Security Plan

The Conference agreed that the preparation of a Southern African Food Security Plan be assigned to Zimbabwe.

5.5 Manpower Development

The Conference endorsed the recommendation that Swaziland be given the responsibility to carry out a review of existing training facilities in the region and to make recommendations for better regional utilization of the facilities.

5.6 Industrial Development

The Conference endorsed the recommendation that Tanzania be entrusted with the responsibility of preparing proposals for a strategy for the harmonization of a regional industrialization programme.

5.7 Southern African Development Fund

The Conference endorsed the recommendation that Zambia be charged with the responsibility

for undertaking studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund.

5.8 A Regional Energy Conservation and Security Plan

The Conference approved the recommendation that Angola should be charged with the responsibility of preparing proposals aimed at formulating a concerted programme to harmonise the energy policies of the countries in the region.

The Conference further agreed that Progress Reports on actions under Agenda Items 5, Sub-items 5.1-5.8, should be circulated within three months from 1st April, 1980.

6. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

The Conference deferred consideration of Institutional mechanisms until it had received and considered a report to be prepared by Botswana. This report would cover the operation, membership and financing and the functional need of such institutions as may be recommended.

The memorandum by Botswana would be considered at a meeting of Ministers to be held in Zimbabwe in September, 1980.

7. RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTION AND COORDINATION

The Conference endorsed the nomination of Botswana to be responsible for immediate follow-up action and coordination until such time as the appropriate institutions are operational.

8. PLANS FOR THE SECOND SOUTHERN AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

- (i) The Conference approved the holding of the second Southern African Development Coordination Conference for the purpose of institutional pledging. The second Southern African Development Coordination Conference would be held in Maputo in late November or early December, the date to be agreed on between the Governments of Botswana and Mozambique.
- (ii) The Conference further agreed that Botswana would communicate with external participants and that at its discretion, the Government of Botswana would call on the services of the Steering Committee, or any other organization, as a pro tem Secretariat for the Conference. It was further agreed that the Government of Botswana might also wish to call upon the services of the staff of other governments, being signatories to the Declaration, to assist in the preparation of the said Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

9. SIGNING OF DECLARATION

The Heads and Representatives of Governments signed the agreed Declaration which is appended hereto as Annex V.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (i) The Conference considered a draft communique prepared by the Secretariat and after some changes instructed that it be issued. The Communique appears as Annex VI to this Record.
- (ii) There being no other business, the Summit Conference adjourned sine die.

ANNEX 1

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR KENNETH D KAUNDA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA AT THE OPENING
OF THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF THE MAJORITY-RULED STATES
OF SOUTHERN AFRICA - MULUNGUSHI HALL, LUSAKA -
APRIL 1st, 1980

Mr Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates and Guests,
Brothers and Sisters.

In the name of the United National Independence Party, the Government and the people of Zambia, I extend to each and everyone of you a very warm and fraternal welcome to our country. We are very happy to have you in our Capital and we hope that your stay with us will be pleasant and enjoyable, notwithstanding the serious and important business which has brought us together for this Summit.

Since 1974, Leaders of a group of countries that have become known as Frontline States have met regularly to discuss liberation in Southern Africa. So frequent have been the meetings that the Frontline countries have almost become an institution. We are happy that these efforts in support of Zimbabweans have been crowned with a people's victory. We hail the epoch-making victory of the ZANU-PF led by the Rt.Hon. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. It is my privilege and honour to welcome to this Economic Summit Prime Minister Mugabe as leader of a country popularly known as Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe, we are very proud to have you and your entire delegation in our midst. We are happy that Zimbabwe has joined the ranks of nations whose major pre-occupation is not merely the search for political freedom but also consolidation of that freedom through economic progress and prosperity.

We are also particularly pleased to welcome the Prime Minister of Swaziland together with the representatives of Lesotho and Malawi. Their presence at this Summit, together with Zimbabwe marks a new chapter in the political and economic history of Southern Africa. For these countries bring with them their special experience, their understanding and their resources which, united with those of other free states in Southern Africa, will usher our nations into a new era of regional co-operation and interdependence. It is, therefore, both a privilege and honour for Zambia to host this historic Economic Summit - the first of its kind in this region.

This Economic Summit takes place at the beginning of a new decade. This in itself is of great significance. It is an expression of our commitment to the idea of

regional co-operation and unity. We must plan for the eighties. In the past, when such meetings were held, the focus was on the strategy for liberating Southern Africa. With the independence of Zimbabwe, Africa is much closer to this noble and sacred goal. For we believe that the independence of Namibia cannot be too far off despite the many political road-blocks South Africa is putting in the way of implementing the United Nations Plan for the independence of that territory. Time and our own determination to give SWAPO every support, favour victory for the oppressed. Namibia will be free and will in the not too distant future, take her place in the Summits for the economic reconstruction of our region. In this context, we warmly welcome the SWAPO President, Sam Nujoma and pledge our continued support for Namibia's independence.

Let us now face the economic challenge. Let us form a powerful front against poverty and all its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime and exploitation of man by man. Let us form an African Movement to wage a militant struggle against poverty. Let this Summit be our workshop for sharpening our tools, forging new weapons, working out a new strategy and tactics for fighting poverty and improving the quality of life of our peoples.

