

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Basing upon the analysis and discussion of the data obtained during the research process, this paper concludes that:

- a. SADC adopted the concept of Collective Security as a means to facilitate the DCB of Mozambique after the national security forces faced capacity challenges in the fight against Al Sunnah terrorist group in the Cabo Delgado province. SADC member states contributed towards the DCB of Mozambique depending upon their respective capacities through initiatives which include; diplomatic engagement, providing training, deploying military personnel for combat operations (SAMIM), as well as provision of military hardware, advice, finance, consultation services and intelligence. SADC's application of anti-terrorism principles to neutralize the Al Sunnah terrorist group is a possible area for further research.
- b. SADC DCB initiatives were effective to a large extent and enabled Mozambique to achieve the expected objective of neutralising the Al Sunnah and restoring peace and security in the troubled Cabo Delgado province. Even though there were some financial challenges and resource shortages encountered, the regional grouping was able to circumvent these and attain its stated objectives.

5.2 Recommendations

In order for SADC and its member states to improve of regional and national resilience through DCB it is recommended that:

- a. SADC member states should invest in developing their respective national resilience through increased investment in defence industry.
- b. SADC should develop a mechanism for the centralised funding of its peace enforcement and peace keeping missions instead of relying on self-funding by member states.