



**UNIVERSIDADE EDUARDO MONDLANE**

**FACULTY OF LAW**

**FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON**

**“REGIONAL INTEGRATION ISSUES AND SADC LAW”**

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Organized by:**

Faculty of Law Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (FDUEM)

**In partnership with:**

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC) of the Republic of Mozambique

**With the institutional and financial support of:**

**UNDP Mozambique, UNECA, USAID, GTZ, ERNST & YOUNG, VODACOM, CFM Mozambique, BCI Bank, French Cooperation and University of Eduardo Mondlane.**

**Venue:**

Joaquim Chissano International Conference Centre, Maputo

**Date:** 23<sup>rd</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> April 2008

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The regional integration process is progressively recognized as an important factor for a more sustainable and more equitable development in the developing world. As the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) celebrates its 27<sup>th</sup> anniversary and is launching the free trade area (FTA), there is the need to initiate an institutional capacity building program, promoting knowledge development and a more inclusive SADC integration agenda. The regional integration agenda as outlined by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and made operational by the adoption of protocols and other legal instruments, raises the real challenges that Member States are faced with.

The international conference is part of a wider program for institutional and human capacity building initiated by the Faculty of Law of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique, which aims at the mainstreaming of the implementation of regional integration policies and the harmonization and unification of the legal frameworks of SADC Member State so that the integration process can bear real benefits to all Member States.

### **1.1. Opening ceremony**

The official opening session was introduced by a welcome speech by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Mr. Adelino Manuel Muchanga. The session was chaired by the Vice-Rector of UEM, Professor Doutor Orlando Quilambo, on behalf of H.E. the Rector of the University. During the opening session, a key note address was made by Dr Ngila Mwase, Senior Economic Advisor of UNDP Mozambique, on behalf of H.E. Ndolamb Ngokwey, Coordinator of the United Nations System in Mozambique and Swaziland, and Resident Representative of UNDP in Mozambique. Dr Alfred Latigo, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA, made a statement on behalf of H.E. the Executive Secretary of UNECA, Mr. Abdoulie Janneh.

All the speakers emphasized the importance of the regional integration agenda for the SADC region and the entire African continent. It was also highlighted that the capacity building program is timely as the African Union Conference of Heads of States have given mandate to the UNECA Secretariat the task to mainstream the regional integration process. The UEM Project was recognised as a key component of this process and could serve as a model for SADC countries and other regional integration communities on the African continent.

## **1.2. Closing ceremony**

At the end of the conference, Dr António Chipanga, Deputy Dean of the Faculty for Academic Affairs, presented a summary of conclusions and recommendations. Before the closing ceremony, Dr Adelino Manuel Muchanga, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, and the host of the conference, presented some souvenirs to all international participants and presenters. He acknowledged with gratitude the kind support from sponsors, congratulated all participants for the success of the event and the Faculty staff for their excellent work. Professor Doctor Salvatore Mancuso, of the Faculty of Law, University of Macau, presented a vote of thanks on behalf of universities represented at the conference and all participants.

The closing ceremony was chaired by H.E. the Rector of the University Eduardo Mondlane, Professor Dr José Filipe Couto. The official closing address was pronounced by H.E. Eduardo Koloma, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Other closing speeches were made respectively by the Resident Representative of UNESCO in Mozambique, Mr Benoit Sossou, on behalf of H.E. Ndolamb Ngokwey, Coordinator of the United Nations System in Mozambique and Swaziland, and Resident Representative of UNDP in Mozambique and by Dr. Alfred Latigo, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, UNECA, on behalf of H.E. the Executive Secretary of UNECA, Mr. Abdoulie Janneh.

From the overall statements, it was recommended that the international conference become a permanent event and that a second international conference on Regional Integration Issues and SADC Law be scheduled as soon as possible.

The major outcomes from the conference were (i) the support by participants of the proposal to establish at the Faculty of Law of Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law for research and training on regional integration issues, and (ii) the establishment of a Regional Academic Partnership Network linking universities and research institutions within SADC region, as well as with international partners and donors.

UNECA proposed to facilitate the development of the portal and the training of UEM staff on the knowledge management programme which would run the network.