The journey to this Economic Summit started many years ago. The founding fathers of the OAU expressed our aspirations when they adopted the charter of the Organisation. The bitter liberation struggles of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe were part of the road we have had to travel in order to get to Lusaka today. The people of Mozambique had to win victory. The people of Angola had to win victory. The people of Zimbabwe had also to win victory. These victories are important milestones on the road to economic reconstruction of the region.

As early as 1974, we could foresee the coming of such a momentous occasion when free States in Southern Africa could meet to discuss liberation - not liberation from political oppression but liberation from poverty. Yes, we want to be free not only from foreign rule but free to develop our economies, to integrate them without let or hindrance and in the interests of the peoples of the region.

On July 3, 1974, during the Saba-Saba Day Celebrations in Dar es Salaam, I had the occasion to call for the establishment of a Trans-Continental Belt of indepen-

dent and economically powerful nations from Dar es Salaam and Maputo on the Indian Ocean to Luanda on the Atlantic. Since then, constructive efforts have been made on bilateral basis to widen the scope of co-operation among the various nations in the Region. The liberation struggle at the same time succeeded to pave the way for the establishment of this Belt. And so today we witness the beginning of the realisation of that goal. The forces of unity are moving our countries in this region even closer. There is a unity of a much wider purpose which is in fulfilment of the many OAU Resolutions calling for regional economic groupings and economic integration as an instrument for forging African unity. In this context, I welcome the presence of the Secretary-General of the OAU, His Excellency Edem Kodjo and the Executive Secretary of the ECA, Professor Adebayo Adedeji.

The movement towards economic integration is gaining momentum. Countries in West and East Africa are making determined efforts to bring their economies closer together. During the weekend, Mozambique was hosting another Summit on co-operation among African countries. This is a contribution to Africa's effort. This Summit is in a practical way preparatory to the Lagos OAU Economic Summit, which in turn will be preparatory to the OAU Regular Summit in Freetown. This is an expression of Africa's deliberate and planned effort in forging links which not only have political objectives but also economic and social meaning.

African unity is not merely a political expression. African unity must be given economic substance out of which the socio-cultural fabric will grow so strong that our continent will no longer be vulnerable. Africa must be strong to stand alone in the face of many crises we are bound to face in future. Let us remember that while Africa is organising herself; while we are meeting to discuss the forging of socio-cultural and economic links in order to strengthen our region, other nations and groups of nations are doing exactly the same. Countries in Europe, America, Asia and elsewhere are all putting the major thrust of their efforts and resources on economic reconstruction.

We have reached a crucial phase of world development in which nations may have political boundaries but without economic boundaries. The railways, the roads, the rivers, the air routes which span our countries and continents invariably contribute to the establish-

ment of a new battle-front for prosperity. These are some of our weapons of war against poverty and for progress.

There will be political pressures in this region as we map out the future. Such pressures will have economic, military and social expressions. We must guard against the enemy establishing road-blocks on the way towards the establishment of our Trans-Continental Belt. We must guard against those working to hijack our movement for economic co-operation and inter-dependence. Let us form a front against the real evils that plague our nations and peoples.

I know that we will be seeking aid from the many donors who have sympathised with our struggle for political liberation. Foreign aid is welcome and we shall always have it. But let us also remember that in the new war for economic freedom, self-reliance is the best tool. Let us answer to the needs of our people. We have the resources, we have the people. We have opportunities to benefit from the technological revolution. What we need is the will to acquire technology and to win.

Some people have tended to think that we are forming this economic grouping purely to face South Africa. In our view, this regional grouping is being established despite and not merely because of South Africa and her concept of a regional constellation of states. We in this region must reflect the new image of free Africa. Our effort is the logical consequence of the victory of the people of Southern Africa in the war of liberation. It is part of the implementation of the OAU declaration calling for African unity. Our task is to link up our economies in order to strengthen ourselves. Of course, this is important in the strategy for self-defence against possible attempts by South Africa to undermine the independence of various countries in the region.

The economic success of the countries represented at this Summit will have an epoch-making impact within South Africa and will certainly deal a mortal blow to the policy of apartheid. Our success is important to the people of South Africa and, therefore, to the liberation of the entire continent.

Finally, Mr Chairman, let me emphasise that whilst we shall ask for assistance from outside agencies, I believe it is important to realise that the burden of what we intend to do will fall in the main on us; we must on the basis of equality and mutual confidence be prepared to bear most of the burden of implementing our programmes for the benefit of all our peoples. We shall gratefully accept assistance from outside, but we should not rely only on this aid for our programme of action.

Mr Chairman, allow me once again to repeat my warm and fraternal welcome to all our guests to this historic Summit. Please feel at home. May God bless you.

Thank you.

ANNEX II

SUMMIT MEETING ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT
CO-ORDINATION: LUSAKA, APRIL 1-2, 1980

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN, HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SERETSE KHAMA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

I would like to start, on behalf of my guest colleagues and on my own behalf, by thanking the Government and the people of the Republic of Zambia for the warm welcome and hospitality which they have extended to us since our arrival in Lusaka. It is also my pleasure to thank my colleague and friend President Kaunda for having offered to host this important and Historic meeting as well as for his address of welcome. We are indeed very grateful to be able to hold this meeting in this country, not only because it provides us the opportunity to meet old friends, but most importantly because the purpose for which we are gathered here today, namely the total liberation of our people in the region, is a cause which the Government and people of this country, under the dedicated leadership of our friend President Kaunda, have always been committed to.

