

SADC summits, ministerial and other sub-regional meetings

DATE	VENUE	NATURE OF MEETING	SUMMARY OF MEETING
1977	Lusaka, Zambia	Summit	Creation of the Front-Line States (FLS)
1 April 1980	Lusaka, Zambia	Summit	Creation of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC)
1992	Windhoek, Namibia	SADCC Summit	Singing of the Declaration and Treaty of SADC
18 January 1996	Gaborone, Botswana	SADC Foreign Ministerial Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recommendation to SADC Summit for an Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (OPDS); – Need for flexibility and timely response to conflicts given as prime reasons
May 1996		Extraordinary Summit	Endorsement of the recommendations by the SADC Ministers of 18 January 1996
28 June 1996	Gaborone Botswana	Extraordinary SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Approval of Foreign Ministerial meeting on 18 January 1996; – Establishment of the OPDS as a separate but parallel body to the SADC; – President Mugabe of Zimbabwe becomes Chair of the OPDS.

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24 August 1996	Lesotho	SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Declaration for need for programmes to “touch the lives of ordinary citizens of the region”; – Discussed integration of UNITA and Angolan Armed Forces (FAA); political situation in Zambia, Swaziland South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal) and Lesotho; – Satisfaction with the “deepening of political stability, peace, democracy and human rights”; – Signed protocol on Combating illicit drug trafficking, Energy, Transport, communication and meteorology and Trade; – Acknowledged progress in working on the protocols on Free Movement of SADC Persons entailed to “enable citizens to seek to co-operate across national boundaries”
2 October 1996	Luanda, Angola	OPDS Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discussed status of peace process according to 1994 Lusaka Protocol; – Decided to send a Ministerial delegation of 5 SADC Ministers to New York to stipulate the “regional position on the Angolan peace process to the Security Council.”
8 August 1997	Malawi	SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Debate on good governance in the sub-region; – Support for UN Resolution 1127 on imposition of sanctions against UNITA; – Discussed conflicts in the DRC and the Great Lakes region; – Launch of the SADC Laissez-Passer (diplomatic passport, grants visa free to holders into territory of member states)

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2 March 1998	Maputo, Mozambique	Undetermined defence & security meeting	
8 May 1998	Maputo, Mozambique	Undetermined defence & security meeting	
8 August 1998	Blantyre, Malawi	Undetermined defence & security meeting	
18 August 1998	Harare, Zimbabwe	SADC Defence Ministers Meeting;	– Endorsed SADC involvement in DRC conflict by Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia.
23 August 1998	Pretoria, South Africa	Emergency Summit	Confirmation of recognition of the legitimacy of the government of the DRC.
3 Sept. 1998	Durban, South Africa	Press Conference, President Mandela	The announcement that the SADC had “unanimously supported the military intervention by its member states in the DRC”.
13–14 Sept. 1998	Mauritius	SADC Summit	– SADC Committee of Experts to “investigate the validity or otherwise of allegations that the elections (in Lesotho) were fraudulent”; – Commended the “governments of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe for timorously providing troops to assist the government of the DRC defeat the illegal attempt by rebels and their allies to capture the capital city Kinshasa, and other strategic areas”.
April 1999		Military Pact	Agreement by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