## **1.3. Objectives of the conference**

The objectives of the international conference were to:

- 1 Establish a discussion forum on SADC regional integration process in order to identify the crucial issues that it raises and its impact on the civil society and on the academy;
- 2 Identify the role and the contribution that the faculty of law can bring to the domestication and dissemination of the regional integration agenda;
- 3 Define strategies for the development and/or institutional capacities in the field of the harmonization and unification of SADC Member States legal systems;
- 4 Set up a *Regional Academic Partnership Network* in the legal-economic and institutional areas committed to develop research, teaching, publications and exchange of information;
- 5 Set up a *Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law*. The objectives of the Centre are: (i) promote research on harmonization and unification of law, on regional integration and related issues; (ii) collect the SADC legal material; (iii) facilitate exchange and dissemination of knowledge between national and regional institutions.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives the conference was organized according to the following thematic sessions:

***Theme I Regional Integration in Southern Africa: legal issues, challenges and perspectives***

***Theme II International experiences and practices in regional integration***

***Theme III The SADC Legal framework and substantive law: Treaty, Protocols and Regulations***

***Theme IV The implementation of SADC Regional Integration Agenda – Substantive issues, challenges and perspectives***

Recommendations and conclusions reported in this synthesis follow the sequence of the themes discussed by the presenters. For each theme the synthesis summarizes topics, issues and the way forward.

## 2 MAIN CONCLUSIONS

### Theme I

#### *Regional Integration in Southern Africa: Legal issues, challenges and perspectives*

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The subject was discussed by:

*Dr. Tomáz Augusto Salomão* SADC Executive Secretary - *Prof. Gilles Cistac* Universidade Eduardo Mondlane Faculty of Law - *Prof. José António Chichava* Universidade Eduardo Mondlane Faculty of Economics and Director of FSTAP – *Dr. Alfred Latigo* UNECA – *Dr. Willie Chatsika* World Trade Organization – *Dr. Domingos Fernandes* Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mozambique – *Dr. Ngila Mwase* UNDP and *Dr. Briget Chilala* Southern African Trade Competitiveness Hub - Gaborone.

#### **2.1.1. Main topics**

- 1 SADC: organization, objectives to be achieved, necessary conditions to implement the regional integration agenda (peace in the region, political stability, security, sustainable socio-economic development, harmonization of national laws). The role of the universities and academic research for the dissemination and domestication of SADC objectives.
- 2 Harmonization and unification of national legal systems as a necessary step towards regional integration, for the materialization of the regional integration agenda and the transfer of sovereignty from member states to SADC institutions.
- 3 Convergence of macroeconomic policies and economic stability as necessary conditions to create a favourable environment for investments (national and foreign). Harmonization of rules and procedures in the financial markets: mutual concessions among SADC Member States.
- 4 The role of Regional Economic Integration Communities (REICs) in Africa and relations between the objectives of REICs and the Africa Union and NEPAD's vision. The role of the people of the Member States in the integration process, whose objectives must be discussed and understood by everyone and not only by

Government officials. Contents and stages of regional integration and logical sequence for the introduction of reforms.

5 Benefits from General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to the economies of SADC Region.

6 Restructuring of SADC: challenges, realizations and lessons. Role of SADC National Committees, SADC Secretariat, Member States (leadership of the process) and domestication of SADC integration agenda.

### **2.1.2. Issues**

1 Are SADC Protocols legal instruments for integration or just for political cooperation? As protocols' ratification is still under control of the sovereignty of the Member State can they be considered legal instruments of integration?

2 Are the difficulties that the integration process faces depending on scarcity of legal instruments or on the lack of adequate institutions? As a *SADC law* implies *common institutions* which kind of institutional reforms at national and multilateral levels are necessary?

3 SADC regional integration achieved relevant results with respect to peace and security, necessary conditions for the implementation of rule-of-law, however with respect to harmonization and unification of law nothing has been done. How to start this process? Should the argument that the integration process is necessarily a lengthy process prevent from creating conditions for the harmonization and unification of legal systems?

4 Transfer of sovereignty of Member States as part of the process of political and institutional consolidation of SADC integration agenda: which is the most efficient and achievable way forward?

5 Macroeconomic convergence and economic and social policies: how to deal with conflicting objectives of these policies?

### **2.1.3. The way forward**

1 Embody among the SADC Treaty objectives (Art. 5 n. 2) harmonization and unification of national legal systems as explicit objective.