The struggle for political independence in our region started to gain momentum about three decades ago. The 1960's saw most of the countries represented here today achieve independence: but some of our neighbours, unfortunately, met strong resistance from their colonial masters in their demand to be given their right to determine their own destiny and future. The struggle however continued and we are happy today to have among us a new colleague and friend. The Prime Minister-Designate of the newly liberated country of Zimbabwe. We warmly welcome him and wish him, his Government, and the people of Zimbabwe all the best in their endeavours for nation building and reconstruction, following several years of liberation war.

Zimbabwe is the most recent fruit of our struggle for liberation in Southern Africa for which we all have reason to be proud. I must hasten to caution, however, that we are still very far from the end of the struggle. Our neighbours and friends in Namibia and South Africa are still to experience political independence and freedom from minority

racist regimes, before they can enjoy the freedom and the right of self-determination which our peoples presently enjoy. The struggle must therefore continue until all of us in the region can freely enjoy all the rights to which we are entitled and are able to determine our future and well-being. We anxiously look forward to a positive outcome of the initiative of the United Nations for the independence of Manibia, and we are prepared to continue to assist in these efforts. We also hope that this initiative will in turn be followed by vigorous efforts to find a solution to the present unfortunate situation in South Africa.

For many years we have struggled for political independence, for the right to rule ourselves and determine our own future. We have done this independently as separate nations as well as collectively by giving whatever support and assistance we could to one another. Some of us in this region have demonstrated that it is possible to achieve common objectives through collective effort. We have, as Frontline States mandated by the OAU, successfully demonstrated solidarity and collective responsibility in the search for political liberation in Zimbabwe and Namibia. Whilst in pursuit of this objective, we realised the urgent need to extend the struggle from the political to the economic sphere. Hence the Arusha Conference which was held in July last year and attended by the Frontline States and various Donor Agencies.

Following the Arusha conference the frontline states decided that the economic liberation which they sought could not be achieved without the involvement of the other majority-rules states of Southern Africa. It was therefore decided to invite Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to this Historic Summit. The momentum gained from the Political Liberation of Zimbabwe should be maintained. We have certainly made considerable progress; but as I pointed out earlier, we still have a long way to go, and we must strengthen our efforts.

We believe that the time has now come to demonstrate our solidarity in the struggle for economic liberation. I have no doubt that we are equally capable of working together for the Economic and social advancement of our peoples in the same way as we have done in the struggle for political freedom. It must be accepted that this will no doubt be a

more difficult task than the Political one. It would therefore be over-optimistic to hope for easy and quick successes. However, the task is ours and we must think of all possible ways of tackling it.

We all know that our economies are to a very large extent albeit to varying degrees, dependent on the economy of South Africa. We may be proud of our Political Independence; but before we achieve some degree of Economic Independence our task is not complete. The desirability and indeed the inevitability of interdependence as a world economic order is fully recognised and accepted. Unfortunately this is not the situation with regard to our relationship with South Africa. What we therefore seek is the ability to exercise some degree of choice which insures us against domination by one powerful partner.

We are looking for choice of transportation routes, choice of market, choice of sources of energy, and choice of investment partners. The need for concerted effort to develop programmes to reduce this kind of dependency is therefore probably more urgent in our region than it is anywhere else in the world.

We fully recognise that we are all still developing nations and not equally endowed with resources. But as a region we are certainly rich in resources: Human, Agricultural and Mineral resources. What is required is the development of these resources for the benefit and welfare of the entire region and of its peoples. More specially, our goal is to achieve economic liberation and to reduce our economic dependence on the republic of South Africa. We seek to overcome the fragmentation of our economies and, by co-ordinating our national development efforts, to strengthen them. The basis of our co-operation, built on concrete projects and specific programmes rather than on grandiose schemes and massive bureaucratic institutions, must be the assured mutual advantage of all participating states. I am convinced that through regional co-operation and co-ordinated effort we can achieve this objective.

It was against this background that the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia took the initiative to convene a conference in Arusha, Tanzania in July last year to develop a

strategy for economic liberation. The conference was also attended, at our invitation, by several bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and other organisations with whom we wanted to shape views on, and seek support for, this new policy dimension. It gratifies me to report that the response of the international community was most favourable indeed.

The Conference culminated with the adoption of a draft Declaration entitled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation". It is the purpose of our meeting here today to endorse this declaration and make a serious effort to achieve its objectives. The approach to the task of Economic Liberation is to find ways of reducing the present high degree of dependence on a strong neighbour and to create genuine and equitable regional integration. To this end we consider that the first and most crucial step to undertake is to strengthen and co-ordinate transport and communications systems in our region. For this purpose it is proposed to establish as a matter of urgency a transport and communications commission in Maputo, Mozambique. We thank our colleague President Machel and his Government for their offer to host this important institution. We hope the international community will give us support and financial assistance to facilitate the quick establishment of the commission and to enable it to carry out its functions.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate what I said when I opened our meeting in Arusha last July. It is not our objective to plot against anybody or any country but, on the contrary, to lay the foundation for the development of a new economic order in Southern Africa and forge a united community wherein will lie our strength for survival in the future. I am convinced that with the collective will and determination with which we have struggled for political freedom we can succeed in our struggle for economic liberation. Our meeting today marks the first step towards the achievement of this objective, and this should be an occasion to be remembered and honoured in our history.