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17–18 August 1999	Mozambique	SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creation of SADC Parliamentary Forum, SADC Electoral Forum, SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry and SADC Lawyers Association; – SADC Chair “mandated to present a SADC position on the reform of the HIPC initiative to make it more accessible to the debt-stressed SADC countries”; – Decision to restructure the SADC and the OPDSC.
16 January 2000	Mozambique	SADC Extraordinary Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Evaluation of the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement of 10 July 1999; call for a “full peace-keeping force to the DRC”.
14 March 2000	Mozambique	SADC Extraordinary Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of impact of the floods caused by Cyclone Eline and Tropical Depression Gloria; – Discussed the need for a regional mechanism for disaster preparedness and management for future use.
26 May 2000	Swaziland	SADC Summit	Initiation of the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation
6–7 August 2000	Windhoek, Angola	SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 of 11 SADC Protocols entered into force; – Protocols signed: SADC Tribunal & Rules of Procedure; Shared Watercourses (revised version); and Legal Affairs.
9 March 2001	Windhoek, Namibia	SADC Extraordinary Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Finalising the restructuring of SADC institutions; – Adoption of the Report on the Review of the Operations of SADC institutions;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agreement on Common Agenda (equitable economic growth, common political values, consolidation of democracy, peace and security); – Agreement on Integration of the OPDS in the SADC; – Creation of an Integrated Committee of Ministers; – Creation of 4 Directorates at SADC Secretariat; – Discussion of SADC financial contributions/formula
April, 2001		Report on the review of the operations of SADC Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aim: Developing the SADC and the OPDS into an effective and efficient mode for community building; – Developing Common Agenda as per Article 5 of the SADC Treaty in which “promotion of common political values, systems and other shared values” are the norm;
12–14 August 2001	Malawi	SADC Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Discussions towards installation of Mobile Radar Systems in the SADC region to detect illegal flights across SADC national boundaries; – International certification system for trade in rough diamonds and task force for compilation of data; – Formulation of strategy to stop the supply of petroleum to UNITA; – Formulation of a common strategy on the transformation of the OAU to the AU; – Sharing of strategies & experiences “with a view to adopting common approaches and strategies” over land as one of the issues;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Signed the following protocols: 1) Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation, 2) Firearms, Ammunition and other related materials, 3) Fisheries 4) Culture, Information and Sport, 5) Protocol Against Corruption; – Voting for President Chissano as new OPDS Chair
10–11 Sept. 2001	Zimbabwe	SADC Task Force on Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – SADC support for Zimbabwe's land reform and resettlement programme; – Establishment of a Ministerial Task Force to “proactively continue the initiative” to engage Zimbabwe on its political difficulties
17–18 Dec. 2001	Angola	Committee of Ministers for OPDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – First integrated meeting of ministers within the provision of the SADC Protocol of Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation – Opposed to sanctions against Zimbabwe (US: Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Bill; European Parliament smart sanctions resolution); – Approved the development of an Indicative Strategic Plan for the Organ (ISPO) on funding for the OPDS; – Common position on condemnation of terrorism.
14 January 2002	Malawi	SADC Extra-ordinary Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Creation of a Tripartite Mechanism for Co-operation in Security (Angola, Namibia and Zambia); – Tasked the OPDS to formulate a strategy for speeding up

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			<p>implementation of the Agreement in collaboration with the Joint Monitoring Committee;</p> <p>– OPDS Troika and SADC Chairperson tasked to mobilize resources for Inter-Congolese Dialogue;</p> <p>– Frowned upon the statement made by the Zimbabwe National Army on the outcome of 2002 general election: “political statement are not made by the military, but by political leaders...”</p> <p>– President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos “applauded SADC for its united approach to the resolution of regional conflicts...”</p>
29 July 2002	-	Draft SADC Mutual Defence Pact	
24–26 April 2002	Maputo Mozambique	Draft Inception Paper of SIPO	
23 August 2002	Maputo, Mozambique	Approval of Inception Paper (SIPO) by Ministerial Committee	
22 August 2002	Maputo, Mozambique	Draft SADC Mutual Defence Pact	
9–13 Sept. 2002	Harare, Zimbabwe	Zero Draft of SIPO	

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1–3 October 2002	Angola	SADC Summit	Joint approach to HIV/AIDS, food crisis; – Member states given a lee way to decide on their positions on the Genetically Modified Organism (GMO); – Twenty-one protocols successfully negotiated and concluded and ten of these in force.
18–22 October 2002	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	First draft of the SIPO	
18–21 March 2003	Maseru, Lesotho	Preparation of second draft of SIPO	
3 April 2003	Zimbabwe	Committee of Ministers of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation	– Call for lifting of sanctions on Zimbabwe
13–16 April 2003	Gaborone, Botswana	Submission of the second draft of SIPO	
16 May 2003	Gaborone, Botswana	Third draft of SIPO	
27 August 2003	Tanzania	SADC Summit	– Election of Lesotho (Prime Minister Prof. Pakalitha Mosisili) as the Chairperson for the OPDSC, South Africa (President Mbeki) as the Deputy Chairperson; – Reaffirmed the indivisibility of the sub-region and solidarity with Zimbabwe and opposed to Commonwealth, European and

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			<p>US sanctions against Zimbabwe;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Approval of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); -Approval of the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO); -Twelve protocols have been ratified and entered into force; -Signed the Mutual Defence Pact designed to “deepen the co-operation in the area of politics, defence and security”;