- 2 Develop legal instruments (protocols, legal framework, recommendations) for the harmonization and unification of national legal systems.
- 3 Speed up the reform of SADC organization to fast track the integration agenda (political accountability, fight against corruption and public administration inertia) and the transfer of national sovereignty to common institutions through:
  - a) Simplification of SADC structure assigning to each level of decision, clear functions and competencies;
  - b) Reinforce SADC human resources and technical capacities.
- 4 Strengthen the power of the SADC legal institutions with respect to the interpretation of SADC laws.
- 5 Pursue an adequate methodology for legal integration through:
  - a) Audit of the national legal systems to assess the costs of non-integration of the legal systems and suggest suitable solutions for each country;
  - b) Elaboration of a sustainable program of actions, costs and timing for each country;
  - c) Organization of technical and institutional capacity building programs for law operators (lawyers, judges etc.);
  - d) Promotion of the involvement of civil society (private sector, ong, local communities etc.) in the legal integration process.
- 6 Give rise to a favourable environment for investors harmonizing and simplifying rules and procedures of economic activity, protecting the investments (national and foreign) and developing the financial markets.

## **Theme II**

### ***International experiences and practices in regional integration***

The subject was discussed by:

*Prof. Gerhard Erasmus* Stellenbosch University and TRALAC - *Prof. M. José Rangel de Mesquita* Lisbon University - *Prof. Salvatore Mancuso* Macau University - *Dr. Mouloul*



*Alhouseni Niger Ambassador to Egypt – and Prof. Weidong Zhu of Xiangtan University, China.*

### **2.2.1. Main topics**

1. Harmonization and unification of legal systems in SADC Member States: perspectives and realizations.
2. Harmonization and unification of legal systems: the European Union's experience.
3. Legal and institutional framework and the harmonization and unification of the legal systems in Asia: the Chinese experience.
4. The objectives, operation, and organization of OHADA (The harmonization of business law in Africa) and its applicability as a model of harmonization and unification of law to SADC Member Countries.

### **2.2.2. Issues**

1. Is the OHADA model of harmonization and unification of law compatible with SADC framework?
2. Can arbitration represent a suitable mechanism to avoid the lengthy process of dispute settlement within SADC region?

### **2.2.3. The way forward**

- 1 The harmonization and unification of national legal systems to achieve certainty and predictability in the implementation of legal norms and the reduction of transaction costs.
- 2 Initiate the participation of SADC Secretariat to OHADA meetings as invited observer.
- 3 Promote the establishment of OHADA clubs in SADC countries.

## **Theme III**

### ***The SADC Legal framework and substantive law: the Treaty, Protocols and Regulations***

The subject was discussed by:

*Dr Angelo Matusse*, Deputy Attorney General of the Republic of Mozambique - *Dr. David Luff* University of Liège Belgium - *Dr. Mmatlou Kalaba*, TIPS and Southern Africa Research Development Network - *Dr. Charles Edward Minega*, University Eduardo Mondlane SADC Project - *Eng.º Rui Fonseca* Chairman of the Railways Company of Mozambique, CFM - *Dr. Helder Chambal* Ministry of Tourism Mozambique - *Dr. Jim Lafleur* of CTA - *Professor Evance Kalula* University of Cape Town - and *Prof. Salvatore Coscione* University “La Sapienza” Rome, and UNECA Consultant.

### **2.3.1. Main topics**

- 1 SADC legal instruments in the context of the common legal system.
- 2 Impact of the protocols on trade, tourism, transports and communication in the economy: the experience of Mozambique.
- 3 Liberalisation and harmonization of legal frameworks in the services sector; benefits from the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS).
- 4 The harmonization and convergence of legal and regulatory frameworks for financial systems in the region.
- 5 The role and activities of the SADC Lawyers Association for the harmonization and unification of law in SADC countries.
- 6 Development of a strategy and a roadmap for the mainstreaming of SADC policies, objectives and legal framework in national development plans.
- 7 The rule of law and economic development.

### **2.3.2. Issues**

1. What are the obstacles to the development of a unified SADC legal system (regional integration vision, transfer of sovereignty, legal instruments, and supranational institutions) and how to overcome them?
2. Which are the legal instruments needed to achieve effective liberalization of the service sector of the economy, and of the public private sector and local communities partnership?

3. Political integration, economic integration, rule of law, and development: what are the links among them and what is the most appropriate path towards full integration?
4. Is the “principle of subsidiarity” the more appropriate instrument to allocate effectively governance responsibilities?
5. How to deal with the issue pertaining to the mainstreaming of SADC policies, objectives and laws in national development plans? How to harness existing resources and to increase efforts and opportunities to achieve concrete results at both national and regional levels?