We offer this declaration to our own people, to the peoples and Governments of all the many countries which are interested in promoting popular welfare, justice and peace in Southern

Africa, and to the international agencies which share this interest. In it we state our commitment to pursue the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies and we call on all concerned to assist us in this high endeavour.

Before we move on to the great and historic business which is the purpose of this conference, permit me, as the chairman you have chosen on this endeavour, to indulge in a few reflections and words of caution.

The black people of Southern Africa are today, at last, on the move, though we have not yet scaled the ultimate heights of total liberation, we have reached a high plateau - an advantageous position from which to consolidate for the further advances our people need and want.

It is a common realization of the opportunities as well as the necessities of our present situation which brings us together today. Do not however let us deceive ourselves by thinking that the advance we made yesterday cannot be lost tomorrow.

What we recognize as opportunities arising from political advance in this region, are seen by others as threats to their self interests. Make no mistake therefore. The struggle for economic liberation will be as bitterly contested as has been the struggle for political liberation. We have come here today to pledge our solidarity in the search for a better economic future for all our peoples. The most potent weapon we have is our unity of purpose. In the months and years that lie ahead there will be many false friends whispering in our ears that the road we have chosen is too difficult, that the company we keep is not trustworthy, that the struggle is not worth the effort. Their purpose is to destroy our solidarity and to return us, one by one, to bondage.

We must be constantly vigilant. We must resist the temptation of short term national advantage at the cost of our friends. We must fight to keep the faith that our economic and political salvation rests in our unity.

As we go into our talks today that is the message I want all of us to carry. We move forward in unity or we perish. With the mutual trust and the common vision of a brighter future which brought us here today, we shall not fail.

ANNEX III

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATIONSUMMIT CONFERENCEHELD AT LUSAKA - 1st APRIL, 1980AGENDA

1. Address of welcome by His Excellency, Dr K D Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia
2. Opening Statement by the Chairman, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Adoption of Declaration:-
Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation
5. Programme of Action:
 - 5.1 Transport and Communications Commission
 - 5.2 Control of Foot and Mouth disease
 - 5.3 Agricultural Research in semi-arid areas
 - 5.4 Food Security Plan
 - 5.5 Manpower Development
 - 5.6 Industrial Development
 - 5.7 Southern African Development Fund
 - 5.8 Energy
6. Institutional Mechanisms
7. Responsibility for follow-up action and coordination

8. Plans for the Second Southern African
Development Coordination Conference
9. Signing of Declaration
10. Any Other Business

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION

SUMMIT CONFERENCE HELD AT LUSAKA

1st APRIL 1980

DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA

1. Address of welcome by His Excellency Dr K D Kaunda President of the Republic of Zambia
2. Opening Statement by the Chairman, His Excellency Sir Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Adoption of Declaration:

Southern Africa Toward Economic Liberation

Heads of Government may wish to consider, approve and sign the draft Declaration entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation", approved by the Ministers on the 30th March, 1980

5. Programme of Action
 - 5.1 Transport and Communications Commission:
Not later than three months from the date of this meeting, to call a working party to put in operation a Regional Commission for Transport and Communications

Action by the Government of Mozambique

- 5.2 Control of Foot and Mouth Disease:
Prepare a request to the EEC to undertake a detailed feasibility study for a project for regional control of Foot and Mouth Disease, including the expansion of production of Botswana vaccine to meet the needs of the region

Action by the Government of Botswana

- 5.3 Agricultural Research in semi-arid areas:
A request to be made to the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) to establish a Centre in Botswana to serve the region

Action by the Government of Botswana

- 5.4 Food Security Plan:
To prepare a proposal for a Southern African Food Security Plan

Action by the Government of Zimbabwe

- 5.5 Manpower Development:
To carry out a review of existing training facilities in the region and to make recommendations for better regional utilization of the facilities

Action by the Government of Swaziland

- 5.6 Industrial Development:
To prepare proposals for a strategy for the harmonization of regional industrialisation programme

Action by the Government of Tanzania

- 5.7 Southern African Development Fund:
To undertake studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund

Action by the Government of Zambia

- 5.8 A regional Energy Conservation and Security Plan:
To prepare proposals aimed at formulating a concerted programme to harmonise the energy policies of the countries in the region

Action by the Government of Angola

Progress reports or actions under this agenda item to be circulated within three months from the date of this Summit Meeting

6. Institutional Mechanisms

Heads of Government are invited to consider the establishment of:

a Standing Council of Ministers
 a Committee of Experts
 a Permanent Conference Secretariat

to be responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of the Declaration

The Government of Botswana to prepare a detailed memorandum on the operation, membership, and financing of these and any other institutions that may be necessary