### **2.3.3. The way forward**

1. Capitalize the benefits of the General Agreement on Trade in Services for SADC Member States.
2. Organize capacity building programs to enhance negotiation skills in international trade taking on board private sector operators.
3. Initiate at the level of the Regional Centre of a component to develop strategies and a roadmap to mainstream regional integration into national development plans and programmes.
4. Promote and implement research programs and debate sessions on the aspects of integration, on the “principle of subsidiarity”, on rule of law and development.

### **Theme IV.**

#### ***The implementation of SADC Regional Integration Agenda – Substantive issues, challenges and perspectives***

The subject was discussed by:

*Dr. Aurélio Mendiante*, University São Thomas Mozambique - *Dr. Tshepo Madlingozi* University of Pretoria - *Prof. Armando Dimande* University Eduardo Mondlane – *Dr. Luís António Mondlane* President of SADC Tribunal – *Dr. Alice Hammer* African Development Bank Maputo - *Dr. Talla Kebe* Special Advisor to the Executive Secretary of UNECA – *Dr Willie Chatsika*, Counsellor World Trade Organization - *Dr. Nataniel Macamo* ACIPOL Mozambique

#### **2.4.1. Main topics:**

- 1 SADC Treaty and the development process of protocols: national challenges.
- 2 The role of the Pan African Parliament, regional parliamentarian's fora in the harmonization of law and policies in the region.
- 3 Dispute settlement mechanisms in SADC and the World Trade Organization experience.
- 4 The SADC Tribunal: functions and contribution to law harmonization process in the region.
- 5 Governance, democracy and security in SADC region.
- 6 Knowledge Management Programmes (KMP) and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as tools for capacity building in the area of the regional integration.
- 7 African Development Bank experience in funding capacity building programmes for regional integration in higher education institutions.

#### **2.4.2. Issues**

- 1 Who at national level is responsible for the implementation and domestication of the SADC regional integration agenda: the legislative power (Parliament) or the executive power (Government)? How to articulate their activities and responsibilities? What are the national institutions responsible for the implementation of protocols?
- 2 Is the perspective of harmonization and unification of law on the African Continent realistic given the predominance of presidential regimes and the poor regional experiences of harmonization and unification?
- 3 Regional Parliaments and Pan African Parliament, what is the value added of such an institutional scheme?
- 4 What is the role of SADC Tribunal and national Parliaments in asserting the primacy of community law and of the principle of the direct effect of community rules on the national legal systems?

- 5 Which actions should be undertaken to make SADC Tribunal's procedures more efficient in order to achieve the objectives defined in the Treaty?
- 6 What role can Knowledge Management Programmes (KMP) and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) development play in mainstreaming of regional integration agenda?

### **2.4.3. The way forward**

- 1 Define a national framework for the ratification and/or approval of SADC legal instruments.
- 2 Enhance the role of national legislative power in the process harmonization and unification of national laws.
- 3 Liberalise the access to legal professions in SADC region.
- 4 Design a clear and practical roadmap for the promotion of Knowledge Management Programmes (KMP) and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in academic curricula and for research and knowledge dissemination.
- 5 Define a clear cooperation framework between Pan African Parliament and parliamentarian fora for the implementation of the legal harmonization and unification process.
- 6 Define more accurately in SADC Treaty and in SADC Protocol on the Tribunal, its functions, objectives and articulation with national legal systems.
- 7 Support the SADC Tribunal activities through capacity building programs to enhance technical skills of Tribunal's staff and helping to recruit the best professionals in the region.

## **3 FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

The SADC integration process is going ahead at a quite higher pace, according to the detailed agenda as defined by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) adopted in Arusha by the Conference of Head of States in 2005. Since then considerable development have occurred within the SADC configuration. Currently Member States have to introduce a substantial number of structural reforms in all sectors of the society. However there is the perception that the issue of harmonization and unification of national laws, as well as the

impact of the already existing SADC legal instruments on national legal systems has not been sufficiently debated. Furthermore, as SADC integration agenda aims at the political integration, the issue of the responsibilities at different levels of governance (supranational, national, local) must be investigated and debated if the process of integration wants to gain momentum.

The Conference recommendations are grouped in three main areas: Harmonization and Unification of national legal systems; Implementation of the regional integration agenda; and Institutional architecture.

### **3.1. The Harmonization and Unification of national legal systems**

In order to achieve effective harmonization and unification of national legal systems, the following activities were recommended:

- a) Set up a *Regional Academic Partnership Network* in SADC countries. As the national legal systems in the region are pretty different it is necessary that all operators in the legal profession and civil society participate in the debate on the harmonization and unification of legal systems in order to achieve a more adequate synthesis and/or compromise for the elaboration of an efficient SADC legal system.

The main objective of the Regional Academic Partnership Network will be to boost research on regional integration and run regional capacity building programs. It has been recommended that the Faculties of Law of each country should be the driving force of the process and should take on board all the relevant players and stakeholders including the civil society.

- b) Establish a *Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law*. The main tasks of this Centre of Study will be to: (i) promote investigation on regional integration and legal systems, (ii) coordinate the investigation and the activities of the Regional Academic Partnership Network, (iii) collect and disseminate all legal material on SADC institutions and member countries, (iv) organize debates, training, research, seminars, workshops, and conferences on specific issues (harmonization of laws in various areas and publication of compendiums on trade laws, economic laws, investment codes, taxation laws, intellectual property laws transport laws, etc.).

Even though legal issues are the core business of the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law, considering that the integration process involves economic, political and institutional features, the Centre should be multidisciplinary and take on board contributions from other faculties. The Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law will be based at the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) Maputo, Mozambique, will have an autonomous statute and have the legal capacity to raise funds and to receive grants and donation.

- c) *Legal Background.* Legal integration requires that operators have a homogenous legal background and that countries liberalize the legal professions. This calls for the revision of universities curricula studiorum at basic and specialization level, the elaboration of specific capacity building programs for improving and upgrading the background of legal professionals. According to the Conference participants, these activities can only be performed by the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law.

### **3.2. Implementation of the regional integration agenda**

Whereas the multilateral processes will coordinate and assist Member States in the implementation of regional integration agenda, the key implementation tasks will be performed at Member State level where the highest risks of failures are likely to occur. At national level the issues of the theoretical and practical sharing of responsibilities, the inclusion of all sectors of the civil society in the process are focal areas. This implies the definition of key functions that need to be performed at Member States level as well as the institutions and the capacities to implement the regional integration agenda.

The SADC National Committees are responsible for the national coordination of the activities, however up to now the results obtained do not match expectations.

The Conference recommends to design adequate policies and identify national institutions responsible for the process and to disseminate regional integration objectives, processes, and results in the society. The following activities were recommended:

- a) *Domestication of the Regional Integration Agenda.* The success of regional integration in all its aspects (legal, economic, political and institutional) will be facilitated if all sectors of the society will be aware of objectives, processes, costs and benefits involved. The Conference commends that the Regional Academic Partnership Network

and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC take the lead of this process developing an adequate plan and a roadmap of actions at regional and national levels.

- b) *Support to SADC National Committees.* The National Committees will perform efficiently if the staffs have the adequate qualifications and training. The Conference commends that the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law support the activities of the National Committees providing capacity building programs through short term courses, seminars, and research on identified issues.
- c) *Support to National Decision Making Institutions.* From the conference debates, it resulted that national policy makers have a weak perception and appreciation of the aspects of regional integration process. In recent times, however, the awareness of the relevance of regional integration as development policy and poverty eradication is growing and the demand for deep debates, availability of advisory services on specific issues is flowering. The Conference recommends that the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law support and stimulate the growth of this demand through a continuous process of development and dissemination of knowledge.
- d) *Knowledge Management Program.* In order to perform all the tasks mentioned, the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law would have to develop a more dynamic and innovative system of communication and linkages, which minimizes costs and maximizes benefits. The Knowledge Management Programme that the UNECA expert presented appears to be a flexible, innovative, multidisciplinary and efficient tool of communication and dissemination of knowledge. However further capacity building programs are needed to operate efficiently such a tool, if it has to become a key pillar of the mainstreaming activities for the implementation of the regional integration agenda.

Participants commended that the Faculty of Law of UEM should require from UNECA and UNDP adequate technical and financial assistance to capacitate staff and assess the impact of the KMP and ICT on the activities of the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law. It was further commended that a meeting of experts should be organized as soon as possible to



handle, among others, issues related to the development of the UEM Programme as initiated by the Faculty of Law, in order to facilitate its implementation in various countries of SADC and the African Continent at large.

### **3.3. The SADC Institutional architecture**

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The debate made clear that besides the legal economic social aspects the institutional architecture plays a relevant role in securing the success of the regional integration agenda. Regional integration creates new forms of organization, which can co-exist with traditional forms of state-led organizations at national level or can impinge a supranational organization. At the moment SADC is going through a process of restructuring, but this process is little known at national level and there is the perception that the functions and competencies of different SADC institutions are not yet well defined and that the decision making process is not efficient yet.