This report to be considered at a Meeting of Ministers to be held in Zimbabwe in September, 1980

7. Responsibility for follow-up action and coordination:

Heads of Government are invited to approve the nomination of the Government of Botswana to be responsible for immediate follow-up action until such time as the appropriate Institutions are operational

8. Plans for the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference:

1. Heads of Government are invited to approve the holding of the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference for the purpose of institutional pledging. The Conference will be held in Maputo in late November or early December, the date to be agreed upon between the Governments of Botswana and Mozambique
2. The Government of Botswana to communicate with external participants immediately after the Summit. The Government of Botswana, at its discretion, to call on the services of the Steering Committee or any other organisation as a pro-tem Secretariat for the Conference. The Government of Botswana may also wish to call upon the services of the staff of other Governments to assist in the preparation of the Conference.

9. Signing of Declaration:

10. Any Other Business:

ANNEX IV

ADDRESS TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

COORDINATION SUMMIT CONFERENCE

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

OF

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

LUSAKA, 1ST APRIL, 1980

Your Excellency, the President of the
Republic of Botswana,

Your Excellencies, Heads of State and
Government,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We wish to congratulate His Excellency Seretse Khama for the contribution he has made to the Front Line States in the strengthening of their struggle, extending it to the field of economic liberation. Under your wise guidance, we feel sure that our objectives will be attained.

We also wish to express our appreciation for the generous hospitality extended to us by the People and Government of Zambia. For us, Zambia has become one of the safe traditional rearguards for the conquest of political independence. We are, therefore, not surprised to be once again meeting in Lusaka in order to launch the actions which will accelerate the process of our economic liberation. We further congratulate the Heads of State and Government meeting here today, because their presence is a witness to our common identity and common determination in the fight for the liberation of our region and our continent from colonialism, from racism, from oppression, dependency and exploitation.

We warmly greet the fraternal people of Zimbabwe who have through the armed national liberation struggle led by the Patriotic Front, defeated the illegal and racist regime of Rhodesia and forced the colonizing power to recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to independence. In spite of imperialist manoeuvres to install puppets and agents in Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwean people took their destiny in their hands and chose their legitimate representatives. That is why we wish to warmly welcome in our midst the President of ZANU-PF and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The victory of the Zimbabwean people is also a victory for the Front Line States who took as their own, since the first hour the struggle of their Zimbabwean brothers. It is a victory for the Organization of African Unity and for all progressive forces of the world.

We the Front Line States, have always held that our liberation would only be complete with the liberation of the peoples still subjected to colonialism, racism, oppression and humiliation. That was the fundamental factor of our unity. That unity was consolidated through the sacrifices of our peoples, through our joint and through the concrete measures which we were able to undertake in support of the Zimbabwean people's struggle.

Mr Chairman,

Your Excellencies,

Our task is not yet complete. The political struggle and the support of the Front Line States must continue. Occupied Namibia, the racist and apartheid regime still exist.

At this moment it is very important that the experience of unity and cohesion of the Front Line States in the political liberation struggle of the people should also be extended to other majority-ruled states and governments in Southern Africa, in economic liberation.

It is now time for the struggle for the economic liberation of our countries, in particular to reduce our dependence in relation to South Africa. We should not have any compunctions to say that we want to reduce our dependency on South Africa. However, we want to clarify that we are not declaring a war against South Africa.

This struggle requires unity among our countries, unity which ought to be based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty, non-interference and the search for mutually advantageous solutions.

This unity is fundamental for overcoming the economic situation which was the legacy of the colonial powers which saw, and continue to see in us, the eternal producers and exporters of raw materials and cheap labour. This unity is fundamental for enabling us to impose on us higher and higher prices for equipment and technology that we must import.

We can even say that the greater part of the energies dedicated to our development is absorbed through high world prices.

Therefore, if we want to free ourselves from misery, from hunger, and the chronic dependency in which we find ourselves, we must pull together our creative capacities and wealth in order to carry out the decisive combat against underdevelopment and against dependence.

This unity must be conquered and cemented each and every day and through concrete actions. In order to cement our unity, we must know what is our main objective at each moment.

In the midst of the Front Line States, unity has been fundamentally based on the support to the people of Zimbabwe, their struggle against the illegal Smith regime. We wanted to and we did defeat the Smith regime.

Now our main objective is to reduce dependence on South Africa. It is around this objective that we must consolidate and develop our unity. We have experience in cooperation with Tanzania and Zambia. We have seen that our people are mentally alienated from their own products. We refuse products only because they are stamped, "Made in Zambia", or "Made in Tanzania" but we buy the same product if it is stamped, "Made in South Africa". It is our responsibility to liberate the minds of those who are going to implement our decisions. We must

liberate the minds of the technocrats who are enslaved by South Africa. Without this liberation of the minds, we cannot go forward. Consequently, this practice is going to permit the constant enlargement of areas of co-operation among our States. Therefore, to increase our co-operation among the States of the region signifies reducing dependency on South Africa and consequently, on imperialism.

Therefore, the economic plans have to be conceived and prepared by ourselves. There is no one better than ourselves that know better our needs and priorities. We must not accept the habit of plans made outside of our region.