Any change of SADC institutional structure compels a high level of decision, as it involves either the revision of the Treaty and/or Protocols, and of course is beyond the competencies of this International Conference. The Conference commends that the Regional Academic Partnership Network and the Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law should involve and drive themselves in the debate, supporting national and regional institutions with technical advice and researched solutions.

## MATRIX OF ACTIONS

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	TIMING	RESULTS
<b>Mainstreaming of regional integration agenda, Harmonization and Unification of legal frameworks</b>			
<i>Regional Academic Partnership Network</i>	Collection of conference proceedings	July 2008	All papers collected
	Publication in Pretoria University - Law review	October 2008	Papers published
	Draft of the Statute of the Legal Regional Network	July 2008	Statute approved by Regional Centre of Studies and institutional partners ((UNECA UNDP, ADB etc.)
	Dissemination of the Statute	August 2008	Visit to Faculties of Law in SADC region
	Roadmap and multi-annual action plan for the Academic Network	September 2008	Work plan approved by Centre and by financing supporting agencies (UNECA UNDP, ADB etc.)
	Draft outline of SADC Law Manual adopted	June 2009	Manual published
<i>Regional Centre of Studies on Integration and SADC Law</i>	Setting up the Centre	June 2008	Physical installations ready
	Draft of the Statute and of the Regional Centre of Studies	July 2008	Statutes and regulations approved by UEM authorities and institutional partners (UNECA, UNDO, BAD et)
	Draft of framework of SADC Law Manual	July 2008	Framework ready
	Draft of the multi annual work plan and budget	June 2008	Work plan and budget approved
	Presentation of the work plan and budget to supporting agencies (UNECA- UNDP etc)	June 2008	Work plan approved by funding agencies and financed
<i>Framework for the</i>	Revision of the	July 2008	Proposal presented to UEM

<i>mainstreaming of regional integration and Harmonization of Legal Frameworks into academic curricula of University</i>	curriculum of “Licenciatura em Direito”		Authorities
	Draft of Masters degree on Regional integration Law curriculum	Beginning 2009	Proposal presented to UEM Authorities
	Draft of capacity building plan for legal operators on regional integration law – (short-term courses - summer courses)	Beginning 2009	Plan approved by UEM authorities and endorsed by the funding partners.
	Faculty of Law of UEM preparing application to be endorsed as SADC Centre of specialization in SADC law	Beginning 2009	
<b>Knowledge Management and ICT Programmes.</b>			
<i>Development of a platform and roadmap for KMP and ICT</i>	Draft of platform and roadmap for the KMP component	June 2008	Platform and roadmap discussed by an expert meeting and adopted by the University
<i>Support to the Regional Centre of Studies</i>	Training for University staff and the Centre to the access to the KMP portal	Starting from June 2008	Capacity building activities in place
<i>Support to the Regional Academic Network</i>	Enrolment of individual members of the Network on the portal of the Centre of Study	July 2008	Operationalization of Academic Network through internet.
	Initiate peer review process on papers to be published and e-exchanges for the follow up on the regional integration conference	July 2008	Review of research papers and editing for publication
<i>Support to Capacity building Programs</i>	Draft of cooperation plan for capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for national institutions	July – August 2008	Draft of plan discussed with stakeholders before adoption and negotiation with institutions

<b>Agenda Implementation</b>			
<i>Domestication</i>	Draft of the plan of activities for the dissemination at national level of the regional integration agenda (media, publications, meetings)	June 2008	Plan approved by Centre director
	Convening Meetings in South Centre North of Mozambique	August 2008	Meetings realized
<i>Implementation plan of Regional Integration Agenda in national development plans</i>	Draft of the plan with the support of UNECA experts	July 2008	Plan approved by Centre director
<i>Support SADC National Committees</i>	Draft of cooperation plan for capacity building and dissemination of knowledge	July 08	Plan approved by Centre director and negotiated with institutions
<i>Support to National institutions (Gov, Parliament)</i>			
<b>Institutional Organization</b>			
<i>SADC Tribunal Secretariat</i>	Draft of cooperation plan for staff institutional capacity building	July 2008	Plan approved by Centre director
	Plan of research on the organization and working of SADC Institutions (Secretariat, Tribunal etc.)	July 2008	Plan approved by Centre director

SADC Conference Report written by:

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Maputo May 2008.

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