Mr Chairman,

Your Excellencies,

The cooperation that we want to initiate depends on our political will and on our engagement in its implementation. We want to insist on this point; we can make a beautiful declaration but it lacks implementation. To achieve this, we have to liberate ourselves from jealousies and we have to look at the advancement of other countries as if it were our own. If Zambia progresses, it means that Tanzania and Malawi are also progressing.

Cooperation means the development of all the countries in the region for the benefit of their respective peoples. It further means the rational utilization of the specific characteristics of each country, of its natural wealth and its geographical location.

During the meeting in Maputo of the former Portuguese colonies, we saw that there is neither help nor charity and we do not want them. What exists are interests. Therefore, we should not talk about help, but rather about cooperation. Tanzania is going to commemorate 20 years of independence but it never received help. We can say the same thing about Zambia. It is economic interests which move different countries. They are going to Angola because they want oil, diamonds and coffee. In Zimbabwe, they want chrome and gold. In Swaziland, they want iron and coal. Our natural resources are targets and therefore they are also tools for cooperation and not for aid. Therefore,

we should not wait for aid, but rather for co-operation.

The increase in cooperation and in particular the coordination of development efforts is not a simple nor easy task. Many attempts were made in different regions and at different times.

The history of Africa is unhappily rich in examples in attempts that failed.

We have to draw lessons from these initiatives and make use of our own experience. Therefore, we must be humble in our immediate objectives and ambitious in our long-term objectives. We must be conscious of the fact that we are not presently in condition to create an economic community of the region, but we can from this moment take firm steps in some areas already identified: agriculture, industry, trade and energy.

The development of cooperation in these areas will depend on an adequate system of transport and communications because without such a system this cooperation will be impracticable. We are certain that the projects that we will undertake in various fields of economic activity, once they will be controlled by ourselves, will result in direct benefit for our people and consequently for the betterment of our material and social conditions.

It will also be these direct benefits which will increase our development and economic cooperation, having in view the satisfaction of the elementary needs of our peoples.

In initial phase it is necessary that we carry out concrete actions, that we gain experience in order to better define the modalities and areas of co-operation. It is not through the creation of institutions that we will develop multilateral cooperation.

Some of us have experience in the inefficiency of the creation of heavy and expensive structures which contribute little or nothing to the main

objectives that were achieved. The institutions should appear in order to respond to the objective needs and not conceived as an end in themselves.

We will use the existing experience as if it were our own, we will construct the building of our cooperation beginning with the foundations and not with the roof. Let us learn and give the proper worth to the already existing experience of the work of the Front Line States: we did not create any organization or pompous institution, but we were efficient and operative.

Mr Chairman,

Your Excellencies,

The experience of the Front Line States in the struggle for support to the liberation of oppressed and exploited people of Southern Africa taught us that to each one of our initiatives and victories, imperialism responds with new manoeuvres.

After this meeting, there will be many intrigues, there will be many manoeuvres that will be aimed at dividing us and weakening us, in order that we will have to continue to depend on them. Therefore, we should be more and more vigilant in order to confront the divisive manoeuvres which imperialism will try to develop again, strengthening at each step our unity - the nucleus of strength which will permit us to win the new battle against underdevelopment and dependence.

A LUTA CONTINUA!

Lusaka 1st of April, 1980

SOUTHERN AFRICA: TOWARD ECONOMIC LIBERATION

A DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDEPENDENT STATES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA made at LUSAKA on the 1st of April, 1980

We, the undersigned, as the Heads of Government of majority-ruled States in Southern Africa, offer this declaration to our own peoples, to the peoples and Governments of the many countries who are interested in promoting popular welfare, justice and peace in Southern Africa and to the international agencies who share this interest. In it we state our commitment to pursue policies aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies and we call on all concerned to assist us in this high endeavour.

Dependence in Context

Southern Africa is dependent on the Republic of South Africa as a focus of transport and communications, an exporter of goods and services and as an importer of goods and cheap labour. This dependence is not a natural phenomenon nor is it simply the result of a free market economy. The nine States and one occupied territory of Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were, in varying degrees, deliberately incorporated - by metropolitan powers, colonial rulers and large corporations - into the colonial and sub-colonial structures centring in general on the Republic of South Africa. The development of national economies as balanced units, let alone the welfare of the people of Southern Africa, played no part in the economic integration strategy. Not surprisingly, therefore, Southern Africa is fragmented, grossly exploited and subject to economic manipulation by outsiders. Future development must aim at the reduction of economic dependence not only on the Republic of South Africa, but also on any single external State or group of States.

Liberation - Political and Economic

While the struggle for genuine political independence has advanced and continues to advance, it is not yet complete. We, the majority-ruled States of Southern Africa, recognise our responsibilities, both as separate nation States and as a group of neighbouring majority-ruled African countries, to assist in achieving a successful culmination of our struggle.

Our urgent task now is to include economic liberation in our programmes and priorities. In the interest of the people of our countries, it is necessary to liberate our economies from their dependence on the Republic of South Africa to overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and to coordinate our efforts toward regional and national economic development. This will be as great for Namibia as it is for all the independent States of the region.

Southern Africa is a focal point of conflict. How can it be otherwise when a racist regime holds Namibia under military occupation, grossly exploits the people and the economies of the independent states and is a major barrier to our national development? It is not the quest for liberation, but the entrenched racism, exploitation and oppression which is the cause of conflict in Southern Africa. The power behind this is in large measure economic. Economic liberation is, therefore, as vital as political freedom.

We, the majority-ruled States of Southern Africa, do not envisage this regional economic coordination as exclusive. The initiative toward economic liberation has flowed from our experience of joint action for political liberation. We envisage regional coordination as open to all genuinely independent Southern African States.

In this spirit we call on Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support Southern African efforts toward economic liberation and independent economic development. This we believe is the route to genuine interdependence and represents the best hope for a just and cooperative future for the region as a whole.

Development Objectives

The development objectives which we will pursue through coordinated action are:

1. the reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa;
2. the forging of links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration;
3. the mobilisation of resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies;
4. concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of our strategy for economic liberation.

Strategies and Priorities

We will identify areas in which, working in harmony, we can gear national development to provide goods and services presently coming from the Republic of South Africa and weave a fabric of regional cooperation and development.

Key to this strategy is transport and communications.

The dominance of the Republic of South Africa has been reinforced and strengthened by its transport system. Without the establishment of an adequate regional transport and communications system, other areas of cooperation become impractical. The economic liberation of Namibia, following its attainment of genuine political independence, will require the creation and operation of adequate transport and communication links with its natural partners to replace the artificial ones which currently bind it to the Republic of South Africa.

We will therefore create a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission to coordinate the use of existing systems and the planning and financing of additional regional facilities. The ports of Mozambique serve four States in the region and with the genuine independence of Zimbabwe can be developed to serve two more. Zambia uses transport facilities in five regional States. The development of Mozambican, Tanzanian and Angolan ports and the coordination of facilities more effectively to meet requirements of the land-locked States are necessarily of regional concern. Transport and Communications will be a major focus of regional action. The coordination of transport facilities to meet the needs of land-locked States is crucial. With the attainment of genuine independence in Zimbabwe it is urgent to restore transport routes linking it to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. Additional areas in which coordinated action will be needed include major new projects such as a possible railway from Botswana through Namibia to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby creating an alternative route to the sea for Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the coordination of airline schedules so that movement within the region is practicable, the study of existing and proposed micro-wave and ground satellite facilities to identify how they can be interlinked, possibly through the Rift Valley Station. The Commission will be located in Maputo and serviced by a small technical unit. It will coordinate transport and communication links among participating States. The Commission will seek participation of all genuinely independent States in the Southern African region. In addition, in many fields notably in transport, observer status will be open to Liberation Movements wishing to participate in anticipation of genuine independence. Similarly, in manpower development and research, the involvement of Liberation Movements is essential to amass the knowledge and train the personnel necessary once political liberation is achieved.

Regional coordination must be operational - it must result in concrete programmes and projects. This will require both domestic and external finance. Present estimates, for example, show that in excess of US\$1.5 billion will be needed to finance urgent transport and communications projects over the next decade.

We emphasize the importance of additional resources being made available to assist efforts to coordinate regional economic development projects. In the first instance, we intend to use the

Regional Transport & Communications Commission to mobilise finance for urgent projects in priority sectors by holding ad hoc pledging sessions with existing bilateral and multilateral funding agencies. As economic cooperation develops, a Southern African Development Fund will be created and research to this end is being initiated. Its scope would be subsequently broadened and it might prove desirable to create a separate regional development bank. We therefore urge the friends of Southern Africa to pledge financial support to this Fund.

Concerted Actions

Regional cooperation in the field of transport and communications is seen as crucial to economic liberation and has therefore been given the greatest attention. In other sectors, similar programmes of concerted action are envisaged.

For trade development we recognise that many of us have existing bilateral and multilateral trade and customs arrangements. But even within these constraints we believe that there is room for substantial increases in trade among ourselves. To this end existing payment systems and customs instruments will be studied in order to build up a regional trade system based on bilaterally negotiated annual trade targets and product lists.

A majority of the people of Southern Africa are dependent on farming and animal husbandry. Their future livelihood is threatened by environmental degradation and in particular by desert encroachment as well as recurrent drought cycles. Even today few of the States of the region are self-sufficient in staple foods. Both environmental protection and food security are major challenges both nationally and regionally. We therefore urge that the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) set up a Southern Africa Regional Centre in Botswana.

We further urge the development of the existing facilities in Botswana for production of foot and mouth disease vaccine to provide for the needs of all of the majority-ruled countries in Southern Africa. The spread of this disease currently threatens Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique. A coordinated approach to its control and elimination is urgently needed.

Likewise, we will undertake concerted projects in order to exploit natural resources, in particular those of common hydrological basins.

It is a matter of urgency to identify ways in which the coordination of research and training as well as the exchange of information can strengthen programmes to protect our environment and to increase food production. In the field of food security the possibility of the coordination of national reserve policies and the facilitation of interstate exchanges will receive priority attention.

We have decided to give special attention to the sharing of training and research facilities.

We have further decided to stimulate the exchange of information aimed at achieving a concerted policy in the fields of mining, industry, energy and agriculture. In particular, consultations among those States requiring petroleum products and electricity on the one hand and those with petroleum refining capacity and electricity surpluses on the other must be undertaken to achieve regional solutions.

The effort for economic development is an essential condition to free the Southern African States from the exploitative migrant labour system.

External Cooperation

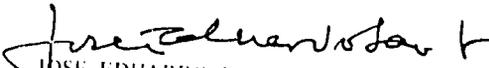
We are committed to a strategy of economic liberation. It is a strategy which we believe both needs and deserves international support. Southern African regional development must be designed and implemented by Southern Africans. It will, however, be achieved more rapidly and will be more effective if development takes place within the context of global cooperation.

International bodies and States outside Southern Africa are therefore invited to cooperate in implementing programmes towards economic liberation and development in the region.

This preliminary identification of aims, strategies and sectors illustrates both the magnitude of the task facing us and some of the broad areas within which outside assistance will be welcomed.

It is envisaged that Southern African Development Coordination meetings of member Southern African States and other invited participants should be held annually. This will provide a mechanism for surveying results, evaluating performance, identifying strengths and weaknesses and agreeing on future plans. Economic liberation and development in Southern Africa cannot be attained either easily or speedily. What is therefore needed is sustained cooperation.

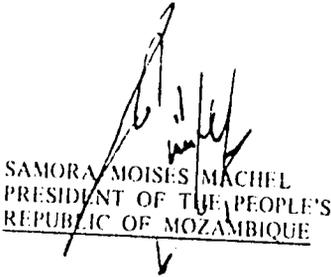
We view this declaration as a statement of commitment and strategy. Under-development, exploitation, crisis and conflict in Southern Africa will be overcome through economic liberation. The welfare of the peoples of Southern Africa and the development of its economies requires coordinated regional action. It is our belief that in the interest of popular welfare, justice and peace, we in Southern Africa have the right to ask and to receive practical international cooperation in our struggle for reconstruction, development and genuine interdependence. However, as with the struggle for political liberation, the fight for economic liberation is neither a mere slogan to prompt external assistance nor a course of action from which we can be deflected by external indifference. The dignity and welfare of the peoples of Southern Africa demand economic liberation and we will struggle toward that goal.



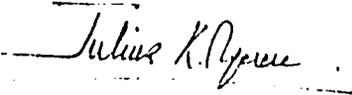
JOSE EDUARDO DOS SANTOS
PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA



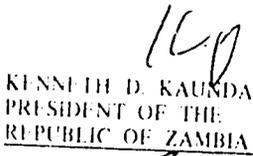
SERETSE KHAMA
PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA



SAMORA MOISES MACHEL
PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE



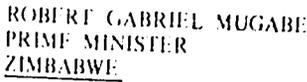
JULIUS K. NYERERE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



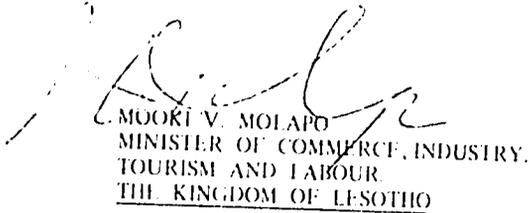
KENNETH D. KAUNDA
PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



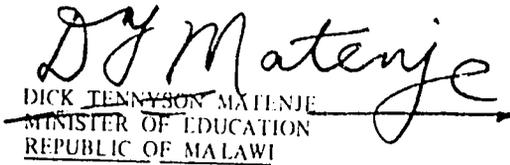
MABANDLA F. N. DLAMINI
PRIME MINISTER OF THE
KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND



ROBERT GABRIEL MUGABE
PRIME MINISTER
ZIMBABWE



MOOKI V. MOLAPO
MINISTER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY,
TOURISM AND LABOUR,
THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO



DICK TENNYSON MATENJE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

This Declaration is produced in ten original copies, eight in the English language and two in the Portuguese language. All are equally valid.

ANNEX VI

LUSAKA
1ST APRIL 1980

COMMUNIQUESOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATIONCONFERENCE

Today, in a historic summit meeting, leaders and representatives of the nine independent countries of Southern Africa, made a joint declaration of their strategy for a closer integration of their economies. This marks a new commitment to co-ordinate their economies so as to accelerate their development and reduce their dependence on the Republic of South Africa.

The Leaders approved a programme of action which included:

- The creation of a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission based in Maputo
- Measures to control foot and mouth disease in cattle throughout the region
- The preparation of a food security plan for the region
- The establishment of a Regional Agricultural Research centre specializing in drought-prone areas
- Plans for Harmonization of Industrialization and energy policies
- Sharing of National Training Facilities within the Region
- Studies leading to proposals for the establishment of a Southern African Development Fund

The Summit agreed that a meeting of Ministers should be held in Zimbabwe in September, 1980.

The Summit agreed that an International Donors Conference should be held in Maputo at the end of November, 1980.

The Summit requested the Government of Botswana to examine the need for institutional mechanisms for over-all coordination of the programmes. Meanwhile, the Government of Botswana was given responsibility for taking immediate follow-up action until appropriate institutions have been established and are operational.